

New Interpretation of The Image of Alisher Navoi in Modern Uzbek Prose

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Annotation: This article is devoted to the analysis of the novel "Alisher Navoi" by Isajon Sultan, one of the leading representatives of modern Uzbek prose, the researcher mainly thought about the mystical spirit in the context of the novel, The question of perfect man, the artistry of the work, the classification of images, the process of turning the dispossession of historical events into an artistic composition The article also talks about the author's artistic style, artistic thinking and language. From the samples of classical literature to today in the essence of modern literature samples can also be seen specific aspects of the science of mysticism. It can therefore be said that this research work is noteworthy with the fact that it analyzes the topic of great importance in the literary studies of each period.

Keywords: mysticism, perfect man, artistic thinking, image, composition, prototype, plot, detail, spiritual purification, sect.

Alisher Navoi, considered the great thinker and the Sultan of the word estate, left his indelible imprint not only in the history of Turkish but also in the world literature with his harmonious creative heritage, as well as his invaluable services and dedication to the people and the nation. For this reason, any contemporary artist dreams of reflecting this magnificent image in his works, and some of them are able to cope with this task. Negaki from this author requires a lot of hard work, deep knowledge, experience, a wide worldview and high artistic thinking. Considered one of the leading representatives of modern Uzbek prose, Isajon Sultan is one of the few such creators, so it would not be an exaggeration to say. In the novel "Alisher Navoi", belonging to the writer's pen, the author did not exactly repeat the image of Navoi in the works created before this period, but further perfected its new prototype on the basis of new historical data and artistic textures and brought to the attention of readers. In the novel "Navoi" by Aybek, the image of Alisher Navoi is depicted starting from the age of 29, which is a mature palette of creative and scientific potential, that is, from the event of Hussein's resettlement to the throne of the International Herot, Isajon Sultan does not replace the work with the image of a mentally sharp boy who studies the lessons This is due to the fact that the coming into the world of great works, which will be created in the future and are destined to eternity, depends on these scraps, the foundation stone of Navoi Zakos began to be laid from the same time. It is also possible to emphasize that as another of the peculiarities of the novel, The Plot of the work is divided into four parts, that is, the life of man into four seasons, and for each of the seasons the names of devons in the composition "Hazoyin ul-Mauni" are put. It is understood that the first seasons are faced with events in the childhood of Alisher Navoi, in the chapter "Garoyib us-sigar", that is, "childhood intrigues", the intimate experiences and fantasies of the hero motivate the reader to tie him with a thread and lead him along life cuttings. We can also witness the artistic expression of historical information, which was not quoted in other works of art in the novel. In particular, the fact that Giyosiddin, who is the Padar of Alisher Navoi, is given the nickname "Little" for some reason, is explained in the game as follows: "he is an old man with his father Amir Temur's son, Umarshayh Mirzo, who is an elder, that is, a foster mother. Since both of them have a son called Ghiyasiddin, it turns out that Ghiyasiddin gave Mansur a nickname "Big", "Small" to this person... " The introduction of such information into the life of Navoi further increases the artistic value of the work and contributes to the more vivid manifestation of the landscape of that historical period in the eyes of the book.

Candidate of philological Sciences, Associate Professor Abdurasul Eshonboev "what is the reality "given by the mass media about the creation of the novel" Alisher Navoi"?" in his interview with the title show, it is proved by a number of historical facts in the work that the author studied a lot of historical and scientific sources for the purpose of creating his artistic and aesthetic ideal before writing the work, how skillfully he could use them, that this information has not been brought to this day in the Navoi In particular, in the article about Alisher Navoi, which is presented in the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, it is written that Giyosiddin Kichki Navoi died at the age of 14, was brought up in the Babur Kull of Abulgasim. The work of Fahri Hiroti "Latoyifname", which turned the work of Navoi "Majolis un-nafois" to Persia, as well as the works of Som Mirzo "Tuhfayi Somi", provided historical information about the fact that Navoi was in the service of Abu Said, who occupied his father Ghiyasiddin Kich Khoroson. This is stated in the monograph "Alisher Navoi", published in 2011 by Shuhrat Sirojiddinov. Isacon Sultan also makes reasonable use of this material. In addition,

