

ON THE SIGNIFICANCE OF ALISHER NAVOI'S WORK IN WORLD LITERATURE

Kadambay Salaev,

Candidate of Philological Sc., Associate Professor

Zebo Jumaboeva

Teacher, Urgench State University (Uzbekistan)

Abstract:

The article talks about the interest in the works of Alisher Navoi throughout the world, about the translations of the works of the great poet into many languages of the world, about the deep philosophy of his work, about the secret of the unfading glory of Navoi's works.

Keywords: heritage, literary monuments, traditions, Sheverdin, poems, subtle metaphors, complex wordplay, various poetic images.

Introduction

Alisher Navoi is a name that has become a symbol of high culture and spirituality in Uzbekistan and beyond. His work has had a huge impact on the development of culture and literature in Uzbekistan and the world, and his ideas and values continue to be relevant and in demand in modern society. He was not only a poet and writer, but also a thinker and scientist who expressed in his works such values as love for his homeland and people, respect for cultural heritage and traditions, the importance of education and knowledge, as well as the role of creativity in the development of the individual and society.

A true assessment of Navoi's creative legacy and the determination of his place in the history of world civilization will undoubtedly be facilitated by studying the history of translation into world languages and the further dissemination of the works he created.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev notes, «The priceless creative and scientific heritage of the great poet and thinker, famous statesman and public figure Alisher Navoi plays an important role in the history of not only domestic but also world literature, the development of national culture and literary and aesthetic thinking. In his lyrical and prose works, the great poet, glorifying high universal ideas, demonstrated a rich vocabulary and expressive means of his native language, thanks to which he took a worthy place in the hearts of millions of readers around the world».

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A special place in Russian literature of the 20th century is occupied by the works of such writers of the East, in particular Central Asia, as Alisher Navoi, Biruni, Pakhlavan Makhmud, Babur and others. Russian writers of Uzbekistan Mikhail Sheverdin, Petr Skosyrev, Lidia Bat also wrote about them in different genres. In their novels, stories, essays and poems they narrated about the history of Central Asia, the ancient history of the region, about the poets of the East: Alisher Navoi, Firdausi, Omar Khayyam, Mashrab, Berdakh.



It is difficult to find another poet and writer whose works are as widespread in the world as those of Alisher Navoi: copies of his books can be found in almost every corner of the world. The fact that the dictionary of the language of Navoi's works was developed in the last years of his life shows that the field we now call Navoi studies is much older. In this sense, we can say that the history of studying the activities and legacy of Alisher Navoi begins with the poet's era, with the works of his contemporaries.

The first source of information about the life and work of Alisher Navoi is undoubtedly the works of the poet himself. Although he did not specifically write his biography, almost all of his works contain specific ideas about his personality, creative and social activities. Alisher Navoi (real name – Nizamiddin Mir Alisher) was born on February 9, 1441 in Herat (modern Afghanistan) in the family of a Timurid official, whose house was the center of communication of poets and artists. At the age of 15, Navoi began to write poetry in Persian. He studied at madrassas in Herat, Mashhad and Samarkand. In Herat, Navoi received a secular education. During his years of study, Alisher Navoi persistently studied history, took music lessons, and was engaged in calligraphy and literature.

The poet signs his poetry written in Uzbek with the pseudonym "Navoi", that is, "Melodious", and under the poems created in Persian, he signs "Fani", that is, "Fragile". These pseudonyms clearly show the poet's attitude to these languages. However, the poet Alisher was not against the Persian language, but sought to ensure that Old Uzbek, that is, the native people's language, would acquire the status of a state language, so that poetry would be created in the native language.

The legacy of Navoi is about 30 poetry collections, large poems, prose, scientific treatises. The pinnacle of Alisher Navoi's work was the poem "Quinta" (five poems): "Confusion of the Righteous" (1483), "Leyli and Majnun" (1484), "Farkhad and Shirin" (1484), "Seven Planets" (1484), "Iskander's Wall" (1485). Alisher Navoi's major poetic works are a collection of 4 poetry collections-divans under the general title "Treasury of Thoughts" (1498-1499), which included the poet "Wonders of Childhood", "Rarities of Youth", "Wonders of Middle Age", "Edifications of Old Age". This is a collection of lyric poems of different genres, including more than 2600 ghazals (couplets). He also wrote historical works "History of Iranian Kings" and "History of Prophets and Sages". Alisher Navoi died in Herat on January 3, 1501. Russian writers, poets and critics wrote many works about Alisher Navoi, and also noted valuable places, images and heroes of the great poet in their works.

