

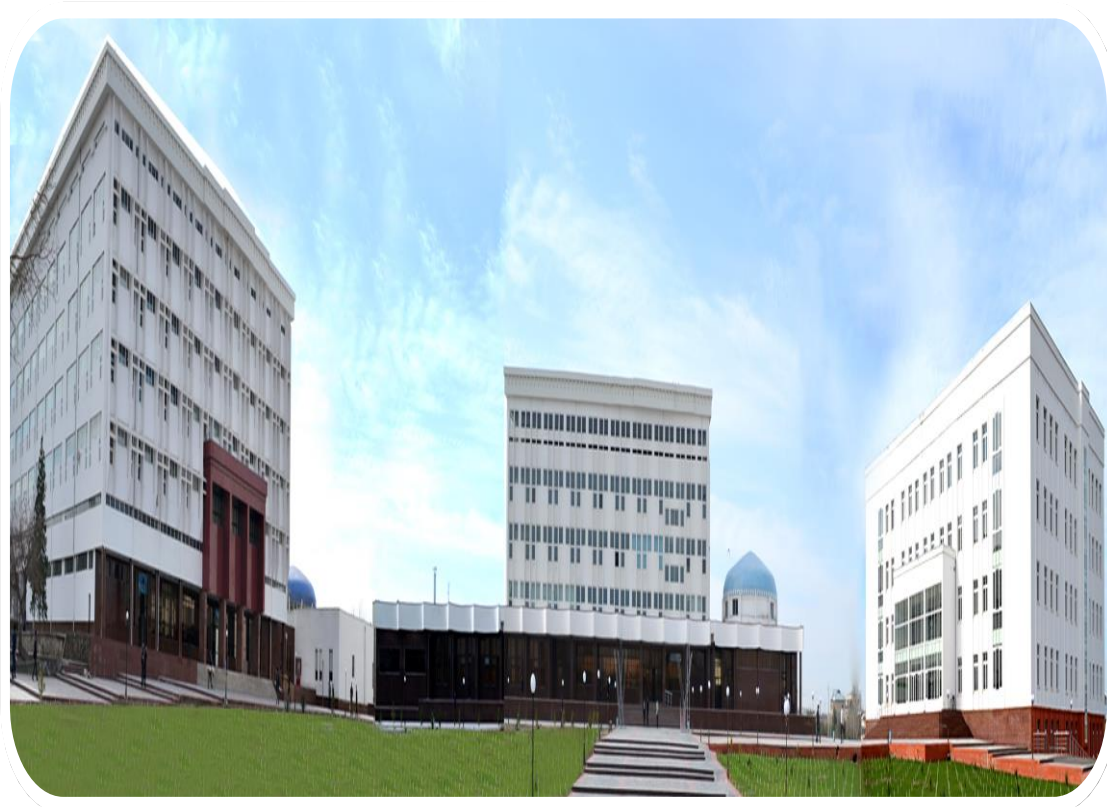
**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIV VA O‘RTA-MAXSUS TA‘LIM VAZIRLIGI**

