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## STUDY OF ALISHER NAVOI'S LYRICS ABROAD

### ANNOTATION

In this article, the results of scientific research and interests of foreign orientalists in the work of Alisher Navoi, in particular, in the poet's lyrics, are highlighted. Information is provided about the research of the poet's work in Europe, America and a number of other countries, the translation of his works into various foreign languages, and the presentation to the general public.

**Key words:** lyric, epic, devan, manuscript, photocopy, calligraphy, scientific heritage, ghazal.

Navoi's works were known in Europe already in the 16th century. In the second part of the work "The Visit of the Three Young Sons of Sarandib Shah", published in Italian in Venice in 1557 and attributed to Christopher Tabrizi, the adventure of Bahrom and Dilorom, taken from Navoi's epic "Sab'ai Sayyor", is described. Also, in the 17th century, the Georgian poet Tsitsishvili creatively translated Navoi's epic "Sabai Sayyor" and created the epic "Seven Beauties".

By the 19th century, the works of Alisher Navoi and the works of the ligatures based on his works began to be published in Europe. In 1841, the French orientalist Katrmer published Navoi's works "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn" and "Tarihi Mulki Ajam" in Paris.

It can be said that the scientific study of Alisher Navoi's life and creative activity in the West began in the 19th century. In 1818, the German scientist H. Purgsthal created the work "Inscriptions on Navoi", in which he touched upon Alisher Navoi's genealogy, poetry, activities as a statesman, and creative works. In 1835, the Russian Orientalist P. Saveliev wrote an article dedicated to the work of the poet named Alisher Navoi.

If we look at the progress and development of world Navoi studies, we can see that Alisher Navoi's work has been studied in several countries such as France, America, Germany, Finland, the Netherlands, Japan, Russia, and his works have been translated into several languages.

There are 88 copies of Alisher Navoi's works in Germany, 42 in France, 27 in Finland, 11 in the Czech Republic, 13 in Switzerland, 8 in Estonia, and 94 in Russia. Among them, the funds that store the most works of Navoi are those of Germany, France, and Russia.

If we look at scientific sources, we see that French scientists were the first to study Navoi's works in Europe. 42 manuscript copies of Navoi's works are stored in the world-famous National Library of Paris.

We can witness that our poetry and prose masterpieces are preserved like the apple of an eye in large libraries in German cities such as Berlin, Munich, Dresden, and Leipzig. Alisher Navoi's works such as "Khamsa", "Lison ut-tayr", "Majolis un-nafais", "Khamsat ul-mutahayirin", "Mahbub ul-qulub", "Tarihi mulki ajam" as well as divans are available in these libraries. lib, they are believed to be manuscript copies copied at different times. Among the manuscripts there is also a rare copy of "Mahbub ul-Qulub" copied in 1238 AH.

Navoi's works are preserved in the libraries of Moscow, Kazan, Novosibirsk, Perm and other cities of Russia. In the city of St. Petersburg alone, there are manuscripts of Navoi's works in 3 places - in the fund of the Institute of Oriental Manuscripts, in the library of St.

Petersburg State University, and in the national library named after Saltykov-Shedrin. The first dissertation on Navoi's work in the world was defended at the Faculty of Oriental Studies of St. Petersburg University in 1856 by Mikhail Nikitsky on the topic "Amir Nizomiddin Alisher: as a statesman and poet". Nikitsky assesses the scientific and creative heritage of Alisher Navoi as "the best flower of the literary garden." When the scientist gives information about Navoi's manuscripts available in Russia, he says that many of them are not in Europe, especially "Kulliyoti Navoi", which contains several works, is a unique source.

We can witness the high interest in Navoi's work in Turkey as well. Professor Kamal Eraslan is one of the scientists who can be praised among Turkish Navoi scholars. The merit of the scientist is that in 1970 he defended his doctoral thesis entitled "Textual and linguistic features of Alisher Navoi's work "Nasayim ul-muhabbat min shamayimil futuvvat"" in 1970, and in addition to this work, he wrote the treatise "Pahlavan Muhammad" by "Holoti Sayyid Hasan Ardasher". also published.

There are many manuscripts of Navoi's works in Turkish libraries. The manuscript copied by Muhammad Darvesh Taqi in Herat in 1496-97 during Navoi's lifetime, which is kept in Topqopi Revan Library, is important. Professor H. Sulayman, who brought a photocopy of this manuscript to Uzbekistan, wrote: "No doubt Navoi himself saw the manuscript of the book copied by Darvesh Muhammad Taqi, one of the skilled leading calligraphers of Sultan Hussein's library. Because this manuscript is a copy of the Kulliyat written by the poet himself, and it contains the foreword "Munojot" written by Navoi himself for the Kulliyat.

The Western world is still interested in Navoi's work. There is a foreigner who discovered a drop of Navoi's work and cannot hide his admiration. A book titled "Twenty-one Ghazals by Alisher Navoi" translated by Denis Deli, a literary critic, writer and poet living in Salem, Massachusetts, USA, and published by Cervena Barva Press in December 2016, was put on sale. The collection was welcomed by foreigners with great interest. The book is now available for review by foreigners on Amazon and other sites.

The fact that a bouquet of Alisher Navoi's ghazals is loved abroad, and the translation of the poet's works was also a gift for our people. Although the foreign translators who translated Navoi's work as they understood it and referred it to their contemporaries discovered one tenth of the word games hidden behind the ghazals, these translations still amaze the readers.

In short, the works of Alisher Navoi are loved and read not only in our country, but also in every corner of the world.

Navoi studies abroad continues at a rapid pace even today. The poet's works are being translated, international conferences and meetings are being held on the occasion of his birthday. As Bertels noted, Navoi's work is not an exhibit in a museum or a piece of history, it is alive and will continue to live.

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