



## Traditions And Peculiarities Of Alisher Navoi In The Uzbek Ghazal Of The Xx Century

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### ABSTRACT

His real name is Nizomiddin Mir Alisher who wrote poems under the pen-names of Navoi (in his poems which were written in the old Uzbek language) and Foni (in his poems which were written in Persian language). Navoi is a great Uzbek poet, a representative of the Uzbek literature. Alisher Navoi's numerous writings, endowments, and his life example have had lasting influence in Central Asia. Navoi's literary output encompasses the broad fields of both prose and poetry.

### KEYWORDS

Navoi, poet, poetry, poems, diwan, Persian language.

### INTRODUCTION

The Uzbek poet Alisher Navoi lived from 1441 to 1501 mostly in Herat. He is one of the greatest poets of The Great Silk Road. From his youth he was interested in all subjects at school history, mathematics, mother tongue especially literature. He was known among pupils and masters as a talented writer. His talent was shown from his 6th year, when he started to create poems. His memory surprised everybody; he could even memorize

a whole book. In his childhood he was given books to read, they were "Guliston" by Sheikh Sa'diy, "Mantiq uttair" by Farididdin Attar. These two books influenced young Alisher so much that he couldn't stop himself from reading. He was reading day and night his parents and tutors worry. His master took away the books, because they were stealing his concentration. In spite of this Alisher already know every word of those books. At

that as moment the dream to write the book 'Mantiq uttayr" was born. Navoi did not live long but he left a big treasure for whole world. He was also a good steward of his high position and helped establish many needed institutions. "Navai is reputed to have founded, restored and endowed no fewer than 370 mosques, school, libraries, hospitals and other pious and charitable institution in Khurasan alone." Also he wrote many works where he expressed his own feelings, thinking and the problems of the Uzbek nation. His lifelong aim was to help and improve the Uzbek peoples' life condition. Alisher Navoi devoted the latter part of his life to poetry and scholarship, writing first in Persian and then in Chagatai; an Eastern Turkish dialect. The language of poetry was Persian, Alisher Navoi was the first poet to write in this dialect. He used the pen name Navoi for his Chagatai poems and Foni for his Persian poems. His mastery of Chagatai was such that is came to be known as the language of Navoi.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

Alisher Navoi wrote more than 60000 verses. He left four Diwans or collections of poetry, belonging to different phases of his life. His Hamsa includes the following (plays): Hayratulabror, Farhod va Shirin, (his rendition of the famous legend of Shirin and Farhad in 12,000 lines), Layli va Majnun, Sab'ai sayyor, Saddi Iskandariy. His main prose works are the Muhakamat alLugatayn (The Trial of the Two Languages), a comparison of Turkish and Persian; the Majalis annafais (Seances of the Exquisite), containing much autobiographical information and facts about the lives of Turkish poets; and Mizan alawzan (The Measure of Metres), a treatise on Turkish prosody. Alisher Navoi put forward the global problems with the sufizm in his poetry.

Badoyi-ul-bidoya (Rarity of Starting) – the first diwan; 2. Navodir-unnihoya (Peculiar of the End) – the second dewan; 3. Hazoyin-ul-maoniy (The Treasure of Thoughts) – the collection of lyric works; 4. Dewoni Foni – The Collection of Persian poems; 5. Fusuli arba (Four Seasons of a Year – four rhymes about seasons of the year; 6. Khamsa (The Five Poems) – an epic cycle, consisting of five poems; 7. Lison-ut-tayir – (The Language of Birds) – a philosophical poem; 8. Mahbub-ul-qulub(- A Loved Heart) – a philosophy prose work; 9. Majolis-un-nafois (-The set of fanciers) – The anthology poetry dated XV centuries; 10. Mezon-ul-avzon (The Scales of the sizes) – The treatise about size's principles of Aruz; 11. Risolai muammo (The treatise about Muamma genre); 12. Muhokamat-ul-lughatayin (The Dispute of Two Languages) – a linguistic treatise; 13. Khamsat-ulmuttahayirin (Five Fanciers) – The treatise about Abdurahman Jamiy; 14. Holoti Sayid Hasan Ardasher (Sayid Hasan Ardasher's life) 15. Holoti Pahlavan Mahmud (Pahlavan Mahmud's life) 16. Munshaot (The Letters); 17. Forsiy munshaot (Persian letters); 18. Vaqfiya (Vaqfiya note); 19. Tarikhi muluki Ajam (The history about Persian kings); 20. Nazm-ul-javohir (The threading of the pearls) – The collection about theology and morality; 21. Nasoim-ul-muxabbat (Zephyrs of love) – Sufiys' life; 22. Tarikhi anbiyo va hukamo (The history about prophets and sages); 23. Sirodj-ul-muslimin (The Light of Orthodoxies'); 24. Chikhil Khadis (Forty Legends) and others. Navoi's -The Fifth became one of the most famous promotion of the poet. That work opened the emerging of a new stage at the history of a three hundred – literature tradition. Having achieved the top of the glory and brilliant success at a lyric genre, Navoi addressed to a great epic canvas and got down to establish - The Fifth. A Monumental epic cycle of Navoi - The Fifth is considered

