

A book of protection: Hoja Ahmad Yassawi's "Devoni Hikmat"

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ABSTRACT

Every great fiction book is a book that portrays the uniqueness of the universe and man, the difficulty of breaking that bond, or the weakening of its bond and the increase in human. The creation of such a book is beyond the reach of all creators, and not all works can illuminate the cultural, spiritual and moral status of any nation in the world by unraveling the underlying foundations of humanity. With the birth of Hoja Ahmad Yassawi's "Devoni Hikmat", the Turkic nations were recognized as a nation with its own book of teaching, literally, the encyclopedia of enlightenment, truth and spirituality.

Key words: Manuscripts, "Mourojnama", "Devoni Hikmat", famous scholars, enlightenment, spirituality, encyclopedia, independence.

1. INTRODUCTION

"Devoni Hikmat" - a collection of poems by Ahmad Yassawi. The original was not saved. Published since the 19th century in Tashkent, Bukhara, Kagan, Kazan, Istanbul. Existing manuscripts and printed copies are different. Ahmad Yassawi "Devoni Hikmat" did not arrange the book in that name. It was created by murids and followers of Yassawi. That is, he gathered together the wisdom of his teachers and said, "Devoni Hikmat" was given the name. For poets, reading poems in "Devoni Hikmat", and even writing such poems for those who are able to do so, is an indispensable requirement of the order. The Orthodox teaching has served as a kind of school for many poets. Not all poems in "Devoni Hikmat" are Yassawi's. It also includes examples of Yassawi followers. The poem is poetic in nature. Therefore, it is popular among the masses. As a result, the stories of Yassawi went from mouth to mouth, from book to book, and changed their original language and style, but their main ideological content was preserved.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

"Devoni Hikmat" is an encyclopedic work that discusses the basics of Islam, teaches the teachings of the Shari'ah and the doctrines of the Sunnah, and illuminates the mysteries of mysticism and the etiquette of the teaching. It is led by the idea of divine love and the direction of didactic content. In addition to poems that meet the requirements of the genre of debate in "Devoni Hikmat", the dialogue also includes the "Mourojnama" (to the praise of the Prophet Muhammad). The Yassawi teaching was continued by many followers and admirers of Ahmad Yassawi at different times and places. Suleiman Bogirgani, Baba Mochin, Shamsiddin Ozgandi, Goddess, Kul Nasimi, Ubaydi and other mythical poets have written a number of works under the influence of "Devoni Hikmat". Therefore, "Devoni Hikmat" is not only Yassawi but is a centuries-old literary monument of the Yassawi teaching. With the birth of Hoja Ahmad Yassawi's "Devoni Hikmat", the Turkic nations were recognized as a nation with its own book of teachings, literally, the encyclopedia of Enlightenment, Truth and Spirituality. The history of Turkic peoples after Ahmad Yassawi is a new direction in the spiritual and moral life, a complete reflection of the concept of a perfect human being with a new theological perspective. Ahmed Yassawi has also been charged with the development of Arabic and Persian mysticism in accordance with national needs and the creation of extraordinary, simple interpretations. The famous Ottoman Turkish poet Yahya Kamal told the famous scholar Muhammad Fuod Kopizizadeh: "Who is Ahmad Yassawi? What is the secret of his legacy? Learn more. That is where you will find the foundations of our nation! "After that, he started his work and wrote a study entitled "The First Writers in Turkish Literature ". It is no coincidence that this book is still popular and interesting. In it, the author bestows on the fact that Ahmad Yassawi was the first of the Turkic peoples to have a mystic mysticism and ruled for centuries in spirituality. Sufi Olloyor tells generations that he inherited a "great

