

RESEARCHER OF WORKS OF ALISHER NAVOI**Murodov Normurod Tokhirovich**

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ABSTRACT

In this article analyzed works of Alisher Navoi and the compilation of dictionaries has begun since the time of Navoi, and that the most perfect dictionary of Mirza Muhammad Mahdikhon is the work "Sangloh". Mirza Mahdikhan was a historian and writer of Nodirshah's palace, the head of the "munshis" in his office and gave him the title of "Khan" because he was the closest adviser to the king. Mahdikhan says that after reading Navoi's works and understanding their meanings, he began to write Sanglokh, summarizing his difficult words. In Sanglokh, examples are used to illustrate the skillful use of words in Alisher Navoi's works in various senses. At the same time, it is a work of great importance in terms of studying the names of the Turkic and Iranian peoples, ethnic groups and their ancient painting - customs.

Keywords: *Sanglokh, Alisher Navoi, Nodirshah, Mirza Mahdikhan, historian, writer, poet, statesman, Persian interpretation of Uzbek words.*

INTRODUCTION

The study of Alisher Navoi's works and the creation of dictionaries began in Navoi's time. Badoyi ul-lug'at, compiled by the decree of Hussein Boykaro, is the first dictionary based on the works of Alisher Navoi. Iranian and Turkish philologists and lexicographers compiled dictionaries of various sizes from the time of A. Navoi to the end of the XIX century. A. It has become a tradition to study Navoi's works and compile a dictionary of Arabic, Persian and Turkish words. Some of these structured dictionaries have been published. For example, the abbreviated version of "Abushka" was first published by A.Vamberi in 1862, then in full by V.V.Velyaminov, Zernov in 1868, Fazlullah's Chigatoy-Persian dictionary (Calcutta 1825), Sheikh Suleiman's Chigatoycha Turkish dictionary (Istanbul 189 -93y) later republished by I.Kushan (Budapest, 1902) by Professor A.H. Among them are Borovkov's Badoyi ul-lug'at (Moscow, 1960).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Sanglokh is the largest and most complete dictionary of Alisher Navoi's works. The author of this work is Mirza Mahdikhan ibn Muhammad Nasir Nizamiddin Muhammad Haji al-Husayni as-Safawi al-Astrobodi.

Mirza Mahdikhan was an educated and intelligent scholar of his time and had an excellent ability to learn languages. He knew Persian, Hindi, Russian

Mahdikhan is also a well-known figure among European orientalists with his priceless historical works. That is why his name is mentioned in every play dedicated to the history and culture of Iran in Europe in the XVII-XVIII centuries. Mahdi Khan began his service in 1694 in the palace of Sultan Hussein, who ruled. In the palaces of Sultan Hussein (1694-1722) and Takhmasip II (1722-1732), Mahdikhan's main task was to compile orders, foundation charters, and other state documents on the appointment of governors. Mirza Mahdikhan Nodirshah was the head of the "munshis" in the office of the famous historian and writer of the Afshar palace. Because he wrote his first poetic and historical works under the pseudonym "Kavkab" (star), some commentators refer to him as "Kavkabi Atsrobodiy" [1]. Mirza Mahdikhan was one of Nadir Shah's closest advisers as a political figure and was always with him on his travels. As an official historian, he wrote most of Nadirshah's correspondence himself. It was during this royal period that he gained special attention and prestige. Therefore, in 1738, Nodirshah gave him the title of "khan". Most of the correspondence from the Nadirshah

period, which is now preserved in the archives of Russia and Turkey, belongs to Mahdi Khan. According to documents kept in the Iran-Russia Relations Department of the Russian Political Archive, Russian political representatives considered Mahdi Khan to be Iran's first minister.

In the 1745 Iran-Turkey war, Nadirshah defeated the Turks. The Turks are proposing a peace treaty. Nadirshah sent Mahdi Khan as a representative to the Ottoman Turks' palace to sign a peace treaty with Mustafa Khan Shamlu. But that mission is not over. On June 19, 1747, Mahdi Khan heard the news of Nodirshah's death in Baghdad and returned to Iran without completing his work.

After that, Mirzo Mahdikhan gave up palace work for the rest of his life and engaged in creative work.

RESULTS

Mirza Mahdikhan is a great historian of his time, one of the most advanced linguists. He has written several works on poetry, history, and linguistics.