**BUXORO MUHANDISLIK-TEXNOLOGIYA INSTITUTI
“O‘ZBEK TILI VA ADABIYOTI”
“XORIJIY TILLAR” KAFEDRALARI**

**“ALISHER NAVOIY MA‘NAVIY MEROSI – UMUMINSONIY
QADRIYATLAR SARCHASHMASI”**

mavzusidagi

**XALQARO MASOFAVIY ILMIY-SEMINAR
MAQOLALAR TO‘PLAMI**



BUXORO -2022

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Мазкур мақолалар тўплам 2022 йил 9 феврал куни Бухоро муҳандислик-технология институтида “Алишер Навоий маънавий мероси – умуминсоний қадриятлар сарчашмаси” мавзусида халқаро миқёсда ўтказилган масофавий илмий анжуман материаллари асосида тузилган. Анжуманда Алишер Навоий маънавий меросининг ўзлигимизни англаш мезони сифатидаги тамойиллари, Ёшларни касб-ҳунар ва илмий-инновацион фаолиятга йўналтиришда Ҳазрат Мир Алишер Навоий асарларида ифодаланган фундаментал тамойиллар ва шоир маънавий меросининг руҳий-маънавий, тарбиявий аҳамияти, Жаҳолатга қарши маърифат тамойили асосида курашишда инсонпарварлик ғоялари каби масалалар муҳокама этилди. Анжуманда Туркия, Қозоқистон мамлакатлари ва республикамизнинг таниқли олимлари, докторант ва мустақил тадқиқотчилари ўз маърузалари билан иштирок этишди.

Ушбу анжуман материаллари муаллифларнинг илмий изланишлари натижаси сифатида тўлиқ матни сақланган ҳолда нашрга киритилди.

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муаллифлар масъулдирлар**

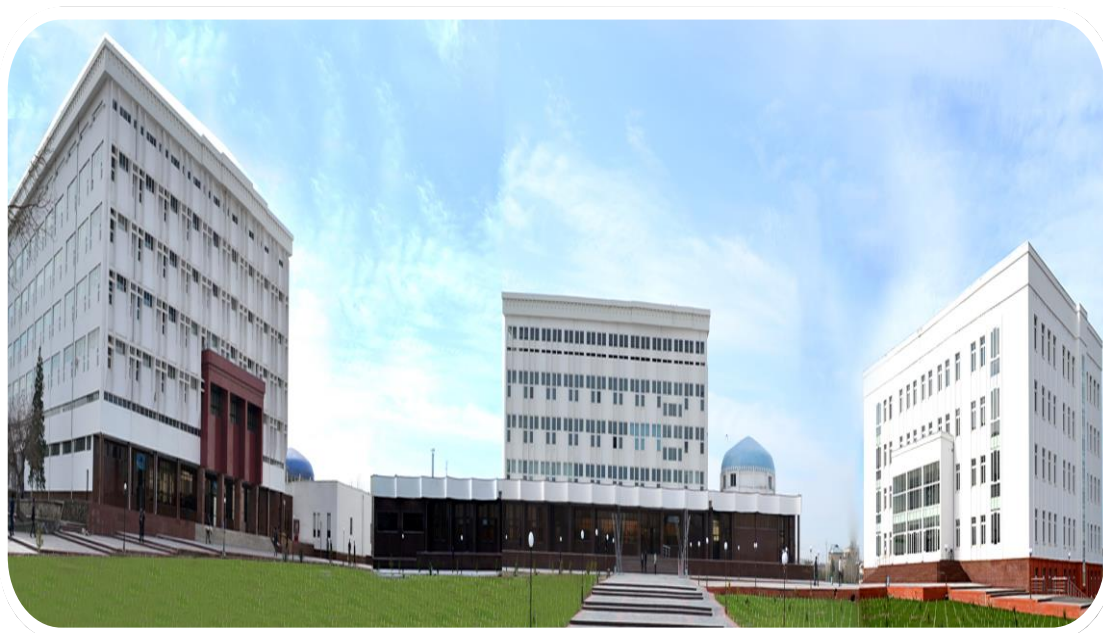
**MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIALISED EDUCATION
OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

**BUKHARA INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF UZBEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

**INTERNATIONAL DISTANCE SCIENTIFIC SEMINAR
COLLECTION OF ARTICLES**

on the subject

**"ALISHER NAVOI'S SPIRITUAL HERITAGE - THE SOURCE OF
UNIVERSAL VALUES"**



BUKHARA-2022

This collection of articles is based on the materials of the international distance scientific conference "Alisher Navoi's spiritual heritage - the source of universal values" held on February 9, 2022 at the Bukhara Institute of Engineering and Technology. Principles of Alisher Navoi's spiritual heritage as a criterion of self-awareness, fundamental principles expressed in the works of Hazrat Mir Alisher Navoi in directing young people to professional and scientific-innovative activities and the spiritual and educational significance of the poet's spiritual heritage, humanitarian ideas in the fight against ignorance are discussed. Well-known scientists, doctoral students and independent researchers from Turkey, Kazakhstan and the Republic of Uzbekistan took part in the conference.

