



THE IMAGE OF NAJMIDDIN KUBRO IS INTERPRETED BY OMON MATJON

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Annotation

This article provides insights into Omon Matjon's tragedy "Namiddin Kubro". It is about the theme, the idea, the system of images of the tragedy. It is highlighted that the image of Najmiddin Kubro, a historical figure in the work, is presented as a national patriotic image. The artist's artistic skill is demonstrated through the analysis of the work.

Keywords: tragedy, playwright, historical image, catharsis, historical event, monologue, dialogue, patriot

Introduction

During Omon Matjon's sixty years of uninterrupted, intense literary and creative activity, he was portrayed as a poet, playwright, poet, and translator. In recent years, the poet had also tried at the genre of tragedy and prose. When we look at the works of the poet, we can see that during the poet's work the image of our great encyclopedic scholars and poets Al Beruni, Al Khorezmi, Al Mamun, Ahmad Yassavi, Pahlavon Mahmud was created. In general, the national color of Khorezm leads in the works of Omon Matjon. The author's book "Diydor aziz" includes the tragedy of two great Khorezm people, Najmiddin Kubro, and the story of Khorezm's queen Turabekakhanim, as well as examples of poetry created in recent years and earlier. We decided to reflect on the tragedy of Najmiddin Kubro by Omon Matjon.

Written in the genre of tragedy, the play provides an artistic interpretation of the socio-political situation in the history of Khorezm in the XIII century, the invasion of Old Urgench by the Mongol invaders, the socio-historical, spiritual and moral problems of the khanate. The period described in the play was during the reign of Muhammad Khorezmshah. The heroic struggle of his son Jaloliddin Manguberdi, a Sufi scholar and founder of the Kubroviya sect, who had a great place in the socio-literary environment of Khorezm, against the invaders, is written in golden letters in the memory of the people, folklore and history of our country. We know from history that Najmiddin Kubro, even though he died, introduced the doctrine of defending his homeland and giving his life in this way. In this tragedy, Omon Matjon creates the





image of a national patriot. The philosopher-creator has written about these contradictions and struggles, about heroic times.

In this work, along with historical events, there are aspects that are interpreted on the basis of a beautiful rows, beautiful thoughts that affect the emotions of a person, and as a reader, our hearts are moved. According to the Greek philosopher Aristotle's "Poetics", a real tragic work should make a person grief and sorrow and cause a state of catharsis. It means to grieve and then to purify. So, from the historical events described in such tragic works of Omon Matjon, first the reader is moved, then he receives spiritual nourishment from it.

The tragedy consists of five scenes in total, which took place in Gurganj in terms of artistic time and describes the two-year historical reality of 1220-21. The protagonist of the tragedy is Najmiddin Kubro, a great historical person, seventy-five-year-old scientist and poet who sacrificed his life for the freedom of the people and the freedom of his homeland.

In the tragedy "Najmiddin Kubro" the life of Sheikh Najmiddin Kubro, his thoughts and imaginations are described so beautifully that even an ordinary reader understands who he is. We know Kubro as a saintly scientist, and a certain circle of people knows about it. To an ordinary reader familiar with this tragedy, Najmiddin Kubro's personality is so beautifully described that his whole being, his feelings, his views, his ideas, are consciously understood by the whole student's body.

In addition, the play depicts historical figures such as Alouddin Muhammad Khorezmshah, Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Turkon Khotun, Qutbiddin Ozloqshah, Abdul Jalil, Abdul Khalil, Oychechak, Hajib, wine drinker, preacher, munshi, dervish, secretaries, images are also created. In this tragedy of Omon Matjon, the events are depicted in two artistic places - the Room and the Palace. The bright side of the work is that, as mentioned above, the image of Najmiddin Kubro, a nationalist, patriotic, perfect man, his exemplary life, selfless struggle is interpreted with artistic skill. This character, as the author points out in many parts of the work, was a perfect man who rose far above worldly gifts and worldly desires.

Literary scholar Umarali Normatov, in several of his articles on the style of Omon Matjon, has emphasized that the artist is very intolerant of social evils. One of the most serious moral and social problems in the tragedy of "Najmiddin Kubro" is betrayal and treachery. From this point of view, the social flaw in the work is also criticized in the dramatic epics of Omon Matjon, such as "Beruni", "Four travels and eight prophecies of Khorezmi", "Pahlavon Mahmud", "Dam" written in previous years. obtained. In many of his works, the poet continues to expose the negative social





evils of human relations, such as betrayal, treachery and envy. We can cite examples from the poems of the poet, as well.