book" from Ahmad Yassawi. It is clear that it is a set of wisdom. But the ancient manuscript of this rare book is not preserved. It has been saved, but is still not found. This is the problem. Criticism of Ahmed Yassawi's literary personality and creativity, unfair and one-sided criticism, conflicting and totally controversial discussions and debates - almost all of them are here on earth. But the great Yassawi is not a creature that stops being banned and underestimates criticism and humiliation. On the contrary, it is a poetic inheritance that cannot be defeated by any resistance or violence. "Devoni Hikmat" protects a person from prejudice, ignorance and predation. "Devoni Hikmat" protects human beings from satanic tricks and animal rabies. This priceless masterpiece warns us of the tragedies and the calamities of "purifying humanity" with a passion. The whole thing is not only how to read and understand it, but also to follow Yassawi's words. If we read "Devoni Hikmat" and understand more or less of us, our efforts will not be in vain if the common spirit, the essence, and the zeal of the mind will somehow eradicate the ignorance of the heart. So even if we chew on the stone, we should try to live and believe in the power and truth of truth and the life-long joys of love. It is gratifying that over the last ten to fifteen years, good work has been done to bring the "Devoni Hikmat" back to the public. The work has been published in Tashkent, Turkey, Moscow and Kazakhstan. Since the old Devon manuscript has not been obtained, we do not know how much wisdom it has received. It is also unclear what was added, edited by Yassawi followers. But one thing is certain: The total amount of wisdom in the later centuries of manuscripts and fossils of the "Devoni Hikmat" is considerable. One of the proofs of this is the well-known Ottoman scientist Mirahmad Mirkholdoroğlu's Ottoman Turkish scholar Methin Akar's book "The Newly Discovered Wisdom of Khoja Ahmad Yassawi", published in Istanbul. The truth is that not all of the "new wisdom" in this book can be attributed to Yassawi. This is particularly true of young Yassawi scholar Nadir Khan Hassan in an article in World Literature (Vol. 10, 2002), trying to substantiate language differences. Noting that the old copy of "Devoni Hikmat" has not reached us yet, Nadir Khan Hasan says: "However, comparatively reliable authentic texts of the "Devoni Hikmat", based on manuscripts, fossil copies, and current alphabetical publications in our country and in Turkey, have become a necessity. This is the case. Indeed it is. In fact, it is necessary to create a comparatively complex text of "Devoni Hikmat", which Nadir Khan Hasan's determination to carry out in this difficult and difficult task is priceless. He has been doing this for years. I would like to highlight one of his qualities: He has been working on the issue of Ahmad Yassawi without hurrying, facing hardships and difficulties. It is advancing from day to day in the search for ancient books, ancient sources of literary life, creativity, and authoritative books. He has sufficient knowledge of scientific research and results abroad, especially in Turkey. He has also published articles in magazines and magazines in Turkey. Most importantly, like some young people, the success of the genie has not been so worrying or complimentary at the moment. He uses that time to look for newer manuscripts of "Devoni Hikmat", to compare his work with others, and to achieve the desired goal. One of the effects of this is the book you have. The purpose of its publication is not merely to introduce the reader to new stories, to convince or confess the majority of the selected poems. It is also possible to hear the opinions of the writers of "Devoni Hikmat", especially scholars of religion, mysticism, literature, historians and linguists. Because a number of the four books in the collection belong to the Yassawi. Such doubts can also be caused by others. But it is impossible not to believe that Nadir Khan Hasan has done something important and necessary not only for literature, science and people.

After all, the creation of at least a comparatively non-compositional text of "Devoni Hikmat" is an indifference to the prospect of flattering, once again yielding to ineffective controversy, prejudice and ignorant debate. "Devoni Hikmat" has been copied by various secretaries in different places over the centuries. It was produced in the 19th and 20th centuries in the cities of Tashkent, Kagan, Kazan, Istanbul. After the October Revolution, with the demise of Ahmad Yassawi's work, our people were banned from reading a great work called "Devoni Hikmat". But his interest and study of Ahmad Yassawi's work abroad, especially in Turkey, has not stopped. As a result, in 1983, Dr. Kamal Eraslon's book "Devoni Hikmat" was published. With the beginning of the rebuilding and publicity, Ahmad Yassawi's wisdom in the country has also begun to be studied, published, and disseminated. As a result of this, "Ahmad Yassawi. Hikmatlar" published in 1991 by literary critic Ibrahim Haqqul who also was presented to readers. The book is based on the publication of K. Eraslon. Less than a year later, Rasul Abduhukurov also published "Devoni Hikmat". This was based on the Kazan edition of 1836. Then, in the magazine "Oriental Star," who was Yassawi? The book published examples of wisdom. In Turkey, Dr. Hayoti Bije, Yusuf Azmun, in Moscow published "Devoni Hikmat" by A. Ovezov of Turkmenistan. Sayramian historian Mirahmad Mirkholdoroğlu and Turkish scientist Prof. Metin Okar have just announced their newly discovered Fables. Kazakh Dayraboy Serikboy-oglu presented the Arabian edition of "Devoni Hikmat" based on Kazan copy. To read and know the world as a book, you really need to read. Enjoying the mysteries of the universe is not

without a book. The book-moving world is a world that recognizes and acknowledges its conflicting problems. It is a world that is now completely humanized, one that cannot escape from the essence of humanity.

