

**GREAT FIGURES WHO HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO OUR NATIONAL CULTURE**

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**Abstract**

This article highlights the life and creative work of great personalities who made an invaluable contribution to the development of our national culture. Their role in the spiritual life of our people and their importance in preserving cultural heritage are analyzed. The article focuses on such outstanding figures as Zahriddin Muhammad Bobur, Mahmudxoja Behbudiy, Abdulla Avloniy and Abdulla Qodiriy, emphasizing their contribution to the progress of national culture.

**Key words**

national culture, great figures, creativity, spirituality, enlightenment, heritage, values, development.

**Annotatsiya**

Taqdim etilgan ishda milliy madaniyatimizga beqiyos hissa qo'shgan buyuk siymolarning hayoti va ijodi yoritildi. Ularning xalqimiz ma'naviy hayotidagi o'rni, madaniy me'rosini asrab-avaylashdagi ahamiyati tahlil qilindi. Mazkur maqolada Alisher Navoiy, Zahriddin Muhammad Bobur, Mahmudxo'ja Behbudiy, Abdulla Avloniy Abdulla Qodiriy kabi buyuk siymolarning hayotdagi o'rni hamda madaniy merosimizdagi ahamiyati yoritildi.

**Kalit so'zlar**

Milliy madaniyat buyuk siymolar, ijod ma'naviyat, ma'rifat, meros, qadriyat, taraqqiyot.

**Аннотация**

В представленной работе освещаются жизнь и творчество великих личностей, внесших бесценный вклад в развитие национальной культуры. Анализируется их роль в духовной жизни нашего народа, а также значение в сохранении культурного наследия. В данной статье рассматриваются такие выдающиеся личности как Захириддин Мухаммад Бобур, Махмухожа Бехбудий, Абдулла Авлоний, Абдулла Кадырий и Ишохон Ибрат, их роль в истории и значение в развитии нашего культурного наследия.

### Ключевые слова

национальная культура, великие личности, творчество, просвещение, наследие, ценности, развитие.

### Introduction

The culture of each nation expresses its identity, strength, history and spiritual wealth. The people of Uzbekistan have also raised many great figures in their thousand-year history. They have awakened the consciousness of the people with their lives and creativity, and have made a great contribution to the development of science, literature, art and enlightenment.

Today, in the conditions of independent Uzbekistan, it is important to study the heritage of these scholars and pass it on to the younger generation. After all, only a nation that knows its history and great ancestors can build a strong future.

Today, one of the urgent issues remains the in-depth study of our national culture and the full absorption of the heritage of our great figures into the minds of the younger generation.

Unfortunately, some young people do not have a sufficient idea of the historical roots of their people, the invaluable works created by our ancestors, and the scientific and artistic heritage. The main reasons for this can be attributed to the increasing flow of modern information, the increasing influence of foreign cultures, and the insufficient implementation of educational and educational developments dedicated to national values.

In some cases, knowledge about the life and work of great figures is taught superficially or is not applied practically in schools and higher educational institutions.

As a result, young people's respect for their history, national pride, and the heritage of their ancestors is weakening. At the same time, the decrease in interest in reading books and studying scientific sources in the age of digital technologies also has a negative impact on the assimilation of scientific heritage.

Also, today, some media outlets pay excessive attention to examples of foreign culture and do not sufficiently cover Uzbek national values and the lives and activities of our great figures. This slows down the process of national identity awareness in the younger generation, reduces attention to cultural heritage.

Therefore, it is necessary to deeply study the lives, creativity and ideas of our great figures who contributed to the development of our national culture, read their works, and form a sense of pride and honor in the minds of young people.

Alisher Navoi is a great poet and thinker, statesman. Alisher Navoi was born on February 14, 1441 in the city of Herat (now Afghanistan). In 1469, the Timurid prince Husayn Boykaro captured Herat and became the ruler of Khorasan. From this moment on, a new stage in Navoi's life begins. Alisher Navoi actively works in the political life of the country, and in the same year, the ruler of Khorasan, Navoi, was appointed state seal. Through his position, he made a great contribution to the cultural and scientific development of the country. He became the owner of a large estate. Between 1840 and 1500, he built several madrasas, 40 rabots (stations for passengers), 17 mosques, 10 Sufi residences (khanaqoh), 9 baths, and 9 bridges in Herat at his

own expense. Navoi also expressed his Sufi views in the epics "Farhod and Shirin" and "Khairat ul-abror". The other two epics of the work "KHamsa" ("Sabbai Sayyor", "Etti Sayyar"), "Saddi Iskandariy" (Iskander's Wall) focus on the problems of the ruler.

