AMIR TEMUR PYSIOGNOMY IN LITERARY SOURCES

Abstract: This article analyzes the interpretations of the great commander Amir Temur in the works of Alisher Navoi and in the manuscript and lithography literary sources. It is clear that study of the manuscript, master and textual implementation, and its artistic value are one of the main objectives of the textual science and literary source studies and literary studies. Finding these books and presenting them to a wide readership is one of the pressing challenges of our textual science. This article provides a comparative study of the literary sources depicting physiognomy of Amir Temur and discusses the differences and similarities between their genre features.

Key words: manuscript, lithography, Temurnoma, Majolis un-nafois, historical story, Amir Temur, Hayrat ul-Abror, Temur Kuragon, World Khan, Temur Khan, Sultan, Temurbek.

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Amir Temur had gathered around him many scholars, poets and witty people. Oriental scholar Herman Wamberi reports that one of the poets of this group, Ahmad Kermony, wrote a book called “Temurnoma”. The work of the great commander is illustrated in the artwork.

It is noted in historical works that an Arab poet Jaziri has a high respect among the people in the palace of Amir Temur.

Lutfulla Nishhopuri, one of the great poets of his time, also was a palace poet of the Sahibkiran's son Mironshoh Mirzo.

During the time of Amir Temur the great creators of his time Kamol Khojandi and Kamoliddin Isfahani lived and worked. Kamal Khojandi was famous for his work in the field writing an ode, and Kamoliddin Isfahani was famous in the field of creating ghazal.

The great Uzbek thinker Nizomiddin Mir Alisher Navoi respects Amir Temur's name in eight of his five works. In the poem “Hayrat ul-abror” “Four ulus Khan Temur Koragon”, “World Khan Temur Koragon”, “Sultan Khan” in the poem “Farhad and Shirin”, “Sultan lord Temur Koragon” in the work “Muhokamat ul-lug'atayn” and in the works “Munshaot” and “Nasayim ul-muhabbat” is...
In the work of Sheikh Saadi's called "Gulistan" in Arabic contains a caption:  
« Izo yavsa al isonmu tola lisonuha ku sinnavin mag lubin yasalu ala qalbi». Contents: The tongue of man sentenced to death lingers long, as if a defeated cat had dusted the dog.  

Amir Temur accepted the excuse of the sinner and forgave him. He was pleased with him and made him a guest of honor.

Navoi tells the story. Amir Temur thinks that it is his great virtue to bring such a poetic piece in its place. The poet concludes with some exaggeration:  
"Idrok va fahm ahli bilurkim, yillar balki qarnlarda mundoq latif soʻz voqei ermas". [1, 411]

After completing the speech about Amir Temur, Navoi, in his habit he links this kind of speech, with Sultan Hussain Baikara. Sultan Hussein used many poems and bytes in their places, reports Navoi. This is Navoi's conclusion that it was a legacy him from his grandfather.

Navoi concludes the story with a prayer for both great people:  
"Ul birining makoni rvazayi jinon va bu biri jahon muhikda jovidon boʻisun." [1, 411]

The eighth article of Hayrat ul-abror, the first book of Navoi Khamsa, is about loyalty and infidelity. In this chapter, Navoi relates an incident that led to Amir Temur's march to India. During that march, the winner Amir Temur ordered the massacre. Andoq eshidimkim,shahi komron, 
Toʼrt ulus xoni Amir Koʼragon, 
Fathi aqolimda qilg`onda ramz, 
Hind savodida qatiq boʻldi zamz. [2, 161] 

At that moment, two friends fell into the hands of the murderers. Each of the friends begged the killer to cut off my head and not touch his friend. The killer wanted to cut off both of them. Then each one of his friends would hold his head and ask me to kill him first, so that he might live until I die. Suddenly the order called “Alamon” was announced. The killings stopped. Navoi summarized it:  
Bir-biriga kechti alar jonidin, 
Shoh dogʻi kechti ulus qonidin. [2, 163] 

They and their people were saved from death because of their loyal friends.

In the sixteenth century, Khotifi wrote his own poem "Temurnoma" in Persian-Tajik. The Khotifi was determined to write 'Hamasa'. It is well known that the fifth book of Khamsa was dedicated to the great Alexander the Great. Khotifi created the Temuroma poem in place of the "Alexander the Great".

There are also several stories and epos in the Uzbek and Persian languages about Amir Temur's
youth, his political and military activities. Many of these literary sources are in the fund of the Institute of Manuscripts of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. One of such sources is the manuscript "Qissayi Amir Temur".

Inventory Number of this manuscript 6537 II. The work is written in Uzbek language. The author is Sayyid Muhammadhoja ibn Jafarhoja. It does not specify when the manuscript was written and when and where it was copied. According to the paper and the letter it can be assumed that it was copied in the 19th century.

The text is written in black. The titles of the chapters are in red ink. The letter is simple, not cute. This work begins with page 131b of the manuscript and ends on page 267. The full title of the work is in Persian and in Arabic: Asori Doston's story is purely proud years. May Allah fill his grave with light”.

Another copy of this manuscript, written in 1304 Hijri (1886 CE), 224 pages, and copied by a calligrapher in a Nastalic letter. The work is in the form of a prose and it is an artistic interpretation of the life of Amir Temur.

Another source of information on this fund is called "Temurnoma" and its inventory number 3731 and it was printed. The story was written in Persian and Tajik language and It was published in Tashkent in 1920 by the Turkestan State Publishing House in hard copies. The book does not mention the author of the work. Author of the book is also unknown. The book is a work of prose. But there are also many poems in it. The text was written in a beautiful frame in Nasta. Titles and poems are written in bold letters. The book consists of 155 pages.

This book is the first volume of Temurnoma. The cover is made of dermantin. Beginning of the book: "Dostoni tavalludi amir sohibqiron Ami Temur Ko’ragon va bayoni padari modari-u”. [4, 2p]. (Contents: "The birth of Amir Temur and the poem about his father and mother"), beginning with the words: "Badazon Amar sohibqiron bisyor hursand va hushnud gardida sulton Shibliyro rahasat dodand.Tammat jildul avvali Temurnoma " [4, 2b]

(Contents: After that, Amir was very happy and pleased and allowed the Sultan

People have been in interest to Amir Temur, who has liberated his country and established a powerful centralized state in Central Asia for passing years and centuries. Many legends have been created and written about him. Books about the life, political and combat activities of Amir Temur have been forgotten. Finding these books and presenting them to a wide readership is one of the pressing challenges of our textual science.

References: