



 Research Article

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ABSTRACT

Thanks for independence, we had the opportunity to read and study our history in its original form. Falsification of the past, the one-sided study of the rich history of our nation has led to confusion, erroneous opinions and conclusions about it. However, the weight of the scientific, artistic and historical heritage that has come down to us from our great-grandfathers are so great that studying them and inculcating them in our minds will raise our spirituality and increase our national pride.

KEYWORDS

Our writers, poets, and historians have been showing selflessness in studying and researching our past cultural heritage, presenting the essence of the bright pages of our history to our people. Amir Temur and the period of the Timurids occupy a special place in the history of Uzbek statehood. Dozens of monographs, hundreds of scientific articles, novels, short stories, stories were created about this period. But the magic of spells in the depths of history always captivates artists and scientists. Works that researched a certain edge of this period or created an artistic landscape continue to be created from now on.

INTRODUCTION

Doctor of philology, well-known literary critic Pirmat Shermuhammedov's novel "Queen of Khorezm or Amir Temur's Bride" along with a number of other sources, has a certain importance in studying the scenes of social, political and cultural life of Movarounnahr in the 14th century.

The fact that the genre of the work is called badea-novel attracts one's attention. This genre has its own characteristics and requirements. The fact that the events of the work took place in the distant past requires the truthfulness and impartiality of the historical approach. Therefore, it is necessary to use historical-scientific evidence along with relying more on artistic and pictorial means, to have a perfect knowledge of the historical works created about this period in the distant past and today. This is strictly followed in Badea-novel. Historical works of Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi, Nizamiddin Shami, Ibn Arabshah, Mirzo Ulug'bekni, scientific works and articles of B. Ahmedov, T. Fayziev, P. Kadirov, Ya. Gulomov, B. D. Grekov and A. Yu. Yakubovsky are referred to. Quotations from scientific and historical works are given to prove the accuracy of the artistic interpretation to the historical truth.

Who was the queen of Khorezm? The reader is initially interested in this question. It says that Aq Sofi, the younger brother of Khorezm governor Husayn Sofi, married Shakarbeka, the daughter of Khan of the Golden Horde Ghiyosiddin Muhammad Uzbekkhan, and had a daughter

named Sevinbeka. She was called Khanzoda because her mother was from the generation of Khanzodas. Sevinbeka-Khonzoda is asked by Amir Temur's son Jahangir Mirza. Yusuf Sufi, who succeeded Husayn Sufi after his death, agrees to betroth Sevinbeka, his brother's daughter, to Amir Temur's son Jahangir Mirza. This process coincides with a time when tensions between the Golden Horde and Amir Temur's state have intensified. The influence of the Golden Horde on Khorezm was strong. But Khorezm governor Amir also hoped to improve relations with Temur. Yusuf, caught between two types of grass, decides to marry Sevinbeka to Jahangir Mirza:

"Yusuf Sufi came to a decision, apparently, with a mysterious gesture, he called Shaykhulislam to his side. The people of the palace were eagerly waiting for what Shaykhulislam would talk about with the ruler.

"Bless the youth," Yusuf said in a dignified voice.

Shaykhulislam coughed lightly and first showered praises on the honor of Yusuf Sufi. Then he prayed to God that Jahangir Mirza and the stars of Sevinbeka will unite, live long lives and live happily. ¹.

It has been proven that the artistic fabric corresponds to the historical truth on the basis of reliable historical sources. It is also clarified who Sevinbeka's real daughter is. For example, Turgun Fayziev in his book "Family Tree of the Timurids" showed her as the daughter of Husayn Sufi. But

¹ Шермухаммедов Пирмат, Хоразм маликаси ёхуд Амир Темурнинг келини, бадеа-роман, Тошкент.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Фанлар академияси "Фан" нашриёти, 2006 й.Б.6.



Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi clearly indicated that Sevinbeka was the daughter of Aq Sufi in his work "Zafarnama":

"After Husayn Sufi's death, Yusuf Sufi's younger brother killed her husband and made peace between them. Yusuf Sofiydin's owner would not have any kind of evil. Hazrat has peace with him. And his younger brother Oq Sufi Khan took his daughter Shakarbeka, and the wife had a daughter, whose name was Sevinbeka, but she became famous as Khanzoda"².

