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ABOUT OYBEK'S NOVEL "NAVOI"

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ABSTRACT

This article is a brief interpretation of Oybek's novel Navoi. The novel "Navoi" reflects a variety of events typical of the life of the XV century, the creation of colorful images, the mastery of the transformation of the reality of life into an artistic reality. He made effective use of the art of giving his own character and individual language. Accordingly, special attention is paid to the fact that all the characters in the novel differ from each other in terms of their character and individual language.

KEYWORDS: *Badiuzzaman, Happiness Breezes, Phrases, Aesthetic Value.*

INTRODUCTION

The novel is a large-scale epic work of modern literature, the main features of which are a comprehensive and complete description of human life in all its complexity, a multifaceted plot that reflects the fate of the participants. These features are reflected in different stages of the development of the novel genre. Some sources refer to Apuleius' Daphne and Chloe, Petronius's Satyricon, and von Eschenbach's Tristan and Isolde as novels. It is true that such works have important features of the novel, but the real novel in its present sense appeared at the end of the Renaissance. The formation of the novel genre is associated with the emergence of Boccaccio's Decameron, a book of short stories written during the Renaissance. It should be noted that the term novel has been used in different senses at different times. For example, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, stories written in Romance languages, such as French, Italian, and Portuguese, were called novels to distinguish them from epic works written in other languages. Later, as a result of the formation of large-scale epic works as a special genre, the quality of "romantic" became an independent genre term, that is, "novel".

The main part

"Navoi" is a rare example of the genre of historical and biographical novel. The story of the novel begins with the return of 18-year-old Alisher Navoi from Samarkand to Herat and covers the most productive and meaningful periods of Navoi's life. The story ends with the death of Navoi. Thus, the main stages of Navoi's biography are vividly described in the play in accordance with the realities of life. In the play, Navoi's noble qualities, wonderful qualities, great services to the Motherland, people and literature are revealed one after another. The image of Navoi is portrayed in the novel as a great figure who cares for the people and the nation, who is passionate about the happiness of the country, who strives for justice and fairness. Navoi advised his friends: "... we must make every effort to prevent any catastrophe ... It is our duty to sacrifice for the health of the blessed Motherland, the nation." I want you to connect with each other, with the state, with the country, with loyalty, love. Faithfulness and love are great powers," he said. Oybek also used Navoi's attitude to the Turkic language and literature in the novel to create the image of a great poet. As the novel suggests, Navoi loves his native language, Turkish.

In the novel, Oybek rightly emphasizes that Alisher Navoi did not discriminate against other languages. In the novel, Navoi protests against the poet Binoi:

"We have never denied the power and importance of the Persian language, the beauty and grandeur of your work in that language. We have been writing in Persian since childhood. But the advantage of our language is a great truth for us. We have cherished the love of this truth in our infancy, and we will cherish it as we learn! We have a nation, a tribe that has conquered cities, villages, deserts and mountains, and it has its own pleasure and understanding. Let us draw a pen in our own language, considering the pleasure and nature of our people, so that it may be filled with the flowers of its heartfelt thoughts. Let us sing in Turkish so that the hearts of the people will rise. Let our people enjoy the flower of the word, as well as other countries," he said.

In the novel, Oybek charmingly portrays Jami and Navoi as teachers and students. Ordinary human relationships in life are also expressed in sincerity. Before leaving for Merv, Navoi visits Jami to say goodbye. "Jami Unihar is greeted with the same enthusiasm as at the time. The great old man (Jami), who was still sitting, smiled politely and said with a certain gentleness: "Are you waiting for Merv now?" He said.

The novel "Navoi" also depicts historical figures such as Hussein Boykaro, Khadija Begim, Momin Mirzo, Darveshali, Binoi, Majiddin. These masterfully created images play an important role in revealing the character of the protagonist Navoi. Because the author used these images to depict the life of that time. There are many tragic events and contradictions in the play, such as the battle of King Hussein Bayqara against his son Badiuzzaman, the order to execute his grandson Momin Mirza, the swords of the princes against each other, the betrayal of each other. mysteriously expressed.

In addition to the images of historical figures in the novel, there are also fictional characters such as Sultanmurod, Dildor, Arslonqul, Zayniddin, Togonbek. Through these images, Oybek summarized the life of certain social groups of the time. Also, through these images, the protagonist Navoi's character and his qualities are more vividly revealed.

