

THE SPIRITUAL HERITAGE OF ALISHER NAVOI IN MODERN CIVILIZATION

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Annotation: The 15th-century poet and philosopher Alisher Navoi believed in the transformative power of culture and education to create a more equitable and just society. His exploits continue to influence modern civilization, especially in Central Asia where he is revered as a national hero. Navoi's poetry reflected his deep spirituality and reverence for the natural world, which was thought to be a reflection of God. In an increasingly divided world, Navoi's message of unity and understanding is more relevant than ever. This article examines Alisher Navoi's spiritual legacy and its relevance to modern civilization. Alisher Navoi was not only a great poet and philosopher, but also a visionary who believed in the power of culture and education to transform society. His work testifies to his belief that literature and art can be used as tools for social change and progress. Navoi's poetry contained a deep spirituality and a reverence for the natural world, which was thought to be a reflection of divine.

Key words: Alisher Navoi, spirituality, national heritage, modern civilization.

Alisher Navoi was born in 1441 in what is now Herat, Afghanistan. He was a poet, philosopher, politician, and patron of the arts. Navoi wrote in both Persian and Chagatai, and his works include poetry, prose, and treatises on philosophy, history, and politics.

Navoi's spiritual tradition is rooted in his belief that all things are one. He viewed the natural world as a manifestation of God and believed that the purpose of human life was to seek knowledge and wisdom in order to understand the divine order of the universe. Navoi's poetry reflects this spiritual worldview with an emphasis on love, beauty and the interconnectedness of all things.

One of Navoi's most famous works is *Kamsa*, a collection of his five epic poems on themes of love, spirituality and social justice. His first poem, *Leila and Majnun*, tells the story of two young lovers who are isolated from family and society. This poem is a meditation on the power of love to break down social barriers and bring people together.

Part of Navoi's spiritual legacy is his role as patron of the arts. He believed that culture and education were essential to building a just and equal society. Navoi established a poetry and literature school in Herat, making Herat a center of intellectual and artistic activity. He also encouraged the work of other artists and writers, including calligraphers, painters, and musicians.

Relevance to modern civilization Navoi's message of unity and understanding is more relevant than ever in today's world. In an increasingly polarized and divided world, Navoi's emphasis on interconnectedness is a powerful antidote to hatred and intolerance. Navoi's achievements also remind us of the importance of culture and education in building a just and equal society. In a world where access to education and culture remains limited for many, Navoi's vision of a society where everyone has the opportunity to develop their talents and contribute to the common good is a powerful inspiration.

In the context of the search for national identity and spiritual revival of the peoples of Central Asia, the appeal to the spiritual heritage of the past and its new understanding, taking into account the realities of modernity, is an important support for the creation of a new society and a new person. For the countries of Central Asia, this is very important, since the study and use of the spiritual treasury of the fraternal peoples of the region in modern conditions is not only turning to the past, but also to the future, because the past and the future constitute what we call continuity. Continuity in the transmission of the best aspects of human nature to new generations, about which the outstanding thinkers of Central Asia spoke and wrote, is what the peoples of the region need so much today, so as not to be washed away in the flow of history into the abyss of obscurity. One of those whose spiritual heritage has left an indelible mark on the history and culture of the peoples of Central Asia is Alisher Navoi, who turned 580 on February 9, 2021. A few months before the anniversary date (October 19, 2020), a resolution was issued President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev on the wide celebration of the 580th anniversary of the birth of the great poet and thinker in 2021. Therefore, the entire year 2021 in Uzbekistan will be marked by the celebration of A. Navoi's 580th birthday.

The anniversary of outstanding poets, politicians and public figures of the 15th century has a special place not only in the history of the development of Uzbek literature and world literature, but also in the history of the development of national culture and the literary and aesthetic worldview of the peoples of Central Asia. has a meaning In his immortal work, Alisher Navoi draws on the vast potential, richness and beauty of the Turkish language to celebrate the lofty ideals of humanism and universal values and to inspire his millions. held a valued place in the hearts of its admirers. In his works, the founder of Uzbek literature and literary language calls for friendship and mutual understanding, a peaceful life for all, praises the highest human qualities, admires the faithful, patriotism, sincerity. I called for friendship. For this reason, while the life and creativity of Alisher Navoi still attract the attention of scholars from both Western and Eastern countries, the legacy of Uzbekistan's great poet and thinker is multifaceted and relevant.

Encounters with the sermons of prominent representatives of the Sufi tarika "Nakshbandiya" and the religious and mystical works of famous propagandists of Islam, such as the "Hikmet" by Hodja Ahmed Yasawi, are the thinkers' left an indelible mark on the worldview of In his book, Alisher Navoi tried to prove the ability of humans to control their will in their daily lives. He urged people to strive actively to improve their situation, and this was actually preached by Naqshbandi Tarika. and. Boldyrev writes: "For the first time in the history of Sufism, Naqshbandism condemns and discards its traditional parasitic monastic stagnationism, replacing it with a call to active life and productive work."

Familiar with the classical poetry of Eastern peoples, mainly Sufis, especially the works of Yasavi, Nizami, Rumi, Khosrow Deflavi, and Jami, Navoi boldly raised the socially important issues of his time. and enlightenment and enlightenment. "Knowledge is acquired to increase faith, not to acquire wealth," people say.

According to Alisher Navoi, in order to achieve a goal, man is capable of showing extraordinary strength and activity, overcoming various obstacles and difficulties, and rebuilding himself with the help of knowledge and science. can. The great poet expresses this in his treatise in a kind of Sufi form: "All the knowledge of the world that was given to me for the future was derived by considering the affairs of ignorant people." Did. Then he can reach the truth, because the truth is in his soul. Man is endowed with the ability to fall in love with the truth and become one with it.

The guiding concept of Navoi's worldview is a unique combination of religious and socio-philosophical freedom of thought. In his poems and poems, he effectively explores the integrative and humanitarian potential of Islam by recognizing and emphasizing the importance of real-life values across society, nature and objective reality. He tried to take advantage of it. He did not take a religious orthodox position and disagreed with them on many essential questions such as existence, predestination, evaluation of the behavior of representatives of the clergy, fasting, asceticism, and sobriety. They sought the true and false origins of Islam and tried to find a way out of popular religious beliefs. Starting from the spiritual needs of the people of his time, Navoi interprets his attitudes towards life, perceptions, beliefs, and the nature of human morality not as logical concepts as a philosopher, but as the great Creator's vivid I expressed it with the image of appearing in a natural environment. perfect power. In his view, all religions acquire the same rights as others, all religions are understood as expressions of a single being, and no religion has the right to think of itself as the only truth.

Navoi took over patronage and financially supported scientists, thinkers, artists, musicians, poets, and calligraphers. With him a circle of scientists and creative people was formed in Herat. Among them were himself, Jami, the Sultan who wrote

poetry under the pseudonym Husayni, the historians Mirhond, Kondamir, Wasifi, Dabratshah Samarkandi, the artist Kemareddin Beza, and an architect who belonged to Kawam. was included. Add. On the initiative of Navoi, under his direction, construction work was carried out in Herat, with the construction of madrasas, kanakas, libraries and hospitals on the banks of the Inzir Canal. Mr. Navoi's personal secretary, Abdul Zamir, also wrote poetry and imitated the director's work.

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