AMIR TEMUR AS AN OUTSTANDING PERSONALITY

Abstract. This article is devoted to the study of the personality of Amir Temur, not only as an outstanding commander and statesman, but also as a great person, a person with exceptional virtues and a rich spiritual world. The article also highlights some of the problems of the historical vision of the image of Amir Temur and, in general, the principles of the artistic interpretation of his image in the Uzbek literature of the twentieth century; the problems of recreating the image of Amir Temur in the Uzbek dramaturgy of the independence period are explored by the example of the dramas of Abdullah Aripov «Sohibkiron» and Adil Yakubov «Fottihi Mazaffar ehod bir parivash asiri»; some problems of creating the image of Amir Temur in the Uzbek literature of the independence period are considered, in particular, the plot materials of the dramas by A. Aripov and A. Yakubov are compared with historical sources. The author comes to the conclusion that the image of Amir Temur can be adequately evaluated as a historical person.

Keywords: literature, personality, prose, image, historical vision, historical figures, Uzbek literature.

The theme of the Timurid era is important from an economic, political and spiritual point of view in the life of the peoples of Maveraunnahr and Khorasan. Speaking about the history of Central Asia, it would be impossible to create any work without the image of the commander Amir Temur, who left an indelible mark on the life of the peoples of this region. In the Uzbek literature of the Soviet era, Amir Temur was the most unsuccessful hero in terms of objectively revealing his personality and activities. In Western literature, Amir Temur acted as a positive hero, and in his native country there was no opportunity to say a kind word about him.

Amir Temur is famous not only as an outstanding commander and statesman, but also as a great man and personality with outstanding dignity and a rich spiritual world. The basis of greatness, first of all, is its spiritual qualities.
These qualities manifested themselves in him in early childhood and adolescence. Temur’s mother, who grew up in an influential and educated family, paid much attention to raising her son. Father - Muhammad Taragay also thought about the future of his son, helping him in mastering the lessons of life school. Seeing that the son was endowed by Allah with reason and exceptional abilities, the father tried to develop them. From these considerations, at the age of seven, Temur was sent to a madrasah. In the madrasah, Temur stood out among the students for his talent, diligence, diligence, academic performance and discipline. Amir Temur, differing from his peers in exceptional memory and ingenuity, memorized the Koran at the beginning of his studies in madrasah. After graduating from the madrasah, Temur joined the socio-political life of the country.

Temur’s spiritual maturity was manifested in his devotion to the Motherland, courage and fearlessness. Temur chose a dangerous and difficult path of struggle for the liberation of the Motherland, the conquest of independence. On this path, he found himself in difficult military and political situations, experienced deep emotional experiences, but did not retreat. Temur was helped by his wisdom, knowledge, intelligence and beliefs of Islam.

Amir Temur did not inherit the khanate, he conquered it with the power of his mind, wisdom, inexhaustible energy. Temur’s spiritual purity manifested itself in his modesty, respect for any person, in reliance on justice and truth. All his life Temur spent in the saddle, and all his life he roamed. History itself has been fraught with violence and brutality, and none of the great turns in history has been without sacrifice. No one has ever made history with white gloves.

But Temur did not have useless cruelty or petty tyranny. He did not refuse any of the fights if he was challenged by an equal enemy in position, and if this could save the lives of his soldiers or the inhabitants of the cities besieged by him. He could not firmly establish his power, create a system of political or administrative management in the conquered territories. As soon as he left the country, an uprising of contenders for power immediately arose, the old rulers came to power, and the struggle flared up with renewed vigor and with new victims.
His military prowess brought him the glory of a great commander. The experience of his battles entered the curriculum of all military academies in the world. At the same time, he was an experienced and far-sighted politician, a subtle shrewd diplomat. He was endowed with outstanding abilities and undoubted personal charm, he could conduct long discussions with the greatest scientists and philosophers, poets and artists, he was the patron saint of art and the beginning of the Central Asian Renaissance is associated with him.

During the years of the dominance of Soviet ideology, the truth about this outstanding personality, who took a significant place in the history of the socio-cultural life of the peoples of Turkestan, was falsified. Temur was presented as an oppressor, robber and tyrant, which was reflected in the literature. At the same time, in Western European literature, Amir Temur acted as a positive person.

After gaining independence, the attitude towards Temur and Timurids changed completely. With the acquisition of independence by our country, the historical truth about him was restored, and the attitude towards him as a historical person changed radically. We now have the opportunity to freely talk about Amir Temur and history in general, as well as reveal the historical truth. As a result, more and more new works began to be created about Amir Temur and his era. The creation of many scientific, lyrical and prose works about Amir Temur testifies to the national revival of our people.