The novel "Navoi" plays an important role in the formation of the language of Uzbek historical novels. The language of the work has become one of the examples of the living language of the

past, in which the language of historical heroes who lived five hundred years ago has been revived in a way that is understandable to modern readers. Oybek correctly solved this difficult task facing the language of the novel. The success of the writer was that he did not draw a sharp line between the speech of the protagonists and the speech of the author, and combined historical and modern speech. He preserved the color of the literary language of the Navoi period in his speech, styled some grammatical and morphological forms, subordinated them to the basic rules of the current stage of development of the Uzbek literary language, as close as possible to the understanding of the modern reader. But the fact is that the author's language could not be completely separated from the language of the characters and enriched with innovations in today's dictionary. Therefore, the author tried to preserve the stylistic unity between the language of the author and the language of the characters, using the Arabic, Tajik and archaic words that are no longer in use.

CONCLUSION

The novel "Navoi" is a great example of Uzbek novelism and a great achievement. The novel has been translated into Russian, English, Ukrainian, German, Belarusian, Kazakh, Turkmen, Azerbaijani, Tajik, Arabic, Persian, Estonian, Latvian and Chinese and is popular with readers all over the world.

Oybek's novels "Kutlug' kan", "Navoi", "Ulug' yol" describe the past life of our people, while his novels "Winds from the Golden Valley" (1950), "The sun does not darken" (1959) reflect the modern reality. .

words and phrases that give the image language an individual character.

Like the language of the characters in the novel, the author's speech is also masterfully crafted. In the play, Oybek effectively uses the riches of the living vernacular: folk proverbs, wise sayings and figurative expressions, as well as figurative means such as simile, adjective, animation, rhyme, metaphor.

Oybek propagated patriotism, humanity, heroism and hatred of evil on the basis of reflecting the realities of the past, creating the image of the great historical figure Alisher Navoi, depicting his boundless love for the Motherland and the people, which fully met the requirements of the war.

In the image of Navoi, we can see the greatest qualities, his patriotism, his constant concern for the interests of the people. In particular, his hard work for the motherland and its prosperity is commendable. Navoi tries to prevent the negative events that took place in Herat at that time, and calls for justice for Hussein Bayqara. Badiuzzaman and Hussein Bayqara are trying to improve relations.

A. Navoi works tirelessly for the welfare of the people. During his tenure as prime minister and minister, he dug canals, planted gardens and built buildings.

Navoi's love is not given in the play, but Navoi helps Arslanqul and Dildor, who have infinite love for each other, to save them from tragedy and achieve their love. Although these heroes are portrayed in the play as characters, there is no doubt that Navoi did such great things in history.

A. Navoi is known for his famous works. Oybek also skillfully showed the poet's creative process. He tried to describe Navoi's hardships in writing Hamsa, as well as how he saw the world through his other works.

Navoi's attitude to religion is also reflected in the play. The dream of the great thinker to go on pilgrimage is so beautifully expressed in the play that you will be amazed when you read it, but this dream will remain a dream for Navoi.

In the play, Oybek Navoi portrays true patriotism. It is also a vivid description of the injustices that took place in Herat and Khorasan during the reign of the Timurid prince Hussein Bayqara, the conflicts between father and son, the assassination of Mumin Mirza, the struggle for the throne, the relentless pursuit of national prosperity. given Navoi's self-respect for human qualities, commitment to values,

It is commendable that he always cared for the country. It is worth mentioning the images that agree with Navoi. These are: Sultan Murad, Zayniddin, Arslanqul, Dildor, Momin Mirzo, Jami.

We can name such heroes as Majididdin, Togonbek, Nizamiddin, who opposed Navoi's great ideas and envied him.

Navoi has always been proud of his native Turkic language, and the fact that he has always done research for its development has not gone unnoticed in the novel. This is evidenced by the fact that Navoi was the first to create "Khamsa" in the Turkish language. The reader of the novel will see that the historical truth is integrated with the fictional images.

Indeed, the novel "Navoi" has its own artistic and aesthetic value, content, artistic and visual means, the sequence of events, the ability to be a mirror of the historical truth, the fact that the protagonists interact with each other, that is, It is a work worthy of high praise and recognition due to the combination of historical and historical images. Therefore, this century has not lost its value for many years. Because a true work of art never dies. People do not forget such works. Oybek's novel, which is a vivid portrayal of Navoi in Uzbek classical literature and a great thinker, will live on forever.

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