

Author's Individual Approach to Display and Reveal the Images of Alisher Navoi

ALLA VIKTOROVNA TKACHENKO

Russian Language and Literature of School, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article reveals the influence of the life and work of the outstanding Uzbek poet Alisher Navoi on the work of the Uzbek writer Aibek and the Russian writer L. G. Bat. This article notes that the value of the novel Navoi by Aibek and the story 'Garden of Life' by L. G. Bat lies not only in the talented display of each of the authors of the outstanding scientific and poetic activity of their main character, Alisher Navoi, but also in their talented revealing the thinking, views and worldview of Alisher Navoi. The article emphasizes that the originality of writers' artistic interpretations also makes it possible to characterize the individuality of their worldview.

Keywords: Navoi's life, creativity, worldview, artistic interpretations, images of Alisher Navoi.

INTRODUCTION

Alisher Navoi (1441 – 1501) – Turkic poet, thinker, philosopher, Sufi, statesman. Alisher Navoi went down in history as the founder of the literature of many Turkic peoples. He wrote his works in Persian under the pseudonym Fani (Perishable) and in Turkic under the pseudonym Navoi (Melodic). Navoi's biography testifies not only to his talented poetic activity, but also to his brilliant government activities, which he carried out during the reign of Hussein Baykara. Being a talented poet and wise vizier, Alisher Navoi left a rich creative heritage in the culture of Central Asia.

During the Second World War, being evacuated to Tashkent, L.G. Bat met Aibek, who was working at that time on his novel *Navoi*. L.G. Bat gets acquainted not only with the culture of the Uzbek people, but also studies in depth the life and work of the brilliant poet Alisher Navoi. Inspired by the rich heritage of the Uzbek poet, under the leadership of Aibek, the Russian writer begins work on her story 'The Garden of Life', which tells about the life and work of the personality of Alisher Navoi.

Due to their author's individuality, both Aibek and L.G. Bat have different approaches to revealing the personality of the poet of the Medieval East. Being not only a writer, but also a scientist, Aibek from the multifaceted activities of Alisher Navoi, highlights his scientific activities, and in his novel "Navoi" artistically interprets the personality of Navoi, first, as an outstanding scientist of his era. While L.G. Bat, artistically showing the birth of Navoi's poetic genius, his growth and his achievement of creative heights, reveals Navoi's personality as a talented poet of his era.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the scientific literature testifying to the life and work of Navoi, there is the fact that, as a very small child, Alisher was fond of and even memorized the work of the famous Persian poet Feridaddin Attar 'The Conversation of Birds'. This same well-known fact from the life of Navoi is revealed in different ways by authors such as L.G. Bat and Aibek in works about Alisher Navoi.

In the story by L.G. Bat 'The Garden of Life' about the attitude of little Alisher to Feridaddin Attar's work 'The Conversation of Birds', an entire chapter and an extensive scene of Alisher's dialogue with the famous historian Sharafaddin Ali Yezdi and then the dialogue of Sharafaddin Ali Yezdi with Navoi's father, Giyasaddin Kichkina, are devoted. Where, after the destruction of the book "The Conversation of Birds" by Giyasaddin Kichkina, L.G. Bat reveals and shows in Alisher's behavior and emotions what the value of the book was for the young genius.

And even more than that, as the writer further points out, this book was not only a source of poetic inspiration, but also a school that later helped Navoi create his own work as a response - gratitude to the inspiration of Navoi's poetic gift.

In Aibek's novel *Navoi*, short fragments in Navoi's own memoirs about his childhood are devoted to this fact, where the author of the novel does not express his attitude on this matter, but only states the historical fact that took place in the life of his main character - Alisher.

... for eight or nine years I read "The Conversation of Birds" by Faridaddin Attar, was carried away by his mysterious fiery thoughts, and gradually forgot games, fun, sleep and even food. Alarmed parents were forced to forbid him to read this book, took it away and hid it. But he memorized the book and still repeated it to himself... (Aibek 1958: 32)

Moreover, Aibek, showing and revealing the views, thinking and worldview of Navoi, first of all, as a scientist, does not emphasize the influence of Faridaddin Attar's work 'Conversation of the Birds' as the most important message for awakening Alisher's artistic potential and awakening his poetic genius, as she did author of the story 'The Garden of Life' - L.G. Bat. Illustrating this historically known fact from the life of Navoi with his author's method of "fragmenting" the life of Alisher, Aibek seeks to highlight and show another, no less important side of the life of Navoi, Navoi - a scientist for whom the study of the text "Conversation of the Birds" and its translation into his native language indicates on the qualities of Alisher Navoi as a gifted scientist.

