

ANALYSIS OF "STARRY NIGHTS"

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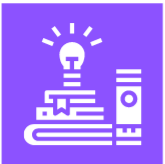
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Annotation:

The meaning of names in Pirimkul Kadyrov's Starry Nights and methods of their study.

Keywords: Pirimkul Kadyrov, Starry Nights, Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur, Tahir oftobachi, anthroponyms.

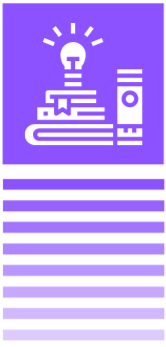
Although Pirimkul Kadyrov's starry night has been published for more than 41 years, it has become a favorite of all readers. As the author says, the work was created to sing the truth: I scratched the thorns from the clutches of various thoughts and opinions, I always relied on the truth of history, especially the original sources in the "Boburnoma" so as not to get lost. Many readers understand that it is very difficult to present an event in history with real written records. As a result of the Soviet era and attacks on the authors of the work, Starry Nights remained in print for 6 years, and in 1979, with the help of the late Sharof Rashidov, the work was published and reached readers. At the beginning of the work, the image of the Fergana Valley is vividly depicted: in the heat of cancer, the dark clouds in the sky of the Fergana Valley suffocated the air all day long, and in the evening it suddenly began to rain. shows. It is known from history that at that time, internal wars were raging in our country, and our external enemies began to frequently attack the country's borders. From the very beginning of the work, we see that the younger Bobur Mirzo can think like an adult, and his ancestors, such as Amir Temur, Shohruh Mirzo, Ulugbek, were wise, compassionate, just and masters of martial arts. The sudden death of his father, Umarshaikh Mirza, and the fact that internal enemies began to attack Andijan show that the young Temurid was able to withstand many trials, and despite the fact that he was only 11 years old, he defended his country with the help of his relatives. But because he was still young, he was forced to join the decisions of the ignorant beys. The beginning of the



knot in the play begins with the death of Umurshaikh Mirza, the father of Babur Mirza in Aksida, who fell from a small pigeon house and died. When the message of his father came to the scholar, the author clearly describes the situation of Babur Mirza: The message of the scholar to Babur, who had just walked in a flower-like delicate senses, seemed to be a snake coming out of this flower. In this way the young Babur Mirza ascended the throne. From that day on, he lost his vibrant childhood. After Babur Mirzo established peace in his country, his grandfather Amir Temur organized marches to restore the state. He was forced to leave Samarkand, despite the fact that he had occupied it several times. His internal enemies forced Babur Mirza and his brother Jahangir Mirza to intensify their enmity and raise swords against each other. Babur Mirza divided the Fergana Valley into two parts on the condition that he and his brother would not shed blood, and gave one part to his brother Jahangir Mirza. During the Samarkand marches he was defeated by Shaibanikhan and besieged. When the famine broke out in the city and the disease spread, his first daughter, Fakhriniso, died of the plague. The author was able to describe Bobur's state of mind in a very beautiful way:

As Babur carried the shrouded boy to the newly dug grave, he wept, pressing his face against his crooked face, "May this plague befall me and may I be relieved of this torment for good!" he kissed the cold lips of the godak with a painful moon. After the loss of his son, Babur Mirza was in a very difficult state of mind, and Shaibanikhan Khanzod sent a suitor to ask for a beggar, and his sister married Shaibanikhan to save Babur. The mountain rises to the rocks and lives there like a dervish.

Throughout the work, the author describes an example of a natural landscape with a few eyes: Akhsi Fortress, built on a high hill, is as black as a mountain rock at night. At the foot of the fort, Kosonsoy can be heard pouring into the Syrdarya, and the waves of the two rivers are fighting with each other and slapping on the shore. Throughout the work, we also pay attention to the purpose for which such images and names were given, through the actions and deeds of many images. For example, if we come to the image of Tahir, a man who served him faithfully until Babur's death, it is as if the author is trying to explain the symbolic meaning through his name and image.



Let us now analyze the name Tahir.

Tohir	Arabic: Tohir Clean, spotless, flawless, innocent. This name was the name of the son of Muhammad (s.a.v.).
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Throughout the work, Babur Mirza sees Tahir through Tahir. He tells her his experiences. An ordinary reaper compares the fate of a young man to the fate of a young man, appoints a special man, that is, a relative, and carries out all his special work through him. In the last part of the work, Babur Mirza's work Boburnoma was brought to his native Andijan by Tahir and handed over to his countrymen, who carried out the last order of the ruler.

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