

Worthy Successor to Ulugbek Madrasah

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Abstract: The article describes Alisher Navoi's life in Samarkand, his work and creative surroundings, and his education in Samarkand from Mavlono Aloi Shoshi, Mavlono Khoja Khurd, and other teachers, Fazlullakh Abullaysi madrasahs, and Ulugbek madrasahs. The madrasah is seen as a deserving successor.

Key words: Heir, Ulugbek Madrasah, Fazlullakh Abullaysi, teacher, Mavlono Aloi Shoshi

Alisher Navoi is regarded as a great man who, by his immortal works, elevated our ancient literature to a global level and contributed significantly to the global civilization's wealth. His life is inextricably linked to Samarkand's scholastic and literary milieu, particularly the Ulugbek Madrasah.

With the help of Navoi scholars V. Abdullaev [1] and B. Valikhojayev [2], Alisher Navoi's life and creative activity in Samarkand were thoroughly covered, and pamphlets and papers on the subject were reissued multiple times.

The subject of Alisher Navoi's visit to Samarkand is also made reference in Boburnoma: “Balmam ne jarima bilan durkim, Abu Said Mirzo Alisherbekni Hiridin Samarqandga ixrom qildi” [7]. How much Abdurakhmon Jami aspired to excellence in the Samarkand environment, the influence of the scientific and literary environment created by Mirzo Ulugbek on the ascent of the great Uzbek poet Alisher Navoi to the highest ranks, and the lessons of his teacher Abullaysi's family that was significant and effective.

Alisher Navoi arrived in Samarqand in early 1465, at a time when he was well-known in Khorasan as a poet (Alisher Navoi's name was also unknown in the Samarqand literary society D.M.). The journey from Herat to Samarqand, according to Alisher Navoi's book "Mahbubul-qulub," was not easy. [4]. Samarqand was recognized at the period as the capital of Amir Temur and Mirzo Ulugbek, as well as a scientific center. Despite the fact that Alisher, who arrived in Samarqand as a foreigner, had a difficult time at first, he was the first to attract the attention of the famous scholar Fazlullakh Abullaysi with his talent and thirst for knowledge in the Samarqand environment of attention and respect for nature Akhmad Khojibek Vafoy with his talent and thirst for knowledge. Alisher Navoi, the family's favorite son, studied the fundamentals of fiqh, linguistics, and literature in Fazlullakh Abullaysi's madrasah [5].

Alisher Navoi attended Fazlullakh Abullaysi Madrasah, and Mavlono Aloi Shoshi and Mavlono Olim from Samarkand taught at Ulugbek Madrasah. In the work of Samarkand State “Tazkirat ush-shuaro”, it is written that Mavlono Khoja Khurd was a teacher at Mirzo Ulugbek's madrasah. During his studies in Samarkand, Alisher Navoi also took lessons from Mavlono Khoja Khurda, one of the teachers at Mirzo Ulugbek Madrasah. Later Maulana Khoja Khurd worked as a teacher in a madrasah. Alisher Navoi writes about this in his book “Majolis un-nafois”: “Khoja Khurd is a judge of the Samarkand throne and a teacher of Ulugbek Mirzo madrasah. He is phase-perfect,

intelligent and wise. So moderate and pious, moral...If you read the "Waqfiya" of the Faqir, "Min waqf-i Alisher" has found history" [3].

In Samarkand, Alisher Navoi admired the creative environment of Jalaliddin Lutfullo Bukhari, Kutbiddin Samarkandi, Mavlono Fozili Samarkandi, Mavlono Soili Nasafi, Abdurazak Samarkandi, Davlatshah Samarkandi, Darvesh Akhmad Samarkandi, Abulkasim Abulaysi, Khoja Khohand Because they were recognized as experts in poetry, medicine, philosophy, history, music, and fiqh. He was also in communication with other Samarkand madrasahs at the time, including Firuzshah madrasah, Akhmad Khojibek madrasah, Bibi Khanum madrasah, and Safidi madrasah. Alisher Navoi, a student of the Samarkand madrasah, Uloi Shoshi of the Ulugbek madrasah in Tashkent, Khoja Khisrav of Nazm and problem science, Mavlono Saloi Nasafi of Karshi, Kutbiddin Samarkandi of medicine, Mavlono Mukhammad Kunduzi of problem science, Mavlon Javkhar Samarkandiy of problem science In his work "Makorimul-ahloq," the historian Khandamir recounts Alisher Navoi's studies at a Samarkand madrasah and his teacher, Fazlullakh Abulaysi [6].

During Alisher Navoi's reign in Samarkand, Akhmad Khojabek, who ruled for about 30 years, gained tremendously from Vafoi's blessings and was under his direct patronage. Alisher Navoi mentioned in his works that he visited Khoja Akhmadbek's madrasah as well as Mirzo Ulugbek's madrasah, where he met a renowned poet named Mirzabek.

