

TOPICS AND SPECIFIC FEATURES OF ALISHER NAVOI'S PROSE WORKS

Sanobar Abdurahmanova,
Chairman's consultant of the Board
of the joint-stock company Uzkiyosanoat,
independent researcher of NamSU

Mominjon Sulaymanov,
Namangan State University
Associate Professor of Uzbek Literature,
Candidate of Philological Sciences

Goyibboeva Rayhonoy Ahmadjonovna
NamSU, teacher of philological faculty

Annotation. *The article reveals Navoi's worthy contribution to Uzbek classical literature, the scope of the scholar's creative heritage, the genre structure and artistic features of the poems in prose, the artistic and stylistic features of prose.*

Keywords: *Uzbek classical literature, prose, genre scale, genre structure, artistic, stylistic features.*

Based on the stated purpose, the article addresses the following issues:

- To determine the genre structure of poems in the prose works of Alisher Navoi and analyze their artistic features in terms of modern science;
- Coverage of the features of the art of Navoi prose, the creative process in the context of the topic.

Almost a century of experience has been accumulated in the field of studying the universal ideas in the creative heritage of our wise ancestors, who left a bright mark in the history of world scientific and artistic thought. This task, which is of great importance for the development of science, is noteworthy in terms of the fact that it is carried out not only by foreign Eastern countries, but also by the leading literary scholars of Europe. It is true that the perfection of society and the development of a harmoniously developed personality, which is one of the universal ideas expressed in the classic works of our thinker ancestors, have always been of interest to scientists. In particular, the study of the attitude of the great thinker, poet and statesman Alisher Navoi to this issue on a new theoretical basis is one of the urgent tasks that will ensure the development of our science.

In our country, certain positive results have been achieved in the field of objective scientific study of the creative heritage of Alisher Navoi in the direction of our new national ideas, the dissemination of ideas of the thinker aimed at raising our spirituality and the formation of human qualities in the younger generation. Consequently, this task facing scientific research is also important for the long-term future of our country, which today has entered the stage of national development. "The creative heritage of the great poet plays a special role in raising the morale of our people, educating the younger generation in the spirit of devotion to the motherland and respect for our national values" [1]. Therefore, one of the important tasks of the science and education system is to apply the

enlightenment heritage of Alisher Navoi as one of the foundations of our classical artistic thinking in today's reform process, to ensure the future of a harmoniously developed generation. Based on these requirements imposed on specialists and young scientists, the definition of the genre structure of the poems in the works of Alisher Navoi, their ideological and artistic features are studied on the basis of analytical and historical-comparative analysis methods.

Eastern prose has come a long way over the centuries. In the history of the literature of the peoples of this sacred land, a number of works of art on socio-moral themes have been created. Such literary works have a significant place in the history of Arabic, Persian-Tajik and Turkish literature. Close discussions on the content of prose works of Alisher Navoi on moral and spiritual education, human perfection of his famous contemporaries Abdurahmon Jami, Sayyid Hasan Ardasher, Pahlavon Muhammad were conducted by orientologists M.N. Nikitsky, V.V. Bartold, E.E. Bertels, A. Kononov, A. Borovkov, A. Semyonov, M. Sale, N. Konrad, A. Yakubovsky, A. Boldyrev, V. Zhirmunsky, B. Shidfar, M. Osmanov. The science of Uzbek literature for more than a century A.Sadi, Oybek, V.Abdullaev, I.Sultonov, H.Sulaymonov, A.Kayumov, V.Zohidov, B.Valikhodjaev, A.

Hayitmetov, A.Abdugafurov, S.Ganieva, Although great successes have been achieved due to the research of such scholars as A.Rustamov, R.Vakhidov, Y.Ishakov, no complete research has been conducted on the study of poems cited in the prose works of the great poet for various purposes.

Creation and research of scientific-critical text of Navoi's prose works using the funds of world book funds (Tashkent State Institute of Oriental Studies), study of details of his biography on the basis of Persian-Tajik sources created by contemporaries of the poet (Alisher Navoi University of Uzbek Language and Literature), mystical Scientific results such as the study of the analysis and interpretation of worldviews in comparison with the works of European and foreign Eastern scholars (Institute of Uzbek Language, Literature and Folklore of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan).

Our main goal is to study the genre structure and artistic features of poems in Navoi's prose works, to shed light on the scope of the scholar's creative heritage, to determine the artistic and stylistic features of prose works, to study Navoi's worthy contribution to Uzbek classical literature.

Based on the set goal, it is planned to solve the following tasks:

- To determine the genre structure of poems in the prose works of Alisher Navoi and analyze their artistic features in terms of modern science;
- Coverage of the features of the art of Navoi prose, the creative process in the context of the topic.

