

COMMENTARY ON THE HADITHS IN ARBA'IN

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2 year master's degree

ANNOTATION

The article analyzes the mystical ideas put forward by Alisher Navoi in his work "Arba'in" ("Forty Hadiths"). Almost all of Alisher Navoi's works contain verses and hadiths, Islamic wisdom, and mystical views, including Waqfiya, Arba'in, Sirojul Muslimin, Munajat, and Risalai Tiyr Andokhtan. Among Navoi's works on religious themes, Arba'in is significant in that it is devoted to the interpretation of hadiths. This work is a poetic interpretation of 40 popular hadiths written under the influence of Abdurahman Jami's sahih al-Hadith.

Keywords: *Alisher Navoi, Arba'in, hadith, verse, rubai, religion*

His real name is Nizomiddin Mir Alisher. He was born in Herat and spent most of his life there of Navoi. His father, Giyosiddin Bahodir, was close to the Timurid dynasty. The joy and talent of poetry awoke early. As a child, he memorized Farididdin Attar's Mantiqut-tayr and came to the attention of Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi. Mawlana Lutfi praised the young poet's talent and won the recognition of Kamol Turbati.

Educated by Sayyid Hasan Ardasher and Pahlavon Muhammad, he worked with Abdurahmon Jami. Until 1469, Navoi was far from Herat due to internal conflicts between the Timurids lived.

When Hussein Boykaro ascended the throne of Khorasan (1469), a new stage in Navoi's life and work began appointed to the post of seal (1469), ministry (1472) and khokimiyat of Astrobod (1487). 1480-1500 several madrassas, 40 rabots (stops for travelers), at their own expense.

It will build 17 mosques, 10 khanaqahs, 9 baths, 9 bridges and 20 swimming pools.

According to him, Navoi could interfere in all affairs of the state.

Alisher Navoi's biography includes historians and statesmen such as Khandamir, Wasifi, Hussein Boykaro, and Babur reflected in the works of his masters.

Uzbek scientists Ozod Sharafiddinov, V.Mahmud, Oybek, Yahyo Gulomov, Izzat Sultan, A.Zohidov, V.Abdullaev, A.Kayumov, S.Ganieva and others created works about Navoi's way of life.

In 1947, Komil Yormatov shot the film "Alisher Navoi". Here are 15 facts about the life of Alisher Navoi: 1. Navoi's passion for science awoke early and he started school at the age of four. Navoi At the age of 7, he memorized Farididdin Attar's Mantiqut-tayr. 2. 7-year-old Nizamiddin Mir Alisher More than six thousand hadiths of our great muhaddith Bukhari. He knew his sheriff by heart.

Mir Alisher started writing poems at the age of 7-8.

3. Alisher Navoi was awarded the title of "Muqarrabi hazrati sultoniy" ("the closest person of the sultan"). received The title gave Navoi the right to interfere in all affairs of the state. 4. The revival of the Turkic language was Navoi's great courage for our spirituality.

Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur said, "They recited poetry in Turkish, but no one recited so much". Hussein Boykaro wrote, "Mir Alisher gave life to the dead body of the Turkish language with the breath of Christ".

5. Alisher Navoi at the age of fifteen or sixteen as a "bilingual" poet who wrote in both Turkish and Persian. 6. During his adolescence, Alisher Navoi memorized more than 50 poems by his favorite poets. 7. Alisher Navoi's poems written in Turkish are called Navoi, his poems in Persian are called Foni. The poet's collection of Persian poems is called "Devoni Foni".

8. The name "Guli", described as Navoi's lover, is found only in folklore, the legend of Navoi and is found only in legends. Guli's name is a note about Navoi's life does not occur in any of the sources.

9. In Navoi's works, Farhod is a symbol of a perfect man. He has been thirsty for knowledge since childhood and once he will never forget what he read. When Farhod reaches the age of ten, he can master all the sciences.

10. Navoi met Abdurahmon Jami at the age of about 18-19. Jami made him both a child and valued as a student. Then the teacher-disciple relationship between these two great poets further strengthened and becomes a creative collaboration.

11. Samarkand plays an important role in the life and work of Navoi. Alisher to Samarkand in 1464 come and study here in a madrasa and get acquainted with science, literature and art.

12. "Hilaliya" consisting of 1469 bytes on the occasion of the accession to the throne of his friend Hussein Boykaro in 90 writes a poem ("crescent" - a new moon). 13. Navoi has more than 300 facilities in Herat and the whole country of Khorasan at the expense of his fund built 14. Alisher Navoi created in 16 literary genres. Navoi wrote the first "Khamsani" in Turkish for 2 years. This work has been translated into 64 languages of the world and has more than 51 verses.

