

VAHID ABDULLAEV-STOLZ VON SAMARKAND

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Abstrakt: Dieser Artikel beschreibt die Forschungsarbeit von Vahid Abdullayev, die er auf der Grundlage historischer Dokumente und fundierter wissenschaftlicher Beobachtungen durchgeführt hat, und stellt Alisher Navois Leben und Werk in Samarkand, seine wissenschaftlich-künstlerisch-spirituelle Reife, seinen Beitrag zur Entwicklung von Wissenschaft, Literatur und Kunst dar Movarounahr und Khurasan, Es wird darauf hingewiesen, dass die von Vahid Abdullaev durchgeführte wissenschaftliche Forschung als wertvolle Quelle für das Studium des literarischen und wissenschaftlichen Umfelds des 15. Jahrhunderts in Samarkand dient. Es zeigt auch deutlich, dass die von Akademiker Vahid Abdullaev gegründete Samarkand School of Literary Studies aus intelligenten, potenziellen Wissenschaftlern besteht, die unser kulturelles und spirituelles Erbe objektiv und wissenschaftlich bewerten und tiefgreifende Analysen und Forschungen durchführen können.

Schlüsselwörter: Tazkira, Medresse, Forschung, Navoi-Studien, Jurisprudenz, Renaissance, Ideologie

VAHID ABDULLAEV-PRIDE OF SAMARKAND

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Abstract: This article describes Vahid Abdullayev`s research work done by relying on historical documents and profound scientific observations, depicting Alisher Navoi's life and works in Samarkand, his scientific-artistic-spiritual maturity, his contribution to the development of science, literature, and art of Movarounnahr and Khurasan, It is noted that the scientific research carried out by Vahid Abdullaev serves as a valuable source for the study of the literary and scientific environment of the 15th century in Samarkand. It also clearly indicates that the Samarkand School of Literary Studies, established by Academician Vahid Abdullaev, consists of intelligent, potential scientists who can evaluate our cultural and spiritual heritage objectively and scientifically and can conduct deep analyses and research..

Keywords: tazkira, madrasah, research, Navoi studies, jurisprudence, renaissance, ideology

Introduction

The scientific community believes that Samarkand School of Literary Studies was established in the 1960s of the last century. Since then, great scientists such as Rahim Mukimov and Baturkhan Valikhojhayev, Nuriddin Shukurov and Khudoyberdi Doniyorov, Arif Ikramov and Saidulla Mirzayev, Rahmonkul Orzibekov and Kabiljon Tahirov have entered the field of science, the contribution of

the scholar Vahid Abdullayev to their development was incomparable. This distinguished scholar's apprentices can be seen in almost all scientific centers of our republic. Professor Rahim Vahidov describes scholar's services in educating students as "he is as a teacher and a literary scholar, like an eagle, leads his children to the steep rocks and encourages them to fly high..."[1.115]

Vahid Abdullayev is a scientist who created a scientific school. Under his leadership, the works of many ancestors belonging to the literary worlds of Samarkand, Bukhara, Kattakorgan, Khorezm and other places of Uzbekistan were studied, researched and put to scientific use. The works of the scientist has left serve to strengthen the independence of Uzbekistan and form the national ideology. V.Abdullayev's scientific research is not limited to the creation and analysis of Alisher Navoi's activities in Samarkand for 4-5 years, but also describes the subsequent relations of the great poet, who mobilized all his strength and ability to promote advanced universal ideas. He wrote that Alisher Navoi supported and funded dozens of scientists, poets and artists such as the historian Abdurazzok Samarkandi, Davlatshah ibn Bakhtshah Muhammad Olim Samarkandi, Ahmad Samarkandi, sent letters to Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur. [2.368]

Sons of Abusaid Mirzo, fighting for the throne resulted in mounting tensions in Samarkand and most of Movarounnahr's scholars and poets went to Herat hoping to be supported by Alisher Navoi. So, Navoi never forgot Samarkand, which played a significant role in his personal and literary life. He regarded Samarkand as "Paradise". So, the opinions put forward by V. Abdullayev are also extremely valuable.

Research Methodology

Alisher Navoi has already become a legendary figure in world literature. It seems as there are rays of the sun in the places where his masterpieces of thought have reached.

