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THE WATER CONCEPT IN UZBEK CLASSICAL WORKS

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ABSTRACT

This article discuss about the role of water in Alisher Navoi's works and meaning of water analyzes based on "Hamsa". It is shown that "endless", "life" and "emotion" are described to open the hero's character and lifestyle.

KEYWORDS

Water, concept, Alisher Navoi.

INTRODUCTION

Alisher Navoi, a revered figure in Uzbek literature, skillfully incorporated vivid imagery and deep symbolism into his poetry and prose. Among the myriad themes he explored, water stands out as a potent symbol that captures various facets of human experience, spirituality, and the natural world. In his seminal work "Khamsa," which consists of five epic poems, water is employed not only as a physical element but also as a metaphor for life, love, and the passage of time.

METHOD

Water frequently represents the core of life itself in Navoi's poems. His depictions of the natural world, with its meandering rivers and placid lakes, exemplify life and plenty. For example, in "Farhad and Shirin," the two protagonists' passionate love tale is set against the backdrop of water. The rivers that cut through the landscapes are more than simply natural elements; they stand for the vitality that sustains their goals and love. The streams represent the difficulties Farhad

encounters as he works to cut a route through the mountains to get to Shirin, as well as the beauty that awaits him.

The connection between water and purity and spiritual cleaning in Navoi's writings is another important feature of the element. In "Layli and Majnun," the deep emotional currents that flow through desire and love are represented by water. Majnun frequently finds streams of water on his travels through the desert, and these locations serve as centers of contemplation and renewal. Here, Majnun's inner anguish and the purity of his love for Layli are reflected through the imagery of water. Taking a dip in a serene lake or sipping from a clean stream represents a moment of clarity and comfort among the turmoil of his feelings.

Another symbol of time in Navoi's poems is water. The moments of life run endlessly, just like rivers do. This idea is most striking in "The Seven Faces," where the stages of human existence are paralleled by the cyclical nature of water. The cyclical nature of life, growth, and decay is embodied in the concept that water comes from the mountains, nourishes the land, and eventually returns to the sea. Navoi considers the fleeting beauty of existence and the certainty of change via these metaphors.

Water has more symbolic meaning in Navoi's works than only physical or emotional aspects. It frequently denotes knowledge and spiritual enlightenment.

Seeking water is frequently used as a metaphor for the pursuit of knowledge and the truth. This is especially clear in his philosophical poetry, in which he compares the clarity of knowledge to the purity of water. For example, the imagery of rain represents inspiration and divine favors because it nourishes the ground and promotes growth.

The cultural and historical background of Central Asia, where water is a valuable resource, has also a major influence on the meaning of water in Navoi's works. Water is a symbol of survival and prosperity in the region because of its harsh deserts and dry terrain. Because it mirrors both the external environment and the interior lives of Navoi's characters, this cultural context heightens the emotional impact of water in his stories.

In Navoi's works, water typically intertwines with themes of love and longing. The idea of rivers of tears conjures up the intense emotional currents that go along with love. Water may mirror both joy and grief, as demonstrated by the way it plays with longing in "Farhad and Shirin," which intensifies their love tale. Because of this duality, which highlights the complexity of human emotions, water is an effective storytelling device.

Navoi employs water as a means of bridging the sacred and the natural. A calm lake or a meandering stream are frequently used as metaphors for heavenly grace.

Through portraying nature as imbued with spiritual meaning, Navoi inspires readers to acknowledge the sanctity of the natural world. This link between spirituality, nature, and water encourages us to appreciate the beauty all around us on a deeper level.

CONCLUSION

Throughout summary, Alisher Navoi provides significant insights into the human condition through his investigation of water throughout his works. He creates a complex tapestry that speaks to readers on many levels by utilizing symbols of life, purity, time passing, and spiritual enlightenment. As portrayed in "Khamsa" and other works, water goes beyond simple imagery to represent the intricacies of love, life's cycles, and the pursuit of knowledge. Because of Navoi's mastery of this symbolism, water will always be a popular theme in literature, encouraging readers to explore the subject's deeper connotations.

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