



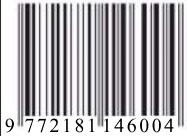
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**EXPRESSION OF IMAGES RELATED TO NATIONAL  
TRADITIONS IN A.NAVOI'S WORK**

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**Abstract:**

**Background.** *It is known that the customs, traditions, material and spiritual riches of the Turkic peoples belong to the great poet A. Thanks to Navoi's sharp intellect and artistic thinking; it has become an immortal property of our spirituality. Therefore, the creative heritage of the great poet is important not only as a work of art, but also as a unique historical and ethnographic source of culture of life of the Turkic peoples, including the Uzbek nation. This article examines the works of Alisher Navoi, depicting the way of life, culture, socio-political, theological and mystical worldview of the Turkic peoples, and even the ancient mythological ideas and some of the customs and rituals associated with them. The traditions of the poet's lyrical, lyre-epic works are an important source for studying the history and spiritual world of the Turkic peoples.*

**Methods.** *In the article A. In order to clarify the place of folk traditions in Navoi's lyrical heritage, comparative-typological, analytical methods were used.*

**Results.** *In the works of Alisher Navoi, a special place is given to the depiction and interpretation of plates related to the way of life, culture, socio-political, divine and mystical worldview of the Turkic peoples, and even ancient mythological notions and some customs and rituals associated with them. Such works of art, which are recorded as "ethnographic folklorisms", have played an important role in enhancing the national and realistic spirit of the poet's works, their artistic impact.*

**Conclusion.** *Navoi's works contain valuable artistic details related to the way of life and customs of the people, which can provide important information in the study of the history of life of the people of that period.*

**Keywords:** *ethnography, ritual, tradition, love, lover, lyrical hero.*

**Introduction** The works of the thinker and poet Alisher Navoi are important not only as works of art, but also as a unique historical and ethnographic inscription of the culture of life of the Turkic peoples, including the Uzbek nation. The great poet chooses from the traditions formed among the people as a metaphor for those who lived in his time, and through them creates beautiful images, thus giving the life of the period in realistic lines. In this regard, the well-known Navoi scholar Nathan Mallaev: "Alisher Navoi did not write a special work on the history of the XV century, the customs and traditions of his people. However, if he collects and systematizes the "scattered" facts, information, descriptions in his works, he will create a very valuable historical and ethnographic source. Therefore, the heritage of Navoi is valuable in terms of studying the ethnic development of the Uzbek people " [2,49].

Ethnography is a set of features of the life, culture, customs of one nation or several peoples in the territory [11,456]. While some literary studies have argued that "interpretations of people's lifestyles, rituals, customs, traditional views, and beliefs used in the text of written works should be regarded as" literary ethnographies, "[10,12] the term "ethnographic folklorisms" [1,14] was used. In our opinion, it is better to call literary events "ethnographic folklorisms", which are the motivation of the concepts and traditions of a particular people, or any detail related to them in a particular work of art, the description and interpretation of a particular artistic style. .

A. In Navoi's works there are many examples of cultural and everyday life of the poet. One of them is the custom that in the past the rulers of the state, the emirs, had their own personal seals. Such seals are usually in the form of a ring with an inscription or name written in the Arabic alphabet on its eye. Or the image of something in the eye of the ring. This custom, which had a

As a metaphor.

On this basis, it is said that the lover's breath of the rose from the ground to the sky, and his shield made the moon dark - the sky dark. The word "rest" in the second byte is used to mean breath. If the mirror is placed in the mouth of the lover, then there is no trace of breathing. While the poet described the mental state of the lover in such an exaggerated way, the tradition that existed among the people served as an artistic means for the realization of his purpose.

In short, the purpose of Hazrat Navoi's appeal to the national traditions of the great historical period is, on the one hand, to promote the imitation of them, and, on the other hand, to vividly depict the mental state of the lyrical hero. In this way he was able to express his socio-philosophical, divine-mystical, didactic views in an artistically impressive way.

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### SAIKALI'S EPIC "BAKHROM AND GULANDOM" AND THE FOLK TALES

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#### **Abstract:**

**Background.** *This article is devoted to the study of the wealth of "Bakhrom and Gulandom" and folk traditions of the Uzbek poet Saikali, who lived in the XVIII century. Saikali is considered one of the poets that have a special place in the history of Uzbek literature. It is especially difficult to imagine his work without the genre of the poem. Among the extant literary heritage of the poet, the poem "Bahrom and Gulandom" stands out. "Bahrom and Gulandom" - a romantic poem love. The plot of the poem tells about the love of Bakhrom to Gulandom, about events based on the image of Gulandom's love Bakhrom. Some of the events in the story are characterized by episodes of Uzbek folk tales. The special relevance of the problem is determined by the effective use of oral folk art, in particular, in fairy tales, advanced traditions.*

**Methods.** *Despite the fact that the issue of the poem "BaKhrom and Gulandom" and folk tales was covered by a comparative method, the methods of psychoanalytic, structural, and historical-typological analysis were also used in its way.*

**Results.** *The question of the influence of advanced traditions of oral folk art on written literature is considered as a natural phenomenon. Because in all the works of art created by creators who lived in the past, you can observe folk achievements. This tradition continues successfully in the fairy tale "fringe and garland" polished. In particular, in the image of fringe,*