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## THE EDUCATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDYING THE HERITAGE OF ALISHER NAVOI

*Abstract:* This article discusses the creative activity of the great Uzbek poet and writer Alisher Navoi

*Keywords:* Alisher Navoiy, poet, humanist, thinker, state

## ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ НАСЛЕДИЯ АЛИШЕРА НАВОИ

*Аннотация:* В этой статье обсуждается творческая деятельность великого узбекского поэта и писателя Алишера Навои

*Ключевые слова:* Алишер Навоий, поэт, гуманист, мыслитель, государство

Nizamaddin Mir Alisher Navoi (1441-1501) is an outstanding Uzbek poet, a convinced humanist, thinker, statesman.

Alisher Navoi was born on February 9, 1441 in the family of a well-known state official, Giyasaddin Kichkine in Herat. Alisher's father - a native of the famous Mongolian tribe Barlas, was friendly with other Timurid families, constituting the elite of power in the city.

Since childhood, the boy was surrounded by people of art, so one uncle of the future poet - Abu Said, was a writer, the second - Muhammad Ali - a famous musician and calligrapher. From a young age, Alisher was brought up with the children of power-holding families, his son-in-law and best childhood friend Sultan-Hussein Baikara subsequently became ruler of Khorasan.

Navoi received a good all-round education, his "universities" youth took place in Herat, Samarkand, Mashhad. One of the favorite teachers of the young

Alisher was Jami - the famous poet and philosopher of the time who saw his artistic gift, and later remained a loyal friend and like-minded person.

As a poet, Navoi showed himself at the age of 15, and he wrote equally well both in Farsi and in Turkic.

When Hussein Baikar came to power, the poet and adherent of the arts, Navoi was urgently called to the court by the mulazim (approximate) ruler, and in 1469 received the first post-keeper of the press. In 1472, Alisher received promotion and was appointed vizier (advisor), was awarded the title of Emir.

At his post, Alisher Navoi rendered great assistance to musicians, poets, artists, and calligraphs, and enjoyed immense popularity among the people.

Biography of Alisher Navoi. Poems by Alisher Navoi. At the initiative of Navoi, large-scale construction was launched in Herat. On the bank of the city channel, Injil built a public scientific and educational complex: a library, a madrasah, a khanaka, a hospital.

Alisher Navoi lived in a surprising, very modest manner. Being an adherent of the Sufi order of Naqshbandi, he led an ascetic existence, never was married and had no concubines.

The adherent of the ideas of humanism, the poet and the court fought against medieval despotism and arbitrariness, denounced the abuses of the nobility, self-interest and bribery, defended the interests of the indigent class, often solving cases in favor of the unjustly offended.

Enraged to know, more and more often raised her voice in favor of his punishment, and that would not foment an atmosphere, Hussein Baikar sent a friend to the distant province of Astrabad, as ruler.

Crushed all the hopes of the exile to a fair reconstruction of the country, torn apart by the struggle for power by the dynasty of the Timurids. And in 1488, Navoi decides to leave the service and return to Herat.

After returning home, the poet completely immersed in creative activity - the only thing that gave him real pleasure, and died January 3, 1501 at 61 years of life.

The literary heritage of the famous poet that survived to us is great and multifaceted, it is about 30 collections of poems, poems, scientific works and poetic treatises that fully reveal the spiritual life in Central Asia of the end of the XV century.

The top of the Navoi creativity is considered to be the famous "Hamsu" ("pyateritsu"), a collection of five poems based on the folk epic - popular in those days form of presentation of the philosophical and artistic worldview. His interpretation is considered one of the best in this genre, from ancient times to our days.

Another undoubted contribution of Alisher Navoi to the literary activity of his time was the introduction of the Old Uzbek language, along with Farsi, into the work of writers. Before him, no one wrote to the Turks, considering him too rude for versification.

Thus, the poet's work had an undeniable impact on the development of not only Uzbek, but also other Turkic-speaking literatures.

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