



CREATIVE WORKS OF ALISHER NAVOI

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Abstract

The article, based on the study of historical sources of the time of Navoi, extensively covers the creative works of the great poet of the East and statesman Alisher Navoi (Khondamir, Muhammad Khivaki, Navoi, Babur) in the field of architecture, urban planning, landscape art and landscaping works carried out by him in Herat and other territories of Khorasan. It is reported that Navoi built mosques, madrasahs, hospitals, Khanaqah, Langarkhana, caravanserais, baths, Rabats, ponds, bridges, dug wells and canals for the administration of the people and citizens' comfort. By the author developed the first table on the objects constructed by Alisher Navoi, their location and territories based on specific examples. It is proved that Navoi was not only a great poet of the East, but also a great creator, that is, the architect of his time and people. It is proved that Navoi was not only a great poet of the East, but also a great creator, that is, the architect of his time and people.

Keywords: Alisher Navoi, Herat, Khorasan, architecture, urban planning, landscape art, landscaping works, geography of Navoi's creative activity, table of his creative works.

Introduction

We have talked a lot about the services, efforts of Amir Temur and Temurids in the fields of statehood, El-yurt administration, science, culture, art and other spheres, we have written research and books. G. Pugachenkova, M. Babakhadzhaev, M. Massan, B. Akhmedov, P. Zahidov, A. Muhammadjonov, A. Among these scientists are the Uralovs. However, Alisher Navoi, a great poet and statesman who worked alongside the Temurids, in particular, elkadash to the Boykara of temuriy Hussein, spoke a lot and khop about his great literary and artistic heritage, its importance and relevance, without writing about his services in the field of urban planning, architecture, people's interest and prosperity, spoke not going to receive. However, the traditions of the Temurids' creative activity, sponsorship of architecture and fine arts were continued in Khorasan by Alisher Navoi. In this work, such creative works of Navoi were studied on the basis of historical sources of the Navoi period and for the first time made into a single table.



Main Part

Mir Alisher Navoi (1441-1501) in Herat during his ministerial years devoted all his energy not to career and glory, but to serving the people, to directing the work of vigilant people and judges to the welfare of the people, creativity and enlightenment. The famous historian of that time, Khandamir, wrote in his "Khulasat ul-Akhbar": The masters of tazqib (embroidery with golden water) and fine arts, as well as many contemporary painters and engineers of the time, learned these trades through his education and became equal to the best in the world. [1] Navoi built many public buildings and facilities: Khanaqah, mosque, Madrasah, caravanserai, bathroom, Rabat, pool and bridges "for the welfare of citizens and dervishes". Historian Khondamir Navoi gives the exact details of some of the buildings he built. Among them are 52 Rabat, 18 mosques, 3 madrasahs, 16 bridges, 19 swimming pools, 9 bathrooms and many other buildings and structures. Rabots are binoculars built for the peaceful landing and parking rest of merchants and passengers on long caravan routes passing through desert and waterless biobons. They included hotels, mosques, rest rooms (hujras), wells and even courtyards for tying cargo animals.