In the play, Najmiddin Kubro's speech, monologues and dialogues are artistically interpreted with philosophical skills and are important for their real educational value. At the end of the tragedy, Najmiddin Kubro, describing how he and his disciples are fighting the invaders to protect their homeland from the enemy, quotes the protagonist: "Unity with the homeland is the noble beginning of all faiths. This means that Sheikh Najmiddin Kubro will never leave his homeland, under any circumstances, for any rewards and gifts! He will not leave his homeland alone in a difficult moment for the sake of his life! He will never allow the enemies to sway freely over the Motherland! Goodbye, humiliated Motherland! Hello peace and free Motherland!" He breaks the enemy's flag and sacrifices his life. It seems that Najmiddin Kubro's supplication and the sage's divine power and magic are the most successful parts of the tragedy. After the hero prays for the Motherland, a thunderclap explodes in the sky, and a silver curtain appears in front of Gurganj and then invaders leave the city. But Najmiddin Kubro's countrymen could easily see the enemy's actions. Here another betrayal occurs again. At this point, another betrayal occurs. Uzlak Shah, the son of Muhammad Khorezmshah, who was captured by the Mongol army, betrays his people and country. At the urging of Najmiddin Kubro, the Gurganj Gate was opened to the Mongols under the leadership of the Uzlak king, who had made the city visible only to the people of Khorezm, but had been enchanted by the enemy.

Such divine situations used in the play, such as the city gate hidden from the eyes of the enemy, the tragedy of the disappearance of the silver curtain barrier due to treachery, are very simple, but in contrast to it, a very convincing living, moving tragedy.

According to the theory of any tragedy, any tragic play must reflect the internal conflicts, contradictions, and struggles between the protagonists that led to the tragedy. Let's pay attention to the clashes, the strong contradictions are not around Najmiddin Kubro, but other heroes in the work, including Jaloliddin Manguberdi and Ozlak Shah, Turkan Khatun and Jaloliddin Manguberdi, and even the mother child, Khorezmshah and his mother Turkan Khatun. The internal conflicts between the two are shown. For example, the image of Khorezmshah from historical figures, who added realistic features to the images, attracts our attention. The arrival of the Mongol ambassador and the danger to the state in this situation, the king asks them to bring wine. This may be a simple situation, but we can understand that it is shown in detail that his personal interests, his personal inclinations, come first rather than





the main goal. These images in the work demonstrate the original style of Omon Matjon. At the same time, the mythology used in the tragedy has not yet been tested in Uzbek drama.

In general, Omon Matjon's works are new in the literary process. His poetry, epics, and dramatic works also had an epic scale. We can see the importance of what he is trying to say by raising the weight of his ideas, social problems in society, topics. A legitimate question arises as to why Omon Matjon addressed the subject of Najmiddin Kubro. It was, first and foremost, a national theme, an emphasis on the sanctity of patriotism. We also believe that this work is of great importance at all times, besides in the period of its creation, because in today's globalization, in a time of struggle for survival of the nation and language in general, such works are used to express the sense of patriotism, what the homeland is and do not lose its relevance. Most interestingly, the image of Najmiddin Kubro was the image of a perfect man ready for him. It is convincingly expressed in the work of art that he studied the Kubrovian tariqah in depth, and that all the qualities of a man like Najmiddin Kubro, that is, both in the universe and in existence, are present. As a writer, the mastery of Omon Matjon is that, as well as showing that determination and dedication of one's life towards his motherland is a great honour and courage, by the help of main character and interesting course of events, he also depicted that one can never be against his fate and is always helpless when it comes to change it.

The main conflict of the drama "Najmiddin Kubro" is manifested in the struggle with between selfish, stubborn people and people whose faith is exemplary and whose virtues are inherent in them. We can see that Najmiddin Kubro is literally included in the work as a symbol of faith. It was not a tragedy for Sheikh Najmiddin Kubro to die at the end of the drama, but it was an honor for Kubro. We know that modern issues are at the heart of historical works, whether they are tragedies, dramas or novels written on historical themes. That is, today's important issues are presented as the main problem. So, through the lives of historical figures, through the exemplary work of historical figures, it is important to show today's reader a well-enlightened, exemplary events, qualities. In this sense, this tragedy of Omon Matjon is extremely important.

