



THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ALISHER NAVOI AND HUSSAIN BOYKARA IN "ALISHER NAVOI" BY ISAJAN SULTAN

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 10 th May 2022 Accepted: 10 th June 2022 Published: 16 th July 2022	To date, many works of art have been created to highlight Navoi's personality and creativity. The novel "Alisher Navoi" is one of these researches and can be an important source for studying the legacy of the great writer and discovering his new human qualities. The article shows not only Navoi and his relationship with the great statesman, the skillful general Husayn Boykara, but also the socio-political, literary and economic environment of that time. This scientific work can be used by future scientists and interested people.
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When the name of Alisher Navoi is mentioned, the name of his contemporary friend, the greatest representative of the Timurid dynasty and the statesman Sultan Husayn Boygaro, who ruled at that time, is immediately remembered. In fact, Hossein Boykara's role in Navoi's becoming a great poet, and Navoi's services in the king's becoming a just and enlightened king are incomparable. Regarding Alisher Navoi's relationship with Sultan Husayn, the historian Ghiyaziddin Khondamir writes in his work "Makorim ul-Akhlaq" ("Good manners"): "a high-ranking, pure-minded, supporter of the kingdom, a pillar of the country, an assistant of the Khakhanid state, a relative of His Majesty the Sultan". Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur states in his memoir "Baburnoma" that "Alisherbek was not the beg of the sultan, but his interviewer." Khondamir writes in his work: "Navai, who was the center of the circle of grace and perfection, entrusted his education to a bright-minded writer like Atorud, who would become a teacher in the sky school when he was four years old. He went to school together with a noble master (Husayn Boykara) and began to study. In the course of this school lesson, the friendship that started from pure childhood continued until the end of the poet's life and acquired an important social status. At the core of this friendship, there is no interest, no malice, if life and situational requirements are not taken into account. This friendship had an important socio-political, historical, cultural and educational significance in its time and did not fail to influence the fate of thousands of individuals and the future of the kingdom. After all, due to Alisher Navoi's intelligence and correct advice, Husain Boygaro encouraged him to do justice, and because Husain Boygaro listened to him, some complicated issues in the kingdom were solved rationally, rebellions were stopped, and justice was given priority in the country. Father-child disputes were often resolved only because of this great poet's event.

Also, from the confessions in the works of Alisher Navoi, it is understood that the poet is very fond of his friend Husayn Boygaro. A friend's love is sincere, there is no room for greed. The poet wrote in the work "Waqfia": "... when the servant of the Lord was involved (in doing it), I did not think of any selfishness and my advice (to do good to myself), but for the sake of God, and for his sake (Sultan Husayn Boykara), and for the advice of Muslims. erdi..."

In the novel "Alisher Navoi" by the writer Isajon Sultan, the friendship of the teenager Alisher and Husayn is described in the chapter called "Two Stars in the Koshk" as follows: "When the boys left the madrasa and went to the Bulduruq Bahadir in the back area of the Koshk, a giant met a bek. They immediately gave way and greeted him, but he only muttered in response to the greeting. The appearance of this scowling tax man was terrifying. A long dark face, deep lines from the side of the nose to the jaw, furrows between the forehead and the two eyebrows, a pointed nose, a beard growing on each side, broad shoulders, a head bent slightly down, swaying as if on a horse. he looked like the commander of a victorious army. The great man who passed by without giving a damn looked at Alisherbeka:

- Chopu is barlos, - said Husayn Mirza. - There is no one in this region who has done more than him. It's awesome. The army lies together and the army stands together. Don't worry about his appearance, he is a good-hearted and honest person.

- The same giant! Alisher said. "No wonder he can send the whole army to pieces by himself."

"This man has been with Bulduruq Bahadir since childhood," said the prince. - They say that the two of them decided to be friends forever. Chopu Barlos was in Puli Nav, in the camp. Today, everyone is called to a council of war. That's why he came to Koshk, when Bulduruq was returning from seeing the price.