"The Conversation of the Birds by Faridaddin Attar came to his mind again. As a child at school, he read this work: love for it captivated his childhood heart. In the whirlpool of years and events, this love was preserved in all its purity. The desire to translate "The Conversation of the Birds" or to write a new work of the same content in his native language from time to time rose like a wave in Alisher's heart. However, the outbreak of Astrabad

still suppressed him and did not dispose him to such work” (Aibek 1958: 275).

The same fragmentation and statement of historical fact is observed in Aibek's narration about Alisher's years of study with Hussein Baykara, and very briefly: “Together with Hussein Baykara, he (Alisher) studied at school...” (Aibek 1958: 275).

While in the story ‘The Garden of Life’ by L. G. Bat about the years of study of Alisher and Hussein Baykara and their childhood friendship, not only many scenes are given, but also several chapters are devoted: “At the court of Babur”, “The Return of Sultan-Hussein”, “Hunting”.

Everything related to Alisher's childhood and youth in Aibek's novel *Navoi* is presented very briefly and fragmentarily. This peculiar author's approach of Aibek in showing and revealing the main character of the novel - the personality of Navoi, illustrating only a statement of facts from the life of Alisher and not reflecting the author's attitude and, even more so, not expressing any emotional aspects of the author's vision, can be described as some kind of scientific approach of the author of the novel and talk about his special individual thinking and worldview as a whole.

The tendency to fragment and state the facts of Alisher's life in the novel *Navoi* in the memoirs of the main character himself can also be traced in fragments of his life in the family: in communication with his mother, with his father. The first successes associated with poetic creativity and the first highest assessments of the master of Eastern poetry - Lutfi to the young, but very gifted promising poet - Alisher Navoi. Aibek illustrates all this in his novel *Navoi* very fragmentedly and briefly, only stating the facts from the life of Alisher, as historically known facts of the life of the brilliant poet of the Medieval East.

When Alisher was five or six years old, he would run home after school, and immediately his mother would hug him and give him milk, unleavened cakes and sweets.

Rejoicing that the boy at school answered by heart the lessons given by the venerable elderly “domulla”, she dreamed of seeing her son become a great scientist.

These amazing, sweet and bitter memories now came during the first exercises of the poet's mind, shaking his chest with waves of various feelings. It was as if he were reliving the time of his first exercises in poetry, the first pangs of creativity and sweet excitement. The admiration of a loving father for his poet son, unanimous praise and encouragement of major poets, the election, after much deliberation, of the poetic nicknames "Navoi" and "Fani", which means "Singing" and "Mortal", a meeting with the elderly and glorious Lutfi, his unexpectedly high rating, how can you forget this? (Aibek 1958: 32).

If L. G. Bat shows and reveals the image of Navoi with wide and large-scale scenes and extensive chapters, narrating from the early childhood of Alisher, when he consciously begins to perceive the world around him, and until the end of the life of the brilliant poet, while making large-scale excursions into the distant past to show and reveal all the historical prerequisites that contributed to the emergence of the great poet. Then Aibek in his novel *Navoi*, almost until the age of thirty of the main character of the novel, Alisher Navoi, tells about Navoi's previous life very briefly and fragmentedly. The fact that the main character of the novel *Navoi* - Alisher is presented at almost thirty years of age, we learn from the portrait of the main character "Navoi was not yet thirty years old" (Aibek 1958: 29).

Aibek states all the previous years of Alisher's life until his thirtieth birthday as historical facts without expressing the author's emotional attitude. And such a unique individual author's approach in showing and revealing the image of Alisher Navoi, which is radically different from the individual author's approach of the author of the story 'Garden of Life' L. G. Bat, Aibek's approach in revealing the main character of the novel *Navoi*, can be designated as a "scientific approach" in showing and revealing the image of Alisher Navoi.