The total volume of the poet's lyrical heritage There are more than 50000 verses in four devons (1491-1498) called "Khazoinul-maoniy". 15. Alisher Navoi died on January 1501, 3. It was raining lightly during his burial. Historian Khandamir described it as "even nature mourned". Alisher Navoi's childhood coincided with the last years of Shah Rukh's rule. He is a Temurid, in particular brought up with the future king Hussein Boykaro. At the age of 4, he went to school and quickly became literate began to read and memorize poems in Turkish and Persian. In addition to Uzbek, Persian is also excellent occupied. After the death of King Shah Rukh on March 1447, 12, there was a mutual quarrel between the contenders for the throne. The wars forced many people to move from Khorasan in different directions.

The Alisher Navoi family moved to Iraq in search of peace (1449). Alisher is famous in Taf

He will meet with the author of the historical work "Zafarnoma", poet Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi. This encounter is bright in the child impresses. Ghiyosiddin Bahodir's family returned to Herat about two years later. Abulqasim Bobur Ghiyosiddin appointed Bahodir governor of Sabzavor. Alisher Navoi stayed in Herat and continued his studies he said.

Alisher Navoi was very interested in poetry and studied Oriental literature. The family environment is in it from childhood had a great interest in literature. His uncles Mirsaid-Kabuli and Muhammad Ali-Gharibi were great poets.

Poets often gather at the Alisher Navoi House to recite poetry and talk about literature and art.

Alisher Navoi began writing poetry at the age of 10-12. According to historian Khandamir, the young Alisher Satisfied with Navoi's talent, Mawlana Lutfi said:

*Orazin is covered, tears are falling from my eyes every moment,
My neck, the rising star, the rising sun*

Listening to his ghazal, he said: "If it were possible, I would have given my twelve thousand Persian and Turkish verses.

I would exchange it for a gazelle. At the age of 15, Alisher Navoi became widely known as a poet. His poems are Turkish (Under the pseudonym Navoi) and Persian (under the pseudonym Foniyy).

Alisher Navoi's father died when he was 13-14 years old. He was brought up by Abulqasim Babur, the elder highly respected for his artistic talent. In October 1456, the country's capital was moved from Herat to Mashhad, Abulqasim took both young Alisher and his servant Hussein Boykaro to Mashhad. 1457 in the spring of the year, Abulqasim Babur also died suddenly. For Alisher Navoi, this was after his father's death. He will continue his studies at one of the madrassas in Mashhad. His friend Hussein Boyqaro while Merv and Charjoi go in search of luck. Khorasan is another representative of the Timurids, Movarounnahr ruled by Sultan Abu Said and moved his capital from Samarkand to Herat. Hussein Boykaro's throne his first opponent on the road to capture was Abu Said. Alisher Navoi's family is on Hussein's side, primarily because of their family ties.

Explained; the new ruler was also well aware of this. This situation in the middle is the life of Alisher Navoi complicated. Alisher Navoi lived in Mashhad as an ordinary mullah.

He wrote many poems about his homeland. In the meantime, especially in the summer, he used to go to Herat. In 1463 he returned to Herat. But here the situation has changed, the city is in ruins had become. In the capital of Khorasan, Sultan Abu Said established his order, with him on important tasks People from Movarounnahr were appointed, people close to Alisher Navoi were persecuted, Hussein. His uncles Mirsaid and Muhammad Ali, who went with Boykaro, were killed in the war finding a place was a problem. Alisher Navoi's condition in those days was that of his later mentor Sayyid Hasan.

In the poetic lines of his letter to Ardasher from Samarkand, he expressed it in a very moving and honest way given.

Alisher Said, who had become a well-known poet in the country at that time, was persecuted by Abu Said and expelled from Herat sends. The poet was forced to leave for Samarkand. Alisher Navoi in Samarkand from 1465 to 1469 lived until the spring, studied at the Fazlullah Abu Lays Madrasa, furthering his knowledge of various disciplines deepened. Prominent poets of Samarkand - Sheikh Suhayli, Mirzobek, Mavlonov Khovariy, With Mir Karshi, Harimi Qalandar, problematic Uloyi Shoshi, scholar Mawlana Muhammad Alim and others became interlocutors and became friends. The mayor of Samarkand, Ahmad Hojibek, was originally from Herat and was nicknamed Vafoi wrote poems with, he looked at Alisher Navoi with special respect and attention. With his help Alisher Navoi also began to engage in state affairs. This is his first experience in public administration gained on the ground, and this helped him later. Alisher Navoi's political and state activity in Samarkand was highly valued and was given the title of "Emir of Chigatay".