Mirza Mahdikhan, a participant in Nodirshah's military campaigns, wrote two books about these marches: "Tarihi Nodiri" (History of Nodirshah), "Durrain Nodiri" (Unique Pearl). The protagonist of these books is Nadirshah, who ruled Iran from 1736 to 1747.

Mirza Mahdikhan's "History of Nodirshah" covers the battles of Nadirshah and the historical events of that period. It is a rare and true document of the history of the Nadirshah period. This book is a military history in content, describing the actions of the king and his victorious army. Mahdikhan's History of Nadir Shah was recognized as a historical document in Europe and translated into English, French and German. This work has been published several times in Tabriz, Tehran and Bombay and is being taught at world-renowned universities.

Durrain Nodiri (Unique Pearl) is based on the art of depiction, analogy and comparison, and is not much different from the History of Nodirshah. This work has also been published several times in Tehran, Tabriz, Bombay, Calcutta and Lahore. This work, written in the most perfect and fluent way, is read with interest by all. Dr. Safa Ogoye reports that Dr. Said Ja'far Shahidi wrote a doctoral dissertation on this work, which was published in Tehran (1962) as a unique scholarly work.

Mirza Mahdikhan's work in the palace can be seen in "Munshaot" or "Inshonoma". The play contains original copies of all decrees and letters of Nodirshah compiled by Mahdikhan. Judging by the calligraphy of the documents in the work, it is possible to know that Mahdi Khan was a master of calligraphy. Official letters were sent to Russia, Turkey and other countries with Mahdi Khan's letter. In the preface of the work, Mahdikhan noted that the work was presented to Imamquli Mirzo, the son of Nodirshah. Some parts of the Inshonoma have been published in Tehran and Bombay.

Mirza Mahdikhan finished his famous work "Sanglox" in 1760. Dr. Zubihullo, a scholar of Persian classical literature, writes about this work: The Sanglox Dictionary ... it is a famous book ... so valuable.

Mirza Mahdikhan writes about his work: "From the youth of Bandai Haqir Muhammad Mahdi, I had a great pleasure to read the poems and study the words of Amir Alisher Navoi, the Sukhandan commander of the land of puberty and eloquence. After understanding her meanings for a while, I had the intention of summarizing her difficult words and writing to explain their meanings. The purpose of writing the book is to ensure that students can easily reach their destination without difficulty." [4]

DISCUSSION

Mirza Mahdikhan, in the introduction to Sanglox, stated that his book consisted of three chapters.

Maboni ul-lugati (Fundamentals of Language) is the first part of Sanglox, which describes in detail the grammatical rules of the old Uzbek language. This is called "the first grammar of the Old Uzbek language." Q. Muhiddinov translated "Maboni ul-lug'at" into Uzbek and added it to his scientific work [6]. In the second part of "Sanglox" Mirza Mahdikhan gives a Persian interpretation of Turkish root words and phrases. This section was published in Tehran in 1995 on the basis of a manuscript copy kept in the library of Mr. Ravshan Hayavi University of Tehran. In the third part of his work, he explains the Arabic and Persian phrases found in the works of Alisher Navoi. While interpreting the meanings of the words, Mahdi Khan makes a special mention of the portable meanings of the words.

This play contains valuable information on the phonetic and grammatical features of the old Uzbek language. Sanglox is reminiscent of a small encyclopedia in its structure. In addition to the Persian interpretation of Turkish words, their Arabic, Hindi and Greek meanings are also given in the play.

CONCLUSION

"Sanglox" is a work of great importance in terms of studying the names of Turkic and Iranian peoples, ethnic groups and their ancient painting - customs. The dictionary contains valuable information about the names of different regions of Asia and their cities, mountains and rivers. The work also provides extensive information about the history of the famous Turkish and Iranian dynasties that have left their mark on history. The book contains valuable information about astronomy, astrology, medicine and pharmacology, the names of flora and fauna, animals, birds and even food. Mirza Mahdikhan is a multifaceted mature scientist, and we must remember that he was a perfect lexicographer, turkologist, statesman, writer, historian, calligrapher, poet. He even assists Greek and Armenian believers who translate the Bible into Persian by order of Nadir Shah. This work of Mirza Mahdikhan is not only a theoretical source for experts, but also an important guide for students to study the works of Alisher Navoi.

E-ISSN NO:2349-0721

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