

CHARACTERISTICS AND SCIENTIFIC SUBSTANTIATION OF ARTISTIC
INTERPRETATIONS OF PERSONALITY

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ABSTRACT: This article explores the artistic and scientific interpretations of Alisher Navoi's personality as depicted in the works of L. G. Bat and Aibek. While Aibek portrays Navoi as a scholar who scientifically examines and elevates the Turkic language, L. G. Bat presents him as an artist whose poetic worldview was shaped by the musicality of his native language. The study highlights the contrast between these perspectives, showing how an author's individual worldview influences their portrayal of historical figures. The research also emphasizes the interplay between scientific analysis and artistic perception in shaping literary representations.

Keywords: Alisher Navoi, artistic interpretation, scientific analysis, Aibek, L. G. Bat, Turkic language, Persian language, literary representation, worldview, poetic thinking.

SHAHS OBRAZINING BADIY TALQINI XUSUSIYATLARI VA ILMIY ASOSLARI

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ANNOTATSIYA: Ushbu maqolada L.G. Bat va Aibek asarlarida tasvirlangan Alisher Navoiy shaxsining badiiy va ilmiy talqinlari tahlil qilinadi. Aibek Navoiyini turkiy tilni ilmiy jihatdan o'rgangan va uni rivojlantirishga katta hissa qo'shgan olim sifatida tasvirlasa, L.G. Bat uni ona tilining musiqiylik orqali shakllangan poetik dunyoqarashga ega bo'lgan san'atkor obrazida ko'rsatadi. Tadqiqot ushbu ikki yondashuv o'rtasidagi farqlarni ko'rsatib, muallif shaxsiy dunyoqarashi tarixiy shaxslarni talqin qilish tarziga qanday ta'sir ko'rsatishini ochib beradi. Shuningdek, ilmiy tahlil va badiiy idrok uyg'unligi adabiy tasvirning shakllanishida muhim rol o'ynashi ta'kidlanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Alisher Navoiy, badiiy talqin, ilmiy tahlil, Aibek, L.G. Bat, turkiy til, fors tili, adabiy tasvir, dunyoqarash, poetik tafakkur.

ОСОБЕННОСТИ И НАУЧНОЕ ОБОСНОВАНИЕ ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННЫХ
ИНТЕРПРЕТАЦИЙ ЛИЧНОСТИ

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АННОТАЦИЯ: В статье рассматриваются художественные и научные интерпретации личности Алишера Навои в произведениях Л.Г. Бат и Айбека. Айбек изображает Навои как учёного, который научно исследует и возвышает тюркский язык, тогда как Л.Г. Бат представляет его как художника, чье поэтическое мировоззрение формируется музыкальностью родного языка. Исследование освещает контраст между этими подходами и показывает, как индивидуальное мировоззрение автора влияет на его образ исторической личности. Работе также подчёркивается взаимосвязь научного анализа и художественного восприятия в формировании литературных представлений.

Ключевые слова: Алишер Навои, художественная интерпретация, научный анализ, Айбек, Л.Г. Бат, тюркский язык, персидский язык, литературное представление, мировоззрение, поэтическое мышление.

INTRODUCTION

It should also be noted how, due to their individual authorial vision and mastery, L.G. Bat and Aibek interpret Alisher Navoi's literary activities differently.

