

Sources Related to Lukmani Hakim Theonim in Navoiy's Works

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Abstract. In this article, Navoiy's thoughts on the philosophical teachings of other nations are expressed. Examples of Greek scholars such as Aristotle, Socrates, Bukrat, Jolius were very important figures for literature. They are found in Navoi's "Hamsa" stories ("Hairat ul-Abror", "Farhad and Shirin", "Saddi Iskandarii") and prose works such as "History of Prophets and Government". The article focuses on Luqmoni Hakim theonim. Alisher Navoi's opinions about Lukmani Hakim are analyzed in comparison with the opinions presented in other sources. Scholars' opinions on the origin of Luqmoni Hakim's theonim have been studied on the basis of evidence..

Keywords: Prophet, prophet, scholar, sage, legend, theonim, wise words, Greek philosophy, Sufism, philosopher

Introduction

Navoi's attention was not lost on the pandonic spirit characteristic of the peoples of the East, the knowledge characteristic of the West, and the philosophies characteristic of both. He would like to see the face of his noble intentions in the person of his people, the signs of perfection in his works, which are related to Sufism. This desire was transferred to his works. Judging from Navoi's views on the philosophical teachings of other nations, it would certainly be appropriate to refer to well-known and famous scholars. When discussing the development of world science and culture, the Greeks are mentioned first. The fact that the Greek civilization had a certain influence on the ancient East is one of the facts that has been repeatedly mentioned in science and explained in different ways. The issue of Alisher Navoi and Greek philosophy is actually a separate branch of a larger topic that can be called "Eastern mystics and Greek philosophy". Because the worldview and creative experiences of great thinkers, especially Farididdin Attor, Jalaliddin Rumi, Abdurahman Jami, cannot be accurately and purely explained about Navoi's attitude to Greek philosophy and some of its representatives¹.

There is no doubt that the ancient Greek science and culture made an incomparable contribution to the development of the intellect and thinking of the whole world. That is why the interest in the scientific-philosophical heritage of Greek scientists continues. Respect for great scientists such as Socrates, Luqman Hakim, Plato, Aristotle will never become a mere memory. Navoi, who deeply understood this, wanted the people to live happily in a just society, to enjoy the knowledge of the West and the East, to be enlightened, to learn from the wisdom of the wise.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

¹ Иброхим Хаккул. Навоий ва Юнон фалсафаси. // O'zbek tili va adabiyoti, 2012, 1-son, 3-bet

Greek scholars Aristotle, Aristotle, Socrates, Bukrat, Jolius were very important figures for literature. They are found in Navoi's "Hamsa" stories ("Hairat ul-Abor", "Farhad and Shirin", "Saddi Iskandarii and prose works such as "History of Prophets and Government". "The History of Prophets and Government" consists of two parts, the first part tells about the activities of prophets from the descendants of Adam, including Noah, Abraham, Ismail, Idris, Ya'qub, Yusuf, Dawood, Sulaiman and Jesus, and the second part Lukmani Hakim, Fishoghurs, Socrates. , Plato, Aristotle, Buzurjmehr and other sages-philosophers are briefly discussed. Yusuf a.s. in the prophet section of the work. At the beginning of his zikr, he expresses his creative intention and writes that "if he lives, with the Turkish language... let this story be the beginning and the end of the poem." But this poetic story has not been written. The article uses the methods of description, interpretation, comparison and structural analysis.

