



ISSN: 2249-7315

Vol. 11, Issue 9, September 2021

SJIF –Impact Factor = 8.037 (2021)

DOI: 10.5958/2249-7315.2021.00045.9

THE IMPORTANCE OF PRINTED PUBLICATIONS IN THE STUDY OF ALISHER NAVOI'S LYRICS

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ABSTRACT

This article deals with the collections of lyrical works of Alisher Navoi published in the XX century. The research and publication of Navoi's lyrical heritage by H. Sulaymon, its scope and some printed books up to this edition are discussed. The first editions of Khazaynu-l-maoniy are not in a separate book; the purpose of the collection was to provide readers with examples of Navoi's lyrical heritage in the current text and to some extent satisfy the people's demand for the poet's work.

KEYWORDS: *Alisher Navoi, Printed Books, Publications, Lyrics, Dewan.*

INTRODUCTION

The study of Navoi lyrics in Uzbekistan from a textual point of view reached a special stage in the 40s of the XX century. More precisely, from this period the theoretical foundations of the practical field of Uzbek textology began to be created. Scientific research, in particular, dissertations and monographs on the textology of Navoi's lyrics, is devoted to this issue. In particular, the research of the famous scientist, Professor Hamid Suleiman in this regard is of particular importance. He points out that in the twentieth century; work on the study of Navoi lyric poetry was carried out mainly in two directions: the first way was the stage before textual research or the creation of a complete edition. The scientist classifies the work done in this area as follows: 1. the inclusion of Navoi's poems in collections, anthologies and anthologies; 2. publication in the form of a separate collection or selected works; 3. academic publication.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The second way to examine Alisher Navoi's lyrics is theoretical. Work in this area began mainly in the 1940s, and the poet's lyrical legacy became a source of research in various aspects. A number of scientific studies were conducted during this period, but they were mainly analyzed in terms of other fields of literature. The inclusion of the poet's poems in various collections or anthologies, however, showed that they were not a special textual study, but an attempt to satisfy the demand of the people. They were published in various chrestomathy and anthologies in 1941, 1948, 1959, in separate collections in 1940, 1948,

1963, 1965, and in academic editions in 1959, 1960. Prior to that, it was published in lithography and typography.

Based on the above, it can be said that the first printed editions of Navoi's lyrics were created in 1930-1950. The poems in Navoi's Khazaynu-l-Maoniy complex were published in the form of a national divan until 1959. According to Hamid Sulayman, only a quarter of the poems in the Khazaynu-l-Maoniy divans are included in these editions. As a result, only 736 out of 3,132 Uzbek poems written by Navoi have been delivered to readers in the current edition. 2396 were not even known to most literary critics until the 1960s.

In the textological study of existing publications and in determining their individual characteristics, the period and place of creation of each publication, the principles, approaches and purpose of the publication should not be overlooked. The first Uzbek-language publications of the past centuries were mainly selected. Textual study of Navoi's lyrics by H. Sulaymon as publications of national dewans; Prior to its publication, the book "Chor Dewan", published by Uygun and Sabir Abdullah, was published under political pressure. Later, the national team "Dewan", published by G. Karimov and S. Mirzaev, deserves special recognition (Əlişer Navoiy. CAR DEVAN. Basmagatajjarlavçilar Ujqlunva Sa'ir Abdulla. Taşkent, 1940; Navoi. Dewan. Prepared by: S. Mirzaev and G. Karimov. Uzdavnashr, 1948). These publications are based on a number of principles. Including a political approach. The published poems should, of course, be about the ideology of the former Soviet regime, in which the ruling classes, including kings, believers, and all elements of oppression of the common people, should be criticized or interpreted in this way. Second, the artistic composition. It is intended that the means of art will be clearly visible, and that both scientists and ordinary readers will receive spiritual nourishment. In addition, the publication was aimed at shaping the general thinking of the people about the lyrical heritage of Navoi, the development of artistic and aesthetic thinking. Third, it is simple and fluent, in a vernacular language. Ordinary folk understanding, being a song, more precisely, popularization is taken into account. Fourth, to be eventful. The loading of political and social ideas on the incidental poems did not cause too much difficulty in the process of interpretation. Fifth, the weight difference. The formality of Navoi's lyrics was also a factor in the perfection, the predominance of polygamy, the mastery of the poet. During this period, no research was conducted on Navoi's dream. This publication later became the impetus for Sodiq Mirzaev's major research on Navoi's dream (Sodiq Mirzaev. Navoi's dream. Manuscript. Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 48. Tashkent, 1948).