In this chapter, while describing the first spring period of two birds that are preparing to fly in the sky of Khorasan, the author shows that they were engaged in military work in addition to madrasa education. According to the customs of that time, the children of nobles and begs were specially tutored so that they could get a thorough education. were

appointed. A few days a week, young Alisher and Husayn learned the art of swordsmanship, spear throwing, and how to line up an army from a military commander named Bulduruq Baha. Despite the fact that Alisher Navoi is a poet by nature, there is no doubt that he was physically fit and had military training as a teenager. Because during Sultan Husayn Boygaro's campaign against Yadgor Mirza, Navoi bravely set out to repel the enemy with a sword is a proof of this. As the work describes the external and internal state of begs like Bulduruq and Chopu Barlos, the characters of young Alisher and Husayn are revealed in their attitude to two young begzos. It is known that both of them are curious and have their own independent opinions on various issues. For example, when young Alisher Chopu saw Barlos for the first time, he exclaimed that he was a giant, and young Husayn commented to his surprised friend because he knew a lot about the warlord, which served to reveal their two different natures.

Young Alisher grew up with a love of education and literature, while young Husayn was burning with hesitation to master the political and military arts. Hossein Boykara had a dream in his heart to be like his great-grandfather Amir Temur and rebuild the kingdom he built. On the day of Navoi's second return from Samarkand, the capital of Movarounnahr, to Herat, the capital of Khurasan (1469), Sultan Husayn Boykara took the throne and wrote a letter inviting Alisher Navoi to Herat: "Huval Ghani. Abul Ghazi Sultan Husayn is our word. Governors and governors of the provinces should know that the noble and virtuous Alisher Navoi has been invited to Hiri. Bek Yodgor was sent with two slaves and two horses. May their wishes be fulfilled and may they be safely transported from dangerous places. It is required to place the necessary and essential items. Greetings. It was written on the month of Zulqada, Sakki one hundred and seventy-fifth. Also, the following comments of Ahmad Hajibek, one of the influential begs of Samarkand, about Alisher Navoi were placed in the ceremony: "I swear to God, if his soul is safe, his sun will shine forever in the world. I have never seen such a beautiful person in my life. This is what you call a poet's scientist, and this is what you call a scientist's poet. There are hundreds of metaphorical poems, but for some reason I remember this stanza:

There was an altar in the corner of my land.

The robbery of the religion is suddenly a boyish eye and eyebrow..." .

The scene of Navoi's entry into Herat is described in the novel as follows: "When the caravan approached the gate, storms sounded and trumpets sounded. Husayn Mirza was welcoming Alisher Navoi with military honors. When Bek Yodgor took the reins of the horse, the poet hesitated and dismounted. So did the Sultan on the white horse. Alisher Navoi, who was tired from the trip and dusty, stepped on the carpet when he saw that his friend was often walking in this direction. Both were very excited. Here, they came to each other's perspective and saw each other with open arms. The pain of so many years, the pain of alienation and separation, the sadness of losses and bereavement were replaced by the joy of victory and friendship.

- My dear friend! - said one.

- There is a day to see! - said another.

- I am glad that you are with me today!

- Actually, I'm glad to be with you!

- Welcome to Hiri, my friend!

"No, you're welcome, Mirzam!" .

The childhood friendship between Alisher Navoi and Sultan Husayn Boykara can be seen in this conversation. In history, there have been many cases where the rulers never dismounted for a scientist or poet, let alone despised and humiliated them (two great scholars of Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi in the novel "Old World" by Adil Yakubov Abu Rayhan's negative attitude towards Beruni and Abu Ali Ibn Sina is an example of this). But Sultan Hossein Boykara was a special person among the Timurids. Describing the arrival of Sultan Navoi to Herat, Isajon finds it necessary to show how much the sultan and the poet are in love with each other after a long separation through their conversation.