Naturally, the importance of the Abullaisi's residence is underlined when discussing Alisher Navoi's life and activity in Samarkand. After all, Navoi himself remembers the prominent representative of this family, Fazlullakh Abullaisi, his children Khoja Khovand Abullaisi and Khoja Abulkasim Abullaisi, with great respect in his writings, and afterwards supported his sons who went for Herat. Khoja Abulkasim Abullaisi became one of the most well-known literary critics as a result. [1].

Alisher Navoi maintained his artistic activities in Samarkand, studying science, seeing the city's landmarks, getting to know the locals, writing ghazals and problems, odes and mathnawis in Uzbek and Persian-Tajik, attending poetry readings, and engaging in both poetry and reading. When studying works from that time period, it is obvious that they are stylistically clear, significant, and rational.

Alisher Navoi also chatted with Khoja Uhd Mastuni, a well-known astronomer and scientist in Samarkand. In addition, arguments and conversations over the poems of Yusuf Andijani, Yusuf Safi, Muhammad Badakhshi, Kharimi Kalandar, Said Kutb Samarkandi, Mirzakhoja Sogdi, Riyazi Samarkandi, Mirzabek, Mir Karashi Khitobi, and Mivlono Khovariy became commonplace in Samarkand's artistic society. Alisher Navoi was only in Samarkand for a few months, but he studied in the city's Ulugbek, Fazlullakh Abulaysi, and Akhmad Khodjibek madrasahs, as well as doing some artistic work. Alisher Navoi's song "Hilalia" (Hiloliya), dedicated to Khussein Baykare, was written in Samarkand and delivered to his friend Khussein Baykare when he returned to Herat in April 1469, since it depicts the ruler's core values of fairness and charity. Alisher Navoi's later works, in particular, demonstrate his pleasure of Samarkand's scientific and literary surroundings, particularly the influence of the Ulugbek scientific school. The poet's later works, such as the bylinas «Khamsa» and «Majolisun nafa'is», were favourably inspired by Alisher Navoi's efforts in Samarkand. As a result, Mirzo Ulugbek, Riyazi Samarkandi, Mirzobek Samarkandi, Fazlullakh Abullaisi, Khoja Khovand Abullaisi, Mukhammad Olim Samarkandi, and others are honored.

Due to Ulugbek's mastery of "Ziji" and astronomical knowledge in Ulugbek Madrasah, Alisher Navoi was able to use this knowledge in his future works. Today we Navoi's:

Yangi oy, balki to'lun oy demayin, balki quyosh,

To'lun oyu quyoshning uzra hilolinga fido,
Yulduz o'tkandek quyosh yog'dusida, itti quyosh,
Orazing xurshidi chun qildi tulu' ul yog'duda.
Bukun oqshomg'a tegru menki ko'rmaymen quyoshimni
Ne tong, to'ksam falaktek kecha tong otquncha yoshimni.

*(Not the new moon, not the full moon, but the sun,
The full moon sacrifices to the crescent over the sun,
In the sunlight as the stars pass, the sun shines,
The widow's light made her happy.
I can't see the sun tonight*

What a morning, what a nightmare)

we are amazed by such verses.

Alisher Navoi's time in Samarkand, his knowledge and experience are reflected in various ways in his works, especially in the expression of the results of high art of speech and advanced thinking.

It is known that Alisher Navoi lived in Samarkand, Astrabad and other cities and wrote a book called "Munshaot" (Letters), a collection of prose letters written to his contemporaries on various occasions. Zakhiriddin Mukhammad Babur also expressed his comments on "Munshaot". "Also, the collection of his letters and those of Alisher Navoi ("Munshaot") appears to Bobur Mirzo, Abdurakhman Jami as a copycat," writes Professor R. Vakhidov, a Navoi scientist. It's a privilege to learn about and carry on the good, beneficial traditions that can be traced back to the literary process and the work of brilliant artists. Babur Mirza might not have meant imitation in a negative way" [8].

It is thought that the above comments can serve as a basis for characterizing Alisher Navoi as a worthy successor of Ulugbek Madrasah. Samarkand State University was named after Alisher Navoi in connection with the birth of the great Uzbek thinker, and from 1960 to 2016 the university was named after Alisher Navoi.

In addition, the great poet and thinker, as successor of Ulugbek Madrasah, the glorious history of Samarkand State University, will soon celebrate its 600th anniversary, the source of pride is the interpretation of Alisher Navoi as a worthy successor to the university, as it unites all Turkic peoples under one banner of literary language under the banner of Alisher Navoi's life and work..

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