



Ganjavi's place in the literary ganj

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ABSTRACT

This article provides more accurate and complete information about the life and work of the famous Azerbaijani poet Nizami Ganjavi. The purpose of this is to attract a wide range of readers to the creative work of the poet and to further reveal its importance in the development of our literature.

Keywords:

Poet, style, hamsa, ruler, Persian, epic, dynasty, epic poetry

There are many rare talents who have played a significant role in the development of Eastern literary civilization. One of the owners of such a rich literary heritage is Nizami Ganjavi. On the basis of the poet's poems, the famous Azerbaijani Muslim Magomayev ("Without you"), Yashar Safarov ("Gulim"), Hukuma Najafova ("Half has come"), Ogabaji Rizayeva, Farangiz Alizoda ("My heart"), Sulaymon Alaskarov (A number of musical works have been created by artists such as "Sarvi khiromonim manim"), Lutfiyor Imanov ("Ey kozim"). The unveiling of the Nizami Ganjavi Monument in the famous Villa Borghese Park in Rome on April 20, 2012, in Rome, Italy, under the auspices of the Heydar Aliyev Foundation and with the participation of the Embassy of Azerbaijan in Italy, demonstrates its global significance. Coins dedicated to the artist's birthday, crowded cultural centers, streets, parks and a number of educational institutions are named after Ganjavi. There is a high level of interest and respect for the poet's work in Uzbekistan. As a proof of our opinion, Tashkent Pedagogical University was named after Nizami Ganjavi, and a magnificent statue of the artist was erected on the square in front of the university. Uzbek scholars such as Jamol Kamol, Shoislom

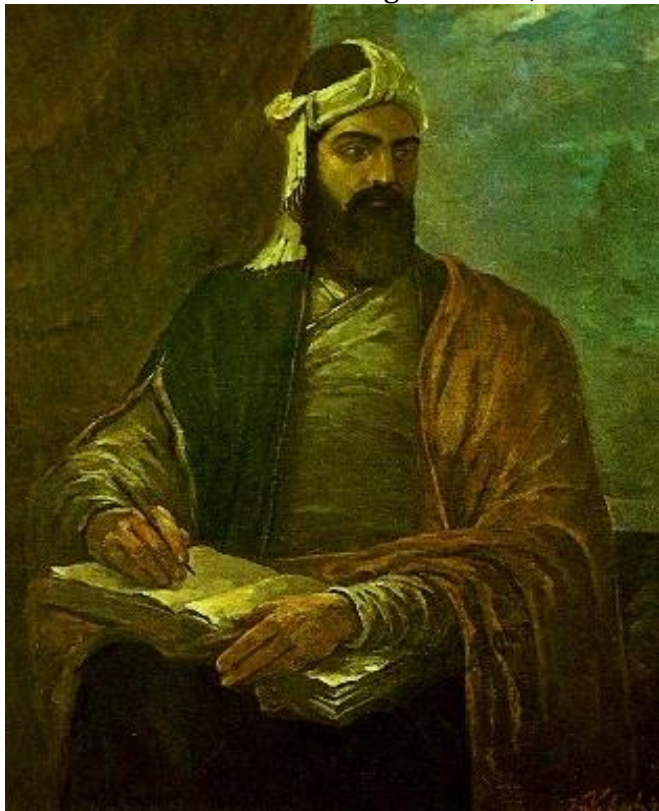
Shomammedov, Olimjon Nurimov, and Natan Mallayev have conducted research on the life and work of Nizami Ganjavi.

Ganjavi is one of the greatest poets of the Middle East and a great artist who brought Persian epic poetry to a realistic style. His real name was Abu Muhammad Ilyas ibn Yusuf and he was born in 1141 in the city of Ganja in present-day Azerbaijan. His father's name was Yusuf ibn Zaki. Her mother's name was Raisa. The approximate year of Nizami's birth is taken. The poet was originally believed to have been born between 1140 and 1146 (535-540 AH). Scholars who have studied Nizami's life and work have suggested that the poet was born between these six years. The year of the poet's birth is 1141, according to a UNESCO resolution. The poet himself referred to this date in the epic "Khusrav and Shirin":

When he created the sky, he told me, "A lion."
But this body is a woolen statue.
I am not a lion fighting the enemy,
That's enough, I have to fight. "

It is clear from these verses that the poet was born in Leo. In that episode, Nizami says he was 40 when he started working on the epic. Nizami began writing the epic in 575 AH. From

this account it can be concluded that Nizami was born in 535 AH (1141 AD). That year, the stars gathered under the sign of Leo on August 17-22. Therefore, it is more accurate to assume that Nizami was born on August 17-22, 1141.



Nizomiy Ganjaviy portreti
(rassom G'azanfar Xoliqov, 1940)

At the time of Nizami's birth, Azerbaijan was ruled by deputies of the Seljuk dynasty from the local Ildigizi dynasty (1135-1225). The Ildizis ruled part of Iran and the province of Arron. The Ildigizi dynasty was founded by Shamsiddin Ildigiz, a Kipchak. Shamsiddin Ildigiz himself was one of the freed slaves and served the Seljuks who ruled in western Iran. The Ildiz were originally the ancestors of the Seljuk rulers. From 1181 they became the local governors of Azerbaijan. Jalaliddin Manguberdi, who conquered Azerbaijan in 1225, abolished the Ildigizi dynasty.

Neighbors of Azerbaijan and Arron were the state of Shirvanshahs. This state was ruled by the Christian dynasty (1027-1382). The dynasty originated from the Arabs and became Persianized in the 11th century as a result of intermingling with the Persians. Such states and dynasties ruled during Nizami's lifetime.

