

**SCIENTIFIC AND ANALYTICAL INTERPRETATION OF ALISHER NAVOI'S
WORKS IN "SAODAT" JOURNAL (BASED ON 1966–1968 MATERIALS)**

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Abstract:

This article provides a systematic study of scientific and analytical articles dedicated to the literary work of Alisher Navoi published in the journal Saodat. The ideological and artistic orientation of literary studies published between 1966 and 1968, their methodological approaches, and their significance in Navoi studies are analyzed. Particular attention is paid to the portrayal of female characters in Navoi's epics, their connection with folklore traditions, the aesthetic features of the poet's lyrics, and their interpretation within a historical context. The article substantiates the importance of Saodat journal in promoting Navoi's heritage and introducing it into scientific circulation.

Keywords:

Alisher Navoi, Saodat journal, female image, lyrical analysis, Navoi studies, classical literature, folklore, scientific-educational publication.

INTRODUCTION

For centuries, Uzbek literature has developed under the influence of Persian, Arabic, and Islamic philosophical traditions, as well as Sufi teachings, much like the literature of other Eastern nations. In studying and promoting this period, the press—specifically literary and educational journals—has served as a vital scientific source. Saodat journal served as one such publication, regularly featuring analytical articles on the literary process, socio-spiritual issues, and literary criticism. One of the most productive periods in the journal's history occurred between the 1960s and 1980s. In 1966, the 525th anniversary of Alisher Navoi's birth was celebrated, and due to the designation of the year as the "Year of Navoi," numerous scientific studies regarding the poet's work were published. This article provides a scientific analysis of the primary characteristics of Navoi studies as they formed within Saodat during this period.

Research Methodology. The study employs the following literary methodologies:

- **Historical-typological method:** Used to evaluate the ideas put forward in the articles within the scientific context of their time.
- **Text and context analysis:** Used to reveal the artistic and ideological interpretation of Navoi's works.
- **Comparative-analytical method:** Used to draw general scientific conclusions by comparing the perspectives of various authors.
- **Gender and cultural approach:** Used to analyze issues concerning female imagery and female creators.

Main Body "The Year of Navoi" and Scientific Activity in Saodat

The declaration of 1966 as the "Year of Navoi" in honor of the 525th anniversary of Alisher Navoi's birth intensified literary and scientific activity across the republic. Saodat journal participated actively in this process, publishing scientific-analytical articles written by prominent

female literary scholars. In these articles, Navoi's work was reinterpreted based on modern scientific criteria.

Female Characters in the Analysis of Epics

In articles by Aziz Qayumov, S. Narzullaeva, and Suyima Ganiyeva, female characters in Navoi's epics became the central object of analysis. Through characters such as Mehinbonu, Mehrnoz, and Layli in Farhod va Shirin, Saddi Iskandariy, and Layli va Majnun, it is scientifically substantiated that the poet portrayed women not only as symbols of love but also as figures endowed with intellect, wisdom, and social responsibility. This approach reveals the progressive and enlightenment-oriented nature of Navoi's thought. In his article "Kaniza va Pahlavon" (The Handmaiden and the Hero), published in the 3rd issue of 1968, Candidate of Philological Sciences Aziz Qayumov discusses female characters in an episode from the epic Saddi Iskandariy. In the 9th issue of the same year, Candidate of Philological Sciences S. Narzullaeva, in her article "O'n oqila ayol" (Ten Wise Women), analyzes the images of wise women in Farhod va Shirin. The article states: "While describing the virtues of Mehinbonu with great enthusiasm, Navoi specifically notes that she was a patron of science. In her palace, dozens of learned and wise women, alongside scholars and poets, engaged in scientific and creative work." The author concludes that Alisher Navoi engages Farhod in scientific debate with these queens of science and literature, and Farhod—who had mastered the heights of science of his time—is left speechless before their talent.

Ideological and Aesthetic Interpretation of Navoi's Work

Articles by Sh. Abdullayeva and Mahbuba Qodirova analyze the educational, humanitarian, and moral aspects of Navoi's poetry. In the 6th issue of 1966, Mahbuba Qodirova's article "Inson qalbining yo'ldoshi" (Companion of the Human Heart) was published, discussing the ideological, artistic, and educational aspects of the work Xazoyin ul-maoniy. "Noble thoughts, ideas, feelings, and aspirations in Navoi's poems help educate our people in the spirit of kindness, truthfulness, loyalty, and humanism," the article states. The scholar interprets the ideas in the Xazoyin ul-maoniy diwan as a source leading the human heart to perfection, revealing the universal significance of the poet's work.

The Harmony of Folklore and Classical Poetics

Muzayyana Alaviya's research provides a scientific foundation for the application of folklore elements in Navoi's work. The poetic interpretation of proverbs, ritual songs, and idioms characteristic of oral folk tradition within the Khamsa epics demonstrates the poet's proximity to the folk spirit. This connects Navoi inextricably with the traditions of national literature. In her article "A. Navoiy va folklor" (A. Navoi and Folklore), published in the 8th issue of 1966, the author discusses the poet's use of folk songs, particularly the frequent use of proverbs, idioms, and ritual songs in the Khamsa.

Lyrical Heritage and Historical Context

Articles by Tamilla Gofurjonova and Suyima Ganiyeva analyze Navoi's lyrical heritage, the emotional states in his ghazals and rubaiyat, and issues related to historical figures. In the 9th issue of 1968, Suyima Ganiyeva's article "Bir g'azal ustida o'ylar" (Thoughts on a Ghazal) was published. Analyzing a ghazal from Sultan Husayn Bayqara's diwan, the author explores the emotional experiences and potential relationships between Guli, Navoi, and Bayqara, suggesting a "love triangle" and concluding that the character of Guli in Navoi's work was, in fact, a historical figure.

Female Creators in Classical Literature

In the article "Zulmatda ziyo izlab" (Searching for Light in Darkness), the works of female creators in classical literature—Mehri Hiroti, Zebuniso, Nodira, Uvaysi, and Mahzuna—are

analyzed, highlighting the fate of women and their place in society within their poetry. These studies scientifically reveal the influence of the Navoi tradition on later female poets.

Conclusion

The scientific-analytical articles published in Saodat between 1966 and 1968 represent an important stage in the study of Alisher Navoi's heritage. In these articles, the poet's work is analyzed through a complex approach—artistic, aesthetic, social, and spiritual. The harmonious interpretation of female imagery, folklore elements, lyrical experiences, and historical context reaffirms the multifaceted and timeless relevance of Navoi's work. The research published in Saodat continues to serve as an important scientific source for modern Navoi studies.

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