

THE USE OF ARTISTIC PICTURE MEANS IN THE NAVOI PERSIAN LITERATURE

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Annotation: Alisher Navoi (1441-1501), known as the founding father of Chagatai literature, also made significant contributions to Persian literature. His works are renowned for their rich use of artistic picture means—techniques that vividly evoke imagery and emotion. Navai's literary style is marked by the integration of metaphors, similes, allegories, and symbolic language, which serve to enhance the aesthetic and expressive quality of his poetry and prose. In his Persian literature, Navai employs these artistic techniques to create vivid and immersive experiences for readers. Metaphors and similes are used to draw comparisons that are not only beautiful but also deeply meaningful, often exploring complex themes such as love, mysticism, and the human condition. Allegory plays a crucial role in his work, allowing him to convey profound spiritual and philosophical ideas through simple narratives and characters. Symbolism further enriches his texts, imbuing them with multiple layers of meaning and inviting readers to explore beyond the surface. Navai's mastery of artistic picture means in his Persian literature demonstrates his deep understanding of language's potential to move and inspire. His works continue to be studied for their linguistic beauty and their ability to communicate universal truths through the art of storytelling.

Key Words: alishir navai, persian literature, artistic picture means, metaphor, simile, allegory, symbolism, chagatai literature, imagery, mysticism, aesthetic, quality, literary techniques, expression, poetic devices, symbolic language.

Alishir Navai, a towering figure in the world of classical Persian literature, is celebrated not only for his contributions to Chagatai literature but also for his profound influence on Persian poetry. One of the hallmarks of Navai's poetic genius is his masterful use of artistic pictorial means—techniques that create vivid imagery and evoke deep emotional responses in readers. Through the adept use of metaphors, similes, allegories, and symbolism, Navai's works transcend mere words, painting rich, evocative pictures that resonate across time and cultures.

Metaphors and similes are foundational elements in Navai's poetic toolkit. By drawing imaginative parallels between disparate elements, Navai enriches his poetry with layers of meaning and emotional depth. For instance, in his depiction of love, he might compare a lover's yearning to a moth drawn irresistibly to a flame. This comparison not only conveys the intensity and danger inherent in passionate love but also evokes a vivid, almost tangible image in the reader's mind.

In another example, Navai might describe the beauty of a beloved's face as being like the moon in a night sky, a simile that conveys not only physical beauty but also a sense of celestial, almost divine, radiance. Such comparisons are not merely decorative; they serve to deepen the reader's engagement with the text, inviting them to explore the emotional and symbolic dimensions of the imagery.

Allegory is another powerful tool in Navai's literary arsenal. Through allegorical narratives, he is able to explore complex philosophical and spiritual themes in a way that is accessible and engaging. In his work, allegorical figures often embody abstract concepts such as truth, justice, love, and wisdom, allowing Navai to convey moral and ethical lessons in a compelling manner. For example, in his celebrated work 'Lison ut-Tayr' (The Language of the Birds), Navai uses the journey of birds seeking their king as an allegory for the soul's quest for divine truth. Each bird represents different human characteristics and flaws, and their collective journey mirrors the spiritual path of self-discovery and enlightenment. Through this allegory, Navai not only entertains but also instructs, encouraging readers to reflect on their own spiritual journeys.

Symbolism is intricately woven into the fabric of Navai's poetry, adding depth and richness to his work. Symbols allow Navai to convey multiple layers of meaning, often inviting readers to interpret his texts in various ways. This symbolic complexity is one of the reasons why Navai's poetry has endured through the centuries. Common symbols in Navai's poetry include the rose and the nightingale, which traditionally represent beauty and the lover-poet, respectively. The rose, with its delicate petals and thorns, symbolizes both the allure and the pain of love. The nightingale, whose song is often seen as a metaphor for the poet's own creative expression, represents the union of beauty and melancholy. Through these and other symbols, Navai's poetry resonates with a timeless quality, speaking to universal human experiences and emotions.

Navai's use of imagery is not limited to visual descriptions; it encompasses all the senses, creating a fully immersive reading experience. His poetry often evokes sights, sounds, smells, tastes, and tactile sensations, making the reader feel as if they are part of the scene he describes.

In one of his ghazals, Navai might describe a garden in spring, not just in terms of its visual beauty but also by evoking the fragrance of blooming flowers, the sound of birds singing, the taste of fresh fruit, and the gentle touch of a breeze. This multisensory approach enhances the reader's connection to the poem, making the experience of reading it almost as vivid as being there in person.

Conclusion. Alishir Navai's Persian poetry stands as a testament to the power of artistic pictorial means in literature. His skillful use of metaphors, similes, allegories, symbolism, and rich imagery transforms his words into vivid pictures that engage the reader's imagination and emotions. Through these techniques, Navai not only captures the beauty and complexity of the human experience but also imparts timeless wisdom and insight. His poetry remains a vibrant and enduring part of the Persian literary tradition, continuing to inspire and move readers across generations.