Nizami Ganjavi dedicated most of his works to the rulers of the country and won the patronage of the rulers. Prior to Nizami's birth, Seljuk Turks of Oghuz descent conquered Iran and the Caucasus. However, despite being a Turkic people, the Seljuks chose Persian as the official language of their state. Therefore, the role of the Persian language was important in the Caucasus, where Nizami lived and worked. Very little is known about the life of Nizami Ganjavi. All of them are in the works of the poet himself. The poet's name was Elijah, his father's name was Joseph, and his grandfather's name was Zaki. The poet had a son named Muhammad. He brought up his son in an enlightened way and gave advice in his epics. The poet chose the nickname "Nizami", which means "law", "rule". According to Czech orientalist Jan Ripka, Nizami's official and full name was Hakim Jamaliddin Abu Muhammad Ilyas ibn Yusuf ibn Zaki ibn Muayyad Nizami. Although Nizami Ganjavi wrote in Persian, he was a Sunni believer.

There are several controversies over the poet's birthplace. Haji Lutf Alibey's (18th century) Otashkada states that Nizami was born in the city of Qom in central Iran, as evidenced by Nizami's Iskandarnoma. Medieval historians such as Ofi Sadiddin (13th century) and Davlatshah Samarkandi (15th century) say that Nizami was born in Ganja. According to academician Yevgeny Eduardovich Bertels, Nizami's father was from Qom, but the poet himself was born in Ganja. During Nizami's reign, the city of Ganja was part of the Seljuk Empire (1038-1308). According to some sources, Nizami was born in Tafrish, Iran (now 222 km from Tehran). After all, Nizami was born and raised in the city. Nizami's homeland, Ganja, was inhabited by Persians, so the influence of the Persian language on Nizami's life was enormous. During his lifetime, Nizami did not leave the Caucasus.

The poet's father, Yusuf ibn Zaki, was from Qom, as mentioned above. His mother, Raisa, was a Kurdish woman. The poet's parents died early. Nizami was raised by his uncle, Hodja Umar. According to the Samarkand State (1438-1491) "Tazkirat ush-shuaro", he had a brother, a poet named Kivomi Mutariziy.

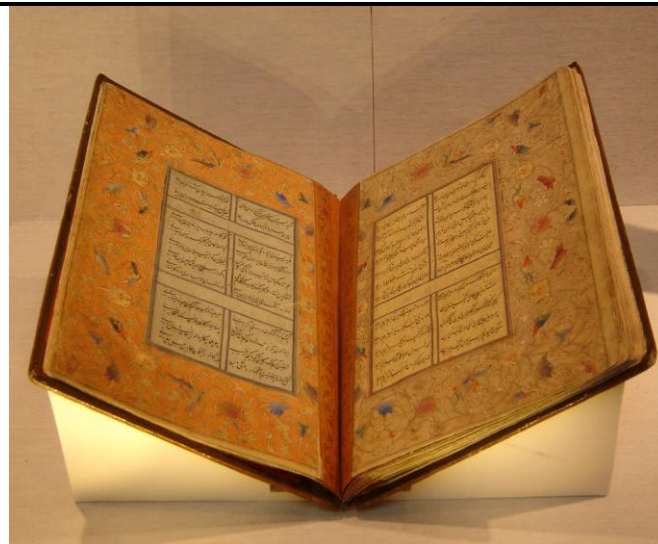
It is unknown at this time what he did after leaving the post. As a young man, he studied Arabic and Persian, mathematics, astronomy, astrology, alchemy, botany, medicine, and jurisprudence. He also studied the history of Islam, Christianity, and Judaism, Persian mythology, philosophy, ethics, esotericism, music, and the fine arts. Nizami is called "Hakim" because he studied the works of Eastern philosophers Farabi, Ibn Sina, Suhrawardi.

There is also little information about Nizami's private life. He has been married three times. His first wife was Ofoq, a freed Kipchak slave. The woman was presented to Nizami in 1170 by Dara Muzafariddin, the governor of Darband. Nizami released her and married her. In 1174, they had a son named Muhammad. Ofaq died in 1178-1179 when Nizami was finishing the epic *Khusrav and Shirin*. His other two wives died shortly after the poet had finished writing an epic. The poet wrote, "Oh God, why should I lose a wife for every epic?"

Nizami lived in a time of political instability. It also influenced his work. Nizami called on the rulers to be fair and not to oppress the people. The rulers of the state valued Nizami's creativity and rewarded him accordingly. Even Oz There are also reports that the governor of Azerbaijan presented Nizami with 5,000 dinars and 14 villages for an epic.

There is also a number of controversies about the year in which Nizami Ganjavi died. Medieval historians date the year of Nizami's death between 575-613 AH (1180-1217 AD). Now it is known that Nizami died in the XIII century. According to scientific research published by the Russian orientalist YE Bertels, Nizami died in 605 AH (1208-1209 AD). Considering that the poet's *Iskandarnoma* was written in 598 AH (1201-1202 AD), Bertels' opinion becomes clearer.

The most famous work for Nizami is "Panj-ganj" - "Khamasa". It uses folklore, ancient stories, written sources, and current affairs. These five five-thousand-byte "Mahzan ul-asror" ("Treasure of Secrets"), "*Khusrav and Shirin*", "*Layli and Majnun*", "*Haft Paykar*" ("Seven Beauties") and "*Iskandarnoma*" the epic was created between 1173-1201.



"Panj-ganj"ning 1524-1525-yillarda Hirotda ko'chirilgan qo'lyozma nusxasi

In conclusion, Nizami's colorful life and prolific work are a shining page in 12th century Persian classical literature. The study of the poet's work gives a world of spiritual strength to the heart of every writer.

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