

ALISHER NAVOI'S CREATIVE HERITAGE

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Abstract: This article discusses the creative heritage of our great ancestor Alisher Navoi and his positive influence on the education of youth.

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The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev declared 2025 the “Year of Alisher Navoi” in Navoi region. Shavkat Mirziyoyev made this proposal at a meeting on the tasks of socio-economic development of Navoi region.

The President emphasized the need for Navoi region to become a spiritual brand of the country. Within the framework of this year, competitions for the presidential prize are being organized in the republic on the theme “Understanding Hazrat Navoi - Understanding Our Identity”. A memorial museum dedicated to Alisher Navoi will be opened in the New Uzbekistan Park to be built in Navoi region.

Alisher Navoi's creativity is so diverse that in order to translate his works, it is necessary to carefully study the ideas and views of Islam, Turkic culture, lifestyle, and the origin of words. First of all, it is necessary to fully understand and feel the true meaning of the ghazals of the great thinker poet.

According to Canadian researcher Gary Dick, who translated Alisher Navoi's work “Lison ut-tair” into English, there is a great need to read Alisher Navoi's works in the West today.

The proposal “to establish the Alisher Navoi Order in order to reward citizens of our country and foreign countries and scientific and creative institutions who have made a significant contribution to the in-depth study and popularization of Navoi's creative heritage”, stipulated in the resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the broad celebration of the 580th anniversary of the birth of the great poet and thinker Alisher Navoi”, is, in my opinion, one of the most important and significant aspects of the resolution.

National independence has formed a fundamentally new basis for various socio-economic changes taking place in society, historical events, phenomena, development, and our spiritual and cultural heritage. Restoring our history, which has been distorted until now, studying our spiritual and educational heritage, our national values, created over the centuries, in the spirit of a new era, and teaching it to the younger generation becomes a priority cultural and educational task.

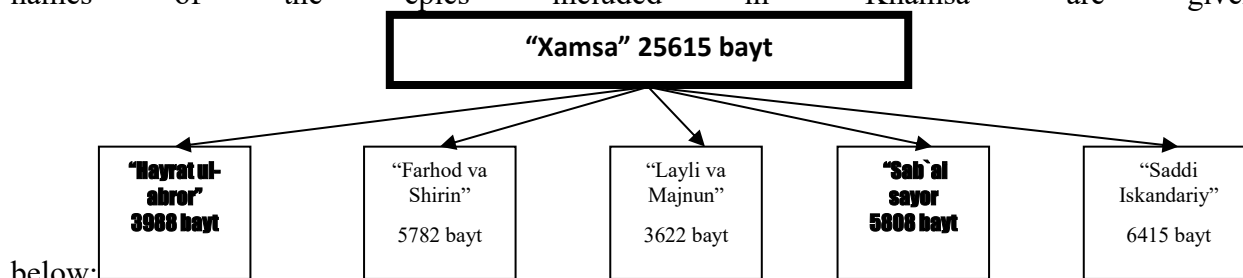
Eastern civilization - one of the spiritual foundations of development - is to glorify a person, to see his perfection in the harmony of his inner and outer world.

Alisher Navoi is one of the great representatives of Eastern thinkers, who in his immortal works showed the way for the spiritual and moral education of young people.

Navoi's works are one of the great spiritual breakthroughs of his time. Although the poet himself did not directly serve as a schoolmaster or teacher, his contribution to the education and upbringing of the kings and the entire people, as well as the formation of their spiritual world, is incomparable. The main content of the wise words, admonitions, articles, and narratives in his works is the glorification of such great qualities as hard work, decency, love of beauty, intelligence, learning, love for life and people, and love for the Motherland. A person who embodies good qualities is a true human being.

As is known, in the current conditions of independence, in order to find ways, forms, and methods to get rid of such behavioral vices as ignorance, oppression, injustice, dependency, and indifference, Alisher Navoi's thoughts on spiritual and moral education in his works are of great importance.

Alisher Navoi was born in 1441 in Herat into the family of Ghiyosiddin Kichkin, who served the Timurid princes, and died in 1501. During his short life, he created a significant spiritual heritage that glorified the identity, future and prosperity of the Turkic peoples. He also served as a statesman in the palace of Husayn Baykara, did many good deeds, and supervised the education of princes. Alisher Navoi created major works in the Turkic language, similar to Persian, which was the main language at that time, including "Khamsa", which includes five major epics. The names of the epics included in "Khamsa" are given



below:

The great sage Alisher Navoi in his work "Khamsa" praises the virtues of humanity and condemns the vices that contradict it, humanity and nationalism are the main ideas of this work.

The spiritual and moral foundations in the works of our great ancestor Alisher Navoi are a code of ethics, and through the knowledge and practice of these, young people will gradually increase their level of humanity and achieve perfection. Each of the five epics of the great work "Khamsa", which contains morality, decency, and humanity, has a very rich spiritual and moral content. The epics skillfully reveal morality, good behavior, decency, good qualities, the benefits and benefits of habits, and the consequences of bad vices.

The great influence of the work of the talented Uzbek poet Alisher Navoi on world and national culture, literature and other forms of art plays an important role in the education of young people. The rich ideological content of the poet's works, high artistic skill, and the strength of their educational impact - all this serves as an excellent means of spiritual and moral education and broadening the worldview of young people.