3. DISCUSSION

Every great fiction book is a book that portrays the uniqueness of the universe and man, the difficulty of breaking that bond, or the weakening of its bond and the increase in human and human destiny. The creation of such a book is beyond the reach of all creators, and not all works can illuminate the cultural, spiritual and moral status of any nation in the world by unraveling the underlying foundations of humanity. With the birth of Hoja Ahmad Yassawi's "Devoni Hikmat", the Turkic nations were recognized as a nation with its own book of teaching, literally, the encyclopedia of Enlightenment, Truth and Spirituality. The history of Turkic peoples after Ahmad Yassawi is a new direction in the spiritual and moral life, a complete reflection of the concept of a perfect human being with a new spiritual outlook. After all, the Devonian wisdom of Arabic and Persian mysticism (newly discovered wisdom). History has given Ahmed Yassawi the ability to adapt Ahmed Yassawi's ideas to national needs and to create extraordinary simplistic, popular interpretations. The famous Ottoman Turkish poet Yahya Kemal told the famous scholar Muhammad Fuod Koprzoda: "Who is Ahmad Yassawi? What is the secret of his legacy? Learn this in depth. There you will find the foundations of our nation!" - he said. Most recently, he started his work and wrote a study entitled "The First Writers in Turkish Literature". It is no coincidence that this book is still popular and interesting. In it, the author bestows on the fact that Ahmad Yassawi was the first Turkic people to create mysticism in mysticism and dominated the clergy for centuries. Sufi Allah tells generations that he inherited a "great book" from Ahmad Yassawi. It is clear that it is a set of wisdom. But the ancient manuscript of this rare book is not preserved. It has been saved, but is still not found. This is the problem. Criticism of Ahmad Yassawi's literary personality and creativity, unfair and one-sided criticism, conflicting and utterly contradictory debates and debates - almost all of them originated here. But the great Yassawi is not a creature that stops being banned and underestimates criticism and humiliation. On the contrary, it is a poetic legacy that cannot be defeated by any resistance or violence. "Devoni Hikmat" protects a person from prejudice, ignorance and predation. "Devoni Hikmat" protects human beings from satanic tricks and animal rabies. This priceless masterpiece warns us of the tragedies and the calamities of "purifying humanity" with a passion. The whole thing is not only how to read and understand it, but also to follow Yassawi's words. If we read "Devoni Hikmat" and understand more or less of our own situation, our efforts will not be in vain if the common spirit, the essence, and the enthusiasm of the enlightenment are to some extent ignorant and ignorant. So even if we chew on the stone, we should try to live and believe in the power and truth of truth and the life-long joys of love. It is gratifying that over the last ten to fifteen years, good work has been done to bring the "Devoni Hikmat" back to the public. The work has been published in Tashkent, Turkey, Moscow and Kazakhstan. Since the old Devon manuscript has not been obtained, we do not know how much wisdom it has received. It is also unclear what has been added, edited by Yassawi followers. But one thing is certain: The wisdom of the "Devoni Hikmat" and manuscripts of recent centuries is much greater. One of the proofs of this is the well-known Ottoman scientist Mirahmad Mirkholdoroğlu's Ottoman Turkish scholar Methin Akar's book "The Newly Discovered Wisdom of Khoja Ahmad Yassawi", published in Istanbul. The truth is that not all of the "new wisdom" in this book can be attributed to Yassawi. 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Ancient sources of literary life, creativity, flattery, and the search for authoritative books and a careful study of them by the researcher's eyes are progressing day by day. It has enough information from research and results abroad, especially in Turkey. He has also published articles in magazines and magazines in Turkey. Most importantly, like some young people, the success of the genie has not been so worrying or complimentary so far. He uses that time to look for newer manuscripts of "Devoni Wisdom", to compare his work with others, and to achieve the desired goal. One of the effects of this is the book you have. The purpose of its publication is not merely to introduce the reader to new stories, to convince or confess the majority of the selected poems. It is also possible to hear the opinions of the writers of Devonian