It is known that Alisher Navoi also dominated Astrobodda for almost two years and paid great attention to landscaping, administration, building work. An interesting story about Muhammad nazar ibn Mullo Saidniyoz Al-Khevaqiy Alisher Navoi, who wrote the book "Safarname" about one of the military marches of Khiva Khan Ollakulikhan (who was driven to Khorasan in 1825-1842), explains: "Ollakulikhan troops Khurusan or MIR Palace horseback mezekim, Sultan Hussein Mirzo's reign ayyomi and Mir Alisher's Astrobodic mamolik (country) governor Dilkushoy a palace in hangami and the tower Farah afzoy building was ordered to ijlol muzuli on Hamul ground early in etdurgan"[2]. As the author points out, "Dilkusho and farah afzo", that is, it is worth noting that this palace, which gives pleasure to the soul and increases joy, was perfectly preserved even in the first half of the XIX century in Astroabad, and in connection with the name of Alisher Navoi it was called "Mir Palace". Navoi also builds the mosque in Astrobodda and is engaged in many other landscaping works. Navoi also built a huge mosque called "Khusravia" (1476-1477) in the city of Marv (Mari), which is located in the territory of present-day Turkmenistan. Historical sources reported that this mosque was preserved intact for about a hundred years. In Merv, Navoi also built a place for poor orphans and strangers - Mawlana Sirri anchor. That is why the construction of bridges over mountains and rivers is one of the good deeds of the people. Sturdy and muddy bridges were expensive. Alisher Navoi built 16 bridges and eased the people's plight. Navoi opened a number of springs, dug canals, dug canals, pumped water to arid lands, dug pools and wells in Khorasan province. The pools will be built in front of mahallas and guzars, mosques and cemeteries, on caravan routes. According to Khandamir, some pools and bridges built by Navoi are made of marble. The history of the pools, built in the architecture of the Navoi period, is rectangular and octagonal, and the edges are decorated with stone slabs. Along the pools are planted willows and sagebrush (sada). In their shadow, the people rested on stone steps.



Initial and post-renovation views of the bridge built by Navoi

Alisher Navoi also built monuments, sagans, and khanaqahs on the graves of nationalists and exemplary people. Khandamir wrote the following about the renovation of the 13th-century architectural monument in Herat, the famous Masjid al-Jame, in his Khulasat ul-Akhbar: *"... He shed light on the memory of Amir Alisher, a friend of the Sultan Baykaro, and directed his full high blessing to speed up the renovation of the building of this honorable mosque and the strengthening of the foundations of the ul high synagogue... In the month of Ramadan 903 year (1498 year, April-may) in the first place ordered the restoration of the dome and roof, on which maksura collapsed. After that, on the advice of experienced architects and attentive engineers, ul, who was not strong, pointed to the correction of the building, built maksura sufa and a high level porch on both sides of it. In this respect, the giant TOC was strengthened and it became indescribably tight. And thanks to the much care that ul-generous Binokor got about that castle, he would visit that auspicious place every day. Many days he would stretch his skirt around his waist, like hired workers, to masters, and other works would be done. He often wore expensive sarupos to the architects, Masters and the poor there, and pleased the Gospel with many blessings and other gifts. So it is ... three-four-year work was completed within a period of six months"*[3].

After that, Mir Alisher, for the purpose of finishing the building, will collect well-known engineers, moshintars, artisan embroiderers and sangtarosh Masters and ask them for this work. This noble work, which began with the layout, will also be completed in a year with "incredibly neat and decorative". According to some reports, The Shining dignified, jilvadian headdress and the famous Mirak Nakkosh on the walls of this mosque and the ornaments of many artisans led by it ishlangan[4]. Navoi also paid great attention to the surroundings of the buildings, the content and landscape of the architectural environment in which they were founded. After repair of khondamir Navoi mosque "...their surroundings and sofas became classic and exceptional from the rest of the buildings with the abundance of strange discoveries", - writes. The number of masters who graduated and decorated the mosque was about a hundred. The length of the courtyard of the mosque is 114 meters, the width is 84 meters and has 6 Gates. The mosque of Jome is now also one of the most beautiful monuments of Herat.



View of the main style (left) and the inner courtyard of the Herat Mosque renovated by Navoi

In addition to the repair of the mosque, Khondamir also mentions that in Makorim ul-ahlak, Navoi reconstructed 17 mosques in Herat and other cities and villages.

V.V.Bartold wrote that in addition to this, Navoi corrected the tower of the Shell, as well as restored the original charm Rabot. Navoi offers architects the use of colored windows in finishing the painting in Herat[5].

After his resignation from the post of minister, his friend Sultan Hussein will provide the International Jackal with land and water for housing and gardening along the gospel Canal outside the city. There, Navoi not only built a courtyard, a kindergarten and a large library, but also carried out a number of charitable constructions between 1475-1481. Academic G.A.Pugachenkova believes that the general plan of these constructions was proposed by Navoi himself, and the construction was carried out by a number of master architects, engineers, binoculars and engravers of Herot[5].