Sayings by this ideal person deepening the spirituality of the world, challenge us to be perfect generations. [3. 54]. So, when we think of a poet, first of all, we think of unique people like Alisher Navoi, and when we think of a writer, like Abdulla Kadiri, we imagine great and respectable people who dedicated not only their unique talent, but also their whole life for their nation". [4.7]. "Not knowing the greatness of Alisher Navoi is not to understand the great contribution he made to the culture, history, national-spiritual strength of the Uzbek nation and the world literary knowledge. The great personality of Alisher Navoi is seen in his outlook, character and the fact that he made the word as a unit of art. It is not surprising that he is remembered as a modern poet even in this age - in the new century "(5. 3). That's why B. Valikhojhayev described Alisher Navoi's stature and creativity in the book "Classical Figures" in a sincere and perfect way [6.304]. Alisher Navoi's image in literature is also very exemplary. Vahid Abdullah is one of the first scholars who felt this deeply.

Doctor of Philology, Professor K. Muhiddinov, writes in his article "Founder of Samarkand School of Literary Studies" that academician Vahid Abdullayev

attempted to create a school of literary studies in Samarkand for forty years, to collaborate with intelligent, competent personnel who could evaluate, analyze and investigate our cultural and spiritual heritage on an impartial, scientific basis, to support them at any time, to prepare all necessities for their flight in the sky of science [6.4].

According to Vahid Abdullaev, when Alisher Navoi returned to Herat, he did not forget his teachers, schoolmates, and colleagues from Samarkand. While he was in Herat, he supported the elderly historian Abdurazzak Samarkandi, the famous tazkiranavis Davlatshah ibn Bakhtshah, the old scientist Muhammad Olim Samarkandi and the master of music Ahmad Samarkandi. Young people like Momini or Abdulmomini Samarkandi went to Herat and were brought up in Navoi's "Ikhlosiya" madrasah. Sons of Fazlullah Abullaysi: Khoja Khakand Abulaysi and Khoja Abulkasim Abulaysi also went to Herat and grew up under the protection and upbringing of Alisher Navoi. Even in his later years, Alisher Navoi sent letters from Herat to Samarkand (for example, to Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur) and kept in touch with scientists and poets living in difficult conditions here.

It is clear from this that Navoi, who studied in Samarkand and became a great statesman, great poet and thinker, never forgot Samarkand. His heart was always full with love for Movarounnahr and its political and scientific center Samarkand, which gained fame in the time of Ulugbek [7.73]. Visits from Movaraunnahr and its capital city of Samarkand to Herat by old scholars and young people, being interested in culture and literature indicate that the cultural movement in Khurasan was revived in the period when Husayn Boykara and Navoi were the leaders, which was different from the situation during the rule of Abusaid. Husayn Boykaro paid special attention to strengthen his influence on the troubled people of Khorasan, speaking in different languages.

For this purpose, he gathered the educated Persian-Tajik and Turkish people, scholars and wise people, and Navoi, who was his friend and comrade since his youth, carried out educational and cultural affairs. Thus, Hossein Boykara's personal interest increased even more [8.127]. Scholars who went from Samarkand to Herat and were happy with the encouragement of their friends and patrons Alisher Navoi, or who grew up under his guidance, wrote books devoted to him. Khondamir stated in his book "Makorimul Akhlak" (Noble Manners) that "Hoshiyayi mutavwal" was written by Khoja Abulkasim Abullaisy and "Hoshiyai miftah" was by Khoja Khovand Abulaysi, both of which were dedicated to Navoi, [9. 24].

Analysis and research

Academician Vahid Abdullaev stated that Jami, Hilali, Binoi, Bobo Fig'ani, Khoja Osafi, Nargisi, and other poets and writers are in the country; calligraphers such as Sultan Muhammad Khandon, Muhammad Amin Halvai, Rafiki, Sultan Ali Mashhadi; calligraphers such as Mahmoud Muzahhib, Shah Muzaffar, Kasim Ali Mashhadi; painters such as Mahmoud Muzahib, Shah Muzaffar, Kasim Ali, Sultan Ali Kilkalam, Kamoliddin Behzod; musicians such as Kulmuhammad Noi, Mirhoshim, Shah Kuli, Sultan Ahmad Sanjar, and doctors such as Nizamiddin

Abulhay grew up and contributed to the cultural development of that time under the auspices of Alisher Navoi [7.75].

Vahid Abdullayev's research work investigating A.Navoi's scientific-artistic-spiritual achievements in Samarkand, and his contribution to the development of science, literature and art of Movarounnahr and Khorasan was based on historical documents and deep scientific observations and the research has an important role in the field and is considered a valuable source for the study of the literary and scientific environment of the 15th century in Samarkand.

