



EXPRESSION OF THE IDEAS OF PATRIOTISM AND PRINCIPALITY IN THE CREATION OF ALISHER NAVO'I

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ANNOTATION

In this article, the writings of the Uzbek classic poet Nizamiddin Mir Alisher Navoi on the topic of homeland and patriotism were analyzed. The poet's artistic skill was revealed in the poetic samples taken from various works. Comments were made on the subject of Navoi as a citizen and as a sage, thinker and creator.

KEY WORDS: *classic literature, the work of Alisher Navoi, the topic of homeland and patriotism.*

INTRODUCTION

All writings and attitudes of world-famous creators about existence and the universe have always been in the attention of the public. We all know that the honor of a nation is usually made known to the world thanks to wise people - geniuses. Because such people's thinking is sharp and prone to predictions. Apart from that, talented people advance human life, the development of a particular nation, state by several years, even several centuries. Thanks to forward-thinking people, there will be a sharp increase in all aspects of social life, and the standard of living of the population will increase.

New steps towards well-being will be taken. According to the testimony of "Waqfia", Husayn Boygaro praises Navoi first and foremost as a great creator and sage who "opened a gem shop for the people, spread this gem to the people", and calls him "the sun of the sky of grace". It is also important that Boykara also emphasizes the unique talent of the poet, saying that "what you wrote in one moment, Atorud cannot finish in a hundred years" [1, Abdurashid Abdugafurov. "Lessons from the Big Five," p.9].

Nizamiddin Mir Alisher Navoi is a blessed person, a symbol of happiness engraved on the forehead of our nation, a great person who made a great contribution to perpetuating the name of the nation. His great five epics – "Xamsa" and the masterpiece of Uzbek national poetry – "Xazoyinul-maoni" are considered invaluable literary treasures. The name of our great poet is not glorified and honored by the world community for nothing. Davlatshah Samarkandi, a contemporary of the great poet, remembers the nation as "religion is the patron of the state, Sharia and the pink refuge of the nation". [2. "Tazkirat ush-shuaro", page 189].

Alisher Navoi's life was mostly spent in Herat, the capital of the medieval country of Khurasan. This area, its huge capital city - Herat, is mentioned with pride and pride in several of his works: "Waqfia", "Munshaat" and especially in the epic "Khayratul-Abror". Among the valuable sources, we can especially mention Khondamir's work "Makorimul-akhloq". First of all, let's dwell on the epic "Hayratul-Abror", which describes the description of Khurasan and Herat with great satisfaction. [3. Navoi. "Hayratul-Abror", 1989].

This epic is dedicated to moral and philosophical issues and was written in 1483. 64 chapters, 20 articles. It consists of 20 stories and it consists of 7976 verses (3988 stanzas). The first introductory epic of "Khamasa".

In this epic, after the praises of Allah, Muhammad, peace and blessings be upon him, there are five expressions of wonder that speak of God's power. After that, various topics are discussed. At the end of the work - Chapter 19, the characteristics and definitions of Khurasan, Herat and Husain Boykara are described. This chapter of the work is particularly distinguished by the fact that it clearly reveals Alisher Navoi's patriotism and the fact that he is a devoted person.

Navoi compares Herat and Khurasan to paradise:

Ziynat aro ravzai rizvondir ul,

Ravzani qo'y, mulki Xurosondur ul.

Anga jahon ko'ksi kelibdur sifot,



Anda ko'ngul xittai poki Hirot. (That is, Khurasan is a paradise-like place, while Herat is a pure city in the middle of a beautiful world). (3, p. 184).

Alisher Navoi gives a beautiful artistic description of the city of Herat, praises its streets and gardens, saying "Deki garden Eram, Dema Eram, say Baitulharam", gives exaggerated artistic descriptions of the surrounding mountains, canals, prosperous markets, and the city's Jame Mosque Al-Aqsa. resembles the majesty of the mosque. We know that the Al-Aqsa Mosque is a holy place in the Islamic world, like Mecca and Medina. When Herat says "a world within another world", he expresses his pride in the upper curtains:

Ollah-ollah ne Hiri, bu Hiri,

Bir-biridin turfa aning har biri. (That is, every corner of Herat is colorful and beautiful). (page 187).

Samarkand, the beautiful city of Movarounnahr in the Middle Ages, and even Egypt, which rocked the history of the world, cannot be compared to the description of the city of Herat:

Misru Samatqand ne monand anga,

Zimmida yuz Misru Samarqand anga. (190 page).

In the end, Anushervan emphasizes that the king Ghazi - Sultan Hossein Boykara, to whom Anushervan also bows in the face of honesty and justice in the development of the country and the capital city of Herat:

Muncha sharaf topti shah insofidin,

Ulki xirad lol erur avsofidin.

Xisravi g'ozhi shahi ravshan ravon,

Adlig'a shogird Anushervon.

Considering Alisher Navoi Sultan Husayn Boykara as a just king, he gives the following wisdom after his description and description:

Adl ila olam yuzini obod qil,

Xulq ila olam elini shod qil. (190 page).

"Ikhlasiya", "Nizomiya" madrasahs, "Shifoia" hospital, Masjid Jome, "Darul-Huffoz" ("Old People's House"), a library with more than 70 calligraphers and many other structures built by Navoi can be named. In Khondamir's work "Makorimul-akhloq" ("Beautiful manners"), dedicated to Alisher Navoi, it is emphasized that Navoi built more than 2000 structures in the way of beautification and charity. We believe that Khondamir is right even when he describes it with great pathos: "The leader of the people of knowledge and lore, the qibla of the people of truth and faith, the trust of the Khakhan state, the close friend of His Majesty the Sultan, the great Hazrat who comes in line with the saying "rich in poverty, heroic in generosity". [4. Khondamir. "Makorimul-akhloq", page 8]. Navoi's younger contemporary, Zayniddin Vasifi, also describes Ul Hazrat as an extremely chaste, generous person and a philanthropist. [5. pp. 93, 104].

Noting the importance of the work of the great artist for the country and the people, the late academician Aziz Qayumov wrote: "The essence of Navoi's work is first of all his carelessness and true humanitarianism. He always glorified man, appreciated his high qualities, promoted pure humanity. He repeatedly emphasized that true humanitarianism is in philanthropy. His:

Odami ersang demagil odami,

Oniki yo'q xalq g'amidin g'ami.

His famous words can be called the jewel of the poet's philosophy" [6. Dear Kayumov. page 149]. In conclusion, even if he writes a whole chapter on this topic, it will not be finished.

SUMMARIZING OUR TOPIC, WE NOTE THAT

1. We witness that one person has carried out thousands of construction and beautification works for the development of the Motherland. And the most important thing is that these works were done completely free of charge, as a donation.
2. Alisher Navoi was personally involved in the prosperity of the country. He never waited for special decrees and royal decrees.
3. He was always aware of the situation of people in need of assistance, and was ready to organize appropriate assistance.
4. He was always aware of the life of students and looked after their financial support.
5. He became the closest adviser and assistant of the tsar - Husayn Boygaro in the rule of justice in the country. That is why Babur praises Herat for no reason.
6. Many historians also recognize that Alisher Navoi played an important diplomatic role in state affairs. After all, the fact that Husayn Boygaro's government has been developing in peace without wars for almost 40 years is actually a great achievement.
7. It would be an epic story to tell about the sacrifices of this man for the sake of the country and its development.



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