The materials of this conference have been published in full text as a result of the authors' research.

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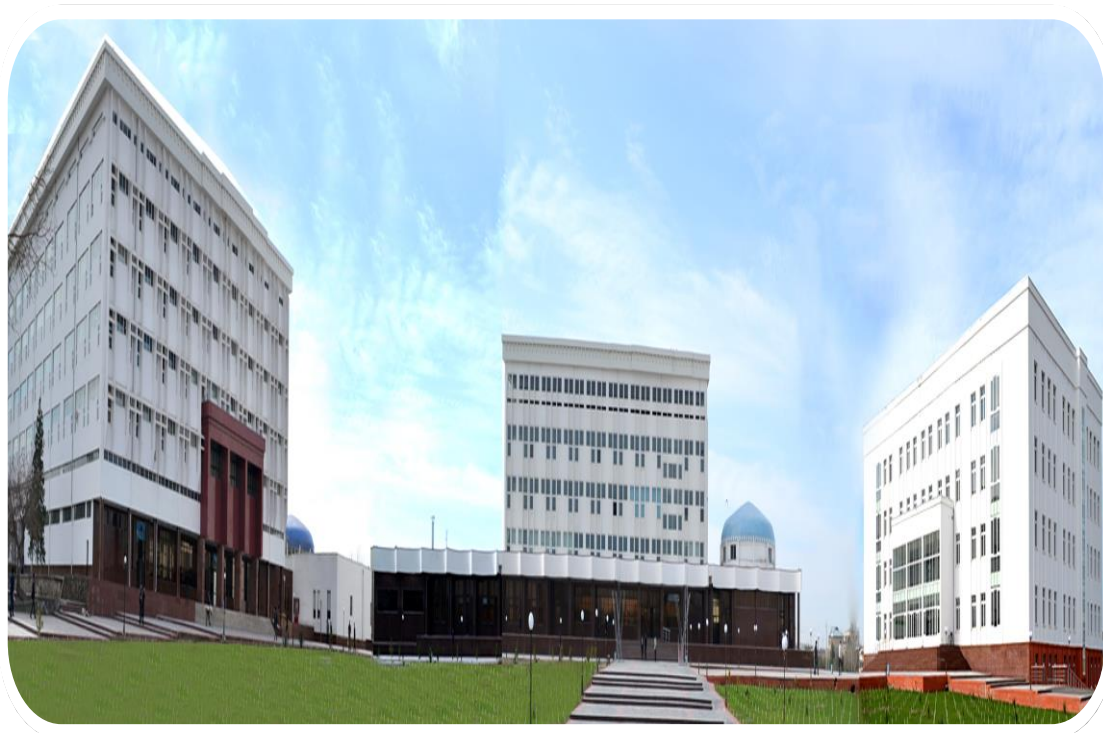
The authors are responsible for the accuracy and cohesion of the information in the articles.

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ВЫСШЕГО И СРЕДНЕГО СПЕЦИАЛЬНОГО
ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН**

**БУХАРСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНО-ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ
КАФЕДРА УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА И ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ
КАФЕДРА ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ**

**СБОРНИК СТАТЕЙ
МЕЖДУНАРОДНОГО ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО НАУЧНОГО
СЕМИНАРА
по теме**

**"ДУХОВНОЕ НАСЛЕДИЕ АЛИШЕРА НАВАИ - ИСТОЧНИК
ОБЩЕЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКИХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ"**



БУХАРА-2022

Сборник статей подготовлен по материалам международной дистанционной научной конференции «Духовное наследие Алишера Наваи – источник общечеловеческих ценностей», состоявшейся 9 февраля 2022 года в Бухарском инженерно-технологическом институте. Обсуждены принципы духовного наследия Алишера Наваи как критерий самосознания, основополагающие принципы, выраженные в произведениях Хазрат Мир Алишера Наваи в направлении молодежи к профессиональной и научно-новаторской деятельности и духовно-просветительское значение духовного наследия поэта, гуманитарные идеи в борьбе с невежеством. В конференции приняли участие известные ученые, докторанты и независимые исследователи из Турции, Казахстана и Республики Узбекистан.