The works created by Vahid Abdullayev, no matter how complicated they are, can be understood by the reader in one reading, he will be happy, sometimes angry, sometimes cry while they are reading. At the same time, he feels that his level of knowledge has expanded and he has learned a lot. The reason for this is that Vahid Abdullayev, in his research, tries to make scientific analysis serving the requirements of today, often draws moral and aesthetic conclusions, appeals to the reader, engages him in debate, and tries to influence his feelings. For this reason, almost all of the scientist's more than 400 works are replete with publicist spirit. This feature is noticeable even in his textbooks and manuals. Among the researches conducted by the scientist in the later years of his life are "Poetry of Bukhara in the time of Navoi", "Navoi's works and traditions in Bukhara in the 19th century", "Mukhammasoti mutafarrika", "Navoi and Munis" "Navoi and Nazira" "Navoi and Kohi" "Alisher Navoi and Atoullo Atoiy", "Navoi and Babur", "Khamsa "in the verse of poets" which are dedicated to highlight the influence of Alisher Navoi's work on the Uzbek literature of later times.

On the one hand, these scientific works depict the consistent development of Alisher Navoi's traditions by other poets, on the other hand, it is very important to discover new poets in the history of our literature, and to clarify their significance in the literature of their time. In most of these works, facts unknown to the history of our literature were studied on the basis of manuscript sources.

Sadriddin Ainiy said: "Vahid Abdullaev is a talented, quick-witted, hospitable scientist who does not get bored with the work he has started and does not waste his time. What makes his qualities important is that the scientist can understand and read the Persian-Tajik and old Uzbek sources and use them sufficiently," pointing out that the scientist has a quality that is rare in the world of science and artistic creation. The founders of the Samarkand school of Navoi studies, Academician Vahid Abdullaev and Professor Abdurahman Sa'diy, also pay great attention to issues such as Navoi's lyricism, its characteristics, original artistic images, its theoretical foundations, and the scope of its literary influence.

Vahid Abdullayev has a great source as he is capable to read and comprehend any Arabic script. That competence can be seen in all his works. In the literary environment of Samarkand, there are many poems written following Navoi's enthusiasm and spirit.

They tried to improve their performances and meet modern readers' requirements in this way. They tried to learn and master the experiences of

Great Navoi in the field of artistic skills, to spread his priceless heritage more among fans of literature.

Saydulla Mirzaev wrote in the article "Feelings of Pride and Gratitude" "...I strongly believe that Vahid Abdullaev has a unique talent, is a tolerant and humble person, a kind teacher, a great scientist, a skilled orator, a well-read poet, deeply aware of his civic duty to the nation and the motherland, a responsible public figure, a just leader..." [10.228].

Academician Vahid Abdullaev created a school in both science and literature with his knowledge, creativity, and heart. He is a scientist, a wonderful person, a skilled leader, a famous poet, a talented speaker, a preacher of goodness, a humanitarian, a humble and kind teacher. Literary scholar A.Hayitmetov emphasized that V.Abdullayev is a distinguished scholar of our nation and wrote: "In 1941, he completed his candidate's thesis on the topic "Navoi in Samarkand", and his love for the great writer did not fade until the end of his life".

Alisher Navoi's spiritual world welcomes hard-working, honest, patient, willing learners and opens his generous heart to them. Vahid Abdullayev investigated Navoi's works for about 70 years. For almost half a century, he promoted that treasure on the pages of the periodical press. As a researcher, he did not move away from one main theme of his genius. In those forties, he deeply covered the chosen issue, studied new aspects. That is why V.Abdullaev can be considered as a genuine scholar in the field of studying Navoi's works. As different learners have various interests, researchers living in or near Samarkand focused on studying Navoi's incomparable qualities and great literary heritage. Thus, Academician Vahid Abdullaev dedicated his entire conscious life to the great Navoi's works, used every opportunity to study his works and convey them to the people, worked on topics that were new in Navoi studies, and made great discoveries.

He also aroused interests and affection for Navoi's works in the hearts of his students, and today they continue studying writer's works with great success. Vahid Abdullaev did not only work on topics related to the history of Uzbek literature, but also he conducted researches in Tajik, Turkmen, Azerbaijani and Kazakh literature. Looking at these scientific works, we can easily say that he is a great specialist in the literature of those nations, As a scholar of Azerbaijani, Tajik, Kazakh and Turkmen literatures, he conveyed interesting ideas about the literature of those nations, especially about their literary influence and literary relations in his articles called "Fuzuli and Uzbek literature", "Sabir and Ajziy", "Hafiz", "Mirzo Bedil - a great poet and thinker", "Jamiy and Uzbek literature", "From the history of relations between Uzbek and Turkmen literature". Particularly, the contribution of Samarkand scholars to the study of the life and work of the bearer of our national spirituality and the founder of Uzbek classic literature - Mir Alisher Navoi, is incomparable.

