

AYBEK'S NOVEL "NAVOI" AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE IN YOUTH EDUCATION

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Abstract. *The article scientifically analyzes the significance of Aybek's novel «Navoi» in the education of young people. The novel «Navoi» as an excellent example of the genre requires special study. This epic canvas is, first of all, an example of the mature genre of the novel, as well as a high-level historical novel, and a kind of historical-biographical novel. This is the only artistic and analytical novel in the history of the Uzbek novel.*

Keywords: *historical novel, biographical, fantastic, analytical, youth.*

Aybek, a great writer, poet, scientist, public figure who made a significant contribution to the development of Uzbek literature of the 20th century, was born in 1905 in the city of Tashkent in the Bozchi family. Previously, he studied at a secondary school, and in 1922-1925 at the Tashkent Pedagogical College. Then he continued his studies at the Faculty of Social Sciences of the State Medical University of Central Asia. He studied at the Plekhanov Institute of National Economy in Leningrad. In 1930 he graduated from the Central Asian State Medical School, taught political economy in universities. The national liberation uprising of the Uzbek people in 1916 received a realistic expression in the writer's novel Good Blood (1940). The second major historical work of the writer is the novel «Navoi» (1944). In this novel, Aybek was the first in Uzbek literature to portray the great poet and thinker Alisher Navoi.

From a young age, Aybek was fascinated by the works of the great Uzbek poet and thinker Alisher Navoi. But before writing a work about him, the writer carefully studied and looked through a huge archival material. In the 30s, Aybek worked on creating the image of the great thinker, poet and politician A. Navoi. Aybek wanted the songs of Navoi to fly over the earth like a nightingale.

In 1939, he wrote a poem about the great poet, and in 1943, a novel was completed, in which Aybek showed Navoi only as a public and statesman. His creative path is mentioned only in passing, and then only at the end of the book. The significance of the novel "Navoi", as one of the best realistic works, goes far beyond the limits of Uzbek literature. It has been translated into many languages, including Russian.

The great writer is a laureate of the State Prize for the novel «Navoi», awarded several orders and medals. People's writer of Uzbekistan, laureate of the State Prize of the Republic named after Khamza. The writer's works further increased the international fame of Uzbek literature. The skill of the master has become a creative drug for young writers. The immortal works of Aybek have forever taken a place in our spiritual treasury and become the property of the people. His best works entered the treasury of world literature. Aybek died on July 1, 1968 at the age of 63. After his death, a collection of his works was published in 20 volumes [1].

The novel «Navoi» - one of the best works of art of the writer - was included in the VI volume of the «Collection of Perfect Works» by Musa Tashmuhammad, son of Aybek. This work, which introduced the name of the great artist of the word to the world, was published several times in Uzbek and Russian, as well as in the languages of related peoples, such as Kazakh, Turkmen, Ukrainian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Estonian. , Uighur, Czech, Slovak, Polish. translated into many foreign languages such as French. In Uzbek Soviet literature, which did not have artistic traditions formed in the field of realistic prose, the appearance of such novels as «Kutlug Khan» («Sacred blood ») and «Navoi» had not only national significance, but, according to A. Fadeev, so to speak, it became miraculous phenomenon of

world prose. That is why the novel «Navoi» has become the object of scientific research and literary-critical articles not only by Uzbek literary critics, but also by Russian and other fraternal scientists.

Dozens of newspaper and magazine articles, brochures, dissertations have been written about the novel «Navoi» in Uzbek, Russian and other related languages. In these works, the ideological, artistic and linguistic features of the work were deeply and comprehensively analyzed. The scientific publication of the novel «Navoi» with all existing manuscripts and printed copies in this volume of Aybek's «Collection of Perfect Works» is a new source of scientific work carried out and carried out on Aybek's work in general and on this novel in particular. makes it possible to continue moving in the direction.

This poem consists of three sections: 1) from the text of the novel; 2) consists of variants and differences characteristic of manuscript copies and printed editions of the novel, and 3) notes and comments. Signs of the genre perfection of the novel «Navoi»: a) this is a work about the past; b) compliance with historical truth, truthfulness of facts and documents, full of artistic truth; c) the relationship between the conclusions of history and the conclusions of this novel; g) is distinguished by its ideological and artistic maturity [1, p.12].

