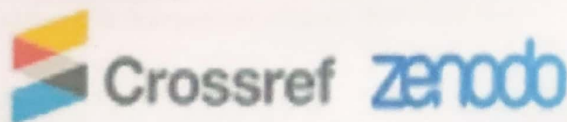
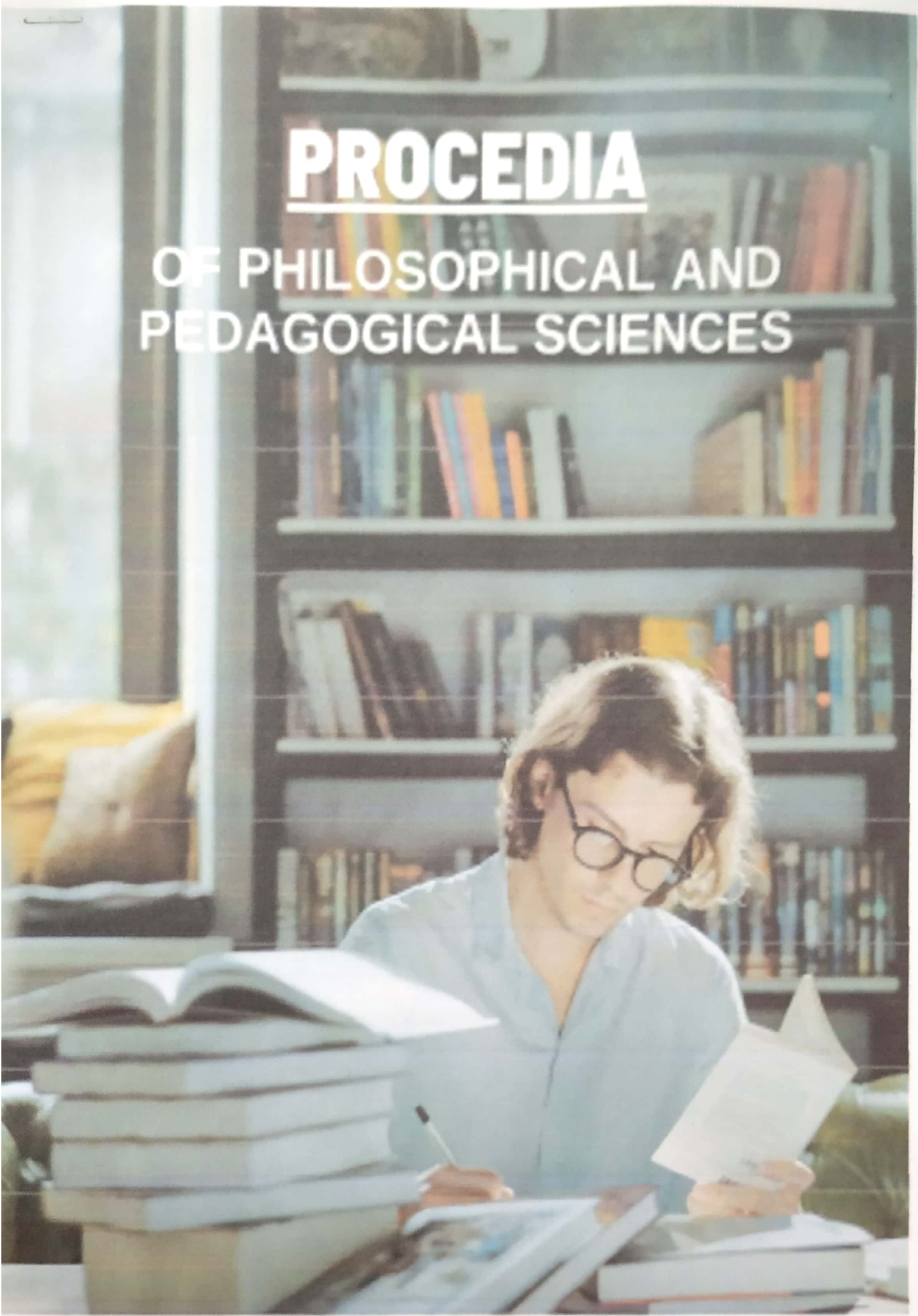


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## Drawings on the Creation of Teacher Ibrahim Hakkul

Sayliyeva Zarina Rakhmiddinovna

Bukhara State University Faculty of Philology Teacher of the Uzbek language and literature department

**Abstract.** In this article, thoughts and comments on the creative activity of the great artist of words, unique creator, skilled critic, selfless teacher, great scientist who deeply researched the work of Hazrat Alisher Navoi, doctor of philology, professor Ibrahim Haqqul, and the collection of the scientist's work over the years have been collected.