The first historical source that sheds light on Alisher Navoi's political activity is Abdurazzok Samarkandi's "Matlai sa'dayn va majma'i bahrain", while the author of the first source that gives valuable information about his creative activity and poetic potential is "Tazkirat ush-shuaro" by poet and scientist-Davlatshah from Samarkand.

These two scientists from Samarkand started studying Navoi while he was alive and others continued this tradition [11.3].

The Samarkand School of Literary Studies, founded by academicians V. Abdullaev and continued by B. Valikhojhayev, developed in the the second half of the 20th century and its scientific potential and popularity spread to the republic and foreign countries. This school has made a great contribution to the education of our country, to the training of great scientists for higher educational institutions and scientific research institutes. Among them there are doctors of sciences, professors, well-known writers, poets, journalists, statesmen such as N. Shukurov, R. Orzibekov, N. Komilov, Sh. Shukurov, M. Muhiddinov, Sh. Sirojiddinov [12.10].

Known by such definitions as a "scholar from Samarkand ", "loving and kind-hearted person", "trainer of coaches", "captain of Samarkand scientists", the teacher, writer, well-known literary critic, scientist, distinguished scientist of Uzbekistan, academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, professor Vahid Abdullaev, started his scientific works studying a genius Hazrat Mir Alisher Navoi's life and works in Samarkand. Scientist V. Abdullayev, who deeply studied Navoi's life and activities in Samarkand, said that the poet studied philosophy, history, astronomy, mathematics, and geography here, read the books on poetics, philosophy, history, geography, astronomy and mathematics by Ibn Sina, Farabi, Abul Fazl Muhammad Samarkandi, Makdisi, Yakut Hamavi, Ibn Havkal, Narshahi, Shamsiddin Samarkandi (XIII), as well as the works of Ulugbek, Nizami Aruziy Samarkandi, Yusuf Sakkoki, Khorazmi, Sa'diddin Taftazani, Kazizoda Rumi, Ali Kushchi Samarkandi [13. 107].

During the 4-5 years of his life in Samarkand, Navoi showed a great passion for studying the exact and natural sciences. Later, after returning to Herat, he perfected his science and knowledge in close contact with Hazrat Jami. The poet achieved his goal in his trip to Samarkand. He met the great religious leader of his time, Khwaja Ahrori Vali, but could not settle down. Because, in order to become a scientist, it was necessary to improve one's knowledge (external knowledge). The opportunity for this was extremely available in Samarkand during this period. Navoi lived in Samarkand in the years 1465-69, acquired knowledge from the great scholars of this place, Khoja Ubaidullah Ahrori Vali, Khoja Fazlulla Abulaysiy, and was regarded by them as "my child".

Academician Barthold in his work entitled "Mir Alisher and Political Life", on the one hand, vaguely explains the reasons for Alisher's arrival in Samarkand, on the other hand, he does not correctly assess the cultural life of Samarkand in the 60s and 70s of the 15th century. He says: "At that time, people did not come to Samarkand to study" [8. 125]. Some Navoi scholars agree with this opinion, including M.A. Salye, whose several articles were published in "Zvezda Vostoka" magazine, repeated the same statement for several times. According to V. Abdullaev, even though there was a big difference in rank during the time of Ulugbek Mirzo, the scientist served to show the prestige of Samarkand as a cultural center. One of the main authors of the two-volume "History of Samarkand" created by a team of scientists from Samarkand, emphasized that the city which gave Jahangir Temur eternal rest, was the home for

scholars of science, literature, culture and art in the 15th and 16th centuries. In the large book titled "Breath of the Ages" created in collaboration with V. Abdullaev's student

B. Valikhojhayev [15. 190] the dreams of thousands of Samarkand residents were mentioned.

The authors try to prove that Samarkand has always been a scientific and cultural center for centuries, using historical and literary evidences as examples. "Notes on the history of Samarkand and the narrations about it", "From the history of Samarkand madrasas and their mudarris" - these are the internal divisions of the chapter called "Drops from Ocean", which makes up 80 pages of the book. The treatise is directly related to literary life, like the "Unfading Stars". Concise observations on the lives and works of Abdurahman Jami, whose fate is inextricably linked with Samarkand ("Jami and Samarkand", Jami and Uzbek literature "pages 76-93") Alisher Navoi ("Navoi and Samarkand", "Samarkand Navoishinoslari" pages 94-117), Sadridin Ainy ("Ayniy about the poets of Samarkand", p. 118-122), are presented [16. 63-64].

