



A New Worldview In Alisher Navoi's Commentary

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ABSTRACT

This thesis reflects the originality and new worldview of Alisher Navoi's Majolis un-nafois.

KEYWORDS

Tazkira psyche lyrical emotion interpretation worldview

INTRODUCTION

It is worth reading and studying the golden works of Hazrat Mir Alisher Navoi, the sultan of poetry, a unique talent, who made a worthy contribution to the Uzbek classical literature with his work. It is both a debt and an obligation for one of us. His name and legacy are immortal as the name and legacy of such great word artists as Homer and Dante, Rudaki and Ferdowsi, Nizami and Shota Rustaveli, Saadi and Jami, Shakespeare and Balzac, Pushkin and Tolstoy, Rabindranath Tagore and Lou Sin (1:38).

Navoi devoted all his activity and creativity to the struggle for human happiness, peace of the people, beautification, development of science, art and literature. The poet said, "I hope that my career will not go downhill, and

that the triumph of my writings will not be to the liking of the earth" (2: 341).

It is known that Alisher Navoi followed the cultural life of the whole country and did his best to develop literature and science, art and creative work in general. In this sense, his commentary on Majolis un-nafois is of special significance. Navoi first compiled the Majolis un-nafois in 1491. As noted by Suyima Ganieva, the author of the scientific-critical text of the Majolis un-nafois, he made many innovations and additions to the Majolis un-nafois, and in 1497–1498 his second, revised created a copy. Eliminated some biographical inaccuracies. Majolis un-nafois was a new and very valuable work in tazkirism and became the basis of Uzbek tazkirism (3: 542).

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Navoi aims to pass on the names and literary works of his contemporaries to future generations, to perpetuate their memory, and to create the first tazkira in his native language. There was a great need and necessity for the emergence of a new tazkira, such as Majolis un-nafois. The development of the Uzbek literary language required not only the creation of works of art in this language, but also the creation of scientific works, including literary works. It was on the basis of these needs that Alisher Navoi's scientific and philological heritage, the Majolis un-nafois, was born. Pre-Majolis un-nafois were written in Persian-Tajik and were dedicated to the representatives of this literature. The development of Uzbek classical literature in the 15th century required that it be mentioned and given a worthy place in many commentaries, such as Amir, Yaqini, Atoi, Sakkoki, and finally Lutfi. Navoi complied with this demand in the Majolis un-nafois. (4: 321)

Alisher Navoi's tazkira "Majolis un-nafois", the incomparable artist and great patron of the poetic people, is the basis of Uzbek tazkira, and to this day it has not lost its value. The poet's book contains valuable and instructive words that are intended to be passed not only to his contemporaries, but also to future generations. In the eloquent language of Humamiddin's son Khandamir, he said: " This holy book describes some of the qualities and conditions of many of the scholars and poets who have adorned and adorned the earth with their vivid bodies since the reign of Hazrat Haqqan Shahrukh Mirza "(5: 287).

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it is clear from these notes that Navoi's work has had a great positive impact on the development of Uzbek literature and culture over the centuries.

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