invaluable sample of Uzbek classic literature which became a wellknown memorial of world literature. His name is equal in a one line with the names of Homer and Dante, Rudaki and Firdousi, Nizami and Rustavelli, Saadi and Jami, Shakespeare and Balzac, Pushkin and Tolstoy. He devoted all his activity and a deep humanistic creation to serving in the sake of people, flourishing of the science, art and literature. He was a wise counselor and mentor who taught a whole plied personalities of culture dated XV-XVI centuries. Zahiriddin Babur remembered as: - Alisher Navoi was a man to whom anybody wasn't equal. He marvelously wrote so many poems in Turkic that anybody hadn't written such amount until him. Other contemporary of the poets also give a high mark to Navoi's creation. In the past all his books in art and science were translated into the Eastern and Western languages. For instance, -The Set of Fanciers was translated into the Persian language more than three times. The first translated work into other languages was the poem -The Seven Planets issued in the Italian language in 1557. Georgian poet dated back from the XVII century Tsitsishili carried out a free translation of Navoi's dastan —Sabai Sayor. At the end of the

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Russian scientists made a great contribution in learning Navoi's creation heritage. They are famous peoples such as Ye.A.Bertels, A.N.Kononov, A.K.Borokov, A.Boldirev, N.S.Ivanov and others. French Scientist Katramer issued Muhokamat-ul-lughatayin, Tarikhi muluki Ajam, H.Vamberi dated Mahbub-ul-qulub and the poem -Farhad and Shirin in German. A French orientalist M.Belen also translated and issued. -Majolis-un-nafois in a French language. A Russian scientist M.Nikitskiy was also writing that: Mir Alisher

Navoi took a seat of honor in the history of an oriental literature. And other famous scientist N.I.Ilminskiy highly appreciated Navoi's works and noted that Alisher Navoi was a flaming fighter for development of native language. An English orientalist Ch.Riyo writes that Mir Alisher Navoi was a historic personality who had stated an irreplaceable contribution in the expansion of a Turkic literature. And a well known scientist A.Brown noted that the importance of creation heritage and patronage of Alisher Navoi is incomparably great in his monograph work. Navoi took one of the honest place among classics of world literature. He is named as their teacher by most poets and admired by his immortal creation. Most classic of Tajic literature highly appreciated Navoi's literature, Azerbaijani as – Fuzuli, Kishvari, Mirzo Fatali Axundov, Sabir, Turkmen poets Azadi, Makxumtuli and Zelili, Kazak writer Abay, Kara-Kalpak wielders a formidable pen Berdax and Adjiniyaz and others who devoted their Nadzira – literature answers to separate works of the poet. As a sign of acknowledgement to genius, the most of the streets were called by his name in Alma-Ata, Baku, Ashkhabad, Kiev and, etc. A monument is set to a famous poet in the cities such as Moscow, Tokyo, Baku, Osh, bas-relief Mazār-e Sharif in Afghanistan. The crater in Mercury is also named after his name. Navai's best-known poems are found in his four divans, or poetry collections, which total roughly 50,000 verses. Each part of the work corresponds to a different period of a person's life:

Ghara'ib al-Sighar ("Wonders of Childhood") Navadir al-Shabab ("Rarities or Witticisms of Youth") Bada'i' al-Wasat ("Marvels of Middle Age") Fawa'id al-Kibar ("Advantages of Old Age") To help other Turkic poets he wrote technical works such as Mizan alAwzan ("The Measure of Meters"), and a detailed treatise

on poetical meters. He also crafted the monumental *Majalis al-Nafais* ("Assemblies of Distinguished Men"), a collection of over 450 biographical sketches of mostly contemporary poets that is a gold mine of information for modern historians of Timurid culture. Navai's other important works include the *Khamsa* (quintuple), which is composed of five epic poems and an imitation of Nezami Ganjavi's *Khamsa: Hayrat-ol-abrar* (Wonders of Good People)

Shirin va Farhad, Majnun va Layli Sab'ai Sayyar ("Seven travellers (planets), Sadd-i-Iskandari ("Alexander's Daman epic poem about Alexander the Great)<sup>23</sup>. He also wrote *Lisan-ol-tayr* or "Language of Birds", following Attar's *Manteq-ol-tayr* or *Speeches of Birds*, in which he expressed his philosophical views and Sufi ideas. He translated Jami's *Nafahat-ol-* (to Chagatai Turkic and called it *Nasayim-ul-muhabbat*, (*Hi Besh Hayrat* (Five Wonders) also gives an in-depth look at his views on religion and Sufism. His book of Persian poetry contains 6000 lines (beit). Perhaps his most passionate work was his last, *Muhakamat al-Lughatayn* ("Judgment between the Two Languages"), completed in December 1499.

## CONCLUSION

Navoi believed that the Turkic language was superior to Persian for literary purposes, and defended this belief in his work. It was the writer's last definitive statement on the subject dearest to his heart; the *Muhakamat* acted as the author's last will and testament. Navoi emphasizes his belief in the richness, precision and malleability of Turkic vocabulary as opposed to Persian.

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