R. Vahidov writes in his work "Navoi Barhayat", the jurisprudent scientist Fazlullo Abullaysi visited Herat several times during Shahrukh Mirza's reign, and met Ghiyazidin Bakhshi several times during receptions in the palace. Both made good impressions on each other. Through conversations in the family, Alisher found out that when misfortune befell him, he could hope for the protection of good people. He may have referred to those moments when he showed his inclination to Samarkand [17.56-58].

Vahid Abdullaev's "Selected works" whose chapters are called "Alisher Navoi's training and level of knowledge", "Alisher Navoi's literary activity in Samarkand", "Alisher Navoi's return to Herat and writers from Samarkand, followers of Navoi" also makes a good impression on the reader. By conducting analysis of historical events, the condition of internal and external politics of the state of Khorasan, the careful considerations and the evaluations of the signs that can be seen in all types of works, the period at which Alisher Navoi lived in Samarkand is determined.

According to Vahid Abdullaev's clear conclusion, Alisher Navoi stayed in Movarounnahr for five years. He spent the years 1465-1469 in Samarkand. Wherever and in which of his works the scholar had mentioned about the period of the great Uzbek poet's stay in Movaraunnahr, he remained faithful to those strict numbers. When Alisher Navoi remembered Fazlullah Abulays in his work "Majolis un-nafais", he wrote: "I took classes staying at theirs for two years. He was pleased calling me as his child". [18.32]. Taking this into account, some literary experts come to the conclusion that Alisher Navoi was in Samarkand for only two years. Vahid Abdulaev clarifies this confusion and presents the following conclusion to the readers. "This is not true, of course. Here, we are talking about the two-year training at the madrasah of Fazlullah Abulaysi. Alisher Navoi left Herat in 1465. After studying in this master's madrasah for two years, where did he spend the remaining years until 1469. He could not go to Herat! So, it is evident that during those years he was in

Movarounnahr and especially in Samarkand. This claim is fully confirmed by the documents in the 7th book of "Ravzat us-Safa" that Alisher Navoi returned to Herat in the fifth year after spending almost four years [19.41].

The scholar relies on Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's notes in "Baburnoma" as another reliable evidence. However, Movarounnahr is not mentioned in Babur's records. He only highlights Samarkand. ("Alisherbek... went to Samarkand, for many years he was in Samarkand") Since it was not possible to make a map of his places in Movarounnahr, Vahid Abdullaev considered unnecessary to be serious in this matter.

Although he did not stop investigating and examined a number of manuscripts, he did not dare to speak speculatively. Because after wrong reasoning N. Kholbekov notes in his treatise "The legacy of Alisher Navoi in the interpretation of the 20th century French orientalisists" that in the period when Navoi lived, the Timurid dynasty still ruled the territory of Central Asia, science developed in cities such as Samarkand and Herat and the poet enjoyed them. While providing accurate information about Hazrat Navoi's life and works, Aragon noted that he used the articles about the poet by Professor Ye.E.Berfels, Oybek and Gafur Gulom.

Conclusions and recommendations.

"Navoi," writes L. Aragon, "follows Sa'di and Attar's poetry, especially the Azerbaijani poet Nizami Ganjavi, who lived and created "Khamsa" in the 12th century, and continues the traditions. The same phenomenon happened in the works of writers from the French medieval literature (Chretien de Troyes) to the Renaissance period (Dier Ronsard) " [20. No. 4].

Vahid Abdullayev was a literary critic with his own style. In the scholar's scientific researches and articles, poetic mood, romantic image, journalistic aspects are mixed with scientific observations. The scientist was recognized as a perfect critic of comparative literary studies, he created articles and essays with solid content and theoretical foundations on the work of famous writers, he proved the connection of written literature with folk oral creativity on the example of the folk poets of Samarkand province.

Vahid Abdullayev was an optimistic person and scientist. He felt that the fortress in front of him was strong. Samarkand and the people of Samarkand were among the central themes in his creative research. In this field, the scientist created more than a hundred scientific, scientific-popular, journalistic articles and poems. The main goal was to show the influence of Samarkand as a cultural center.

The Samarkand School of Literary Studies, founded by Vahid Abdullaev, is still developing rapidly today. The activity of this school, whose main subject is Navoi studies, is in good hands. Vohid Abdullaev's students, literary scholars, and are loyal to the long-standing traditions of the school, and are carrying out great spiritual and educational work together with scientific research and pedagogical activities. May the souls of scientists always be happy!

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