

ANALYSIS IN SOME WORKS OF AMIR TEMUR'S IMAGE IN FICTION

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Abstract: Amir Temur left a bright mark not only on Uzbek statehood, but also on the history of Eurasia. Historical sources give a lot of information about the power of the kingdom he built, about his internal and foreign policy, about the work of the establishment, etc. Some of the sources belong to the pen of foreign historians and tourists. In this article, we will analyze some of the information contained in them from the point of view of self-realization. This article analyzes that the figure of Amir Temur, one of the world's great statesmen, grand commander and mindful organizer, has always been of interest in the field of fiction. In particular, the personality of Amir Temur, his activities, statesman and status as a commander are reflected in a number of medieval eastern miniatures, Sahibkiran Amir Temur led the people's liberation movement to rid our ancient homeland Turon — Turkistan of the tyranny of oppression, which lasted a century.

Keywords: miniatures, historical memory, poem, opera, architectural monuments, archives, museums, legends, literary interpretation, writer.

The most enormous heroics that left a bright mark on the history of the world are evident in the liberation of the motherland from the complications of invaders and the rescue of the people from colonial oppression. The figure of Amir Temur, one of the world's great statesmen, grand commander and mindful organizer, has always been of interest in the field of fiction. In particular, the personality of Amir Temur, his activities, statesman and status as a commander are reflected in a number of medieval eastern miniatures, Sahibkiran Amir Temur led the people's liberation movement to rid our ancient homeland Turon — Turkistan of the tyranny of oppression, which lasted a century. Of course, scientists and writers still have a lot to do on the way to comprehensively research these huge historical events and create their truthful interpretations. It is also one of our main goals to highlight these world-class topics on the basis of a new thought. In those years, the misfortune of during the Soviet period had "Temur tuzuks" (Regulations of Temur) as a false work and banned it without printing. This injustice seemed to further increase the value of the "Temur tuzuks" in the imagination of so many of our messengers as some writers did, a work that evoked the historical memory of Uzbek readers who were thrown into Justice. Fans who read "Baburnama" in comparison with "Temur tuzuks" noticed that there were a lot of inner closeness among them. Many human qualities - honesty. Many proofs and evidence from historical sources can be found that Babur Mirza inherited spiritual and hereditary from his grandfather Amir Temur. Only because of the repression and prohibitions of the regime, during the Soviet period could not write it down openly for decades.

Also, in Russia, in the XVII century, a play was staged at the theater of Alexei Mikhailovich about Temurlang and Boyazid. In 1724, the German composer Georg Friedrich

Gendel created an opera with a historical theme, “Temurlang”. The image of Amir Temur is also reflected in the poetry of 234 the famous German writer Goethe (1749-1832). Edgar Allan Poe, a native of Boston in the United States, who had previously taken a pseudonym for himself — as Boston-created a poetic poem in 1827, referring to Amir Temur. In 1908, the writer from Tashkent, poet and historian Mulla Salahiddin Toshkandiy wrote a work at the level of his work of fiction — “The Battle of Amir Temur Kuragon” (Temurnoma), in which he gives much more detailed information about the life activities, military campaigns of the Great Sahibkiran. The work is written in the Uzbek language, and for many years the masses of wide readers have not enjoyed it. It was only published as a book in 1991. Salahiddin used many historical, artistic and religious works to create the work of Toshkandi. The bulk of the work consists of 47 epics. The poems finished in the “Temurnoma” indicate even that the author was a good poet. The 1,030 verses given in the work are attributed to Saladin Toshkandi, the main part of the poem. He also quoted poetic excerpts from the works of many famous poets, historians. In the literature of the Soviet period of the XX century, the writer S.P.Borodin's works — “Stars in the sky of Samarkand” and “Fierce Boyazid” - were distinguished. In his works, Borodin focused his main attention on the processes that began five years before the death of Amir Temur, that is, from 1399-1400. In due course S.P.Borodin's work spread among a wide readership and attracted the attention of historians. The author used historical sources, archaeological and numismatic materials in his work, worked on the topic in archives and museums, was also on a trip abroad. As he himself admitted in the novels of Borodin, it is possible to bring reality closer to historical facts that fadar tried to bring. In his work, the writer tried to give in a literary interpretation the multifaceted activity of such a great person as Amir Temur. Obviously, S.P.Borodin, as a child of his time, was not able to fully reveal the essence of the Personality of Amir Temur. Because, in relation to the historical reality in the work — the class view style served as the ideological core of this work, like many works of this period. This in turn prevented Amir Temur's role and role in Central Asian and world history from comprehensively revealing his prolific career.

It should be noted that in our country, the manifestation of the Personality of Amir Temur in fiction was carried out only in the years of independence.

