

THE LIFE AND WORK OF ALISHER NAVOI, THE SULTAN OF UZBEK  
LITERATURE

*English language teacher at Polytechnic No. 1, Kosonsoy district,  
Namangan region:*

**Khomidova Vasila**

*Email: vasilahomidova38@gmail.com*

**Abstract:** *This article provides information about the life and creative works of A. Navoi, including ghazals. The article extensively describes his childhood, his creative teachers, and his relationships with his friends.*

**Keywords:** *Uzbek literature, Mir Alisher Navoi's life, works, epics, ghazals, Husayn Boykara, about his teachers thinker*

Entrance Uzbek literature, the body of written works produced by the Uzbek people of Central Asia, most of whom live in Uzbekistan, with smaller populations in Afghanistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan. Although its roots stretch as far back as the 9th century, modern Uzbek literature traces its origins in large part to Chagatai literature, a body of works written in the Turkic literary language of Chagatai. The earliest works of Chagatai literature date from the 14th century but remain easily accessible to readers of the modern Uzbek language. Modern Uzbek has today assumed the role once held by Chagatai, which all but vanished by the early 20th century, of being the reference language for Turkic historical and literary works in Central Asia. Alisher Navoiy, poet, humanist, thinker, state Nizamaddin Mir Alisher Navoi (1441-1501) is an outstanding Uzbek poet, a convinced humanist, thinker, statesman. Alisher Navoi was born on February 9, 1441 in the family of a well-known state official, Giyasaddin Kichkine in Herat. Alisher's father - a native of the famous Mongolian tribe Barlas, was friendly with other Timurid families, constituting the elite of power in the city. Since childhood, the boy was surrounded by people of art, so one uncle of the future poet - Abu Said, was a writer, the second - Muhammad Ali - a famous musician and calligrapher. From a young age, Alisher was brought up with the children of power-holding families, his son-in-law and best childhood friend Sultan-Hussein Baikara subsequently became ruler of Khorasan. Navoi received a good all-round education, his "universities" youth took place in Herat, Samarkand, Mashhad. One of the favorite teachers of the young Alisher was Jami - the famous poet and philosopher of the time who saw his artistic gift, and later remained a loyal friend and like-minded person.



As a poet, Navoi showed himself at the age of 15, and he wrote equally well both in Farsi and in Turkic. When Hussein Baikar came to power, the poet and adherent of the arts, Navoi was urgently called to the court by the mulazim (approximate) ruler, and in 1469 received the first post-keeper of the press. In 1472, Alisher received promotion and was appointed vizier (advisor), was awarded the title of Emir. At his post, Alisher Navoi rendered great assistance to musicians, poets, artists, and calligraphers, and enjoyed immense popularity among the people. Biography of Alisher Navoi. Poems by Alisher Navoi. At the initiative of Navoi, large-scale construction was launched in Herat. On the bank of the city channel, Injil built a public scientific and educational complex: a library, a madrasah, a khanaka, a hospital. Alisher Navoi lived in a surprising, very modest manner. Being an adherent of the Sufi order of Naqshbandi, he led an ascetic existence, never was married and had no concubines. The adherent of the ideas of humanism, the poet and the court fought against medieval despotism and arbitrariness, denounced the abuses of the nobility, self-interest and bribery, defended the interests of the indigent class, often solving cases in favor of the unjustly offended.



Enraged to know, more and more often raised her voice in favor of his punishment, and that would not foment an atmosphere, Hussein Baikar sent a friend to the distant province of Astrabad, as ruler. Crushed all the hopes of the exile to a fair reconstruction of the country, torn apart by the struggle for power by the dynasty of the Timurids. And in 1488, Navoi decides to leave the service and return to Herat. After returning home, the poet completely immersed in creative activity - the only thing that gave him real pleasure, and died January 3, 1501 at 61 years of life. The literary heritage of the famous poet that survived to us is great and multifaceted, it is about 30 collections of poems, poems, scientific works and poetic treatises that fully reveal the spiritual life in Central Asia of the end of the XV century. The top of the Navoi creativity is considered to be the famous "Hamsu" ("pyateritsu"), a collection of five poems based on the folk epic - popular in those days form of presentation of the philosophical and artistic worldview. His interpretation is considered one of the best in this genre, from ancient times to our days.