Alisher Navoi comes to Herat and decides to go to the old garden left by his father, Amir Ghiyaziddin Bahadir. As he remembers the memories left by his parents accompanied by his brother Darvishali, the dreams in the poet's heart seem to be revived. Darvishali says that his uncles, Mirsaid Kabuli and Muhammad Ali Garibi, were not martyred in the war, but were executed by the order of Abusaid Mirza, that his father was martyred on the way back from Sabazavor, and his mother went to the mercy of God, refusing to pray. Navoi's state of mind in front of his mother's grave, the cries from his heart are also expressed in the novel very vividly and impressively. Adib Isajon Sultan Alisher Navoi is a great statesman and a great poet as well as a person with high human feelings. without forgetting that, he depicts him sometimes in mental anguish, sometimes in a happy state, sometimes in a state of reverie and his thoughts go deeper than the depths of the ocean. After visiting his mother's grave, Alisher Navoi rides to the palace accompanied by his younger brother Darvishali. During this meeting, Sultan Husayn gave Navoi the title of amir and the post of seal. During the consultation, Alisher Navoi compares Sultan Husayn Boykara to the crescent moon shining over Khurasan and presents the ode "Hilaliya" dedicated to him. The qasida is affectionately called "Hilaliya" and contains various meanings. At the beginning of each month, the full moon changes its shape into a crescent, which means that the crescent is a sign of the beginning of a new month. In addition, the shape of the crescent moon is a symbol of the Islamic religion and a sign of the prophethood of Muhammad, peace be upon him. It was named in this way as a sign that the month of Husayn Mirza rose over Khurasan on this day, and symbolically, it meant the beginning of a new era in the country.

Sultan Husayn Boygaro takes Alisher Navoi as an indispensable person close to him in the work, and does not hide from him the unstable political situation and the fact that internal disputes between Timurids are ruining the state.

Alisher Navoi's closeness to the king among the sultan's beys is because he has great experience in science, politics, military, and religion, and he thinks about achieving more peace in politics and the state of the raiyat. For this reason, many nobles looked at Navoi with envy and did not appreciate his inevitability to the king.

The third part of the work called "Badoe'u-l-wasat" is called "Hiriy. 874 year" is given in the nazm meetings held in the presence of Sultan Husayn Boykara. In addition to Navoi, there were talented artists such as Abdurahman Jami, Khoja Abdulloh Marvari, Kamoliddin Binai, Shaikhim Suhayli, Pahlavon Muhammad. It is not surprising that such circles awakened in Navoi's heart the feeling of fulfilling the great task of creating a great work - "Khamsa". His friendship with Sultan Husayn in the play was ruined by jealous emirs like Majiduddin Muhammad. The appointment of Navoi as the governor of the distant city of Astrobad, and his removal from the work in the capital, made the rift even bigger. Sultan Husayn's drunken order to execute his grandson Prince Momin Mirza can be said to be the climax of the tragedy in the play. The last words of Momin Mirza, who was strangled with a bow string, were: "My will is that when you finish your work, tie my grandfather's decree with a length of this bow string and return it to them. Tell me that I will definitely ask about this matter at the gallows of God!" .

At this time, Alisher Navoi went to circumambulate the holy shrine of Razaviya. Badiuzzamon Mirzo, the father of Momin Mirza, who is burning in the fire of revenge, gathers an army against his father and goes to Herat. Even in such a situation, Alisher Navoi will save the kingdom from the battle. He went to Prince Badiuzzamon Mirza and calmly explained to him that if the father's blood is spilled for the son's blood, there will be trouble after trouble. Thanks to Navoi's service, a major war is averted. In addition, Navoi also provided great help in suppressing the rebellion of another child, Abulmuhsin Mirza, who rebelled against the sultan in Marv. Navoi's thoughts during the conversation with this prince were as follows: "Alisher Navoi was listening thoughtfully to the painful words of the prince. This man, who is almost forty years old, still thinks like a child, he is unaware of the power of lions and tigers, jackals and wolves in the field, he fantasizes that he is an unprecedented brave warrior, he is still under the fierceness of Husain Mirza's wing. he did not understand that he would be crushed like a fly. ...they ignored the fact that the descendants of Sultan Abusaid, the Safavids of Shiraz, and Shaibani Khan were standing on the other side."

In conclusion, Alisher Navoi's novel will be a small but valuable resource for understanding Navoi's genius. Thanks to Navoi, many unprecedented riots and massacres were prevented, hundreds of mosques, madrassas, bridges, baths, caravanserais, pools were built in cities such as Herat, Marv, Mashhad, Sabzavor, Astrobad, Balkh on the initiative of the great emir. and houses were built. The raiyat completely agreed with Navoi, but due to the jealous begs and emirs who knew nothing but war, the relationship between the sultan and the poet, built on friendship, was broken, and the kingdom was rapidly weakening.

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