

Navoi's Fatherly Love and Loyalty

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Annotation: This article deals with the love of mentorship to the people of science, especially young students, fatherly love, hard work and suffering in their upbringing, in the time of the great thinker and poet Alisher Navoi.

Key words: child, kindness, love, fatherly devotion, child perfection, fatherly suffering.

The life and work of Hazrat Alisher Navoi amaze everyone with its miraculousness, infinite scale and melody. Every day, every year of the poet's life was spent on the creation of creative miracles, doing good for the people, raising the thinking of the Uzbek people. That is why for six centuries Navoi has been showing our children the way of faith.

It is known that the poet taught thousands of students during his lifetime, and some of them grew up as children and called their children arjumand. Mirzobek, Mir Darvesh, Haji Muhammad, Sultan Hussein Khatmi, Sayyid Muhammad, Mir Ibrahim are among them. We will talk about some of them.

Mirzobek is one of the favorite children of the poet, a talented poet, Navoi wants to raise him to the rank of caliph, respects him, cares in all areas. During this period, the poet was under pressure from Abusaid Mirza and was suffering from exile. Abu Sayyid Mirzobek offered him a job in the palace to make him his servant. Navoi is deeply distressed by this situation. The poet thinks of Mirzobek in his ghazal, which he wrote in his poem "Boluptur".

Ko'zing ne qaro balo bo'luptur,

Kim, jong'a qaro balo bo'luptur.

Begona bo'luptur oshnodin

Begonaga oshno bo'luptur.

In the first verses of the ghazal, Navoi writes that the sufferings of his disciples were a cure for him and expressed his devotion to him.

Mirdarvesh is also brought up with fatherly love, but he also goes on a long journey without his father's permission and tortures him with the pain of longing.

Andakim, hajr kamiyatin so'rdum

Bir-ikki yor sanga topshurdim

Biri ham yor manga, ham farzand

Jonga oromu, yurakka payvand.

Biri hamsuhbatu, hamdardu rafiq

Tuqqanimdin dog'i yuz qatla shafiq.

Finally, Mirdarvesh left a long journey, and Mirzobek left the palace service and returned to his teacher. But soon Mirzobek died at the age of 35. The old teacher is deeply saddened by his untimely death.

"...Hayf va yuz hayf va darig' va yuz ming darig'kim, hayot chashmasidan serob bo'lmadi va umri naxli mevasidin bar yemadi. Mazori Samarqand mahfuzasida Ahmad Hojibek sallamulloh madrasasida mutayyin madfanlaridadur. Makoni ravzai jinon va ruhig'a firdavsi a'loda makon bo'lsin," he writes.

Meanwhile, Abu Sayyid Navoi was exiled to Samarkand, and Mirdarvesh, who was left without a teacher and protection, was trapped by the black forces. The depressed student became addicted to alcohol and died of a serious illness. The poet writes:

Yoshung'on emish qaro bulutg'a mohim,

Gardunni sovurmoqlik erur dilhohim

Kirmush qaro tufroqqa kuyoshdek shohim,

Nevchun qaro qilmasun quyoshni ohim...

Babur writes about Navoi in "Boburnoma": appointed and encouraged them. He looked upon his disciples with paternal affection, forgave their joys and ignorance, continued to care for them, and longed to see their maturity.

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Navoi also loved and valued his dear students Haji Muhammad and Mir Ibrahim, first of all, for their divine qualities - deep knowledge, high talent and very pleasant speech. The writer writes in "Majolis –un-nafois":

"Mavloni Hoji Muhammad-Mashhaddindur. Ko 'praq avqot bu faqir bila musohibdur va farzand o 'rnig'adur, balki andin ham azizroq. Ahloqda malakiydir, bashar surati ila kelgan va atvorda farishtadur, inson surati zuhur qilg'on. Tab'i sofiy va tafakkuri barcha diqqatlariga vofiy. Zehni Mushkulkusho taaammulli funun ishkolig'a raso".

