

The ancestral poet of- poetry property

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Annotation: *This article discusses the usage effectiveness of various novels and poems of Alisher Navoi. There is given nearly full information about Alisher Navoi's life: his childhood, works, historical novels, all of his scientific works which belongs to each year. The last poem and wisdoms are English version of his Uzbek poetry.*

Key words: *Herat, Persian, Turkic, Sadi, Seven planets, melodies, King Bahram, Dilorom.*

Alisher Navoi was a great poet, Statesman and the founder of Uzbek literature. He was born in Herat, on February 9, 1441. Navoi became a very famous poet. He was active for many years in the society which was torn by endless wars after the death of Temur. Alisher Navoi got a very good education for those days. He knew all poetic forms. Navoi wrote mostly in Turkic and used Persian very little. Navoi was well known as a literary scholar. He supported poets, scientists and artists. He was a great master of fine arts and knew how to handle a painter's brush himself. He was a very good architect, and designed many schools, hospitals, inns, bridges, roads and channels.

Navoi's poems in old Uzbek were collected into four parts, which were called "Chor-Devon". His poems in Persian were collected and called "Devoni-Foni". His most important work is the "Quintuple", five poems written between 1483 and 1485. The first, "Hairat ul-Abror" is a philosophical work. The second poem is "Farhod and Shirin". The third is "Laily and Majnun". The fourth, "Seven

Planets”, consists of seven short works around a common theme, the quarrel between King Bahram and his beloved Dilorom. The fifth is “Saddi Iskandari”. Alisher Navoi spent his last years in Herat. His last book, “Mahbub-ul-qulub,” which was written in prose, is very popular with the Uzbek people to this day. Alisher Navoi died on January 3, 1501. His works have entered the treasury of world literature and have been translated into many languages. The life and work of Alisher Navoi is considered so interesting and mysterious that to solve all its secrets is a very difficult task. Especially in its solution our younger generation needs, which must understand all the analyzes and reasoning of scientists and poets of the works of Alisher Navoi. An explanation of the works Navoi and their inherent scientific and artistic specificity is considered the main task of teachers in the development of the younger generation. Also considered important is the teaching of the works of Navoi in order to inspire youth with the idea of national independence and explain the meaning of each word in the works. In the work "Makarimul Ahlak", the historian Handamir writes the following: "In the memory of the leaders of the sages, the honor and blessing of the madrasah (religious school) were so glorious that it can not be described otherwise". "Badaiul-bidaya", " Navadirun nihaya" were written by him. But he also planned to write Hamsa based on the tradition of Hamsanism that Nizami Ganjavi was engaged in. He nevertheless achieved his goal. All the scientists of the world greeted this work with applause. Zhamiy writes: May a blessing be sent to him the work was written in Persian. With thus, he delighted creative people involved in poetry in this language". Navoi was a connoisseur of the Persian language, in the work "Mukhamatul lugatayn" he compares the Persian and Turkic languages, reveals their features, capabilities and all their power. Patriot Navoi, in order to provide all the possibilities of the Turkic languages, wrote his works in this language. At the same time I had the opportunity to write great works in Persian. He could freely compete with the great Persian scientist Sadi, Khusrav Dehlavi, Hafiz and Zhamiy. He wrote poetry under the pseudonym Faniy and created the "Divani Faniy". The poet freely translated the work of Zhamiy "

Nafosatul one"into the uzbek language and based on it created the tazkir "Nasaimul Muhabbat". He also wrote the work " Hamsatul Mutahayyirin" in which he extols the honor of the mentor Zhamiy. It should be noted that the works "Mahbubul Kulub", " Majaisul Nafais", "Munshaat" which were written by him, made a huge contribution to the development of Uzbek prose. The depth of the content the grandeur and subtlety of ideas and desires, the diversity of genres, the impeccability of forms, the richness and originality of images are the components of Navoi's poetry.

I am much love with all one's heart and soul you, hey the life is precious,

I love much you like this, hey the life is precious.

Love everything not be much from she,

I love you much from it, hey the life is precious.

"G'aroyib us-sig'ar" 47- rubai.

Wisdoms:

1. There is not deffidence unfaithful person,
There is not faithfulness shameless person.
2. Unitentional to sleeve, inattentive to native.
3. If you be reform don't say, I am man
He, not sorrow from native sorrow.
4. Say worth praising the word
Revert from sayless word.
5. Don't say much useless word
Don't revert much hearing useful word.

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