



## Alisher Navoy's Place in History

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**Annotation:** It is known that Alisher Navoi is a unique person who lived in the period of important political changes and made his worthy contribution to history. The fact that his childhood and youth years were spent among important statesmen and scholars was the basis for Navoi's future success in public affairs. Especially during the period of the Timurid state, Navoi Husayn was a lifelong friend of the sultan. Studying the works he wrote gives an idea of Navoi's scientific personality. He worked in the fields of language, poetry, story and history.

**Keywords:** Husayn Baigaro, Timur, literature, history, state, Chigatoi language.

It is known from history that Alisher Navoi, born in Herat, belongs to the Uighur tribe. His father was named Little Bahadir, worked in the service of Timur's grandsons, and in the following years held important positions in the palace of Baburshah. Timur Khan was forced to leave Herat after the death of Shahrukh, and Alisher Navoi spent part of his childhood in Iraq [1]. He returns to Khurasan in 1452. He got knowledge. The knowledge that Navoi received became the basis for his creativity and his appearance as a statesman in the next period. The Navoi family are nobles who served in important positions in the Timurid court, the ruling family [2]. Alisher Navoi lived in the palace and connected with Husayn Boygaro with lifelong unbreakable bonds. This trust-based friendship took him to ministerial level in later years. Husayn Baykara called him "blue friend" to his son. Navoi lost his father when he was fifteen years old and worked in the service of Husayn Baykara and Abul Qasim Babur. When Alisher Navoi was nineteen years old, he met the famous Sufi poet Abdurahman Jami and became his student. Abdurahman Jami writes in his works that he is a friend and a loyal friend. After the death of Abdurahman Jami, Alisher Navoi wrote a biographical work on him, which shows how warm the relations between them were. In 1469, when Husayn Baigaro became the ruler, he was appointed as a sealer in the palace in Khurasan. Navoi's first great service to Sultan Husain was to suppress the rebellion in Herat through taxes. He won the people's love and returned. After this success, he handed over the post of seal to Emir Shayhim Suheili and continued as a high-ranking statesman. In 1472, he was appointed to the post of devanbegi. Alisher Navoi, who remained in this position until 1490, fought against bribery in the country and tried to protect those who were insulted in the public service. In 1481, he wrote the works titled "Chil Hadis" and "Waqfiya", and in 1485, he wrote the historical works titled "Nizamul Jawahir" and "Tarihi Anbiyo va Hukamo" and "Tarikh-i Mulki Ajam". From 1480, Navoi began to write his important works. In 1483-1485, he wrote a work called "Hamsa". "Hamsa", which was completed in a short period of two years, was mentioned with praise in the masnavi of Iskandari mosque of Abdurrahman [3]. He was appointed governor of Astrobod in 1487, but returned to his post in the capital fifteen years later. In 1489, Navoi was deeply saddened by the death of Sayyid Hasan Ardasher, left the devan and began to serve Husayn Baiqara. Husayn Boygaro, in 1490, ordered everyone to pay respect to the poet, showing how important he was to his friend. In 1491-1492 he wrote Munshaot. His work "Hamsatu'l-Mutahayyirin" was written with the grief of Abdurrahman Jami, who died in 1492. In 1497, as a result of palace conspiracies, Baykara's son Badiuzzamon and his grandson Mirza Mehmet were killed due to a wrong decree. Trying to



correct these confusions, Navoi did not stay away from writing at the same time and in 1498 "Lison-ut Tayr", in 1499 "Muhokamat-ul Lug'atayn" and "Siroj-ul Muslimin", in 1500 "Mahbub-wrote "ul kulubi". In Muhokamat-ul Lug'otain, one of his famous and most important works, Navoi explained that the Turkish language is richer than the Persian language. Navoi, whose health deteriorated while trying to restore the country to its former order, kissed the skirt of Husayn Baykara, who returned to the country on December 31, 1500, fell down and died within three days. He was buried in a tomb built next to the Qudsiya mosque. Alisher Navoi did not receive a salary during his state duty and made a great contribution to the architecture of Herat. During his tenure, he built neighborhoods, mosques, madrasahs, dervish houses and hospitals, and built a hafiz training center. After his death, official mourning was held in Herat and Turkish Yug food was distributed. When possible, he wrote historical works on state affairs and language. Although his work "Zubdat-ul Tavorikh" is mentioned in society, the work has not been preserved and no information about its content has been recorded. There are two different opinions about the work: one relates to the history of the Turkish sultans (Ilkhanli and Temur) and the era of Husayn Baykara. Another view is his book created by combining his works "Tarihi Anbiyo Hukamo" and "Tarihi Mulk-i Ajam". Research on Alisher Navoi usually appears as an examination of his writings on language[4]. However, Navoi did not only work on language, but also wrote works on historical and religious topics. During his life, Alisher Navoi wrote 30 works on approach as well as being a statesman. Navoi was influenced by Iranian literature, wrote romantic stories in most of his works related to literature and language, and wrote his works on the history of prophets, which we can call the history of prophets, and the history of Iranian civilization during the ministerial period. We do not know whether some of the works attributed to Navoi have not survived to this day, whether he wrote works on various topics. Today, although researches have been conducted about his literary and linguistic works, the historical personality of Navoi remains empty. We hope that the historical works of Navoi, which are closely related to the affairs of the state, are also important in guiding us about the structure of the period, and this aspect will be investigated as soon as possible.

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