Материалы данной конференции опубликованы в полном тексте в результате исследования авторов.

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traditional compliment. While praising Allah as the creator of the universe, Navoi paid special attention to the number seven in the first chapter, as required by the content of the epic. Alisher Navoi's epic «Sabai Sayyor» was written in 889 AH and completed in June 1484 AD.

Garchi tarixi erdi sekiz yuz,
Sekson o‘tmish edi yana to‘qquz.

Oyi oning jumodiyussoniy,
Panjshanba yozildi unvoni.

Varaqu satrin aylabon ta`yin.

Baytini besh ming ayladim taxmin.

(Meaning: This story was written in Thursday and the writer tried to include all the events and created masterpiece that had 5000 bytes).

The seven stories were told in the language of strangers in the epic narrative stand out for their content, ideas, art and fun. They took place in a large geographical area, from Sarandeb (Sri Lanka – Ceylon) to Egypt, Rome, India, Khorezm, Shahrizabz. Most importantly, all stories end with a celebration of goodness and nobility; lovers achieve their goals, justice. Victory will prevail over evil and injustice. Furthermore, Romantic imagery played a leading role in the stories so as to make the story extremely interesting and fascinating that can grab the attention of the readers.

In conclusion, this story impressed not only native people, but also foreigners who live in other parts of developing world because of its meaningful events, literary words and of course, eye-catching headline. It will remain as one of the most masterpieces of Navai.

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LIFE AND WORK OF ALISHER NAVOI, THE FOUNDER OF THE UZBEK LITERARY LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE, POET, SCIENTIST AND EDUCATOR

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Annotation: *This article tells about the life of the founder of the Uzbek literary language and literature, poet, scientist, educator Alisher Navoi and his contribution to Turkish literature. They also say that the highest development of lyrical genres and epic in Uzbek literature is associated with the name of Alisher Navoi.*

Key words: *"Khamsa", "Fani's Divan, Treasury of Thought" sofa, which contains four cycles: "Miracles of Childhood", "Rarity of Youth", "Wonders of Middle Ages" and "Edification of Old Age, "Leyli and Majnun" and "Farhad and Shirin", "Iskander's Wall".*

Аннотация: *В статье рассказывается о жизни основоположника узбекского литературного языка и литературы, поэта, ученого, просветителя Алишера Навои и его вкладе в турецкую литературу. Также говорят, что наивысшее развитие лирических жанров и эпоса в узбекской литературе связано с именем Алишера Навои.*

Ключевые слова: *«Шесть необходимостей», «Четыре сезона года» и «Диван Фани» «Хамса», или «Пятерица» «Смятение праведных», «Лейли и Меджнун», «Фархад и Ширин», «Семь планет», «Стена Искандера».*

Annotatsiya: *Maqolada o'zbek adabiy tili va adabiyotining asoschisi, shoir, olim, ma'rifatparvar Alisher Navoiy hayoti va turkiy adabiyotga qo'shgan hissasi haqida so'z boradi. Shuningdek, o'zbek adabiyotida lirik janr va dostonlarning eng yuksak taraqqiyoti Alisher Navoiy nomi bilan bog'liqligi to'g'risida so'z boradi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *"Olti zarurat", "Yilning to'rt fasli" va "Divoni foniy" "Xamsa", yoki "Besh doston", "Layli va Majnun", "Farhod va Shirin", "Iskandar devori".*

Alisher Navoi is a great Turkic poet, thinker, public and statesman of the 16th century. He left a mark in history as an outstanding writer who wrote in Persian (Farsi) and Turkic languages. Thanks to the Turkic-speaking creativity, Navoi is considered the ancestor of the literature of many Central Asian peoples. For example, in Uzbekistan Navoi is the founder of the national literary language.