"Reason is a torch that leads a person even from the darkest paths." [4]. This phrase emphasizes the importance of intelligence and thinking in human life. No matter what the situation is - when the path is unclear, when problems abound, a person's intelligence keeps him from going astray and making mistakes. The dark path is a symbol of life's difficulties, and the torch is the light of intelligence. Therefore, if a person is intelligent, he can find his way even in the most difficult situations.

Alisher Navoi's legacy is diverse in terms of themes and genres. His works have served the development of Uzbek literature from the 15th century to the present day. It would not be an exaggeration to say that Alisher Navoi imitated even the Russian writer Pushkin, who took a place in the hearts of the people with his works. In some of Pushkin's works, the content and stylistic aspects characteristic of Navoi are noticeable. For example, 1. The theme of love and love - Navoi's poetry emphasizes the spiritual and spiritual aspects of love. Pushkin also describes the influence of love on the human soul in a similar way in his works such as "Rubaiyat" and "Leyli and Mejnun". 2. Philosophical thought and moral themes - Navoi's works raise issues of human morality, justice and spirituality. Pushkin illuminates personal and social issues in this spirit in his works such as "Boris Godunov" and "Poltava". 3. Pure poetic language and musicality - Navoi tried to preserve melody in his Khamsa and ghazals, and in some of his rubaiyats Navoi approached the form of the ghazal. 4. Oriental images and depictions - Navoi enriched nature, love, and spiritual states with oriental images. Pushkin introduced motifs such as Azerbaijan and Samarkand in some of his poems.

Navoi's Khamsa and ghazals say that love purifies the human soul and leads it to spiritual growth. For example, in Navoi's ghazals, "Dive into the river of love, a person finds himself." Pushkin describes the spiritual power of love and the transformation of a person in the Russian translation of "Leyli and Majnun" as follows: "Love conquers all, and the heart finds peace only in one fire." (Love conquers everything, and the heart finds peace only in one fire). Both poets described how beautiful and purifying love is. Pushkin adapted Navoi's spirit to Russian literature.

Alisher Navoi is not only a great poet, but also a role model for young people as a spiritual leader. If every young person read his work with love, their hearts would be filled with loyalty, justice and love, and wrong paths would not lead to disasters and mistakes. Thus, Navoi's work will find its place in the lives of young people not only as a literary heritage, but also as the most important source that elevates the individual and society.

Zahriddin Muhammad Bobur was born on February 14, 1483 in the city of Andijan (now Uzbek territory). Zahriddin Muhammad Bobur Ibn Umarshaykh Mirzo is a major representative of Uzbek classical literature, a great poet, historian, geographer, statesman, talented commander, one of the Boburis.

His poems and rubaiyats are read with love in his time and even today.

Zahriddin Muhammad Bobur's works are "Boburnoma", "Divoni Bobur", "Aruz Risola", "Harbiy ishi haqidal Risola", "Mubayyin".

"My heart is filled with sorrow, the world is in vain, With every breath I feel a longing. The beauty of nature delights my heart, But no one knows the pain of separation" [5]. Here, Bobur, along with feeling the beauty of life and its sincere moments, feels inner sorrow - he also expresses his sadness. Nature and beautiful landscapes bring him joy, but he cannot tell anyone about his love or the pain of separation. This ghazal showed the complexity of the human soul, the simultaneous existence of beauty and sadness.

“Let reason and perseverance illuminate your path, and move forward despite all difficulties” This motto corresponds to Bobur’s life philosophy, because he had overcome a difficult path. Bobur’s father was Umarshayx Mirzo, the governor of Fergana region, and his mother was Kutlug Nigorxonim, the daughter of Yunusxon, the governor of Tashkent, one of the Mongol khans.

Bobur’s mother was an educated and intelligent woman who actively supported Bobur in managing the government and ruled over him during his military campaigns. The study of Bobur’s work was launched in 1958, and a large scientific conference was organized in Tashkent.

Sharof Rashidov paid special attention to studying the work of Bobur.

Uzbek folk writer Pirimqul Qodirov wrote the work “Starry Nights” about Bobur.

The work “Starry Nights” reflects Zahriddin Muhammad Bobur’s love for books, his love for reading the works of Alisher Navoi, and his skill as a poet. His love for books was not only that he wanted to buy books and read them even when he was hungry. Zahriddin Muhammad Bobur also described his love for people who thought intelligently even when he was besieged in Samarkand and starved.