**Key words:** Ibrahim Haqqul, Sufism, Haqqoy scholar, Navoi studies, "Return to Navoi".

"He who knows does not speak, he who speaks does not know," says Ibrahim Haqqul, a mature literary critic, in the introduction to the book "Return to Navoi" with this sentence. If we think of literature as a universe, there are countless mysteries in it, and if we call it an endless ocean, the part we know and learn is only a drop. Humanity has begun to realize and manage itself, so it has been paying attention to the issue of literature, analysis and interpretation. Ibrahim Choriyevich Hakkulov, doctor of philology, who worked for many years as the head of the Department of History of Uzbek Literature at the Institute of Uzbek Language, Literature and Folklore of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, was born on March 28, 1949 in the village of Talija, Shafirkon District, Bukhara Region. In 1966-1970, he studied at the Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute. He started his career as an employee of the newspaper "Shofirkon Hakikati". But his endless passion and passion for science led him to the Institute of Language and Literature of the Russian Federation in 1972. He worked diligently in this auspicious dargah and rose from the rank of laboratory assistant and junior researcher to the position of senior and leading researcher, head of the department. As the saying goes, "A tree grows green in one place", Ibrahim Haqqulov's loyalty to this dargah adorns it like a fruitful tree. In 1976, Ibrahim Haqqul defended his candidate's thesis on the topic of "Rubay in Uzbek literature", and in 1995, he defended his doctoral dissertation on the topic of "Formation and Development of Uzbek Mystical Poetry".

At first, his books "Uzbek literature's Rubaiy" (1981), "Uvaysi's poetry" (1982), "Badiiy soz shukuhi" (1987) were published, then "Zanzhirband sher koshida" (1989), "Poetry is a spiritual relationship" (1989), "Children of eternity" (1990), "Mysticism and poetry" (1991), "Kamol et kasbkim..." (1991), "Ghazal soginchi" (1991) and more than 20 books have been published. He is one of the authors of the two-volume book "History of Uzbek Literature" in Russian. In the second half of the eighties, Ibrahim Haqqul's active participation in the literary process can be observed. He wrote a number of articles devoted to modern poetry. He also wrote "I Miss Spring" (1988) by Abdulhamid Cho'lpon, "Proverbs" (1991) by Khoja



Ahmed Yassavi, and "The Book of Boqirgan" in collaboration with his student Saifiddin Rafiddinov. (1991).

U During the last years of his life, he published pamphlets and books called "Ahmed Yassavi", "Who relies on what?", "Belief and Creativity", "Lessons of Sufism", "Destiny and Thought", "Heritage and Essence". .

Farididdin Attar, Jalaliddin Rumi, Abdurahman Jami, and William Shakespeare wrote important forewords and afterwords to the books translated into Uzbek. It is also noteworthy that the selected shahbayts from Alisher Navoi's "Khazayin ul-Maani" were published as a separate book.

Later, Ibrahim Haqqul's books "Creation Climate" and "Mushohad Yagdusi" were also published. Since 1996, he has been working as the head of the "Literature of Ancient Times" department, and in 2001-2021, the head of the "History of Uzbek Literature" department. The scientist was a member of the editorial boards of the Writers' Union of Uzbekistan, "Uzbek Language and Literature", "Tafakkur", "Naqshbandiya" magazines. Some of his articles and books have been translated and published in Turkish, Uyghur, Azerbaijani, Tajik and Russian languages. In recent years, the scientist's 4-volume book called "Return to Navoi" has been published.

In the book "Return to Navoi" by Ustaz Ibrahim Hakkulov, "The Difficulty of Understanding Navoi", "Return to Navoi", "On the Relationship between Sufism and Navoi's Poetry", "The Passion of Love and Perfection", "Mansur Halloj and Navoi", "Wisdom and Ignorance" ", "Sound of the Depths", "Ma'ruf and Arif" and a number of ghazals will be analyzed.