Nizomiddin Mir Alisher was born on February 9, 1441 in Herat. In those days, Herat was the capital of Khorasan (now the territory of modern Uzbekistan and Iran) - a province within Maverannahr, a state created by Amir Timur.

There are still scholarly discussions about the origin of Alisher Navoi. Two versions are considered disputable: according to the first, he is a descendant of the Uyghur bakhshi (narrators), according to the second, his belonging goes back to the Mongol tribe of the Barlas, of which Timur himself came. Hence the privileged position of his father - Giyasiddin Kichkin, who served as an official at the court of the Timurids, was an enlightened man, from an educated dynasty. One of Alisher's uncles was a poet, the other was a musician and calligrapher. Being the son of a courtier, the boy grew up in the palace of the ruler of Khorasan, where he became friends with Prince Hussein Baiqara, the grandson of Omar Sheikh, the second son

of Timur. Later, friends studied together at the Herat Madrasah, where both showed a love for the humanities, in particular poetry and literature.

Sources write that already at the age of 15 Alisher wrote magnificent poems. One of the teachers of Navoi was the famous Persian poet-mystic, Sufi Jami. In 1466-1469, a talented young man studied at the madrasah of Mashhad and Samarkand, the capital of the Timurid state, learned philosophy, logic, mathematics and other sciences. Then he returned to his native Herat at the call of his childhood friend Hussein Baykara, who by that time had occupied the throne of Khorasan.

Sultan Hussein brought his beloved friend closer to him by appointing him vizier and bestowing the title of emir in 1472. Baikara appreciated the talent and abilities of Navoi, whom he now wanted to put at the service of the state. Alisher supported the ruler in many reforms, but his support was most clearly manifested in the heyday of the cultural life of Herat. In this, Baykara was in solidarity with Navoi, he himself wrote poetry under the pseudonym Husaini and encouraged the activities of scientists and creative people.

It was during the Navoi era that a community of poets (Navoi, Jami), historians (Mirkhond, Khondamir), musicians, calligraphers, artists (Kamaliddin Behzod) and others was organized in Herat.

Under Navoi, more than 20 mosques, 10 khanakas (a abode for Sufis), 20 reservoirs, 16 bridges, dams, and mausoleums were built in Khorasan. There are many restorations of old buildings. So, among the merits of Navoi is the restoration of the Herat Cathedral Mosque of the 13th century. Intensive construction entails the flourishing of architecture, buildings are decorated with ligature by the best calligraphers of that time.

The vizier develops crafts: weaving, carpet weaving, pottery and jewelry. Herat has become a flourishing cultural and craft center of the East. A number of objects, according to historians, the vizier built at his own expense and performed many charitable acts for the poor: he distributed clothes, arranged dinners for the needy.

There are many contradictions in the biography of Navoi. So, for example, certain events in his life are interpreted differently. So, there is information that, unable to withstand the burden of state affairs, the official resigns and devotes himself exclusively to creativity. Other sources say that, having resigned, Navoi still remains a loyal subject of the Sultan at court and continues to help him in governing the country.

It is also known that Alisher Navoi was appointed governor of the Astrabad region of Khorasan in 1487. However, a number of experts interpret this as a reference to a remote province on the basis of cooling between the ruler and his

faithful vizier. Others, on the contrary, present this decision in the light of the Sultan's special trust in his childhood friend.

The poet's work is known in two languages - Turkic under the pseudonym Navoi (which means "melodious", from the word *navo* - "music") and Persian under the name Fani (which means "mortal"). During his life, Navoi wrote over 3,000 ghazals (lyrical poems), which were later combined into special collections - *sofas*.