RESULTS

History of Prophets and Government about the activities of prophets descended from Adam Ato, including Noah, Abraham, Ishmael, Jacob, Yusuf, David, Suleiman and Jesus, and Luqman Hakim, Fishoghurs, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Buzurjmehr and other sages-philosophers. In his work, he spoke in prose, and in the story "Saddi Iskandarii" he spoke concisely in poetic style. In his story, Navoi wanted to portray Iskandar in the image of a perfect human being, and for this reason, he described Iskandar as a just king among scholars, who listens to their advice, asks questions, receives answers, and acts on them. The seven scholars of Navoi are as follows: Plato, Socrates, Balinos, Bukrat, Hormus, Farfmus and Aristotle. "There are several images of scientists in the story. These are Naqumohis, Aristotle, Filotun-Plato, Socrates, Askalinus, Bukrat, Hormus, Faisoghurs. Many of them have been popular among the peoples of the Near and Middle East since ancient times, and because most of the works created by these scientists have been translated into Arabic, they have been widely spread and commented on by scientists living in these places. Myths and legends about Aristotle and Plato appeared among the people, works of art were written. It is possible that Alisher Navoi was familiar with these tales, legends, and works. However, Navoi did not set himself the goal of creating historical images of scientists or explaining their scientific work or explaining their social and philosophical views in Saddi Iskandarii. Following the traditions, he cited the names of Greek scientists. The purpose of this was to illuminate the socio-political and philosophical views of their time through their image. That is why Navoi brought scientists from the ancient world to his time. Through them, the poet promotes knowledge and encourages the scientists of his time to engage in useful work for the nation. In addition, Navoi wants the rulers of his time to patronize the people of science (the poet himself is a vivid example of this), to listen to their wise advice, and to manage the state.² Navoi brought scientists and rulers from the ancient world to his time in the story "Iskandary Wall" and exaggerated them, while in the work "History of Prophets and Rulers" he looks at them realistically. The chapter on government in the book "History of Prophets and Government" begins with thoughts about Luqman Hakim. Because there is a conflict between Luqman's wisdom and prophecy. And most people call him a prophet. It was concluded among the prophets and it was also presented among the government. And this is done with one or two words. He said that I carried a load, it is heavier than you. I didn't eat and I tasted some pleasure, I didn't taste healthy juice, it's like good-natured people and bad-natured people. Andin asked, no, what's wrong, is the benefit enough for all the people? I said, the absence of evil. And his life has ended long.

She e r:

Ёшинг Лукмондин ар худ бўлмаса кам,
Чу борғунгдур борур дамдур ҳамул дам."³

² Алишер Навоий. Муқаммал асарлар тўплами. 11-жилд Б.- 721 www.ziyouz.com kutubxonasi

³ Алишер Навоий. Муқаммал асарлар тўплами. 16-жилд Б.- 188 www.ziyouz.com kutubxonasi

As Navoi said, there is a disagreement about whether he is a prophet or a sage. Let's look at the opinions about him below: " According to some information, Luqman was born in Abyssinia, in the middle of the African continent, he was short, dark-skinned, flat-nosed, with thick lips and curly hair. According to Muhammad ibn Ishaq, Luqman was the son of Hakim Baur ibn Nahur ibn Tarih. Tarih is another name of Azar, the father of Prophet Ibrahim (peace be upon him). Suhaili (may God be pleased with him) says that Luqman is the son of Nubian Anqa ibn Sorun. Jabir ibn Abdullah (may God be pleased with him) also reported that he was a Nubian and had a short stature. Wahba (may God be pleased with him) emphasizes that he is the son of the famous sage Prophet Ayyub (peace be upon him). According to Muqatil (may God be pleased with him), he is the son of Ayyub's (peace be upon him) aunt. Ibn Kathir writes that Luqman acted as a judge for the Bani Israel during the time of Dawood (peace be upon him). He is famous for his skillful oratory, sharp thoughts and fair decisions. With his right-mindedness, sincerity, and honesty, he is in the hearts of people. His ability to find solutions to various conflicts brings him great prestige. Therefore, he becomes one of the important people in the society. According to Ibn Abbas and Khalid Ibn Rabii, Luqman Hakim was engaged in carpentry. In his youth, he often wanders barefoot through forests and mountains. Because of this, his legs hurt a lot, but they are strong. It grows strong and resinous. Many encounters with wild animals strengthens his fortitude, courage and determination. Allah Ta'ala had given him a high intellect. Luqman always speaks the truth, understands with his heart, thinks, fulfills his obligations and reaches the level of knowledge. Ibn Kathir tells the following story:"One day, one of his old acquaintances came looking for Luqman and found him surrounded by people, listening intently to his every word. Surprised by this, the remaining man said: "Could you be that Luqman who was tending sheep with me?!", he asks. Lukman Hakim answers:" Yes, that's me." "How did you get to this level?", asks the colorful man. " Because I spoke the truth and kept silent about useless things", replied Luqmani hakim. According to reports, Luqman Hakim's grave is in the village of Sarfand, near the city of Ramallah, Palestine. According to the information provided by Qatada (may God be pleased with him), the grave is located between the Ramallah mosque and the bazaar"⁴. However, in Surah Luqman, verse 12 of the Holy Qur'an, it is said:

“ وَلَقَدْ عَاتَنَا لُقْمَانَ الْحِكْمَةَ أَنْ أَشْكُنْ لِلَّهِ وَمَنْ يَشْكُنْ فَإِنَّمَا يَشْكُنْ لِنَفْسِهِ وَمَنْ كَفَرَ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ عَنِّهِ حَمِيدٌ ”