Since Navoi personally was at the beginning of the work, architects and builders worked with special pleasure. On the banks of the Navoi evangelical Canal, a luxurious Madrasah "Ixlosiya" and an incredibly beautiful and magnificent room "Khalosiya" are attacked in front of it. Navoi writes about this in his work "Foundation": "as an alternative to the madrasah "Ixlosiya"... the Khan building was " [6]. Apparently, with the help of both buildings, an architectural ensemble with order and ingenuity was built along the banks of the Biblical water. According to the organization of this architectural ensemble built by Navoi, in the theory of urban planning of Central Asia it is known as "double style". We mentioned above that the famous Ulugbek and Sherdor madrasahs were also built in Registan Square in Samarkand in the form of an ensemble in the style of "double". The main feature of this style is that the arch of the buildings in the ensemble should be located opposite each other. It is desirable that the distance between them is not less than half the sum of the width of the head styles of these buildings. The area between the buildings can be located or puddles passed.



The main purpose of building the buildings in the style of a double-style building is to provide shade-cool during the day in a quiet area or street between the buildings[7]. Using this style, a magnificent architectural atmosphere was created along the Bible canal, which is noteworthy in the field of urban planning. Navoi will build a new mosque in the Bible district outside the city. Khandamir writes about this: *"... It is such a building that its purest and best purposes are adorned with lapis lazuli and golden water ... The two minarets of this happy and prosperous mosque, gilded with gold, rise to the sky. On the northern side of this unique mosque, a magnificent sanctuary has been built, and its walls and ceilings are decorated with lavender and gold water."*[3]

On the South Side of this mosque, Navoi builds the Khalosiya room, in the west, near the Gospel, the hospital" Shafoiya", in front of it a bath" Safoiya", and a pool for them. It should be noted that Navoi had tried to reach the conference -ekseks-likka, which we used as a novelty in our current architecture in the buildings built in Herat, and also achieved it. Navoi consulted with the mature architects of his time to the area along the Biblical canal dedicated to the construction and held conferences as much as possible on the type of buildings to be built and the kind of good services to be organized. Among the buildings here, apart from the houses, madrasahs, khanaqahs, hospitals, baths, pools, stalls, recreation areas, garden-rogs were embodied. The buildings, which were attacked by Navoi, are distinguished from other buildings by their splendor, sympathy, zebu beauty and skill. The style and architecture of the buildings built by Alisher Navoi is described as attractive, although not entirely in the hands of contemporaries of the poet, in miniature inscriptions on Navoi's own works. G.A.Pugachenkova believes that these miniatures are a reflection of the architecture of the period in which Navoi lived. We meet in miniature gardens, kindergartens, baths, pools, fountains. In one of the miniatures, we witness that Baths of the Navoi period were decorated with a magnificent decoration, they were represented by the image of Anka, the angel birds of the Ancient East[8].

The floor of the washroom is decorated with marble planks, and the izar is decorated with patterns of a beaded loggia at the height of a man. The top of the wall is given a simple pattern, and the top is given a flash with plant-like shapes.

When Navoi visits the city of Nishapur to visit the grave of mashayikhlar, he sees that most of the graves are approaching the demolition, draws a sigh and orders them to be corrected. At that time, the damaged graves were restored in the style of the period and received light from Navoi shale. It is not surprising that Navoi cares when seeing damaged buildings, their regulatory actions are considered a natural state for the nature of Navoi. We can also see this in the actions that Navoi made when he was in Mashhad to restore and repair some of the places of the Gavharshod mosque, which was built in 1405-1418 years. Therefore, it should be noted that later in the Gavharshod mosque was established a separate veranda of Alisher Navoi, which was placed in the same corrected old courtyard of the mosque. In addition, in Navoi Mashhad, a large ditch is laid in the city alley and it is landscaped and built a beautiful porch in the southern part of the mausoleum of Imam Reza (X century), which he himself set up, and the place is called "dorush-huffoz", which is suitable for reading the Quran. It should be noted that Navoi was the pillars of the pattern of the ayvon built, and one of them decorated not only his name, but also his friend and partner Hussein Boyt Internationale[9]. After the death of his teacher and