In the house of Haji Muhammad Navoi, he was valued as the poet's favorite child and favorite interlocutor. The loving father and caring priest was restless, missing the teacher one day. When the beloved child is in military service, the poet leaves the city and lives in the desert with him.

Gar shahrni tark etib, sahroga qo'yubmen yuz,

Ma'zur erurmenkim, mohim erur o'rdo'da.

Haji Muhammad flies at the instigation of his enemies and begins to distance himself from the poet. He goes on a journey and disappears for years, waiting for his father and shaking his way. Eventually the longing prevails and the father goes in search of the child himself. The child resents him, and treats him rudely. He continues to love her. Here we see that in Navoi, as in all fathers, the sea is wide. But he expressed his displeasure with his child in the following ghazal.

Men agar mahrum edim, mahram ham ermas erdi ul,

Ko'nglim aro ozurda erdi, lek minnatdor edi.

Mir Ibrahim is one of the other children that the poet himself has brought up. When Navoi told Majolis-un-Nafois that he had adopted Mir Ibrahim as a boy, he said that the boy was the grandson of his uncle Sheikh Bahlulbek, the son of his beloved student Hussein Khatmi. In a letter to his son, the poet reminds him of his hard work and good deeds from his childhood to the last straw, and in this way tries to take him back from a long journey. At the beginning of the letter, Mir Ibrahim writes that he was born into a poor family and grew up in financial difficulties. He then goes on to say that he made a firm promise to himself to be a true father, that he devoted his whole life to his son with great affection, and that he was busy day and night with his upbringing.

"Hayotimni sening tarbiyatingga mash'uf va ovqotimni sening muhofazatingga masruf qildim va farzandlig'ing raqamini xotiring'a muharrar va otalik mehru shafqatin sening muhofazatingga muqarrar etdim. Oyu yilda bir kun, balki kechalik, kunduzlikda bir soat ahvolingdin g'ofil bo'lmadim..." writes the poet.

Eventually, the child will grow up to be a unique scientist and a real person who knows all the sciences in depth. Navoi pays attention not only to the spiritual but also to the physical development of the student. After school, he exercises, rides a horse, plays chess with the boys, rides a horse and participates in competitions such as archery.

The fanatical clerics who oppose the sect and its schools, the elements criticized by the poet, try to cool and alienate Mir Ibrahim from the poet as well, with conspiracy theories. Although Mir Ibrahim believes in the purity of himself and his father, he does not tolerate dry slander.

Mast chiqdi, yana ul qotili bebok yigit,

Chok aylara ko'ngillar yoqasin chok yigit.

When the poet Mir Ibrahim is under strict control, he leaves Navoi's house, returns to his house and continues to drink. When the poet returns from Astrobod, the poet sees his son in a state of complete intoxication. No matter how hard he tries to get her back on track, it won't work. Mir Ibrahim took money from the poet for travel expenses and set off again. But he does not engage in useful labor. Navoi is deeply saddened by the loss of his son's unique talent and the hard work his father has done over the years. He suffered greatly from the fact that his children had become enemies, and due to the pain of pain he dropped the names of Haji Muhammad and Mir Ibrahim from the 1491 copy of the 'Majlis-un-nafois' and restored them in the 1498 copy.

From the above, we can say that as an example, we should take as an example that Hazrat Navoi tried to bring up his disciples as a father and bring them to maturity, and that he overcame all the difficulties and anxieties as a father. The poet says:

Gahi ko'rdim falakdin notavonlig',

Gahi ko'rdim zamondin komronlig',

Base issig'-sovug' ko'rdum zamonda.

Base achchig', chuchuk tortdim jahonda.

Navoi is very happy that his dream has come true. He hopes that future generations will read and remember it from my works:

Toki Navoiy chekti raqam ishtiyoqi yor,

Shoyadki bo'lg'ay bir kun elga hikoyatim...

Thank God, each of us has at least one work of Navoi in our family and we enjoy it. May we all live the lessons of Navoi, inshallah.

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