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HISTORICAL TRUTH AND ARTICAL INTERPRETATION IN JAST IN MAROTSTI AND HIS BOOK «AMIR TEMUR OLAM MUZAFFARI»

Abstract: This article is devoted the work of English writer of the XX century Justin Marozzi "Tamerlane. Conqueror of the World" and his place in the English and the World literatures.

Key words: historical verity, literary fantasy, personage, hero, row, imperator, sultan, prince, Shahrizabz.

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Introduction

Many books, plays, epics, legends and songs have been written about Sahibkiran Amir Temur. Hundreds of such works can be found not only in the East, but also in the West, where Sahibkiran is considered a "European savior".

Such works include K. Marlo's "The Great Timur", [1] Jacques Prado's "The Death of Amir Temur or Boyazid", [2] N. Rouning "Amir Temur", [3] Ch. Examples include Saunders' The Great Amir Temur, [4] K. Postel's Boyazid and Temur, [5] Goethe's Temurnoma, [6] and others.

Despite the fact that a number of works of various genres have been written about Amir Temur in the West, dozens of books dedicated to his personality, life and leadership have appeared in the XX-XXI centuries. Researcher A. Tursunov in his article "Nicholas Rowe and his tragedy of Amir Temur" [7] analyzed the tragedy of Amir Temur by the English writer N. Rowe and expressed some views on the historical truth and artistic texture. In our

article, we have analyzed the work of the English writer Justin Marotzi, entitled "Amir Temur the Conqueror of the World." [8].

Justin Marotzi's book "Amir Temur the Conqueror of the World" consists of twelve chapters, thanks, two appendices, illustrations and comments, a total of 445 pages. The book is based on the author's knowledge of books about Sahibkiran and his impressions of his travels to Uzbekistan and Afghanistan. There are miniatures of Amir Temur and his time in the maps and illustrations of the structure of the states of Central Asia during the reign of Amir Temur, Sahibkiran's marches and victories, his attitude to the former Soviet Union in the twentieth century and the return of Sahibkiran in the independent Republic of Uzbekistan, photos from the activities carried out are given.

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Main part

The book was translated and published into Russian by Poligrafizdat of Astral Publishing House in Moscow. Our research is based on this publication.

In his work, Justin Marotzi treats Sahibkiran and our country in general with sincerity and impartiality. He praises the place of Amir Temur in world history. However, at the same time, there are some ideas and analyzes in the play, in which the artistic texture of the author and other scholars on whom he relies does not correspond to the historical reality. We will focus on these below.

Justin Marotzi writes in the introductory part of his book, Comments on Pronunciation and Terminology:

Two years ago, Francis Wood wrote in The Silk Road: "I find this book the most difficult of all the books I've written, especially when it comes to pronouncing and quoting city names." I understand his difficulties. Central Asia is a real minefield. It's not just about the names of the cities. "(2,p. 3 –here and next translation is mine).

However, in the first chapter of the book, The Road from the Steppe (1336-1370), the author also quotes the following relevant opinion from the book "History of Persia" by Lieutenant Colonel PM Sykes of the British Army:

"Amir Temur was the greatest conqueror from Asia in history. The son of a petty officer was not only the bravest of all the brave, but also a very influential, noble, experienced, and cautious man. The combination of these qualities made him a powerful commander of his troops, and the gods of war themselves supported him." [2,p. 5].

The first chapter of the book, The Road from the Steppe (1336-1370), begins with the Battle of Ankara on July 28, 1402, by the armies of Movarounnahr:

"On July 28, 1402, at about 10 o'clock in the morning, a sharp ruler was watching his army from one of the hills surrounding the valley. Most of the troops were concentrated in the Chebukabad Valley, northeast of Ankara. Each fighter shouted "Forward!" he waited impatiently for the decree. These were two hundred thousand conscripts from all corners of his kingdom - from Armenia to Afghanistan, from Samarkand to Siberia. These confident, orderly warriors were refined in a series of battles. They didn't know what defeat was ... Their eyes were fixed on the distant rider who appeared under the sky. Indeed, their emperor was worthy of his titles. Sahibkiran (a title that indicates the generosity of the planets at birth), Muzaffari Alam, Emperor of the Century, Sultan of the Seven Climates. But only one name, Timur, suited him best."

Apparently, here the author made a typical mistake in applying the titles of Western Europe - king, emperor, prince to the East. Plus, he made another big mistake. Amir Temur was neither an

emperor, nor a sultan, nor a khan. He was the only commander-in-chief. In fact, the kingdom was officially ruled by Genghis Khan Sultan Mahmud Khan. Although the author acknowledges this in later chapters of the work, he continues to call Amir Temur an emperor, although this is not true. Speaking of Kesh and Shakhrisabz, the homeland of Sahibkiran, he writes on page 26 of his work, including Justin Marotzi:

Shahrissabz, the Green City, was entering its golden age. In 1379, Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi reports: "... the emperor, fascinated by the beauty of this city, the fresh air of the oases, the richness of its gardens and the sweetness of its fruits, established his summer residence there and declared the city the second capital of his empire."

- Unlike other buildings built by Amir Temur, according to the Kufic inscription on the eastern building of the White Palace, it was supposed to reflect the idea that "the sultan is the shadow of Allah on earth." Legend has it that Amir Temur, outraged by the secret inscription "Sultan is a shadow" written on the western tower, ordered the master to shoot him from the palace tower.

The play also has the following positive thoughts about the White House:

"In 1404, the Oqsaroy became the jewel of Shahrissabz, where Clavijo enjoyed its power and elegance. As Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi wrote, "it was built with such beauty and sophistication that no building can match it." Amir Temur himself said something like this:

"Let those who do not believe in our power see the buildings we have built." That was the right thing to do."

Writing about the present day of Shakhrisabz, Uzbek boys and girls, their happiness and joy, it is impossible not to confirm and agree with Justin Marotzi:

Conclusion

"Today, in front of the monument and its high foundation, weddings are always held with the intention of laying flowers at the feet of Amir Temur and taking pictures in front of the Father of the Nation. After one group leaves, a second group appears. This is a very impressive situation: young people pay homage to the statue of Amir Temur in front of the towers of the half-collapsed palace in the background."

We are pleased with Justin Marotzi's views on our great ancestor Amir Temur, our country and especially Shakhrisabz. But the conclusion is that any writer who has written a work about historical figures, scholars, commanders, and great statesmen will have to draw conclusions based on the historical truth and the modern requirements for it.

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