Meaning: True, We said to Luqman: "Give thanks to Allah." Whoever gives thanks does it for himself. We gave the wisdom that whoever is ungrateful, surely Allah is needy and praiseworthy. ("Wisdom" actually means to put everything in its proper place. That's why speaking every word correctly and doing every work correctly is called "wisdom". Allah Almighty has given such a blessing to Luqman in this verse. This is the reason why he is mentioned with the nickname "judge". Some of our scholars, including many of our commentators, say that Hazrat Luqman was the prophet. This person's name is not mentioned in the verses of the Qur'an, and our Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) did not give any information about his being a Prophet⁵. Therefore, since there is no clear proof that Luqman is a prophet in the "Holy Qur'an" and hadiths, it is appropriate to say that he is at the level of a judge. It was narrated from Ibnu Abbas, may Allah be pleased with him, that he said: "Lukman was a black slave." Jabir, may Allah be pleased with him, says: "He was a righteous and pious man with a pointed nose and short stature, who came from the land of Nuba, that is, the lands of present-day Sudan." It is narrated from Abu Dardo, may Allah be pleased with him: "Lukman was a man of few words, but his thoughts were long and his eyes were deep. He listened and thought more than he spoke. That was the secret of the wisdom given to him." One day, Luqmani Hakim's servant told me to slaughter a sheep and bring me the two sweetest parts of this sheep. Then

⁴ "Islom nuri" gazetasining 2012 yil 22-sonida chop etilgan. <https://oriftolib.uz/345>

⁵ Luqmon surasi 12-oyat

he guides his heart with his tongue. After a long time, another sheep says to slaughter, and now he says to bring the two most bitter parts of this sheep. Then Luqman took his heart to his servant again with the sheep's tongue. He asked why he brought his heart with his tongue even though he told him to bring the sweetest member and the bitterest member. Hakim Luqmoni answered as follows: Because if it is sweet, he will answer with this language that there is no sweetness from the heart, and if it is bitter, he will answer with this language that there is no bitterness from the heart." It is clear from this that Luqman is the judge of judges, the wisest of wise men. According to the given information, there are disagreements about Luqmoni Hakim's lineage, where he is from, and what his profession was. However, all those who narrated about him are of the same opinion about the great judge's right words, honesty, justice, not talking unnecessarily, bravery and wisdom. His wisdom still serves as a mirror.

➤ Luqmoni asked the judge: "From whom did you learn wisdom?" they asked. Hakim Luqmani answered: "I learned wisdom from the blind, because they do not walk until they feel the ground on which they step."

➤ Hakim Luqman advises his son and says: "O son, when people boast of their mastery of words, you boast of your silence." Everything has a proof. The proof of the mind is thought, the proof of thought is silence.

➤ They asked Luqman Hakim: "You guided many people with your wise words and moral advice. Is there anyone who was not blinded by your advice and could not get rid of his bad behavior?" Luqman Hakim: - Yes, he is an ignorant and evil person. No matter how much I tried to stop him from this mischievous behavior, it turned out to be useless, I was powerless to correct him,' he said.

➤ They asked Luqman Hakim: "Most of your advice is for young people, but less for adults. What is the reason for this?" Luqman Hakim answered: - If a gardener softens the ground and plants a tree, cleans its surroundings from weeds and harmful weeds, gives water when necessary, and takes good care of it in general, the tree will quickly grow up, be fruitful and fruitful. If a child is well-educated from a young age, if he is brought up with good morals and manners, that child will bring happiness to himself and his parents, and will become the most useful member of society. Therefore, I attach more importance to the education of the youth, and most of my sermons will be about the youth. Bayt: Every boy and girl needs good upbringing. Raise your dreams and hopes carefully.

➤ Luqman Hakim says: - Do not follow the path of your lust, be satisfied, do not be deceived by the words of someone who praises you with qualities you do not have. Don't quarrel with your companions, don't look down on anyone, don't reveal your secret, don't be proud of your wealth, treat everyone with an open face and kindness.⁶

CONCLUSION

So, to sum up, the work "Tarihi anbiyo va hukamo" is the first part of Alisher Navoi's intention to write a general history in Uzbek in a concise manner.

- First, Navoi provides accurate scientific information about the Greek sages who have passed through history from the point of view of historicity;
- Secondly, it tells about the fields they are engaged in and the legacy they left behind
- Thirdly, he tried to convey the achievements of spiritual thinking left by the Greek sages to the next generations. He has shown in his works that the East also used their knowledge.

For example, "Khamsa" epics can be proof of our opinion. In each of them, extensive comments are given about scientific discoveries, social issues, state administration, and family relations.

⁶ Oz-oz o'rganib dono bo'lur www.ziyouz.com kutubxonasi

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