Coincidentally, Abdurauf Fitrat (1886-1938), a exponent of the jadidist movement, had written a play at the time, referring to Amir Temur. But this was just an example of an exceptional style. During the years of independence, K.Marlowe's work, according to A.Samad translation and processing, K.Yoldashev, was put on the stage of the National Theater under the direction of the Umarovs. Later, the face of the stage was also seen by other works on this topic. Alisher Navoi senior State Academic theater dedicated to Gendel's opera and courtly work. The work of Ikromov was put. In 1995 distinguished scholar, academic B.Ahmedov's historical fiction novel dedicated to the activities of Amir Temur was published. The works of A.Oripov, M.Ali, T.Kahhor, T.Hayit and a number of other Uzbek writers and poets were published. Over time, the period, as with all the great symbols, many stories, narratives, epics began to appear about Amir Temur. In this case, it was advisable to dwell only on certain aspects of the issue. The figure of Amir Temur appears as the protagonist in many eastern, notably Turkish peoples' epos, epic, narratives (Temurshah, Temur, Shah-Temur, Temur Qoragon, etc). For example, - the epic about Idigey and Tokhtamysh was widely spread within the Turkish population of the

Kazakhs, karakalpaks, nomadic Uzbeks, nogoyes, Turkmens, Crimea and South Siberians. In this poetic epic, The Real reality is reflected, which belongs to the one-on-one struggle of Amir Temur and stop. This work, in turn, came about as early as the time when these historical figures were still alive. Mirza Rumuz graduated a book about Timur, is one of the unique works, in which many legendary as well as unverified information with a folkloric character is summed up. Another such book was written by Abdurahman Sirat at the beginning of the 18th century, which included the history of Amir Temur —the greatest treasures are considered the works.

In addition to historical sources, folk oral creativity, legends are included in it. In some cases, these legends also record events that are not completely historically connected (for example, the meeting of Amir Temur with the 11th-century traveler Nasir Khisrov, the fact that the Russian lands pay a duty by agreement for many years, etc.). Found in the Volga region dating back to the 18th century —the text of the manuscript entitled story contains the issues of the March of Amir Temur to Vladimir, the invasion of the lands of the Bulgars. The prose method is based on a work written in old Uzbek by an unknown author, 19th — century manuscripts are on the list an extract from the story about Amir Temur as well as folk tales and stories about Amir Temur. The Arabian epic-Sirat Abi Zayda - also describes Amir Temur as a participant in a legendary fantastic battle fought by a certain arab tribe. In some cases, Amir Temur also manifests as a participant in stories from the world of fairy tales and fantasies. For example, in his fictional satire of 1946, the Egyptian writer Mahmoud Teymur, a well-known exponent of Arabic classical literature, describes Amir Temur as a historical anti-war figure. The luxurious buildings built by Amir Temur, the construction of which caused the birth of various legends and legends among the people over the centuries, which led to the further preservation of its name among the people.

A late 19th – early 20th-century Central Asian territorial traveler, Ye.Markov's comments are also noteworthy in this regard. No matter where he went, no matter what architectural monuments he saw, the locals associated them all with the work of Amir Temur as a builder of the bodyguard. Ye.Markov himself had described to Amir Temur the favorite hero and great king in the image of the peoples of Central Asia. Ye.Markov goes to the Olatov — the Temur gate. Watching the images of the rock here, the “gate of Timur” gives the reason for its appearance – a folk narrative. That is, the story that Amir Temur — pushed the rocks apart-built a gate. Ye.Markov companions sardoba in the area, the construction of water wells is also associated with the name of Amir Temur. To this day, a complex of Legends has also arisen about the fate of the rich library of Amir Temur in Samarkand. The library was established by the order of the ruler, in which the series was brought from the eastern lands —Greek, Roman, Syrian, rare and valuable manuscripts of Armenians were summed up. Many legends about the roads of the Emir Temur Homeland Shahrisabz (Kesh) and the Kashkadarya oasis in general, as well as the places of their activity, are still living among the people. Another event of the 20th century also caused the appearance of many legends and stories about Amir Temur. In June 1941, on the orders of the Soviet government —under the pretext of for scientific purposes-the tombs in the mausoleum of Gouri Amir, including the Tomb of Amir Temur, were opened without any need. Among the masses of the people, the opinion became widespread that both at that time and after it, the opening of the tomb was uncharacteristic, the disturbing spirit caused the beginning

of the war, the spirit of war from the mausoleum went beyond. Film operator Malik Kayumov, a participant in the opening of the graves, a direct witness to these events, had also made a number of appearances on television and in the press about this. In conclusion, the artistic embodiment of the A.Timur personality always becomes important for creators.

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