

"Lison ut-tayr" is a Journey to Self on the Way to Understanding the Essence

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ABSTRACT

This article is written in response to Farididdin Attor's "Mantiq ut-tayr" and comments on the equestrian epic "Lison ut-tayr", one of Alisher Navoi's masterpieces. It reveals the meaning of mystical symbols and terms, as well as the main content of the work.

KEYWORDS: Alisher Navoi, "Lison ut-tayr", Hudhud, Simurg', Talab, Ishq, Ma'rifat, Istiqna, Tavhid, Hayrat, Faqru fano

Alisher Navoi is a writer who fully and perfectly explained the principles of mysticism in his entire work. As the Navoi scholar Akrom Malik points out, if there is anything incomprehensible about mysticism in Hayrat ul-abror, it can be found in Lison ut-tayr. If any point in Lison ut-tayr remains unclear, the answer can be found in Nasayim ul-Muhabbat. In them Navoi drew a "map" of the stages of overcoming the nafs, getting rid of satanic tricks, overcoming the authority with patience and courage, and the path to the essence.

In particular, Navoi revealed the essence of "Lison ut-tayr" in the form of symbolic images, ie birds. He rebukes those who do not know their place and status through the image of Hudhud and mirrors their faces with a story. For example, selfishness and selfishness are embodied in Toti, and as a mirror, he throws a green cloak like Hudhud Hizr's and tells the story of a depraved man who enters the market. The peacock, on the other hand, is condemned for his selfishness and self-denial, and is told the story of a Hindu man who wore a golden crown and clothes, made fun of him in the bazaar, and fell into the hands of the mukhtasibs. The nightingale is a symbol of a false lover, in relation to which Navoi tells the story of an ignorant gado who fell in love with the king and set himself on fire. Qumri, on the other hand, tells the story of an illiterate, ignorant gardener who is portrayed as a bird that makes himself thin and impoverished, and Hudhud, who is originally a weeder as an example for him. The dove, on the other hand, is figuratively depicted as a greedy, greedy, and indifferent bird, who does not feel the need for Simurg because he is respected by people. Navoi tells the story of a beggar who is beaten by a bird. In short, Alisher Navoi tells stories that reveal the essence of each defect. It is as if a mirror is placed on his face, bringing to him every part of him that is similar to them. In other words, through these stories, Mir Alisher Navoi tries to teach people that it is impossible to reach the essence and identity without eliminating its flaws. Yanikim calls them to die before they die, to conquer lust.

In Lison ut-tayr, the birds embark on a journey led by Hudhud. This road will be very long and difficult. They are tested one by one. Only the patient and pious thirty birds can pass this test and achieve their highest goals. On this long journey, they are Talab, Ishq (employment in the work of

Allah), Ma'rifat (knowledge of Allah and acquisition of knowledge in the way of seeking Allah), Istiqna (needlessness), Tawhid (understanding of the oneness of Allah), Hayrat (oneness of Allah and always exist), Faqru fano (acknowledging poverty for the sake of Allah and becoming a fana) one by one. This means that attaining the Truth is achieved through purification from these evils, liberation from lusts and satanic desires, purity of heart, peace of mind and perfection in all respects. This is the way of those who died before they died. This is the path of true lovers who are burning with the Truth and cannot be forgotten for a second.

The epic "Lison ut-tayr" is a work of Navoi written in Turkish, but using a Persian pseudonym. Because Navoi's writing of this work under the pseudonym Foni is also metaphorical. Now let us answer the following question. Why did Navoi write this philosophical work in the last years of his life, writing so many famous works in his youth? As a child, he was inspired by Mantik ut-tayr, a work that never left his mind. We can also consider this as the first reason for the birth of "Lison ut-tayr". The image of the Seven Valleys and Hudhud is the master of the education of the human psyche. One who walks the path of perfection will surely walk these paths. The fact that he found Simurg (a mirror) at the end of the birds, and that Simurg is the bird itself, indicates that Navoi's mystical God is in the heart, and that the human heart is a particle of God's light. The birds that travel are the ones who travel through the outer world and the seven valleys between them, and the birds that find Simurg (identity) are the ones who find the inner world. These two worlds are the two selves within man, the relationship of form and content. Only a person who can see the form in the external world and the content in the inner world can step towards perfection. I think one of the reasons why Navoi's work is so simple is that it doesn't work. The famous German philosopher Goethe said, "If the whole nation read Navoi, how beautiful our life would be ... If I were born in Navoi's time, I would be the best student of Navoi." what a wonder.

The image of a bird is a symbolic image of the "spirit" widely used in classical literature. An emblem that shows the nature of people. Someone is as strong as an eagle, someone is as beautiful as a peacock, and someone's place is on the king's arm like a shunkar. But who brought him to that level. Stories can provide enough information about this. Not only the work, but also the author of the work is an invaluable treasure. The creator himself is a great example for the reader to strive for perfection.

Ascetic love is symbolic. The pursuit of God is described as the pursuit of God. The inability of the birds to persevere in the struggle is illustrated in the form of slaves whose faith has been delayed.

Mir Alisher Navoi, a man of sharp thinking and insight, unaffected by space and time, was able to create the concept of a perfect man through almost all the works he wrote throughout his life. The above-mentioned epic "Lison ut-tayr", as well as "Hayrat ul-abror" and "Nasayim ul-muhabbat" are the ones that shape such a perfect person, nurture him in the truth. are great and priceless works aimed at understanding and overcoming lust.

References

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