If young people studied the life of Zahriddin Mummad Bobur and paid attention to the period when he was besieged in Samarkand, they would learn to appreciate patience, courage, and wisdom. Despite the difficulties, Bobur’s determination to achieve his goals teaches young people to choose the right path in life and not to make mistakes. This period strengthens his personal and military strategic thinking skills, and also creates lessons that will serve as an example for future generations.

This work covers the events that happened from Bobur's youth to his death.

Mahmudxoja Behbudiy was born on January 19, 1875 in Samarkand. A great person who put forward the ideas of nation and freedom, enlightenment and culture.

His call "Right is taken, not given" became the motto of the Jadids.

One of the first propagandists and founders of new-style schools, a great and courageous enlightener who created new textbooks.

The author of the first Uzbek drama "Padarkush", written in 1911. 'Knowledge is salvation, ignorance is destruction' [1]. Science guides a person on the right path, illuminates life, is the main key to progress and salvation. Ignorance leads to destruction, misguidance and mistakes in life.

Mahmudxoja Behbudiy founded the newspaper "Samarkand" and the magazine "Oyna" in 1913. He was one of the ideological founders of the Turkistan Autonomous Region, a tireless and fearless fighter who fought tirelessly for the independence of Turkistan and sacrificed his life for this cause.

Behbudiy holds a special place in the history of our press as an article writer. Experts admit that his identified articles so far number about 300.

Abdulla Avloniy was born on July 12, 1878 in the Mergancha neighborhood of Tashkent. He promoted the ideas of nation and freedom, enlightenment and culture.

“Education is a matter of life or death, salvation or destruction, loyalty or disaster for us” [3].

Life and death - education keeps a person on the right path and makes life meaningful, or, conversely, without education, a person spends his life in vain. Salvation and disaster - through proper education, a person gets rid of difficulties (salvation), while improper education leads him to bad consequences (destruction).

Loyalty and disaster - education leads a person to honesty and integrity (loyalty), while lack of education leads to evil and disaster.

If young people had sincerely followed the spirit of this motto, when they went abroad, they would not have acquired bad habits, but would have continued to value family values. If upbringing is strong, freedom and independence develop in a positive direction, and a sense of respect, patience and responsibility is strengthened.

Foreign experience is an opportunity for young people to expand their knowledge and worldview. However, if upbringing is not strong enough, some young people misinterpret freedom, forget social values and give in to harmful habits. For example, there are cases of evading family responsibilities, getting acquainted with bad habits such as drinking or smoking, and giving in to an artificial life. If they followed the motto, they would have established their own lives, developed healthy and productive habits, and would have been useful for the future of society.

Therefore, every young person should pay attention to their upbringing, maintain their identity and feel social responsibility.

After all, if they sincerely followed the saying that where there is education, there is a perfect person, and where there is a perfect person, a strong society is created, their lives would be completely different. Education not only shapes them as individuals, but also fills their hearts with loyalty, honesty, and love. In this way, young people choose the right path in life, try not to make mistakes, and learn to appreciate the spiritual values of society and the nation.

Such education is important not only for personal life, but also serves as a foundation for the entire society and future generations.

If every young person followed this saying, they would direct their lives to salvation, and wrong paths would not lead to disasters and mistakes. Thus, education appears as the most important issue that elevates not only the individual, but also the entire society.

In 1904, he opened a new-style school in the Mirabad neighborhood, in 1907 he opened the newspaper "Shuhrat", and in 1909 he founded the association "Jamiyat Xayriya".

He achieved the teaching of geography, chemistry, geometry, and physics in the school.

He sought to connect education with everyday life, introduced breaks between classes, and tests from class to class.

The manuals "Birinchi muallim", "Ikkinchi muallim", and "Adabiyot yoxud milliy she'rlar" were taught in schools. He was the founder of the first modern theater circle "Turon".

Abdulla Qodiriy was born on April 10, 1894 in Tashkent. He promoted the idea of nation and freedom, enlightenment and culture. He was the founder of the Uzbek school of novel writing.

In 1913-1914 he joined the Jadid movement.

He was a literary employee of the newspapers "Ishtirkiyun" and "Qizil Bayroq", one of the organizers of the magazine "Muhtushum".

He wrote poems such as "Toy", "Ahvolimiz", "Millatimga", "Fikr aylagil".