Although this publication, which passed the textual commission under the Navoi Jubilee Comet, was published by Uygun and Sabir Abdulla under the name "CAR DEVAN", it was a collection selected from the "Khazaynu-l-Maoniy" dewan complex, known by the same name since the time of Navoi. They were the first to use the method of comparison, which is popular in Uzbek textology, and began the empirical phase of Uzbek textology, which emerged in practice. This Latin edition of the "Khazaynu-l-Maoniy" dewan had a unique scientific character and served as the basis for the creation of the first complete edition. It also serves as a stage in the development of "Khazaynu-l-Maoniy".

The name of the Navoi devon complex is written in this edition as "Khazayn-ul-maoniy" and is based on a unique approach. This publication has served as a source for many scientific studies in its time. Most of the subsequent scientific research and studies were conducted on the occasion of the 525th or 550th anniversary of Navoi's birth. Chor Devon was the first separate publication, which followed a number of principles related to writing and publishing and used special dictionaries to write words from Arabic and Persian. In short, this publication is important in that it uses the principles of both textual research and publishing equally.

Another of the selected editions of the Khazaynu-l-maoniy divans is the Selected Works, the first volume of which consists of Navoi's lyrical works. The publication was prepared by G. Karimov and S. Mirzaev (AlisherNavoi. Selected works.3 Volumes. Vol I. Tashkent, Uzdavnashr, 1948). In selecting the poems in Devon, the authors paid attention to the following aspects: the content of the poems was taken into account, that is, an ideological approach was implemented. In this, mainly romantic poems were selected, and poems in which mystical ideas were clearly visible were not included; light-weight, playful poems selected; Samples of ghazal, mustazad, muhammas, musaddas, musamman, masnavi, tarji'band, qita, mufradot, rubai, tuyuk, a total of 11 lyrical genres were selected for the "devon"; weight differences were also taken into account. At the end of the book there is a table of weights used in Navoi's lyrics. It shows the sea, weight, corners of each poem included in the collection. It is noteworthy that a total of 12 poems were included in the table. The seas are represented in Roman numerals, the weights in Arabic numerals; at the top of each lyrical genre sample is a weight index (e.g., V – I, 23).

The first editions of Khazaynu-l-maoniy are not in a separate book; the purpose of the collection was to provide readers with examples of Navoi's lyrical heritage in the current text and to some extent satisfy the people's demand for the poet's work. It is known that in accordance with the tradition of composing dewans, poems were to be placed on the basis of the Arabic alphabet. In preparing this collection, a special way was followed, that is, the poems were placed in the order of the letters in the current text. Anthology, collections and chrestomathy editions include a chrestomathy created in 1939 for 9th graders in Latin script, anthologies of 1941, 1948 and 1959, and many collections dedicated to the 500th and 525th anniversaries of Navoi. They mainly included small lyrical genres such as rubai, tuyuk, qita. For example, Hodi Zaripov's 1944 Rubaiyat and Tuyuklar included 63 rubai and 21 Tuyuk, while N. Khotamov's Ruboiylar included 128 Rubaiyat, mainly for schools and universities. The collection of Navoi lyrical works prepared in 1960 under the name "Continents, rubais, poem", 1968 "Continents, fards, rubais, poem", "We sing Navoi" is also from the educational point of view, and it contains 2 ghazals and 8 hens from Navoi lyrical heritage.

A special feature of these editions is that mainly small lyrical genres or poems of certain genres were selected, most of which were based on the full edition. During this period, jointly translated editions were also prepared. In 1968, a book containing 100 words of wisdom of Navoi was published. It was edited by Hamid Suleymanov. They are given in modern Uzbek and Arabic script.

CONCLUSION

In general, these publications were of great practical importance in the development of Uzbek Navoi studies. Through them, many contemporaries got acquainted with the lyrical heritage of AlisherNavoi, enjoyed the artistic world of Navoi.

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