In Aibek's novel "Navoi," through the words of the main character Alisher Navoi, one can see not only a person who deeply respects and reveres the national traditions of his people, but also his native Turkic language, which enabled Navoi's poetic talent to unfold and flourish. The following example clearly demonstrates how Aibek portrays the poet as a great scholar of his time who studied, researched, and proved the beauty, richness, and originality of the native Turkic language through his poetic masterpieces: "I (Alisher - A. T.) [Ткаченко, 220] have never denied the significance of the Persian language, nor the beauty and power of works in this language. From a young age, I also wrote in Persian. However, the superiority of our language is a great truth for me. I have cherished it in my heart since childhood and will preserve this love until my last breath. In cities, villages, steppes, and mountains live our fellow countrymen, our relatives and tribesmen; they have their own minds, tastes, and concepts. Keeping in mind the taste and character of our people, I write in their language to fill their hearts with the flowers of thought; I sing in Turkic melodies to stir the soul of the people. May our people also be happy masters in the garden of their own language - it undoubtedly stands much higher than Persian, which is foreign to our people. Ancient poets did not explore our language. It has many subtleties, yet to this day no one has paid attention to its true essence. It's a pity that the pearls that outshine the stars have remained hidden and forgotten. Our young poets, seeking an easier path, write only in Persian. Meanwhile, our language expresses the subtlest movements of the soul in ways that cannot be found in Persian. Let the Persian speakers boast, claiming eloquence - the beauty and richness of our language still render them silent." [Айбек, 54]

Aibek, characterizing Navoi as a great scholar of the Middle Ages, emphasizes that it was he, as an outstanding scholar, who managed to find, reveal, and unlock in his work the hidden potential of the native Turkic language that no one had been able to do before him. The novelist reveals Navoi's scientific approach to the study of the Turkic language, which allowed him to uncover the richness of this language and its enormous advantages compared to the Persian language. And in this excerpt, from the statement of the main character of the novel "Navoi" - Alisher, it is clearly visible how Aibek characterizes his scientific thinking, scientific views, and scientific worldview in the study of his native Turkic language: "The ancient poets did not study our language. There are many subtleties in it, but to this day no one has paid attention to its true essence." [Бат Л. Г., 76]

Here, Aibek shows Alisher's scientific research, study, and comparison of the Turkic language with Persian and his discovery of the most important and unique properties of the Turkic language, whose individual features qualitatively distinguish the Turkic language from Persian.



Furthermore, as the author of the novel “Navoi” shows, by studying and comparing two languages - Turkic and Persian - Alisher, as an outstanding scholar, discovers such means in the Turkic language that he does not find in Persian: “And meanwhile, our language (Turkic - A.T.) expresses the subtlest movements of the soul through means that you will not find in Persian.”[Ткаченко, 88]

The fact that Alisher wrote poetry in both Turkic and Persian from an early age is confirmed by many historical sources, and Aibek also corroborates this in Alisher’s monologue. However, the novelist indicates that Navoi, as a mature and renowned poet, acknowledges and confirms as a scholar that the superiority of the Turkic language over Persian is a “great truth” for him. Moreover, as Aibek points out, Navoi identifies and confirms this superiority precisely through his scientific research, comparison, and analysis, proving it as a brilliant poet-scholar in his unique poetic works. “The admirers of Persian were disheartened. Even Bennai, always sharp-tongued, didn’t dare to utter a new witticism that was about to escape his lips. Is it worth praising the beauty and sweetness of the Persian language before Navoi, who himself created such amazing verses in this language?”[Ткаченко, 85.]

Furthermore, as if confirming Navoi’s dedication not only to his poetic art but, above all, to science, which undoubtedly helped Alisher elevate the Turkic language to the greatest heights, revealing its uniqueness, richness, and beauty, Aibek portrays Navoi’s address to the young scholar Sultanmurad. In this passage, the novel’s author convincingly emphasizes the importance of science for Alisher himself and his attitude towards this most crucial sphere of human activity: “Impart knowledge to people, strive to expand science through contemplation and research. Science is not a dead treasure; it is a living tree. It must grow, bloom, and bear fruit.”[Ткаченко, 180.]

Aibek convincingly demonstrates and reveals that Alisher was not only a poet but, above all, a scholar whose vast and profound knowledge helped him achieve success in many areas of human activity, as well as in language. And language is like a key that leads to the creation, understanding, development, and improvement of other areas of human endeavor, whose development and progress are impossible without language. Alisher, as a scholar, deeply understood and recognized the primary, most important, and key role of language in this regard. Therefore, both through the main character of the novel “Navoi” - Alisher, and through the secondary characters, Aybek convincingly portrays and reveals Navoi as a great scholar of his era, whose scientific contribution is brilliantly demonstrated in his poetic masterpieces in his native Turkic language: “As a butterfly circles in a rose garden, so our great contemporary (Navoi - A. T.) [Бать Л. Г., 188] has been moving among people of science and art, poets and thinkers since childhood,” remarked the confectioner-poet.

