



THE HISTORY OF THE CREATION OF THE NOVEL "THE GREAT KINGDOM"

Nazarova Dildora Ilhomovna,
Doctor of Philology, Bukhara State Medical Institute

Abstract

Among the historical figures who left a worthy name in our history during the years of independence, the artistic embodiment of the image of Amir Temurga took on a unique tradition in our literature. An artistic system of works dedicated to Amir Temur was created in almost all literary genres. M. Ali's novel "The Great Kingdom", A. Oripov's poetic drama "Sahibgiron", T. Nizam's "Avvalu end", A. Eshanov's poems "One Moony Night in Samarkand", G. Karim's dramatic story "Sahibgiron and Alloma" were created. In A. Oripov's poetic drama "Sahibqiron", Amir Temur's life path, his entire activity was put on the scales of universal dimensions and tried to be artistically depicted. Historically, the geography of Amir Temur's activity is very wide. The problems that occupied him and tried to solve them are also innumerable. Jahangir's character is also colorful. Abdulla Oripov was able to find the most necessary and the most meaningful of these vastnesses, problems, and colors, and he was able to clearly and succinctly reflect them in moral and philosophical terms.

In the works of the poem genre, certain periods of the life of a historical figure are written, and a lyrical image of the general is created. The dramatic story "Sahibqiran va alloma" is dedicated to the dialogue between Sahibqiran Amir Temur and the great Maghreb scholar Abdurahman Ibn Khaldun. It is known that Amir Temur was aware of the various sciences of his time, and had encyclopedic knowledge of subjects such as history and geography. This was emphasized by Ibn Khaldun and other historians. The story attracts attention mainly because it reflects Amir Temur's attitude towards science and people of science.

Muhammad Ali is one of the leading representatives of contemporary Uzbek literature. He won the hearts of readers with his dozens of poetry collections, lyric-epic works such as "Gumbazdagi Nur", "Mashrab", "Beshgul", and the novel "Sarbadorlar".

The achievement of national independence of our country opened the door to great creative opportunities for the writer. As a result, he successfully continued the traditional historical theme in the work of ezezuchi, and dedicated to the great general Amir Temur, first he created a novel-dialogue, then a trilogy, and finally a tetralogy called "Ulug' Sultanat".

It is known that Amir Temur's political and military activities were evaluated in the works created during the former regime. This attitude can be clearly observed in the novel "Stars in the Sky of Samarkand" by the Russian writer Sergei Borodin. In those years, not only Amir Temur, but also Sufi leaders and poets such as Khwaja Ahmad Yassavi, Bahauddin Naqshband, Sufi Olloer, and statesmen such as Husayn Boykara, Mirza Babur, Umar Khan, and Feruz (Muhammad Rahim Khan 11) were misinterpreted.

In the years of independence, the attitude towards Amir Temur, among other great historical figures, changed radically. In 1996, a magnificent statue of Amir Temur was erected in the center of Tashkent, the capital of our country. The historical and cultural merits of this great breed are objectively expressed in the examples of literary literature.

The attitude of our nation to the memory of the great statesman is embodied in the following words of our President I.A. Karimov: "Perceiving the personality of Amir Temur means perceiving history."





To understand Amir Temur means to understand our identity. Honoring Amir Temur means strengthening our faith in our roots, our culture, and our great future, which are deeply rooted in the depths of history." During the period of independence, a unique system of works dedicated to Amir Temur was created. This series includes A. Oripov's dramatic epic "Sahibkiran", academician B. Ahmedov's documentary novel "Amir Temur", T. Hayit's "Vafo Malikasi", H. Sattori's stories "Hazrat Sahibkiran", G. Karim's dramatic story "Sahibkiran and Alloma". including Among these works, A. Oripov's dramatic epic "Sahibgiron" depicts scenes of the historical period and the image of Amir Temur in bright lines.

"Muhammad Ali's work was born out of love for the Motherland, it was infused with the spirit of the Motherland, and it was dedicated to singing the aspects of the patriotic feeling from the beginning. So, he is a patriotic creator, - said B. Yoldoshbekov, - but the poet's patriotism does not consist of exclamations. "His patriotism and nationalism come from knowing the history of the Motherland and the nation, from possessing national memory." It seems that before the tetralogy "Ulug' Sultanat" was published, M. Ali first wrote a saga about Amir Temur and his dynasty, and then created the novel "Sardadorlar". Finally, interest in the history of the great dynasty prompted the writer to create an epic work of a large canvas character. Amir Temur, his sons Jahangir Mirza, Mironshah Mirza, Umarshaikh Mirza, grandsons Muhammad Sultan, Ulughbek Mirza, his beloved wife Bibikhanim - Saraymulkhanim, and his daughter-in-law Khanzodabegim are created in the work.