The wedding of Jahangir Mirza and Khanzoda takes place in Konigil. The details of this wedding are given in detail in the works of Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi, Nizamiddin Shami, Ibn Arabshah, and in the diary of the Spanish ambassador Clavijo. The author of Badaea-novel used these historical facts to artistically depict the festivities of the wedding ceremony. While describing the wedding ceremonies, it is said that Amir Temur was sitting at the top, wearing an engraved ring on his right hand. The ring on his hand was set with a jade stone, on which was written: "Rosti-rusti" ("Strength is in justice"). This ring is currently kept in New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art, but it is said to have been the cause of many adventures. In 1965, Hossein Boygaro's grave was opened in Herat. He had a ring on the index finger of his right hand, with the three-ring seal of Amir Temur and the words "Rostan-rastan" ("Justice is in truth")³ engraved on it. Khalillo Khalili, the scientist who opened the grave, gave it to the king of Afghanistan, Muhammad Zahirshah.

Gave it as a gift, as a result of the coup d'état in 1973, the ring was transferred to Muhammad Davud, then General Muhammad Zia, the chief bodyguard of Arki Shahi, stole the ring and went to Austria, finally came to New York and sold it for a high price, thus the ring "Metropolitan" the details of his visit to the museum are described. After these details, the writer's joyous wedding ceremony, held in the distant past, gives endless inspiration to wrap the feelings in the hearts of two happy young people in an artistic dress. "The bride is quiet, the groom is quiet. Shiraz carpets burn like embers in the room, candles placed in golden chandeliers, pearls, turquoise jewelry, and elegant porcelain dishes dazzle the eyes. These images are extremely natural. Because the wedding is the wedding of Jahangir Mirza, the son of Amir Temur, the great ruler of Movarounnahr, and Sevinbeka-Khonzoda, the queen of Khorezm, the niece of Yusuf Sofi, the ruler of Khorezm. The relationship between the two young brides and grooms, the description of their fiery love for each other is also very beautifully and naturally expressed.

The bride and groom are left alone. An excited Jahangir says that he is lucky to have Mirza Khanzo as his successor. Khanzoda does not answer, he is ashamed. But the groom cannot tolerate this, he asks her whether she is upset or not upset that she is a bride in this household. After experiencing intense passions and becoming very close to each other, Khanzoda says:

² Ўша асар, Б.7-8.

³ Ўша асар, Б.40-41.



"...I fell in love with a brave, faithful young man, who has no equal in the world, and I dreamed of becoming a worthy husband, I even talked to him several times in my dreams. I can tell you the name of that guy if you want. Won't you be offended if I tell you?

- Who is the guy you fell in love with?!
- That guy's name is... promise me you won't be upset. You promise!
- I promise.
- That young man's name is Jahangir Mirza..."⁴.

The child of Jahangir Mirza and Khanzoda Begim is named Muhammad Sultan. A year later, Jahongir Mirza married Bakht Mulk, the daughter of Ilyas Yasovuri, by his father's wish, and had a son named Khalil Sultan. But Jahangir Mirza fell seriously ill at the age of twenty and died unexpectedly. Khanzoda lives in Kesh.

Jahangir Mirza's death is narrated in detail by Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi. The details of how Amir Temur accepted this difficult separation, gave good alms to the soul of the prince, and built a magnificent mausoleum for him in Kesh are given.

"The prince was twenty years old, and he had two sons, Amirzad Muhammad Sultan gave birth to Khanzodadin and Amirzad Pir Muhammad, Bakht Mulk's uncle, Ilyas Yasovuri's daughter, gave birth

to Amirzad. Forty days passed after the death of the prince, and he was born. "The history of the prince's death was in seven hundred and seventy-seven (1376),"⁵ informs Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi. Based on this historical fact, the writer was able to describe in artistic colors how the queen of Khorezm experienced separation in an impressive and exciting way. Here is one such image..⁶

"One day an interesting incident happened. The prince went around the prince's grave twice. Then he whispered and opened his hand in prayer. Now he was about to get up when one-year-old Muhammad Sultan pulled the hem of his shirt and crawled to kiss his father's grave.