Alisher Navoi, the sultan of the realm of words, a brilliant representative of Turkish literature, is a significant part of the work of the great thinker in terms of content, socio-philosophical aspects of his prose heritage. Alisher Navoi seriously studies the masterpieces of literature in Turkish and Persian and continues the tradition of such artists as Nizami, Awfi Aruzi, Saadi, Jami, so it is likely that these artists have an important role and comprehensive influence in the development of Navoi's prose style. In the second half of the XV century and the beginning of the XVI century in the literary environment of Herat developed the creation of poetry, devons and pamphlets, the arrangement of books. Alisher Navoi, realizing that the possibilities of prose are wider than poetry, decides to express his philosophical, social outlook and attitudes in a prose style, drawing on many years of experience.

In science, there are different views on the scientific heritage of Navoi, in particular, the creation of prose and scientific-prose works, the ideological and artistic features of the subject matter.

Here the peculiarities of Alisher Navoi's prose works can be defined as follows:

1. To create the image of a statesman and great people who have a place in the environment of Navoi, to restore their creative biography, to describe the details of the conversation of the genius of Navoi with such great people, teacher-student relations, meetings; highlighting commonalities in socio-philosophical issues. Among them are Navoi *manoqib-holots* and prose works, such as "*Khamsat ul-mutahayyirin*", "*Haloti Sayyid Hasan Ardasher*", "*Holoti Pahlavon Muhammad*" dedicated to the great nobles of the Khorasan state Abdurahman Jami, Sayyid Hasan Ardasher, Pahlavon Muhammad. "These three works are very important as examples of memoirs in Uzbek. They contain the first elements of fiction, which is especially evident in Navoi's mastery of portraiture. There is one feature that unites these works of Navoi, which is common to them. It is said that these works were written in the spirit of the Eastern Renaissance. For in them the person, the person is treated with respect and sincerity, their beautiful qualities and lofty aspirations are respected"[2].

2. To show the religious and mystical aspects of Navoi's worldview, to reflect the economic, political, scientific and literary landscape of the writer's life, the relations of the rulers with the people, the work done for the welfare of the people and the history of scholars, prophets meditate The works of the thinker "*Tarihi muluki Ajam*", "*Tarihi anbiyo va hukamo*" constitute Navoi's prose on religious-mystical, historical themes.

3. Navoi took full advantage of the opportunity to reflect his didactic teachings, moral and educational views. In doing so, the thinker made effective use of Persian sources such as Saadi's "*Gulistan*", Ubayd Zakani's "*Akhlaq ul-ashraf*", "*Risolai rish*". As a result, the prose work "*Mahbub ul-qulub*" appeared as a bright example of Navoi's moral and aesthetic worldview. It should be noted that "*Mahbub ul-qulub*" is a complex work that stands out among the works of Navoi prose. In Navoi studies, different views are expressed on the work "*Mahbub ul-qulub*".

Apparently, the study of the themes of Alisher Navoi's prose works, their peculiarities, the genre structure of the poems in prose works, the ideological and artistic aspects is an urgent task.

Alisher Navoi, who deeply followed the work of the great salafs, continues the tradition and makes significant use of the possibilities of prose in the work of Alisher Navoi, which expresses the spiritual maturity, morality, profession, way of life in artistic colors.

Alisher Navoi appears in his prose works as a mature thinker and sage of his time. The great thinker glorifies Man, who is the flower of society, and deeply observes the harmony in his image and biography, thus ensuring the harmony of prose and poetry. "... al-faqir ul-haqir Alisher, the face of the beggar of the citizen and the masturbation of strangers ..." [3], - said Navoi in all his prose works. As a result, it goes the way of fully substantiating and substantiating the ideas and observations expressed in the prose statement. In doing so, the author enhances the content of the work by using a variety of genres, from the traditional beginning to the end of the work.

During the study of Navoi's prose heritage, one can get acquainted with the creative worldview and world of thought.

Alisher Navoi is a man of high artistic thinking. The great writer has a deep knowledge, a broad outlook, great life experience, the essence of human life and life, good and evil, love and hate, honest and impure, religion and betrayal, friendship and enmity, friendship and enmity. He is also known as the thinker of thinkers, the sultan of poets, because of his skillful, concise and effective expression in his works with the help of various artistic means.

A significant part of Navoi's work is his prose. "Vaqfiya", "Khamsat ul-mutahayyirin", "Haloti Sayyid Hasan Ardasher", "Haloti Pahlavon Mahmud", "Munshaot", "Muhokamat ul-lug'atayn", "Tarihi anbiyo va hukamo", "Tarihi muluki Ajam", "Mahbub ul-qulub" among them.

The thematic scope of Alisher Navoi's prose heritage, the classification of images, the ideological direction are reflected in the high level of creation of scientific prose and historical works of the writer. It can be seen that the creative aesthetic worldview has had a significant impact on a range of genres. Therefore, in Navoi studies, the analysis and interpretation of the art of the author's prose, the spiritual world of the heroes, the world of thought is relevant.