The first book of Muhammad Ali's novel "The Great Empire" was published in 1996. In fact, the desire to write a work about Amir Temur was born very early. He is a judge of a unified attitude to historical figures In the 60s of the last century, Surgan wrote poems called "Old Songs", "Voice from the Tomb of Amir Temur" and a lyric-epic epic called "Light in the Dome".

The epic "Light in the Dome" was published in 1967. "This year," said B. Yoldoshbekov, "the October coup of 1917, which started the history of the world with endless upheavals, is almost fifty years old. Hundreds of works have been published about it. Turning to the national history at such a moment, on top of that, writing with admiration and respect about the person of Amir Temur was a step against policy. At the beginning, the author was in danger of being blamed as a nationalist, a distorter of history, a person who hides the "ugly past". Adib's love for the country and respect for national memory prevailed over personal peace. The brave poet found the strength not to betray the truth of history in the epic "Light in the Dome". He was able to impressively reflect the glorious scenes of the history of our nation and homeland." The lyrical hero of this historical work is a teenage boy. It is given to families near the Gori Amir mausoleum. When the boy looks up, the light from the mausoleum's dome dazzles his eyes. As the poet observes this scene, he is surprised by the curious thoughts of the little boy. Ancient Samarkand begins to take shape before his eyes. On this basis, the poet goes back to browsing through the layers of history. Having thoroughly studied historical sources, works about Amir Temur, the poet tries to put it through artistic synthesis.

According to the saga, Muhammad Sultan, the beloved grandson of Amir Temur, suddenly passed away. This makes Timur endlessly sad. Then Amir Temur ordered to call the architects and ordered them to build the royal palace named after his grandson. The poet aims to describe these sad moments of Amir Temur for the work. With this, M. Ali Amir Temur's image not only as an entrepreneur and head of state, but also his human face, the image of his grandchildren's favorite grandfather.



It seems that the poet Amir tried to objectively assess the reality in the era of negative attitude towards Temur. The story begins with this episode. Thus, a carpenter from Bukhara, a plasterer from Ferghana, a painter from Shosh, a carpenter from Khorezm - a total of twelve architects will visit Samarkand. They work night after night and day after day. In this way, a domed mausoleum will be ready. The fate of the twelve architects is unknown to many. Therefore, the poet writes about it:

Twelve Souls is a lost gem.

Twelve souls - an unbreakable spell.

They will be placed on the floor of these domes with all their being. It is probably because of this that "the light flickers" on the roofs of the dome, as if someone is looking through it, and from the depths of the silence, "gently sounds" come:

"We were twelve souls, We were twelve souls, Tolei down to the earth.

We were the sky

We were the sky.

We built some buildings,

But we did not know robbery.

Life is a trade

Consists of architecture!

Consists of architecture!"

So why are they stuck between the domes. The poet looks for the reason for this in the following situation. As the dome stretches across the sky, it becomes difficult to reach it. Architects are thirsty for water. There is no way to deliver water. Therefore, the architects are placed one by one in the layers of the dome, and they themselves become this dome.

Through lyrical digressions, the poet expresses his attitude to reality. On this basis, he connects history and the present. In general, it can be felt that the poet was able to vividly depict Amir Temur's great historical merits and human features in the epic.

After that, M.Ali continued the historical theme in an epic form in the 90s of the last century. The novel "Sarbadorlar" was created as a result of serious creative research in this direction. Amir Temur's participation can be observed in certain important episodes of the novel. More precisely, the years of the warlord's life 1363-1367 are described in the work. In the work, Amir Temur's activities are historically impartial and truthful.

This first serious step in the epic genre inspired M. Ali to write a special work dedicated to Amir Temur. According to Academician M. Koshjanov: "The writer diligently studied the scientific and artistic information about this unique general for almost ten years, maybe even more." He reassessed them himself. He came to clear conclusions. Only then did he pick up a pen. In this regard, the novel "Great Kingdom" was created. In fact, the historical works written about M.Ali Amir Temur include original sources such as "Zafarnoma" by Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi, "Matla-as-sa'dayn" by Abdurazzokh Samarkandi, "Rawzatus Safo" by Mirkhond, and scientific sources written in different periods about the general Amir Temur, Amir Temur he poet who evaluated studied the opinions of scientists. On this basis, the novel "Ulug Sultanat" appeared in the world.

"Muhammad Ali's work was born out of love for the Motherland, it was infused with the spirit of the Motherland, and it was dedicated to singing the aspects of the patriotic feeling from the beginning. So, he is a patriotic creator, - said B. Yoldoshbekov, - but the poet's patriotism does not consist of exclamations.





"His patriotism and nationalism come from knowing the history of the Motherland and the nation, from possessing national memory." In fact, in the novel "Ulug' Sultanat" the figure of a creator with deep knowledge of the history of the Motherland and the nation, with a strong national memory is represented.

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