

## ALISHER NAVOI AND OLD UZBEK LITERARY LANGUAGE

Masuma Muminova Galib qizi

Independent researcher

Tel: +998974408692

### Abstract

No matter how much we write about the language, vocabulary, punctuation of Alisher Navoi, who skillfully uses the vocabulary, there are other aspects that we do not know. Navoi's linguistic world is so vast and boundless that no matter how carefully and diligently the seeker acts, he cannot fully comprehend it.

It is no exaggeration to say that the study of Alisher Navoi's works, acquaintance with his mysterious linguistic world begins in small classes of schools of our country, is the basis for the deep absorption of Navoi's works and words into our hearts. I also read Alisher Navoi's poems at school for the first time. Undoubtedly, the magical melody, beautiful metaphors and unique rhymes of these poems inspired me to collect and analyze the rare gems of the Uzbek language from the ocean of Uzbek literature.

### INTRODUCTION

Later, I read other poems and prose works of Alisher Navoi, his religious, historical, philosophical and educational treatises, and as an expert I learned his views on language.

Alisher Navoi is a unique figure in Turkish literature and world literature. His legacy is very precious to us. Alisher Navoi plays an important role in Uzbek literature, culture, language and history. During the reign of Alisher Navoi, most Turkish poets wrote in Persian. Speaking about himself in Muhokamat-ul-lug'atayn, Alisher Navoi also says that he started writing poetry in Persian. But later, as his thinking began to grow, he saw in his eyes more than eighteen thousand worlds of ornaments, more than nine celestial bodies with no limits in virtue and maturity, and the treasures and flowers of which stood brighter than the stars. Writes that no one has set foot or touched the universe Alisher Navoi was able to introduce this unprecedented Turkic language to the world of poetry, and with great difficulty developed the old Uzbek literary language. To this end, he was able to create a literature that was equal in content and art to the Persian literature that prevailed in Movarounnahr and Khorasan at that time, and even more so. Alisher Navoi managed to complete this huge difficult path to the end.

It should be noted that Navoi reflected on the relationship between the Turkic and Persian languages in a number of his works. At the end of Layli and Majnun, he writes that he narrated this narration in Turkish, and that there are many pure-minded, literary-loving, good-natured people among the Turks.

In Muhokamat-ul-lug'atayn, the expressive value of Turkish and Persian is compared.

When we think about the specific image of the language of Alisher Navoi's works and its place in history, we cannot ignore the situation of the language that prevailed at that time and its pressure on the Navoi language. There is ample evidence that this phenomenon was extremely complex in Movarounnahr and Khorasan during the Navoi period. We also meet them in the works of Navoi. Muhokamat-ul-lug'atayn refers to four languages that were common at that time.

The first of these is the Arabic language, which the poet emphasizes is great and astonishing in the month of eloquence and puberty. In addition, the Qur'an was narrated by our Prophet Muhammad s.a.v. The fact that the hadiths, the teachings of the great saints and mashayiks are written in this language is also emphasized as an important value. Navoi, who highly valued and appreciated this language, used a lot of Arabic words and phrases in his works, and considered it natural. It is no coincidence that his works are called in Arabic. Undoubtedly, the poet's perfect knowledge of the language of the Qur'an (he compiled an Arabic dictionary) played an important role in this. The three languages mentioned in Muhokamatul-lug'atayn are Turkish, Persian and Hindi, which are also described as original and authoritative languages.

The power of Alisher Navoi's genius was manifested in the fact that he was able to find a linguistic solution for the Turkic people, who spoke these different languages, dialects and dialects. He did not go the way of restricting others by choosing one language or dialect. In the poet's own words, in Turkish poetry, he was determined to conquer the country (the Turkic world) in its entirety, to isolate it (to speak in a literary language), and he succeeded in doing so.

The old Uzbek literary language, in particular, the Navoi language, is an invaluable product of the creative power of our people. It became the basis and the main source in the formation of our modern Uzbek literary language. At the same time, the old Uzbek literary language, in particular, the literary, historical, scientific and other sources written and preserved in the Navoi language, are an inexhaustible treasure for our people. The spiritual nourishment we receive from this spiritual treasure is the ocean of the ocean for present and future generations as they move toward perfection. This is the value and significance of Alisher Navoi's linguistic world for us.

#### **List of used literature:**

1. Navoi A., Works (15 volumes), 14, T., 1967;
2. Navoi A., Complete Collection of Works (20 volumes), 16 vols., T., 2000.