A significant part of Alisher Navoi's creative heritage is his prose works. It is well known that the thinker resorted to prose at a time when he was analyzing the life path he had wisely traversed, with life experience. At the same time, Navoi's genius is determined to set an example, setting great goals. The creative religious and secular, socio-philosophical, spiritual and philosophical views are reflected. Navoi scholars explain that the reason why the writer started writing prose later in the last years of his life was that poetry was a priority at that time, and in the literary environment of Herat, the tradition of creating poetry was considered the leading one. As a great thinker, Alisher Navoi has a broader understanding of the real, vital content of prose.

As a result, he uses the possibilities of poetry in order to substantiate and summarize his views, expressing his philosophical and enlightenment views in prose.

Navoi scholars express different attitudes as they classify the prose works of the thinker in terms of subject matter. If we look closely at them, we can see that they complement each other, in particular, in the book "History of Uzbek Literature" Alisher Navoi's prose works are classified according to the content of the topic:

1. Works of scientific and philological character: "Muhokamat ul-lug'atayn", "Mezon ul-avzon", "Majlis un-nafois", "Risoi problema".
2. Works of memoir-biographical character: "Khamsat ul-mutahayyirin", "Haloti Sayyid Hasan Ardasher", "Haloti Pahlavon Muhammad".
3. Socio-philosophical and didactic work: "Mahbub ul-qulub".
4. Works on the history of history, mysticism and religion: "Vaqfiya", "Historical property of Ajam", "Nasayim ul-muhabbat", "History of prophets and rulers".
5. The art of essay is an example of epistolary prose. Munshaot.
6. "Debocha" written on devons, introduction to "Nazmul-javohir" and epic works, titles on continents [4].

Alisher Navoi's prose works can be described thematically as follows:

1. Scientific works discussing the issues of literary criticism. Among such works are "Mezon ul-avzon" (Measurement of Weights), "Majlis un-nafois" (meetings of the people of sophistication), which describes the history of the modern literary process. Mufradot (Individual Problems) written in Of these, Mezon ul-avzon and Mvajolis un-nafois are of great scientific and practical importance as rare sources in the history of Uzbek literature. Therefore, Alisher Navoi's Majlis un-nafois, although written in Uzbek, was translated into Persian four times during the 16th and 17th centuries in Herat, Istanbul and India (Honorary Herat, Muhammad Qazvini and others). In the 16th and 19th centuries, it was used effectively by Iranian and Pakistani literary critics who wrote tazkiras in Persian; In Azerbaijan, tazkiras were written in the Azerbaijani language in a similar way. It should be noted that Alisher

Navoi's works on literary criticism are not only scientific, but also have the characteristics of classical prose (saj, the use of poetic fragments).

2. Scientific-practical (dictionary) works discussing linguistic issues. Alisher Navoi's theoretical and scientific work in Uzbek "Muhokamat ul-lug'atayn" ("Observations on two languages") and a dictionary in Arabic "Sab'at ul-abhur" ("Seven seas") are among such works.

3. Works on the history of mysticism. Alisher Navoi's prose work "Nasayim ul-muhabbat min shamayim ul-futuvvat" ("Fragrances of youth in the breezes of love") is the first work in Uzbek dedicated to the history of mysticism.

4. Works on history. Alisher Navoi's "History of Prophets and Rulers" ("History of Prophets and Rulers") and "Historical Property of Ajam" ("History of Ajam Kings") are the works that have come down to us in this area.

5. Works on moral and social issues. Among Alisher Navoi's prose works, Mahbub ul-Qulub ("The Beloved of the Hearts"), created at the end of his life (in 1500), differs from other prose works in many respects.

6. Other area - works on the topic. One of Alisher Navoi's prose works, the Vaqfiya, is a complex of buildings he built, the foundations attached to them, and the procedure for their use. Poems of different sizes and types were also used in the play.

Apparently, Alisher Navoi, along with his artistic creation, has arranged a huge scientific and prose heritage. In creating these works of prose, he expands the scope of prose in the literature of the East, ensuring its scale.

References

1. Mirziyoev Sh. When literature, art and culture live, the nation and the people live in peace. Speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan at the meeting with artists // People's speech, February 9, 2019.
2. History of Uzbek literature. Volume II. - Tashkent: Fan, 1977. - B. 339.
3. Mahbub ul-qulub 'p.451.
4. History of Uzbek literature. Volume II. - Tashkent: Fan, 1977. - B. 337.
5. Alisher Navoi. Perfect works. 20 volumes. - Tashkent: Fan, 1987;
6. Alisher Navoi. Assembly un-nafois. Scientific-critical text. Prepared by S. Ganieva. - Tashkent: Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, 1961;