friend Abdurahman Jami, Alisher Navoi builds a magnificent mausoleum on Sarmozori. Khondamir wrote that this mausoleum was famous for its "breadth and height, as well as its subtleties." The churchyard, built in the Navoi era, was a hotel with the kitchen of the so-called "namakdon" building in Sharif. The building has 12 facets from the outside, 8 facets from the inside (similar to the "panorama"). Constantly flowing water from the marble pond in the courtyard of the building, rich in greenery and flowers. The pool was called "Obi zam-zam". The courtyard is made through four porches. Afghan experts say that this battalion building has been in the service of the people for many years and, unfortunately, it was demolished twenty years ago[10].

It is also known from historical sources that Navoi, having many contemporaries, made a yard out of its own account for the people of short-lived creativity. During his life, Alisher Navoi intended to do a "thousand and one" good deed. Of these, 366 were buildings and repairs, and he fulfilled this task with thanks. The interaction of Navoi with the architects and engineers, their simultaneous views on some architectural issues are evident from the talent of the poet in the field of engineering. In addition, Navoi's personal interest in the art of Architects was also of serious importance. Therefore, it should be noted that Navoi was able to draw up the definition of many buildings, to show the mistakes and shortcomings of some architects, and proof of the regularity of his ideas from the laws of many corners, circles and circles was evidence[11].

At present, some of the buildings, tombs, canals and waterways built by Alisher Navoi have been preserved. Especially rejoice us that they are still in the service of the people. We will list the preserved buildings and structures known to US[2]:

- 1) The ancient tomb of the Lord Riza Alayhi Salam is built on the southern terrace and the tomb around the blue stone farsh 64x104 meter old sahn (Mashhad city, Iran);
- 2) Transferred to Mashhad, a canal that provides the city with water even now;
- 3) The monument to the city alley in Mashhad;
- 4) Around the city of Mashhad is known elga by the name "Asian Mir Alisher Water Mill;
- 5) The water reservoir in the danger village of Herat road – the reservoir Mashhad;
- 6) Teacher Fahriddin attor's saga in Nishopur (Iran);
- 7) Sangibast Rabot in the city of Bust (Afghanistan);
- 8) Rabot Of Dezabad In Dezabad (Afghanistan);
- 9) Tarek village brick water reservoir (Afghanistan);
- 10) visit of Kasimul Anwar in the village of Langar (Avgonistan);
- 11) Mosque of the restored City of jome in Herat;
- 12) Abdullahi Ansari architectural complex in Herat Guzurgah.

It was customary to put poetic beauties on the buildings built by Navoi. This disambiguation page lists articles associated with the title *osiyaasiya*. The names of the building are meaningful, "monand to the name body", which can also represent the history of the year of construction on the account of abjad, depending on the need. For example, if the name of the madrasah of Ixlosia expresses personal gratitude, gratitude to Sultan Hussein Boykara, a friend of Navoi, the name of the healing hospital



meant health, healing, and the name of the Safai bath meant freedom, purity. The name of khusravia Madrasah represented the name of the deceased Prince Mirzo Muhammad, who laid the first brick of the building, as well as the year of its construction[2].

Alisher Navoi noted in his work "Foundation" the works of creativity and accomplishment carried out on the side of the Gospel channel, this architectural conference, which always appeals to the people of gavjum and Herat, is called "Ne'matabad" [6]:

*Бу буқъаки то биноси бунёд ўлди,
Эл ҳожат ила фақрдин озод ўлди,
Дарвешу ғани неъматидан шод ўлди,
Бу важдин оти Неъматобод ўлди.*

In fact, the Biblical architectural conference of Navoi was considered not only a place of Education, Science and health, but also a taboo subject that shares food and various means of livelihood to the widows.