Such writers and poets as A. Oripov, O. Yokubov, M. Jalil, B. Akhmedov, O. Buriev, Muhammad Ali, Tura Mirzo, E. Berezikov created works reflecting the life of Amir Temur, his continuous struggle on the way to building a strong state. Despite the different artistic level of these works, for quite a long time they filled the gaps in our literature. These works taught the young generation to value their homeland, to love their people.

The chronological novel by B. Akhmedov is distinguished by historical information, simplicity of language and nationality, as well as deep scientific and artistic analysis. The author did not set himself the goal of creating the artistic character of Amir Temur, he conducted an artistic study of the entire life and work of the commander on a large scale.
When creating this novel, B. Ahmedov studied historical, scientific and fiction literature in Arabic, Persian-Tajik and Turkic languages. Amir Temur appears in the novel as a patriot of his people and native land of Turkestan, a defender of the interests of the people and a perfect personality. Since the novel covers a half-century period of time, academician I. Sulton assesses it as an «artistic history». The bottom line is that all events, characters, place and time - have an exact historical basis, there is no fiction in it. Despite this, the novel attracts the reader. Every moment of Amir Temur’s life, his great deeds, battles are so interesting that the author’s fiction becomes invisible.

Consequently, the material - a «semi-finished product», which became the basis for the creation of a work, is a factor that attracts the reader. The novel consists of three parts, which are called «Stability of the People», «Freedom of the People», «The Fate of the Conqueror». The author gradually creates the image of Amir Temur: childhood, adolescence, adulthood and takes him through all the difficulties of life, the abyss of experiences. It was during this period that the future ruler developed the ability of foresight. Being among the enemies, he gathers supporters around him, strengthens their faith in the freedom of Turan.

Works created during the period of independence also occupy a separate place in Uzbek fiction about Timurids. Thus, in the Uzbek drama the lyric drama by A. Oripov «The Commander» was created, the dramas of O. Yokubov - «The Winning Conqueror or Hostage of One Peri», T. Mirzo - «Amir Timur».

As you know, Odil Yokubov is such a writer who created an impressionable image of our great ancestors in the novels «The Treasure of Ulugbek», «The Ancient World». These novels are included in a number of noteworthy works of the 20th century in Uzbek literature, which interpret historical events. They depict such historical figures as Ulugbek, Ibn Sina, Beruni, and in the novel «The Treasure of Ulugbek» the author’s love for the image of Amir Temur is felt.

In the work «A victorious conqueror or hostage of one peri for artistic reflection of historical data», the author uses fictional fiction and reveals the life of the protagonist, his views, inner world, his attitude to life. All events in the novel are the fruit of the author’s fantasy.
Reading the works, we meet such historical figures as Amir Temur, Sultan Bayazid, Mirzo Shohrukh, Genghis Khan. To convey the essence of this work, the author tried to reveal these images as fully as possible. The main load was assigned to fictional characters: Suluvkuz, Saragul, Akchagul, Bibi Sardor. In this work, as well as in A. Oripov’s drama «The Commander», the goal was to show the image of Amir Temur as a generous, wise person. So, Amir Temur, having learned that Suluvkuz was slandered because of hatred and envy, says: «Until I arrive myself, let no one approach Suluvkuz! I myself will do justice myself! « Thus, the writer portrays the commander as a sensible person, as a true Muslim with respect for women. As you know from history, Amir Temur bequeathed: «Protect the weak!» and argued that men should be a support for women. For example, sources indicate that Mironshokh, having learned about the unworthy act of his son, who raised his hand to his wife, punishes him. This is also portrayed in the drama The Leader. In the work «The Victorious Conqueror or Hostage of One Peri» in the last minutes of his life, Amir Temur recalls Suluvkuz, which testifies to his respect for women. It is known that slander, provocation, scandals became the reason for the decline of the Timurid rule. In the work «The Victorious Conqueror or Hostage of One Peri», attention is paid to this historical truth.

In particular, Amir Temur appoints his grandson Pirmukhamad as heir to the throne. But due to envy and greed, the last testament of the commander cannot come true. This is a historical truth, and the reader must correctly grasp it. Although the work is a figment of the author’s imagination, in some cases, historical moments are transmitted in their entirety.

The author, portraying Amir Temur as the main character, tries to fully reveal his personal qualities. He wanted to show Amir Temur as a great sage, a sincere person and a military leader, from whom the reader can take an example. In particular, the portrayal of Amir Temur as a sensible person and a true Muslim increases the quality of the work. The simplicity of the language «Conquering Conqueror or Hostage of One Peri» makes it easier to read and study the history of that time.