According to Ustad Sadriddin Ainiy, "to acquire knowledge", this word (quotation) in the meaning of "to take a bribe of fire" means to quote verses of the Qur'an and hadiths of the prophet in poetry or to express their content in poetry. is art. In the literature of the Muslim region, the phenomenon of giving strength to the thought that is to be expressed through extensive reference to this art is a unique ancient tradition. His bright traces were written in hadiths. We can also find them in "Arba". For example, in the hadith of Alisher Navoi "Arba" this phenomenon is clearly visible in this continent:

It is under the feet of mothers
Ravzai is a garden of paradise.
If you want to see the garden of Ravza
Be a mother's foot.

It seems that the meaning of the hadith of Muhammad Rasulullah (s.a.v.) "Al-jannatu tahta aqdami umma hatinum", i.e. "The key to Paradise is under the feet of mothers" is embedded in the core of these verses. Such a tendency to appeal to the ideas of the Qur'anic verses and hadiths is also observed in Alisher Navoi's Turkish and Persian ghazals. In some of the great poet's ghazals, there are apparently no references to the verses of the Qur'an. However, if such verses are examined more deeply, it becomes clear that they are rooted in Quranic ideas.

Alishir Navai, a seminal figure in Persian literature and the father of Chagatai literature, is renowned for the rich and varied content of his poetry. His works encompass a wide range of themes, reflecting the diverse intellectual, cultural, and spiritual currents of his time. Navai's Persian poetry is characterized by its exploration of love, mysticism, moral and ethical dilemmas, social and political commentary, and philosophical reflections. Through his adept use of artistic literary techniques, Nava'i creates a profound and lasting impact on his readers.

One of the central themes in Navai's Persian poetry is the exploration of love in its various forms. Whether romantic, platonic, or divine, love is depicted as a powerful and transformative force. Navai's poems often delve into the joys and sorrows of love, capturing the intense emotions associated with longing, passion, and heartache. For instance, Navai frequently uses the metaphor of a nightingale singing to a rose to depict the lover's unrequited love and yearning. This imagery not only conveys the beauty and pain of love but also reflects the poet's deep understanding of human emotions. Through such poignant depictions, Navai's poetry resonates with anyone who has experienced the complexities of love.

Mysticism and spiritual questing are prominent themes in Navai's Persian poetry. Influenced by Sufi thought, Nava'i's works often explore the relationship between the soul and the divine. His poetry reflects a yearning for spiritual enlightenment and union with the divine, using rich symbolism and allegory to convey these profound concepts. In his mystical poems, Nava'i frequently employs the allegory of a journey, symbolizing the soul's quest for divine truth. This journey is fraught with challenges and trials, representing the struggles and tribulations one must endure to attain spiritual enlightenment. Through this allegorical framework, Nava'i's poetry offers deep insights into the Sufi path and the transformative power of divine love.

Navai's poetry is also imbued with moral and ethical reflections. He often addresses issues of justice, righteousness, and the human condition, using his poetry as a vehicle for social and ethical commentary. His works advocate for virtues such as honesty, humility, and compassion, while condemning vices like greed, hypocrisy, and tyranny. For example, in some of his poems, Navai criticizes the corruption and moral decay of his contemporary society, urging readers to uphold ethical principles and strive for personal integrity. Through these moral exhortations, Navai's poetry serves as a guide for righteous living and ethical conduct.

In addition to personal and spiritual themes, Navai's Persian poetry also engages with social and political issues of his time. He uses his poetic voice to comment on the socio-political landscape, addressing themes such as governance, justice, and the responsibilities of rulers and subjects. Nava'i's poems often highlight the plight of the oppressed and call for social justice and equitable governance. By addressing these issues, his poetry not only reflects the socio-political realities of his era but also advocates for positive change and reform. Navai's Persian poetry is rich with philosophical reflections on the nature of existence, the human condition, and the mysteries of life. His works often ponder existential questions and explore the complexities of human experience, offering insights into the nature of reality and the self. Through his

philosophical musings, Navai's poetry invites readers to contemplate the deeper meanings of life and to reflect on their own place in the world. His thoughtful and introspective approach to these timeless questions adds a profound and contemplative dimension to his poetic oeuvre.

Alishir Navai's Persian poetry is a treasure trove of rich and diverse content, encompassing themes of love, mysticism, morality, social and political commentary, and philosophical reflection. Through his masterful use of artistic literary techniques, Nava'i creates poetry that is not only beautiful and evocative but also deeply meaningful and thought-provoking. His works continue to resonate with readers, offering timeless insights into the human experience and the quest for truth and understanding.

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