The most famous work of Navoi is "Khamisa", or "Пятерица" - a collection of 5 poems, written by the author as a tribute to the work of the classic of Persian poetry Nizami Ganjavi, who created his "Пятерица" in the 12th century. Navoi's Hamsa includes the poems *Confusion of the Righteous*, *Leyli and Majnun*, *Farhad and Shirin*, *Seven Planets*, *Iskander's Wall*, written at different times. The poet wrote the first work of the cycle in 1483, it can be called socio-philosophical. Navoi describes the events taking place in the state: the arbitrariness of the nobility, feudal wars, the oppression of the poor, and also gives a moral assessment to this. In 1484, the author wrote the romantic poems "Leyli and Majnun" and "Farhad and Shirin", using the motifs of folk tales. In these works, the poet sings not only the feelings of lovers, but also the problems of religion, social inequality, and the poor. Also during this period, the poem "Seven Planets" was written, in which, in an allegorical form, the author criticizes individual representatives of the ruling Timurid clan.

And, finally, the fifth poem was "Iskander's Wall" about the life of the famous commander and conqueror of Central Asia, Alexander the Great, known in the East as Iskander Zulkarnayn. The end of the 80s - the beginning of the 90s were marked by work on historical works. Navoi writes "History of the rulers of Ajam", "History of Iranian kings" and "History of prophets and sages" about the famous figures of the East. The poet also creates a biography of his teacher Jami - "Five of the Confused" (1492).

As a result of his biography, Navoi compiles the "Treasury of Thought" *sofa*, which contains four cycles: "Miracles of Childhood", "Rarity of Youth", "Wonders of Middle Ages" and "Edification of Old Age". This work, which collected over 2,600 gazelles, is considered a vivid example of Navoi's lyrics, which gave rise to many popular expressions, quotations and aphorisms. Navoi's statements are striking in their beauty, poetry and figurativeness. No less capacious is the work of Navoi in Farsi. 3 collections of poems in Persian are known: "Six Necessities", "Four Seasons of the Year" and "Fani's Divan". The last works of Navoi were the poems "The Language of Birds" (1499), a philosophical and allegorical work, and the treatise "Beloved of Hearts" (1500), praising the ideal, from the poet's point of view, ruler.

Alisher Navoi belonged to the Naqshbandi Sufi order, was a pious person and voluntarily accepted austerity - he was not married, did not know the joy of having children. As the Timurid poet and ruler Zahiriddin Babur said about him in the epic poem "Baburnama":

There is, however, one legend about the poet's personal life, which says that in their youth, Alisher Navoi and Hussein Baykara fell in love with the same girl - Guli. The noble Navoi could not hurt his friend and persuaded the beauty to become Hussein's wife. It is believed that the poet carried his love for Guli through his whole life.

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ALISHER NAVOIY ASARLARIDA O'ZLIKNI ANGLASH G'OYASI.

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada buyuk shoir Alisher Navoiy asarlarining ta'lim - tarbiya sohasidagi bebaho roli va ulkan ta'siri, uning merosini nafaqat vatandosh, balki butun dunyo adabiyotshunoslari tomonidan tadqiqot olib borayotganligi haqida muhokama qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: qo'lyozma, tadqiqot, ta'lim-tarbiya, komil, inson, pand-nasihati.

Аннотация: В этой статье обобщены бесценная роль и огромное влияние произведений нашего великого поэта Алишер Навои в образовательно - воспитательной сфере и исследовании его наследия не только нашими литературоведами, но и всего мира.

Ключевые слова: рукопись, изучение, личность, совершенный, образовательно-воспитательный, наставление.

Annotation: This article discusses the invaluable role and enormous influence of the works of our great poet Alisher Navoi in the educational sphere and the study of his legacy not only by our literary critics, but also by the whole world.

Key words: manuscript, investigation, educational, perfect, personality, injunction.

Mustaqilligimizga erishganimizdan so'ng, buyuk ajdodlarimiz va ularning qimmatli qo'lyozma asarlariga e'tibor kuchaydi. Xususan, Alisher Navoiy ijodiga

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