Husayn Baykara Navoi once thought that the words in a poetic letter written to Sayyit Hasan Ardasher were just a “khomayi gazaf” (poetic speech). When the poet presented “Khamsa” to the sultan, he was extremely excited. As Zayniddin Vasifi’s work “Badoye’ ul-vaqoye” writes: “Shah Navoi said: There is a conflict between you and us that has not been resolved for a long time, let’s settle it today. This conflict consisted in the fact that Sultan Husayn dreamed of becoming Alisher’s murid and called him “pirim”. Alisher would always say: “Oh God, oh God, what kind of talk did this have! In fact, we are murids, and you are pir to all of us.” Now Sultan Husayn asked Alisher: “What is a pir, and what is a murid?” Then Alisher replied: “The wish of the pir should be the wish of the murid.” Sultan Hussein ordered his white horse to be brought. The horse was very fast and agile. Sultan Hussein said: “You are a murid, if I become a pir, you will ride this horse, I will lead it.” Alisher mounted the horse. The horse was very fast and would not let anyone other than the king come close. As soon as Alisher put his foot in the stirrup, the horse began to kick. Sultan Hussein spurred his horse, and the horse obeyed and waited for Alisher to mount. As soon as Alisher sat in the saddle, Hussein grabbed the horse’s reins and began to lead it. Alisher fainted. They lifted him from the saddle.” Such a case had never been seen in history. In 1489, when Navoi returned to Herat, Badiuzzaman was appointed as the governor of Astrobad. Meanwhile, the Darveshali uprising began in Balkh. Husayn Baykara took Navoi and left for Balkh. A peace treaty was concluded with Darveshali, but in Hisor, Sultan Mahmud, the son of Abusaid, began to fight against Husayn Baykara. The Shah left Navoi in Balkh, took his son Badiuzzaman, and marched on Hisor. Having reached a compromise with him, he returned and handed Balkh over to Badiuzzaman. Badiuzzaman left his thirteen-year-old son Momin Mirzo in Astrobad and came to Balkh. Together with Khadijabegim Nizamulmulk, they managed to appoint Muzaffar Mirzo as governor of Astrobad. Khadijabegim had the king sign the decree while he was drunk and quickly had it executed. When the king came to his senses and sent a new decree, the executioner had already beheaded Momin Mirzo. This incident happened in September 1497. At the end of December 1500, Husayn Baykara returned from the Astrobad campaign. According to tradition, all the notables of the palace set out to meet the king. Among them was Alisher Navoi. Despite his deteriorating health, the poet arrived at the sultan's residence after his return from the trip and, with the help of his companions, laid his head on his chest and fainted. In this condition, they took him home at midnight. The next day, famous doctors gathered for a consultation and decided to take blood. But it was useless. After lying unconscious for three days, Alisher Navoi died on January 3, 1501. Another



undoubted contribution of Alisher Navoi to the literary activity of his time was the introduction of the Old Uzbek language, along with Farsi, into the work of writers. Before him, no one wrote to the Turks, considering him too rude for versification. Thus, the poet's work had an undeniable impact on the development of not only Uzbek, but also other Turkic-speaking literatures. Alisher Navoi's creativity is still of interest throughout the world, it is evidenced by the works of the great poet which are translated into English, French, German and many other languages. Deep philosophy of his work, rich in metaphor, a variety of poetic images attract the fans of literature. In other words, the secret of undying fame of Navoi's works lies in their high artistic level.

During the years of independence, Uzbekistan has paid special attention to the detailed study of the poet, publishing his works. At the initiative of the Head of State the Year of Alisher Navoi was declared in 1991. The complete works of the poet were published in twenty volumes. Numerous majestic monuments of our ancestor were built over the past period in the country and abroad. A large number of international conferences, devoted to the works of Alisher Navoi were held in the republic, as well as in the countries such as France, Belgium, Japan, Russia, USA, Germany, Kazakhstan and many others.

In conclusion, we can say that our great scholar, the sultan of the word, Mir Alisher Navoi, who introduced Uzbek literature to the whole world, has left us with indelible epics and ghazals. As we get acquainted with his life and work, we will witness what a great poet of justice and elegance he was. At the end of the article, I would like to conclude with the works of the poet Navoi.

*"When you close your eyes, tears will fall from your eyes every moment,  
Like a star appearing, a sun hidden."*

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