Petr Skosyrev wrote the novel "Farkhad", E.Bertels wrote the preface to Navoi's poem "Leyli and Majnun" translated by S.Lipkin; L.Shabshai composed the poem "At the Farkhad Hydroelectric Power Station", Mikhail Sheverdin published the collection "Alisher's Manuscript" in 1947, and Mikhail Sheverdin used sayings from the works of Alisher Navoi and other poets and thinkers of the East as epigraphs in his novels "Shadows of the Desert", "Seven Deadly Sins", "The Chariot of Dzhegharnaut" and the tetralogy "Jeyhun". Mikhail Sheverdin included his best stories, written in the thirties and early forties, in his collection "Alisher's Manuscript". The central place in the collection is occupied by the story "Alisher's Manuscript". The theme of the story is the protection of national heritage. Here we are talking about secret attempts to smuggle the cultural values of the Uzbek people abroad. And the main character of the story, Zakir, saves Alisher's manuscript, rewritten by his contemporary, the famous calligrapher Suleiman Ali from Mashhad.

In the novel "Nabat" Mikhail Sheverdin in the traditional folklore spirit resolved the plot conflict



associated with the image of the daughter of the Bukhara weaver Dilyorom. Two brothers Rustam and Irgash fell in love with Dilyorom. For the brothers, the girl became not only the fairy-tale Leyli, she was also dazzlingly beautiful, similar to her namesake, the unsurpassed beauty Dilorom from Alisher Navoi's poem "Seven Planets".

In Mikhail Sheverdin's novel "Shadows of the Desert" the love of Nastya and Gulyam is compared to the love of Farkhad and Shirin from the work "The Quintet" by Alisher Navoi. These comparisons, made by the author himself, are not accidental. The classical tradition is great in the images he created, especially many connections in female characters with the heroines of folklore. Mikhail Sheverdin in the tetralogy "Jeyhun" used sayings from the works of Alisher Navoi as epigraphs: "The fiery ruby that adorns the crown of the shahs is only a black coal that kindles empty dreams in the head" [2, p. 153].

In 1943, Petr Skosyrev wrote a novel about the Great Fergana Canal, "Farkhad." Petr Skosyrev's connections with the written and oral traditions of Central Asian literatures are unique and complex. In his creative searches, he was not limited to any one type of literature. The writer tirelessly and thoroughly studied and collected Uzbek and Turkmen folklore, and he was also a great connoisseur of the poetry of this region. He was drawn to the imagery and wisdom of the satirical anecdote, the lyricism and philosophical depth of the poems of Makhtumkuli and Omar Khayyam, and the poetic elegance and epic scope of Alisher Navoi.

In the novel "Farkhad" Petr Skosyrev turns to the images of epic poetry. The poem "Farkhad and Shirin" by Alisher Navoi was chosen as the material for aesthetic rethinking. E.Bertels also has his place in the study of Alisher Navoi. He wrote the preface to Navoi's poem "Leyli and Majnun" translated by S.Lipkin. In 1944, Aibek's historical novel "Navoi" was published. He called Navoi "the great Uzbek poet and thinker of the 15th century" [5, p. 141].

Interest in the works of Alisher Navoi grew. Lidia Bat wrote the story "The Garden of Life", where she tells about the youth of Alisher Navoi, about the great poet and humanist, and I.Sultanov, V.Shklovsky and I.Speshnev jointly created the film script "Navoi". The last work of Alisher Navoi was "Mahbub ul-Kulub" (1500). It highlights the poet's latest social and political views.

Throughout his life, Alisher Navoi combined literary work with politics. As a high-ranking official, he made a great contribution to improving the socio-economic life of the country, sponsored the development of science and art, and always sought peace and harmony. Navoi's legacy is diverse in subject matter and genre. His works have served the development of Uzbek literature since the 15th century. For centuries, his works have been considered a source of imitation and inspiration.

The research of the German scientist Alfred Kurella "A New Discovery of the Great Poet" marked a new stage in the study of Western Navoi. After this research, the personality of Navoi began to be studied in the West in two directions: as a great artist and as a statesman. The work of the great thinker Alisher Navoi has gained everlasting glory and deserves respect and recognition of all thinking humanity.

CONCLUSION

Thus, in the era of globalization and mass culture, the works and ideas of Alisher Navoi continue to remain relevant and in demand in modern society. They help to form national identity, preserve and promote national culture and traditions, and disseminate knowledge about the culture and art



of the East. We must preserve and develop our culture, traditions and language in order to preserve the uniqueness and beauty of our national culture. We must continue to develop and promote the ideas and values of Alisher Navoi in order to preserve our culture for future generations.

The works of Alisher Navoi were on the horizon not only of writers and poets of Russia and Uzbekistan, but they were and are being studied by literary scholars in Germany, France, England, the USA and other countries.

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