As already discussed above, not only the childhood and teenage periods of Alisher's life in his novel *Navoi* Aibek shows and reveals through the memories of Alisher himself, narrating with a peculiar method of "fragmentation," but also the further period of Navoi's life - youth, the period preceding the thirty-year age of the main the hero of the novel *Navoi* - Alisher is also

narrated by Aibek as a statement of facts briefly, condensed and fragmented.

“Years of wandering, staying in a foreign land... Eight to nine years of living in Mashhad, in a dilapidated closet, reading books in the cold, cramped hudjras of a madrasah - during the day you can't go out into the sun to breathe air, at night you can't close your eyes... Conversations based on books, with centuries and for millennia, with ancient philosophers, scientists, poets... Mentors, comrades, great people, hundreds of scientists with whom he was lucky enough to speak, right up to his last teacher, Samarkand resident Khoja - Fazlullah Abul - Lacey - the poet remembered everyone, returning to his home, and it was a pleasure to recall each one. Mentally, he seemed to be entering into a conversation with them again...” (Aibek 1958: 33).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Such a unique, author's individual approach in showing and revealing the image of Alisher Navoi - the main character of the novel *Navoi* Aibek, first of all, characterizes and gives an idea of the views, thinking and worldview of the author of the novel *Navoi* - Aibek, according to the scientifically based theory of Academician I. P. Pavlov about the prevalence of artistic or scientific aspects in the worldview of a particular person, who, having identified two types of thinking, divided all people into artists and thinkers. At the same time, Academician I. P. Pavlov did not indicate the priority of the artistic type of thinking over the scientific one or vice versa, he identified, revealed and scientifically substantiated that the artistic type of thinking and the scientific type of thinking are simply different types of thinking, where each of them is distinguished by its specific traits and characteristics in the perception, assessment, attitude and reflection of the surrounding reality. In an excerpt from the scientific work of I.P. Pavlov we find confirmation of this:

Some are artists of all kinds: writers, musicians, painters, etc. - capture reality entirely, completely, completely, living reality, without any fragmentation, without any separation. Others -

thinkers - precisely crush it and thus, as it were, kill it, making some kind of temporary skeleton out of it, and then only gradually, as it were, reassemble its parts and try to revive them in this way, which they still succeed in doing." At the same time, the type of thinking undoubtedly influences the form of a person's worldview, that is, it contributes to the formation of a scientific or artistic worldview" (Rasulova 1990: 30-31).

CONCLUSION

Based on the above, we can conclude that the prevalence of the scientific aspect in Aibek's thinking and worldview allowed him to identify and reveal Alisher Navoi, first of all, as a scientist, from the multifaceted activities of Alisher Navoi, which he carried out with great success. Therefore, even at the beginning of the novel *Navoi*, in the thoughts and dreams of Alisher's mother, Aibek seems to anticipate the aspect of the direction of presentation of his novel about Navoi, first of all, as the greatest scientist of the Medieval East.

Based on a comparative analysis of artistic interpretations of the personality of Alisher Navoi in the novel *Navoi* by Aibek and in the story 'The Garden of Life' and the examples given from these works, one can clearly see how the story reveals the artistic thinking, artistic views and artistic worldview in general of Navoi - the poet, while in the novel, the poet, presented immediately in a government position, is revealed by Aibek as an outstanding scientific figure. Moreover, as the author of the novel points out, the dynamics of Navoi's scientific activity not only affects all areas of science, but also actively contributes to numerous scientific achievements and scientific progress in the country.

REFERENCES

1. Aibek. Navoi. Selected works Volume 2 - M.: State Literary Publishing House. 1958.
2. Bat L.G. "Garden of Life" - T.: Publishing house "Uzbekistan" 1968

3. Rasulova T.S. Music and worldview - T.: Publishing House "Fan", 1990.

ALLA VIKTOROVNA TKACHENKO
TEACHER, RUSSIAN LANGUAGE
AND LITERATURE OF SCHOOL №210,
MIRZO-ULUGBEK DISTRICT OF TASHKENT,
UZBEKISTAN.