

THE IMAGE OF BABUR IN THE NOVEL “STARRY NIGHTS” BY PIRIMKUL KADYROV

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Annotation

The article analyzes the image of Babur in P. Kadyrov's novel “Starry Nights”, taking into account the historical context and literary techniques. The author examines the development of the image of Babur, his role in the structure of the narrative and his symbolic meaning in the development of the plot and themes of the novel. An analysis is made of Babur's character, his motivations and relationships with other characters, as well as his influence on the course of the plot.

Keywords

Picture of Babur, novel, P. Kadyrov, “Starry Nights”, historical context, literary devices, symbolism, character, motivation, plot

The level of writing competence is expressed primarily in such an important component of a work of art as its compositional solution. The author embodies his ideological and artistic concept through the images of certain people.

The presence of unique characters, the way they act, think and experience give the artist the opportunity to embody in his work a certain aspect of reality, certain relationships that exist between people.

In the historical events described in P. Kadyrov's novel “Starry Nights”, ZM Babur appears in different guises: now as a ruler, now as a poet. The historical and biographical novel “Starry Nights” reflects the events that occurred in Transoxiana and Khorasan at the end of the 15th and beginning of the 16th centuries. Babur participates in all events starting from the age of 2 until the last moments of his life.

In the character of Babur, the author combines both positive and negative qualities: humanity and injustice, compassion and mercilessness. A confirmation of our idea can be found in the chapter of the novel “Kabul. The raging river is looking for its channel”:

Babur consistently wrote down a description of these bloody events in his life book “Vakoi”. But he wanted how long to save Humayun, who had not yet reached maturity and looked at the world with childlike gullibility, from the cruelties of life.

The author of the novel tries to portray the character of Babur in all its complexity. The life and work of Babur is based on historical facts and is depicted, on the one hand, as a poet with refined taste who admires life, as an educator who appreciates science, on the other hand, as an aggressive warrior who created towers of human heads as a cruel ruler who oppressed the people .

Firdausi's "Shah-nama" tells of a legend. When the crown bearer, Zahhoki Moron, ascended the throne, two bloodthirsty serpents raised their heads on either side of him. To get enough, they constantly demand human sacrifices.

In the novel *Starry Nights*, there is an episode in which Akhmad, a lazy man, goes with his warriors to mountain villages to collect taxes while Babur is in Osh. The Chatrak tribe, which refuses to pay the tax, is executed: Ahmad orders their heads to be cut off and thrown at Babur's feet. Babur is an educator, but he is also a ruler who oppresses the people, and the Beks around him are like insatiable snakes.

This episode shows the conflict between Babur the poet and Babur the ruler; the fight between them is reflected here. When Babur, the poet, sees the severed heads, he turns pale. It would be unfair for Babur, the ruler, not to reward those warriors who cut off the heads of their enemies. In order for such cases of "justice" to continue, Babur rewards his Bek with a "special sword with a golden hilt." Order armed men to continue defending the interests of the throne even as the people fall into poverty.

In time, the golden-hilted Baghdad sword, once presented to Ahmad the Idler for his services to the crown, will fall on Babur's head itself. But Babur, a poet who uses the ideas of humanism, will save Babur, the ruler from death, his good deeds deviate the edge of the sword. Ahmad, a lazy man, is defeated in battle with the Shaybanids, he is hacked to death along with his brothers. Ahmad's head is severed in the same gruesome manner as it once did to the Chatrak tribe, and he is thrown at the feet of Sheibani Khan.

The enlightened Babur will see a kind of inner justice in these events. This is the truth: the sword given to the murderer will one day fall on its owner's head. Humanity begins to gain the upper hand in Babur's emotions. He believes that it is worth living only in the name of the people, in the name of the realization of their desires and thoughts, in the name of their peace. As a child of his time, Babur wants to unite the scattered Viloyats of Transoxiana, takes up the sword, fights with the aim of "leaving his homeland, striving for India" and in the end he himself becomes a victim of the politics of conquest.

P. Kadyrov artistically concretizes the contradictions that arise when the qualities of a poet and a ruler are combined in one image. One of the characters in the novel, Khondamir, believes that since Alisher Navoi and Hussein Baykara could not coexist in the same city or state, it was tragically difficult for Babur to be seen as a poet and ruler in soul. And it actually is.

The central idea of the novel "*Starry Nights*" is that the position of those who are passionate about accumulating wealth and gold, who see the meaning of life only in joys, is very unstable: fate beats them. And on the contrary, those heroes who live, work and pass various tests in purity and righteousness will certainly achieve what they want.

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