Aybek consistently and comprehensively studied the life, artistic and scientific heritage of Navoi. Therefore, when you get acquainted with the scientific works of the writer, dedicated to the work of Navoi, you will get a clear and new idea of the most pressing issues of the poet's biography, literary environment, lyrical poems, epics, prose works. The opinions expressed about Navoi's worldview, his artistic abilities, his great merits in raising literature to a higher level were the product of powerful scientific thinking. Aybek's deep study of the biography, era and creativity of Navoi served as a solid basis for his artistic works about the great poet. Therefore, in the sketches of Aybek, one can easily feel the harmony of the point of view of the scientist and the artist. The remarkable quality of the Navoi scholar Aybek is that he can freely enter the world of Navoi's creativity and achieve in it a

truthful interpretation of each artistic event, situation or image. Aybek knows how to notice the most intimate and subtle secrets of a poetic text, so he swings his pen without straining his analysis and expression, not in the least succumbing to the liveliness and dryness of his opinion. So Aybek's scientific research also has an inspiring brightness, sincerity and depth that is worth learning from.

Here is an excerpt from Aybek's novel "Navoi": "The spring sun shines on the majestic dome of the Herat Gavharshad Madrasah in pure turquoise blue, the patterns of the majestic pediments of the dome are alive in the fields, fire of different colors flares up like an airy meadow, doves fly and soar, land and play merrily around the dome. On one side of the hall and on three sides of the madrasah, surrounded by small rooms, the rain that had rushed yesterday rose into the air in the form of an invisible vapor. Most of the seekers of knowledge went out into the yard today. They prepare their lessons by spreading mats on sidewalks lined with flat bricks. Some of them are in Kafia, some are in Khashiya, and some are in Shamsia. Here one of them puts a book on his knees, shakes his head with a large turban, mutters and memorizes "Arabiyat" with his eyes closed. Three mullahs sit on a mat nearby and discuss a difficult issue. One of them - bald, pale and thin - tried his best to show the strength of his logic and to define the «criterion of truth» in his own way, rejecting the arguments of his partners. His comrades, who were younger than he, but never inferior to him in stubbornness, shouted and in an instant with words created a magical fortress of new arguments and opinions. Sometimes the original dispute disappears, they give way to new points that have arisen in the course of the discussion, and try to return to the original issue again and again in areas full of acute problems. The disputants either forgot themselves in the heat of the argument and uttered rude phrases to each other, then they gathered for a moment in an interesting atmosphere, as if they were preparing to sprinkle dust on each other with the hoot of an eagle. Since this is a very simple and natural phenomenon in the madrasah world, no one around paid attention to their nervous noise. As can be seen from the page, the life of students, interest in science, disputes are artistically

beautifully depicted in the work. The historical events of that period, the way of life of people, the culture of behavior and interest in science are also covered in detail [2, p. 6-7].

You can also cite many passages from the novel expressing the interest of young people in science: “Zayniddine from Herat belonged to a bourgeois family, he was a young man of twenty-one years of age, of thin build, polite, good conversation, and airy character. He studied for four or five years and advanced in some sciences. He is fluent in Arabic and Persian. But due to his natural temperament and love for beauty and happiness in life, he does not pay much attention to study. He devotes more time to art. He is known among the residents of the madrasah for his kindness. In addition, he sings well and plays the bell beautifully. The nobleman who was in this madrasah and other madrasahs used to go to parties and meetings of the students of the state and the nobleman and minister in Herat, and filled his belly with his music and music. With this passage, Aybek encourages young people to acquire knowledge as well as become professionals.

In conclusion, we can say that in the novel «Navoi» Aybek showed one of the most important events in the history of the Uzbek people - the national awakening in the 15th century through the fate of Alisher Navoi. With this novel, he laid the foundation for the genre of the historical-biographical novel in Uzbek literature.

Referense:

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