As a rule, in works where the main character is a historical person, mainly his state activities are highlighted, and his personal life, human qualities fade into the
background. The same cannot be said about the above-named works. Their authors, on the contrary, describe not only the complexity of Amir Temur’s era, but also his personal life, his human qualities.

In the poetic drama of Abdulla Aripov «Sokhibkiron» the human qualities of Temur are revealed even more fully. Creating the image of the ruler, the author pays attention to the ideals, thoughts and feelings of Temur. In the interpretation of the poet, Timur is just a man and a son of his people. In the drama, Temur is depicted not only as a fair khan, but also as an exemplary father, a caring grandfather, a loving mentor. Abdulla Aripov especially emphasizes Temur’s genius as a warrior, his military skill. According to Temur, military skill is not shedding blood on the battlefield, but the ability to use military experience.

Amir Temur’s skill in military affairs is described in many special studies. Temur created a great power, a powerful empire and, thanks to military training, temper and discipline of his army, achieved great achievements. His statements about military affairs are highly instructive.

The foregoing allows us to conclude that Temur, was not only an invincible commander, but possessing the best human qualities, was an exceptional person, whose good advice, deeds and policies showed the greatest nobility. Study and upbringing have always been in the center of attention of the commander, in all his deeds and creations, and therefore the times of Temurids and the personality of Amir Temur himself deserve the deepest study.

References:

5. Бозорова Н. П. СПОСОБ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ПРЕДМЕТА ОФИСНЫХ ДОКУМЕНТОВ ВО ВРЕМЯ ПАНДЕМИИ //Review of law sciences. – 2020. – № . 2.;
7. Чориев О. МЕСТО И РОЛЬ ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ НА ПРАВОВУЮ ТЕМАТИКУ ПРИ ПОДГОТОВКЕ ЮРИСТОВ //Review of law sciences. – 2018. – № 1.;
12. Гулюмова Г. ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ГИПОНИМИИ И СИНОНИМИИ ЮРИДИЧЕСКИХ ТЕРМИНОВ В УСЛОВИЯХ ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ //Review of law sciences. – 2020. – № 2.;
13. Ниязова Н. РАБОТА НАД ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННЫМ ТЕКСТОМ ПРИ ОБУЧЕНИИ РУССКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ В НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ АУДИТОРИИ ЮРИДИЧЕСКИХ ФАКУЛЬТЕТОВ //Review of law sciences. – 2020. – № 3.;
15. Расулмухамедова Д. Т. ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ МУЛЬТИМЕДИЙНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПРИ ОБУЧЕНИИ МОДУЛЮ УСТНОЕ ОБЩЕНИЕ» //XIV Виноградовские чтения. – 2018. – С. 284-286.;
16. Матенов Р. О НОРМАХ ЛЕКСИЧЕСКОЙ ВАРИАНТНОСТИ ПРИ ФОРМИРОВАНИИ НАВЫКОВ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ РЕЧИ БУДУЩИХ ЮРИСТОВ В УСЛОВИЯХ ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ //Review of law sciences. – 2020. – № 2.;
17. Ниязова Н. Модульный подход к изучению русского языка в условиях дистанционного обучения //Review of law sciences. – 2020. – № 2.;
19. Пулатова У. ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ И РАЗВИТИЕ ПИСЬМЕННОЙ РЕЧИ СТУДЕНТОВ-ЮРИСТОВ НА СОВРЕМЕННОМ ЭТАПЕ //Review of law sciences. – 2020. – № 2.;
24. Расулмухамедова Д. Проблемы воссоздания образа Амира Темура в Узбекской драматургии периода независимости. – 2000.
26. Хашимова, Д. У., & Тошпулатов, Д. А. ЭЛЕКТРОННАЯ МУЛЬТИМЕДИЙНАЯ КНИГА КАК ОДНО ИЗ СРЕДСТВ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ЯЗЫКАМ.
27. ФАТТАХОВА А. Р. SKILL OF CREATING A SIMPLE SYSTEM IN MODERN LITERATURE (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE NOVEL «HARDENED FEELINGS» AA GANIEVA) //Иностранные языки в Узбекистане. – 2019. – № 6. – С. 237-244.;
28. Расулмухамедова Д. Проблемы воссоздания образа Амира Темура в Узбекской драматургии периода независимости. – 2000.;
30. Зиямухамедова Ш. ЎЗБЕК ТИЛШУНОСЛИГИДА ЗАМОНАВИЙ АХБОРОТ-КОММУНИКАЦИЯ ТЕРМИНЛАРИНИНГ ЎРГАНИЛИШИ //Oriental Art and Culture. – 2020. – № III.;