His son's actions shook the heart of Khanzoda.

The princess would cry loudly, and if it was Muhammad Sultan, he would constantly kiss Jahangir Mirza's tombstones, as if forced to say, "Dad, I miss you."

One year after her husband's death, she was called to Samarkand and, according to the custom of that time, she was married to the fifteen-year-old Miron Shah, Jahanogir Mirza's brother. A girl will be born from him, she will be named Beka Sultan. Amir Temur sees a granddaughter in a dream as a prediction that he will lead to happiness. Soon after that, Khanzoda's eyes light

⁴ Шермухаммедов Пирмат, Хоразм маликаси ёхуд Амир Темурнинг келини, бадеа-роман, Тошкент. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Фанлар академияси "Фан" нашриёти, 2006 й. Б.47

⁵ Шермухаммедов Пирмат, Хоразм маликаси ёхуд

Амир Темурнинг келини, бадеа-роман, Тошкент. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Фанлар академияси "Фан" нашриёти, 2006 й. Б.39-40 .

⁶ Ўша асар, Б.48.

up and he names her Beka Sultan. Because of his special love for him, he ordered to build a magnificent palace and garden in Samarkand. Amir Temur got angry and ordered to execute him and his officials because Mironshah indulged in luxury and increased cruel oppression of raiyats in the Sultanate. When the princes-officials were executed, and it was Mironshah's turn, Khanzada entered the slaughterhouse with his hair spread out, threw himself at the feet of Amir Temur and prayed for Mironshah's forgiveness. Mironshah will not be executed but will be removed from public affairs. The harem is disbanded. Only lactating women remain.

Fate is not kind to Khanzoda. Soon after that, in 1403, during the war against Yildirim Bayazid, his 27-year-old son Muhammad Sultan died of a serious illness in the Kara-Hisar region. Muhammad Jahangir Mirza, Sa'd Waqqas Mirza, Yahya Mirza and his daughter Ogi Begi will remain a memorial for him.

Heavy losses, his son Khalil Sultan's succession to the throne of Samarkand without following his grandfather's will, and the decline of the great kingdom after his father-in-law made Khanzoda weak and he became ill. They call an old healer who is famous in Ray region. Even a doctor cannot be a salve for his pain. Tonight he dies. At the same time, Khalil Sultan commits suicide in Samarkand and leaves this bright world. Mother and child are buried together. These events have found their artistic expression in the work through evidence presented in history books. It was achieved to reflect that period in the

speeches of the characters and to make the images fluent and understandable.

Mahkam Mahmoud, the candidate of philological sciences, who wrote the foreword to the book, emphasizes the artistic value of the work, his writing skills, and impartiality in the artistic interpretation of historical facts.

"Famous literary critic, connoisseur and admirer of the history of the ancient East, philologist and historian Pirmat Shermammedov in his novel "The Queen of Khorezm or the Bride of Amir Temur" describes one of the most complex and exciting periods in the history of our country - his life was full of happy moments, as well as dramatic and tragic collisions. "He decided to cover the topic of the overflowing Sevinbeka-Khonzoda. It is both a merit and brave thing," he says.

In fact, through this work, we will get extensive information about the fate of Amir Temur's beloved son Jahangir Mirza, his heroism and his bravery during his short life in battles under the leadership of his father. Also, we can learn that the life of Sevinbeka-Khonzoda, the Queen of Khorezm, in the house of the Timurids, Amir Temur's relationship with the ruler of Khorezm ended the long-standing disputes, strengthened his kingdom, and ensured the stability of peace and tranquility through quotes from valuable historical sources created at that time. The author's artistic fantasy using historical evidence, and his skill in revealing the character of the characters will not leave the reader indifferent. The artistic fabric helps to understand the

historical reality in depth. The natural scenes, the love of the creative works carried out under the leadership of Amir Temur in paradise-like Samarkand, and the artistic study of the spiritual and the spiritual world of the people of that time arouse excitement in the reader, instills a sense of pride in our mother's history.

Badea-novel is valuable as a work that artistically reflects the period of the Timurids.

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