Ibrahim Hakkulov left an indelible mark in the hearts of literary lovers and fans of Navoi's creativity with his creative work. He remained in history as an intellectual, a rare phenomenon among the living, who lived uprightly. As a mystic scholar, while researching the works of Alisher Navoi, he, like Navoi, brought Uzbek literature to the heights. Ibrahim Haqqul found a way and a way to absorb classic literature into the heart of the reader - this is the success and fame of his books. While studying Navoi's work, we try to understand the thoughts that Hazrat wanted to convey, but we do not fully understand the essence. Ibrahim Haqqul, during his life of almost half a century, constantly communicated with Hazrat and invited his contemporaries and literary companions to Navoi's world. Alisher Navoi's work has been studied by many scientists. However, the researches of Ibrahim Haqqul stand out among them. This is not only because the scientist knows the history of classical literature or Navoi's work deeply, but because unlike others, he was able to see the truth that we could not imagine, ordinary human pains in Navoi, and he was able to connect his work with today's pain. "Navoi is the poet of the king, the gado, the lover, the scholar - everyone. "Whoever is looking for Navoi's poetry will find it," the scientist says. Ibrahim Haqqul, who has been engaged in the research of Navoi's works for a lifetime, has repeatedly read the works of the sultan of words, and grasped their essence, it is not for nothing that a number of thoughts of Ibrahim Haqqul sound like a scientific opinion at the level of wisdom. One of the scientists who is determining the current climate of Nawai studies is undoubtedly Ibrahim Haqqul. is considered After all, today's Uzbek Navoi studies cannot be imagined without Ibrahim Haqqul's work and research.

It seems that we need to be more concerned not to introduce Hazrat Navoi to other nations, but to know him better ourselves. Frankly speaking, we have not yet read and studied Navoi's work to the extent necessary and worthwhile. The one-sided and superficial attitude to our classical literature during the Shora era did not allow us to fully and properly study our greats. It is necessary to undergo serious and special preparation in order to know Navoi



thoroughly. Alisher Navoi interpreted everything in terms of freedom and connection, he saw the perspective of any truth related to human destiny in freedom of thought. Therefore, it is useless to try to grasp the true meaning of Navoi's works without establishing freedom in feeling, spirit, mind and thinking. Ibrahim Haqqul was a scholar and a mature person who realized the genius of Navoi, made it live in himself, and discovered it in himself.

About today's attitude to literature, Ibrahim Haqqul: "It is very worrying that the young generation is deprived not only of Navoi's works, but of the sources of our classical literature in general. If the situation continues like this, in the next five to ten years there will be a whole generation of young people who will not feel any need for our literature of the past, who will be blind in their vision, therefore deprived of the sense of beauty, who will not recognize anything other than the worries of the material world. "There is no question that it will come into existence," he lamented. Studying the life, literary and scientific heritage of Alisher Navoi is a noble work. Interest in his life, exemplary work, and heritage began in the 15th century. Navoi's works were copied by famous calligraphers during his lifetime. But Navoi studies took a different form in the 20th century. Because none of the scientists who debated Navoi was able to deviate from the line defined by the Shura ideology. Ibrahim Haqqul was one of the scientists who could fearlessly introduce a new direction, a new method of analysis, and a new word in such a difficult situation.

His research on the great Uzbek poet can be grouped as follows:

1. Scientific and popular research about Navoi;
2. Analysis of Navoi's works in various studies;
3. Interpretation of Navoi's poems in different genres;
4. The fountains from which he drank Navoi's work - Farididdin Attar, Jaloliddin Compared with the works of his predecessors and teachers such as Rumi and Abdurrahman Jami check;
5. Conversations about Navoi;
6. Preparing Navoi's works for publication;
7. Participation in various conferences dedicated to Navoi, etc.

We can see the summary of the general work of the artist based on the table below.

As a result of 50 years of work, one of the characteristics of Ibrahim Hakkulov's work was that he almost never wrote an article about an unsatisfied creator or an empty, shallow book. He programmed himself to always shake his pen with truth. The following words of the teacher in one of his conversations revealed the whole personality of that person: "You should lose your fear of speaking the truth. You should come to the conclusion that you will not be punished for the truth. The burden of the truth is extremely heavy, many people cannot bear it. To tell the truth, to fight for the truth, to tell the truth, the shroud should be on the shoulders.

Another characteristic of Ibrahim Haqqul's research is that it is the analysis of artistic or scientific works, the life and work of scientists and writers in the process of researching faith, country, freedom, freedom, conscience, personality, courage, generosity, justice, and courage. , glorifying human concepts such as humanity, love, friendship, kindness, loyalty, goodness, honesty, and contrasting them with lust, oppression, pride, fear, betrayal, unbelief, crookedness, greed, inconstancy, hypocrisy, facelessness, He constantly reprimands vices such as theft, lack of talent, shallowness, ignorance, ignorance.



s%"God gave man a beautiful essence. What God has given cannot be taken back or changed. The closer a person gets to God, the more he will get away from his human will and reach the divine will. He is not afraid of anything, because the main strength he relies on is Allah," said Ibrahim Haqqul. In fact, the teacher always relied on the power and help of Allah Almighty in the ways of life. He did not beg or flatter anyone. His devotion to science and his steadfastness in this path forever imprinted the creator in our hearts. We conclude with these verses:

Live so that when you leave,

Let everyone cry, you go happy.

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