According to Navoi, the purpose of the creation of the universe is man. Man is the beauty and honor of all existence. The struggle for human happiness, perfection, and the formation of universal human qualities is the main idea of "Khamsa".

In Navoi's epic poem "Khairat ul-abror", if a person's birthplace is prosperous and fertile, and if his parents are great people, then such people are born humane, with a rich worldview, and sharp

minds. The poet, praising man and his qualities, emphasizes that his difference from other creatures lies in his words.

Tangriki, insonni qilib ganji roz,

So'z bila hayvondin angachanga imtiyoz[1].

Navoi defines the greatness and virtues of a person by his ability to use words in their proper place. In his works, he praises such qualities as humility, generosity, nobility, friendship, and truthfulness, which are necessary for a person, and condemns a number of negative qualities. Many verses in the poet's works have risen to the level of wise sayings. The wise words of the thinker have become folk proverbs. For example:

Kimki ulug'roq anga xizmat kerak,

Ulki kichikroq anga shavqat kerak[2].

(Kattaga hurmatda, kichikka izzatta bo'l).

Arzi hunar bo'lsa yigitlar ishi,

Qilsa ayon o'z hunarin har kishi[3].

(Yigit kishiga qirq hunar oz.)

Navoi compares the inner world, feelings, thinking, and moral perfection of a person to the sun, moon, fruit trees, and beautiful flowers of the spiritual being in the world. Comparing the beauty of human behavior to the manifestations of his activity, the generosity of nature, events, and others, he compares the changes in human nature, if negative, to the destructive forces of nature, and if positive, to the beauties of nature. It should be especially emphasized that in "Khamsa" Navoi pays attention to the main content of human life, the problems that arise in a person's daily life, from the rules of behavior to the principles of governing the state, and constantly teaches human qualities. Because Navoi dreams of his descendants becoming perfect people. Navoi tries to create a high code of ethics in these works. These works consist of short and meaningful verses that convey what true human qualities consist of.

Thus, "Khamsa" contains such narratives, stories, and articles that, taking into account the youth characteristics of students, are of great educational value when used during lessons and extracurricular activities.

When introducing young people to the life and work of Navoi, the following conditions are set before the teacher when conducting explanatory reading and analyzing works:

- to show the great contribution of the outstanding poet to the development and enrichment of Uzbek literature and the Uzbek literary language, his great influence on the development of world art;
- to create in young people a sense of love and respect for the poet's excellent works in specific poetic examples, artistic skills, and the development of national pride in them, to show the poet's unparalleled positive power, his multifaceted spiritual image, and the great power of the great people who raised and educated them;
- To improve the speech culture of young people through expressive reading, based on a careful study of the artistic means used by Navoi in creating his works;
- To broaden the worldview of young people by providing extensive information about the poet's biography, the colorful images in his works, the life experience of the thinker, the era in which he lived, and his contemporaries.

Unfortunately, in the lessons of some teachers, studying the poet's life and work is boring. The teacher limits himself to giving brief information about the poet and only dryly teaching his works to students and analyzing them incomprehensibly. This is a sad state of affairs, of course. Because in such lessons, the student's soul is not excited, a lively thought is not awakened, interest in the poet's personality, his life and work is not aroused. In order for the lessons to be interesting and relevant to today's standards: firstly, interesting, rich materials reflecting the poet's life should be used; Portraits, reproductions, and figurines of the poet should be displayed; secondly, extracurricular activities, clubs, conversations, debates, conferences, the use of multimedia services in the study of works of art, watching performances and feature films, organizing amateur art circles, quizzes, exhibitions, literary magazines, albums, and trips to museums; thirdly, when teaching lessons about the poet's life and work, it is necessary to organize lessons using not only traditional, but also non-traditional lesson types and innovative pedagogical technologies. Of course, all of this cannot be organized at once. However, the teacher can select some of the above activities depending on the age of the students, their capabilities, and interests. All this helps to increase the activity of young people.

In the works and activities of Alisher Navoi, beauty is considered a bridge connecting man and the world. After all, in education, first of all, in order to achieve the beauty of the soul, it begins with understanding the meaning of poetry and absorbing and feeling it.

Islam Karimov, in his speech entitled "The country that honors its greats will not perish" at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the opening of the Alisher Navoi monument complex in the city of Navoi, absolutely rightly stated: "If we take a deep look at the activities and creativity of our great humanist poet, we are amazed by the fact that his genius encompasses all spheres of social life, ideology and culture.

If we call this person a saint, he is the saint of saints, if we call him a thinker, he is the thinker of thinkers, and if we call him a poet, he is the sultan of poets"[4].

The proposal to "establish the Alisher Navoi Order in order to reward citizens of our country and foreign countries and scientific and creative institutions who have made a great contribution to the in-depth study and popularization of Navoi's creative heritage," stipulated in the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Widespread Celebration of the 580th Anniversary of the Birth of the Great Poet and Thinker Alisher Navoi," is, in my opinion, one of the most important and significant aspects of the resolution.

Nowadays, it is necessary to pay special attention to studying the life and work of Alisher Navoi in our country, to deeply instill the essence of his works, imbued with humanistic ideas, into the minds of the population, especially young people, and thereby strengthen their interest in literature and patriotic feelings.

Literature:

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