Hikmat, especially scholars of religion, mysticism, literature, historians and linguists. Because the set of four in the collection belongs to Yassawi. Such doubts can also be caused by others. But it is impossible not to believe that Nadir Khan Hasan has done something important and necessary not only for literature, science and people. After all, the creation of at least a comparatively non-compositional text of "Devoni Wisdom" is an indifference to the prospect of flattering, once again yielding to ineffective controversy, prejudice and ignorant debate. We have a number of scientific, literary, irfonic and resource sources that help us to understand and feel the art of Yassawi. One of them is the book "Mir'ot ul - kulub" by Sufi Muhammad Donishman, one of the Caliphs of the Holy Prophet. The booklet is also accompanied by a brochure that will undoubtedly be enjoyed by readers. Yassawi, Hodja Ahmad Yassawi (Sayram near Yassi, 2nd half of 11th century - 1166) is a famous poet and mystic poet. His father, Sheikh Ibrahim, was one of the most influential people in the art of jewelry. After the birth of the flat, soon after his mother, Aisha, the daughter of Moses Sheikh, dies. At the age of 7, she also lost her father. His sister Gavhar Shahnoz is engaged in the upbringing. When he moved to Yassi with his older sister, he met his first teacher, Arslon bob, and learned from him. He perfectly mastered the secrets of world science in the Plateau. At that time in Bukhara, one of the centers of science and education in Maverounnahr, students from different parts of Turkistan gathered in Bukhara. With the instruction of the Arslon bob, Yassawi also goes to Bukhara. He met with the leading scholar and Sufi of the period, Sheikh Yusuf Hamadani and became a murid. In Bukhara, he studies Persian in addition to the Arabic language. He is familiar with Persian mystic literature. This idea applies to the time when Yassawi returned to Yassi and became famous as a murshid who founded a new method. He also used poetry in order to make the Turkish peoples more widely embedded in Islam and to popularize mystic ideas. According to Fitrat, Yassawi's "path to literature is the path of the ordinary folk poets. His wisdom is in the weight, rhyme, style, and poetry of folk literature." From a literal point of view, wisdom is also known as "scientific knowledge", that is, the discovery of deeper, more authentic and divine mysteries. Yassawi himself did not create a book under the title Devoni Wisdom. This unique work is organized by his murids and followers. But this does not give rise to the claim that the wisdom complex has nothing to do with Yassawi. The Sufi commentary on Yassawi said:

Shariatda edi ul oftobe,
Qolibdur bizga ul erdin kitobe.

In "Devoni Hikmat", the concepts of divine love and affection, the happiness of enlightenment and enlightenment, and the attainment of science from science, are described in a very sincere and touching tone. Not all the poems in "Devoni Hikmat" belong to Yassawi. It also includes works by Yassawi followers. This naturally led to some changes in the language and style of the story. But none of Yassawi's ten followers changed the ideological, moral, spiritual, and ideological orientation of his mentors. This is evidenced by dozens of ancient sources, including the work of Sultan Ahmad Hazini's "Jawahir ulabror", talks about Yassawi's life, teaching and creativity. It is not only controversial that Yassawi died, but also how long he lived and died. In one of his stories, he says, "I am one hundred and twenty-five, I could not figure out." In addition, it is unbelievable that more than half of the long life span of 125 years is spent in the underground. However, most researchers have noted that the date of his death was 1166-67.

4. CONCLUSION

For a long time there was no possibility of scientific study of Yassawi's life and creativity. He was not allowed to publish his works. In the 1970s, attempts were made to appraise Yassawi's work in the history of national culture, language and literature. On the eve of independence, especially after Uzbekistan gained its independence, a new era of art studies began. Originally published in various newspapers and magazines, "Devoni Hikmat" was published in 2000, and in 1990-92 two independent editions were published. These publications have increased interest in the life, literary and intellectual activity of this great thinker not only in Uzbekistan but also in other Turkic countries. In 1993, the Yassawi scientific conference was held in Uzbekistan, and the text of the lectures was published as a separate collection. There were articles in the press about Yassawi's personality, his teaching, his poetry. Several streets and neighborhoods in Uzbekistan are named after the Yassawi. There is a Yassawi university in the ancient city of Yassi, which witnessed the rise of the "Sultan ulorifin" maturity. The artistic work is also underway to create a flat image. Writer Sadulla Siyoev has published the first book of his novel "Yassawi's Last Trip" (1994).

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