

THE DIVERSITY OF THE QIT'AS OF ALISHER NAVOI

Tashkentboyeva Irodaxon Narimanovna

The first year student of master's degree
by the major of literary

Qit'a is an Arabic word meaning "piece", "part". Qit'a – a poem of two or more baytes is one of the most common independent literary genres in Arabic, Persian, Turkish classical poetry.

"Gharoyib us-Sighar" – The first diwan (complete collection of poems) of "Khazayn ul-maoniy" by Navoi. It consists of 650 ghazals, one mustazod, three muhammas, one musaddas, one tarje'band, one masnaviy, 50 qit'as, 133 ruba'is. 840 poems.

"Navodir ush-Shabob" (The Valuables of Youth) – Navoi's second devon (complete collection of poems) and includes "Khazayn ul-maoniy". It contains 650 ghazals, 1 mustazod, 3 muhammas, 1 musaddas, 1 tarjeband, 1 tarkibband, 50 qit'as, and 52 problems.

The third devon (a complete collection of poems) of Navoi's lyric heritage "Khazayn-ul-maoniy". It consists of 650 ghazals, 1 mustazod, 2 muhammas, 2 musaddas, 1 tarjeband, 1 qasida (an ode - triumphal poem praising a person or event), 60 qit'as, 10 chistons, 3 tuyuks.

Favoid ul-Kibar (The Usefulness of Old Age) - The fourth diwan (complete collection of poems) of "Khazayn ul-maoniy" by Navoi. It consists of 650 ghazals, one mustazod, two muhammas, one musaddas, one musamman, one tarje'band, one sokiynoma, 50 qit'a, 80 fard, 793 poems, 5888.5 couplets.

Navoi took one of the honest place among classics of world literature. He is named as their teacher by most poets and admired by his immortal creation.

The qit'as included in the Debocha are not included in the above figure. In addition, the number of qit'as in Mahbub ul-Qulub, Arbain Hadith, and other works exceeds three hundred. Because in the Arbain Hadith itself, the forty hadiths of the Holy Prophet on morality have been translated into Uzbek in the form of forty qit'as and presented to a wide readership.

The qit'as that make up the "Khazayn ul-maoniy" can be said to be the deepest philosophical, socio-political, moral-educational, divine-mystical views of the great Shaim in a certain situation. emerged as a product of gaze. Awalo, the fact that a prose title was given before each qit'a included in the collection devons ensured the perfection of the content of those qit'as. The verses on the qit'a and the literary prose title of the ulama serve impartially so that the fiqh the poet is trying to convey is fully manifested in the eyes of the reader. To this end, the title has been elevated by the poet to the level of a proverb, a wise saying, its connection with the author's life and work, and its poetic expression of the ideas of the Prophet's hadiths. was the basis for the emergence of such perfection.

The qit'as that make up the "Khazayn ul-Maoniy" can be said to be the deepest philosophical, socio-political, moral-educational, divine-mystical views of the great place in a certain situation. emerged as a product of gaze. First of all, the fact that a prose title is given before each qit'a included in the collection devons ensures the perfection of the content of those qit'as. The verses on the qit'a and the literary prose title of the ulama serve impartially so that the fiqh the poet is trying to convey is fully manifested in the eyes of the reader. To this end, the title has been elevated by the poet to the level of a proverb, a wise saying, its connection with the author's life and

work, and its poetic expression of the ideas of the Prophet's hadiths. was the basis for the emergence of such perfection.

The headlines themselves confirm that Alisher Navoi has a wide range of topics. Alisher Navoi is a sign that the qit'as are imbued with the universal ideas of Islam, which is an integral part of the national values of our people. This idea is further strengthened by the fact that the qit'as of the great poet include the qit'as of praise and praise. It is understood that the qit'as written on a divine theme have a significant place in the devon of the great poet. In one such qit'a, Alisher Navoi, as a devout Muslim, describes the intensity and depth of his spiritual rebellion, and the breadth of the truth and the ease with which he can forgive his servant.

Alisher Navoi, as a great thinker of his time, wrote on the qit'as of such subjects as a just king, respect for parents, knowledge, enlightenment, good morals, and avoidance of evil and evil. At the heart of such qit'as, of course, is the idea of the perfect man, the dream of all time.

Alisher Navoi's qit'as are unique works of art not only because of their content, but also because of their high artistic skills. The poet often skillfully uses life parables (examples) in order to convey to the reader the basic idea expressed in the first verse of the qit'a, to influence his feelings with the divine magic of the word. To do this, the poet seeks metaphors from events, happenings, things, animals, etc., in accordance with the basic idea expressed on the qit'a. As noted above, Alisher Navoi, as he looks at life from a very deep perspective, discovers an extraordinary resemblance in existence that is consistent with his thoughtful thoughts. Thus, these comparisons are reflected on the qit'a and excite the poet's heart.

The ideological content and artistic mastery of the qit'as of the great poet pave the way for this literary form to become one of the active genres of Uzbek classical poetry.

The greatest humanist, a fighter against human evils, Alisher Navoi raised in his ghazals and poems of the age-old philosophical questions of government, morality, love and friendship, confirmed the ideals of justice and purity of the current at all times. And so it works endure through the ages.

It must be stressed that during many centuries Oriental poetry played an important role in world literature. In XX century the interest in Oriental poetry increased much. Therefore, today analyzing the translations of works of Oriental poets into western languages, particularly into English is becoming very important. Because the meaning, structure and objects of literary works differ from each other.

References:

1. Alisher Navoi. Complete Works in 20 Volumes 1–18. Tashkent. 1987-2002.
2. Suima Ganieva. The Alisher Navoi Reference Bibliography. Navoi's Garden. Retrieved 28 January 2012.