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information about Sheikh Bahlulbek, who ruled in Khorezm, the brother of Navoi, unknown to many, is not found in many works about Navoi, this information is given in the work "Majolis un-nafois", where it is obvious that the Sultan of Isajon is finally selective and remarkable. In addition, if the appointment of Navoi to the Astrobodid authority was interpreted in previous works as an exile, Isajon noted in the novel that the historical evidence of the improvement of relations with the International and akkuyun people, that is, Sultan Yakubbek, as a result of the appointment of Navoi as the governor of this region, was used in a productive manner. Isajon Sultan pays special attention to each image brought in his novels, trying to analyze it in depth and give detailed information. In particular, in the novel "Alisher Navoi" in many places separately interpret each term, which may be unfamiliar to the reader, which is mentioned in order to describe the life of the 15th century as truthful and convincing. The images of the fact that Shahrukh Mirzo closed the veil on the Kaaba, the return of the officials who fulfilled this task from the pilgrimage journey with great solemnity, do not leave any reader indifferent. In this place, cases on the streets of Herat markets, the image of people is given in a broad plan:

"Among those gathered, one could see Arab, Persian, Mongolian, Indian, Afghan, Pasha, Western, lamgani, Luri, Ghuri. Every month, the Indian-forty-caravanserai capital, where hundreds of caravans come from a novice, was boiling today..."

The author describes the people of lamghunia separately and gives detailed information about their accommodation, the peculiarities of the language, unusual circumstances in the pronunciation, the culture of dressing, the climate and conditions, so that each Bookman can have the opportunity to form a complete testimonial about this people. Their following image, however, is also worth mentioning in the novel "The Caravan of the Gypsies", which is tasteless, Immortal:

"There is no permanent homeland for this," said Muhammad Ali taghoyi. – From the water of Sind to Kabul, from it to Hiriy, sarson is covered. Singing under the umbrella of the Ulus, dancing, the belly is saturated. In the secular dune, no one will see a piece of Earth ravo to these. Those who are accustomed to this situation in themselves, walk like this..."

The author emphasizes that he is a creative person in the creation of the image of Navoi, tries to express in a unique way the circumstances of inspiration and the arrival of a new work to the world and uses beautiful masterpieces in these places. Specifically created in his childhood and worthy of the praise and applause of the great teachers, "Orazin yapqach..." at the time of the appearance of Gazali, what feelings the young poet felt from his soul and the motivation for the arrival of this Gazal into the world are clearly described and a wave of Creativity Begins. The sham-time landscape in the city of Kum, which is visited during the trip to the Iraqi territory, does not go beyond the eyes of the young Alisher and creates new changes in consciousness, drizzles, the process of the flash of stars after sunset in the scorching city excites the human psyche who smokes in ozur with high temperature torment and the health of like rain clouds, like the bird polaponi that descended from the egg, no-no, like Jesus, who came to Earth by the will of God, was coming to the bright world from the worlds of talent as a guest of a new poem... While the author animates the image of Navoi, one can not imagine it without mysticism, religion, the image of Alisher Navoi, which has its strong and noble place in the jewelry of negaki history, was revealed as a high moral, pure spirit, a strong personality, a deep connoisseur of Sharia and sect. This is evidenced by each work of the creator, in particular, all the epics of Khamsa, such works as "Lisan ut-tayr", "Nasayim ul-muhabbat", "Arbain" (forty Rubai), "Siroj ul-muslimin", "Munajot", "Risolayi tiyr andohtan", "Foundation", "Nazm ul-javahir". In particular, the praise and na't parts cited in the alternatives to the works embody the philosophical and artistic views of the Navoi on the divine scholar. In addition, the mystical spirit is felt in many ghazals, which are ranked among the "Khazayin-ul Mauni" Devonian. Therefore, it is called by The Statesman Samarkand with such a great name as "Nizomiddin" – that is, "the Charter of religion", and it is widely popular among the people. Only science is able to perceive the content of the scientist and all creatures in it-he firmly holds the Enlightenment, the world of imagination and contemplation is wide. About this Allah Ta'ala makes such a blessing in verses 27-28 of Surah "Rum": "Did you not see that Allah sent down water from heaven? So with it we extracted fruits of different colors, and from the mountains cuttings of different colors – white, red and tin. And also from people, animals and cattle, too, of different colors (we took out). Only the scholars are afraid of Allah in his servants. Surely Allah is the mighty, the forgiving"

In conclusion, the novel "Alisher Navoi", written in the historical direction of the Isajon Sultan, reveals the great power of Navoi's figure in Enlightenment, its high elegance in the art of speech, especially its appearance as the owner of Islamic sciences to the readers of the Uzbek nation and the people of the world in new records. The artistry, language, style, thematic and artistic conception of the work reveals the author's high artistic thinking.

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