The drama "Baxtsiz kuyov", the story of Juvonboz are among the writer's early works. The novels "O'tgan kunlar", "Mehrobdon chayon" are considered masterpieces of national and world literature. "Love is a delicate feeling of the human heart." [2]. Love is a feeling that changes, educates, and purifies the soul. The love of Otabek and Kumush is described on the basis of this delicate, sincere and pure feeling.

The writer was first imprisoned in 1926 for the article "Yig'indi gaplar" published in "Mushtum".

The literary heritage of Abdulla Qodiriy will serve as a master school for the creativity of subsequent Uzbek writers.

Novelists of the fraternal peoples will recognize the writer as a teacher. Deep study, preservation and application of the heritage of today's generation is an important task of the younger generation.

Although today there is a lot of information about the life and work of our great scholars who have made an invaluable contribution to our national culture, their humanitarian, enlightened and patriotic ideas cannot be applied in practical life.

In some educational institutions, the study of the heritage of our great scholars is superficial, as a result of which young people cannot deeply feel their national values. Therefore, the issue of preserving our culture and passing it on to the new generation remains relevant. Thus, Qodiri's work finds its place in the lives of young people not only as a literary legacy, but also as an important source that elevates the individual and society. [4]

1. Organizing special classes, seminars, and "Culture Weeks" in educational institutions to deeply study the lives and works of our great figures.

2. Promoting the works of our scholars among young people, holding literary competitions and meetings to make them interesting to read.
3. Conducting modern propaganda on the Internet and social networks by preparing short videos, films, and articles about national values and the heritage of our scholars.
4. Organizing corners and exhibitions named after our great figures in museums, libraries, and cultural centers.
5. The most important thing is to show the ideas in the works of our scholars as an example in life in educating young people in the spirit of national pride, spirituality, and love of science.

After all, by learning from our great figures and continuing their noble ideas, we will further enhance our national culture. Thus, the works, ideas and heritage of great figures who contributed to our national culture are not only of historical value, but also serve as a source of guidance and spiritual strength for the present day.

#### **Conclusion.**

Great figures who contributed to our national culture may seem like a simple word to us, but when viewed from the perspective of the world at that time, it is not a simple word. How much effort was put into the origin of this simple word, it is not about sitting on the phone and asking for food or looking for a reason to go out. We can say about this culture ourselves. The word "culture" is derived from the Arabic word "madana", which means scientific, artistic and social development. But in fact, no one can answer the question of who developed the word culture.

In fact, as mentioned above, the development of this word resulted from the hard work and difficult research of great thinkers.

The word culture has developed due to the research and hard work of our great personalities such as Zahriddin Muhammad Bobur, Alisher Navoi, and Abdulla Avloni. Abdulla Qodiriy advanced the field of culture and led our youth to knowledge and enlightenment. Alisher Navoi, with his works, not only took a special approach to each of his works that took root in the hearts of the people, but also reached us with his works that he approached both mentally and emotionally. It seems that he awakened people in one word. We can also know from his motto, "Life is short, but spirituality is eternal." What does this mean? "Knowledge acquired in youth is an engraving carved in stone." Life may be short, but spirituality is a legacy for future generations. Each of Navoi's works was one of the great figures who left an indelible mark on our history.

The purpose of writing this article was to preserve and introduce the work of our great thinkers. Every young generation must study and learn. Because we, the descendants of such great people, should be proud of being born in such a country.

Whose descendants or what kind of people did our current youth live in such a wonderful time? I wrote this in order to be proud of their nation, raise the flag of their country even higher, thank you every day, understand their identity and feel the homeland.

Today's youth do not even know our thinkers, who contributed to our nation, who founded our native language. Some young people do not need such information. I am highly educated. I



study in the best way. I can converse in several languages. They do not even know how to appreciate languages. They speak half Russian, half Uzbek, and they add that I am highly educated. This is actually due to lack of education.

No matter how educated a person is who does not know his own history, he can only boast that he has visited foreign lands and has added the languages of other nations to his own language. This is because other nations do not respect their own nation and culture. Like Abdullah Avloni, he put forward the slogan "Education is a matter of life or death for us, salvation or destruction, loyalty or disaster." If we followed this slogan, our nation would also appreciate other countries. We are familiar with the writers covered in the article, maybe if we followed their path, we would develop further, find news in every day and apply them to life, go abroad not only to travel or not know where to spend our money, but also to introduce our culture to other foreign countries by finding news. Our writers are not only a great example for us, but also our pride.

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