The creative activity of Alisher Navoi came from his deep worldview and was subjected to humanity, folk art, kindness. Navoi inspires his contemporaries and even his heroes in his works to creativity:

*Ким қилса иморатки, мақдур ўлғай,
Чун исми китобида мастур ўлғай.
Не чоққача ул биноки маъмур ўлғай,
Ул исм улус тилига мазкур ўлғай.*

Navoi urges the people to make the country prosperous, to turn the country into a garden and the place into a flower garden. That is why Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur rightly wrote in his "Boburnoma": Navoi is trying to make Herat a major center, and he will succeed. In this promising and humane way, he addressed the people not only with his poems, but also took full advantage of all areas of creativity, including the peaks of architecture and horticulture of his time.

Conclusion

As a result of the study and analysis of Alisher Navoi's enormous creative works, it became known that the services of the scientist in this field are also high, but not low, if his immense merits in the field of artistic literature and poetry. The essence of Navoi's folk art was not only in his poetry, but also in his philanthropy and creative activity, his good deeds on the way to the people's Republic. In order to carry out these works, it was necessary to tarh many buildings in consultation with architectural engineers. Yes, when he said, " binoe tarh is my hamesha, " uluғsoir had foreseen the same noble goal. Therefore, the great poet and statesman Alisher Navoi can be said with great confidence that he entered history not only as a great poet of the East, but also as a great architect–bunyodkaribolib.

At present, we are working on the research on the theme" Architecture of the Alisher Navoi era of Khorasan", in which we developed the geography of the creative work of Navoi on the way of urban planning, architecture, Garden–Park construction, landscaping and administration of el–yurt in the form of a table on the example of specific cities and villages and objects, Such work is carried out for the first time in Uzbekistan (see table).



Creative work of Alisher Navoi

Навийнинг бунёдкорлик ишлари географияси (шаҳар ва қишлоқлар мисолида)							
Herat and its environs	In Mashhad	In Astrobod	Marv (Marida)	Mazori Sharifda	On the territory of Afghanistan	Buildings built in the territory of Khorasan	Repair and maintenance of architectural monuments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsiya House, Garden Library, Navoi Bible Theme • “Ikhlasiya” madrasah and “Khalosiya” khanaqah in front of it • Shifoia Hospital • Safoiya Bath • New Mosque • Renovated Herat Mosque • Juvoz building, which produces quality paper • Chorsu building named after Al-ad-Dawla • Abdullah Ansari Mausoleum Ensemble in Gozurgoh • Parks around Herat: • Murgani Garden • Saripuli Garden - Sankashon • Bogchai Guzurgoh • Bogchai Shavkiya • Garden Throne Bobo Sokhtaboglari 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovation of Gavharshod mosque • A river built to improve the city square • A canal built to supply water to the city • Awning near the mausoleum of Imam Riza and “Dor ush-huffoz” (Qorilaruyi) • Mausoleum built on the tomb of Abdurahmon Jami • Oshyoi Mir Alisher "mill • “Ombori Mashhad” water facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khusraviya Mosque (built in 1477) • Mawlana Sirri anchor (a place where poor orphans feed captives and strangers) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khusraviya Mosque (built in 1477) • Mawlana Sirri anchor (a place where poor orphans feed captives and strangers) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kitchen and living room with a huge courtyard garden called Namakdon • Obi Zamzam swimming pool in the courtyard of this hotel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sangi bastrabot in Bust • Dezobod raboti • Taraksuv reservoir • Shrine of Qasimul Anvar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 bridges • 52 works • 18 mosques • 3 madrasahs • 11 pools • 9 bathrooms • 1 hospital • Springs opened • Digged canals, wells • The canals are shaved • Digging pools • The people built mausoleums, sagoes, khanaqahs on the graves of caring and exemplary people. • He built courtyards for the short-lived artists at his own expense 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovation of the famous mosque in Herat (1498) • Renovation of 17 mosques in towns and villages. • Reconstruction of the Nightingale Tower • Reconstruction of the Lion of Charm • Reconstruction of the Milkatogha Hospital in Herat

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