In early 1469, Sultan Abu Said was killed by his soldiers in Karabakh. It's been that way for a long time Hussein Boykaro, who was waiting for the situation, immediately came and took the throne of Herat. Alisher Navoi also went to Herat arrives. On April 1469, 14, Alisher at a reception on the occasion of Eid al-Fitr Navoi presents his new poem "Hilaliya" to Hussein Boykaro. King Alisher Navoi appoints to the post of seal.

Alisher Navoi arrested Hussein Boykaro's most dangerous political rival, Yodgor Muhammad Mirza, at night shows personal courage in taking. Dissatisfied with the new government's excessive taxes, he revolted acts with justice and courage in appeasing the masses of the people. A certain time after these events later, with the consent of Alisher Navoi to the post of seal in the government of Hussein Boykaro Samarkand friend, poet Sheikh Suhaili will be appointed. Alisher Navoi's goal is to be a consultant at the palace to stay was to be more creative. However, in February 1472, Hussein Boykaro adopted it appoints him prime minister of the palace and gives him the title of "Emir of the Tomb."

In his new position, Alisher Navoi first of all focused his efforts on establishing peace and tranquility in the country. He began to organize the work of the foundation. Great for the development of trade and handicrafts in the cities pays attention. Thanks to the efforts of Alisher Navoi, the agricultural culture is growing in the villages.

The study and popularization of Navoi's work became widespread. Navoi branch of literary criticism occurred. Among the scientists and writers in this field are Oybek, O. Sharafiddinov, S. Ayni, V. Zohidov, Izzat Sultan, A. Qayumov, P. Shamsiev, H. Sulaymonov, N. Mamaev, S. G'anieva, A. Hayitmetov, A. Abdugafurov, A. Rustamov and others have done significant work, dozens of PhD and doctoral dissertations on the works of Alisher Navoi dissertations were written. Author Oybek has written a novel "Navoi", Izzat Sultan has a documentary "Navoi's book of hearts" L. Bat created the story "The Garden of Life", Mirkarim Osim created a series of stories. Especially the next 50 years There have been fruitful years in Navoi studies. The book funds of Alisher Navoi's works in our country and abroad almost all the rare copies kept in the libraries of the fifties were studied.

The scientific critical text of many works of Alisher Navoi has been developed. "Devoni Foniy" and others Rare copies of his works were found and published. The real stage life of Alisher Navoi in the 20th century started. Izzat Sultan and Uygun drama "Alisher Navoi" (1945, 1948), I. Mahsumov composers Yu. In collaboration with Rajabi and S. Jalil, he wrote the musical drama "Navoi in Astrobod" (1967). Alisher Navoi the image was also embodied on the movie screen. "Farhod and Shirin" based on the epics of Alisher Navoi musical drama (1937), opera "Layli and Majnun" (1942), ballet "Suhayl and Mehri" (1967), "Dilorom" opera (1958), the drama "Alexander" (1991) became one of the best works of theatrical art. But it was cultural during the colonial period, which lasted for almost a century and a half, especially during the Soviet regime there have been attempts to interpret our heritage in a way that is alien to our people. This is Alisher Navoi also found expression in his attitude to his work. To describe him as a friend of the poor, an opponent of the landlords sought. It is remarkable in his masterpieces of world literature (e.g., in the epic Hayrat ul-abror) chapters were published in abbreviated form. The life and work of Alisher Navoi is a believer in Allah, everyone in the Qur'an it is the life and work of a writer and thinker who considered a verse sacred and accepted the Naqshbandi sect. To understand the essence of his work, he knew the history of religion, read the Qur'an and understood its meaning.

must be an adult. The Soviet system forbade the propagation of religious sciences. So, though Although Navoi scholars have done much to promote the poet's work, Alisher Navoi's work remained incomprehensible to most readers. Independence is among all our values Alisher.

It opened wide horizons for the study of Navoi's heritage. Now he really understands the essence of his work there was an opportunity to learn.

In 1991, the 550th anniversary of Alisher Navoi was celebrated. Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi.

The State Prize of the Republic of Kazakhstan was established. The Alisher Navoi National Park of Uzbekistan has been established in Tashkent and a majestic statue of the poet was erected in the middle of the garden. A collection of the poet's perfect works in 20 volumes was published. The memory of Alisher Navoi is highly respected in our country. A province, a city, a university (Samarkand State University), Tashkent State Library, Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan Language and

Institute of Literature, Museum of Literature, Grand Academic Opera and Ballet Theater in Tashkent, Palace of Arts.

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