Presenting Navoi as a scholar, Aybek characterizes Alisher’s scientific views, scientific thinking, and scientific worldview, deeply and broadly showing and revealing Navoi’s personality as an outstanding and brilliant scholar of the Medieval epoch.

As for the main character in the story “The Garden of Life” - Alisher Navoi, as previously mentioned, L.G. Bat reveals Navoi as a poet-artist with artistic thinking that began to manifest in Alisher from early childhood. This gift allowed him to perceive the surrounding world in a unique way, specifically as an artist. L.G. Bat emphasizes that even in his early youth, due to his innate talent as a poet-artist, Alisher was able to sense a characteristic feature of the Turkic language - its melodiousness. Being well-versed in Persian and composing beautiful verses in it just as skillfully as in Turkic, Alisher astutely noted the advantage of the Turkic language over Persian. It was the Turkic language, not Persian, that contributed to the development of Navoi’s artistic thinking, views, and artistic worldview, as L. G. Bat underlines in his story “The Garden of Life”: “My name is Alisher, and I sign my poems as ‘Navoi.’ I want to convey all the music



of my native language... I (Kamal Turbati - A.T.) also know your Persian poems signed as 'Fani.'" [Бать Л. Г., 77]

The author of the novella "Garden of Life" repeatedly emphasizes that the realization of the great poet's artistic intentions was facilitated by the unique properties of the Turkic language, particularly its melodiousness. Alisher, as a highly talented artist, focused all his creative potential on this aspect and predetermined his creative intentions even in his early youth by choosing the pseudonym "Navoi." As L. G. Bat highlights, this reveals the artistic thinking, artistic views, and artistic worldview of the unique poet-artist Alisher Navoi: "Wishing to express that the Turkic language is melodious, I sign myself as 'Navoi.'" [Ткаченко, 130]

In his novel "Navoi," Aibek presents the main character, Alisher Navoi, as a mature thirty-year-old man who has accepted a state position. The author reveals him as a prominent scholar with fundamental knowledge in many fields of science and, above all, in his native Turkic language, which characterizes his brilliant literary activity as a poet-scholar, as emphasized by the novelist. It is important to note that while L. G. Bat in her story provides detailed scenes where the young Alisher explains his reasons for adopting the literary pseudonyms "Navoi" and "Fani," Aibek uses a fragmented approach. He briefly mentions that Alisher, as a mature individual, recollects his youth and only casually refers to taking his literary pseudonyms: "These amazing, sweet, and bitter memories now came to the poet's mind, stirring his chest with waves of various emotions. He felt as if he were reliving the time of his first poetic exercises, the initial torments of creativity, and the sweet excitements. The loving father's admiration for his son - the poet, the unanimous praise and encouragement from major poets, the selection, after long deliberation, of the poetic nicknames "Navoi" and "Fani", meaning "Melodious" and "Mortal", the encounter with the venerable and illustrious Lutfi, his unexpectedly high appraisal - how can this be forgotten?"

CONCLUSION

The comparative analysis of Aibek's Navoi and L. G. Bat's The Garden of Life reveals two distinct perspectives on Alisher Navoi's identity. Aibek characterizes him as a scholar who scientifically studies and defends the richness of the Turkic language, emphasizing its superiority over Persian. In contrast, L. G. Bat portrays Navoi as an artist whose poetic talent was deeply rooted in the melodious nature of his native tongue. These differing portrayals demonstrate the duality of scientific and artistic thinking in shaping literary narratives. The study confirms that historical figures can be interpreted through multiple lenses, enriching our understanding of their contributions to culture and knowledge.

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