A Great Treasure Left from the Great

Allanazarova Mohira Bakhtiyor kizi
Student of the Faculty of Industrial Pharmacy
Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute, Tashkent, Uzbekistan.
e-mail address: allanazarova.mohira@gmail.com

Abstract—When I write about this rare work, I must first mention the author. Because the author describes the characters so skillfully that as the events unfold, the reader is captivated. "The Treasure of Ulugbek" is truly a great example of creativity that can immerse our rich history in the heart of the reader.

Keywords—"The Treasure of Ulugbek" Ali Kushchi, Ulugbek's son Abdullatif, "Only God knows!"

I. INTRODUCTION

Odil Yakubov's most famous work was The Treasure of Ulugbek. The great writer of our time Chingiz Aitmatov wrote about the novel in a letter to the author: "It is interesting to talk about a good book. This is an example of a lofty and noble prose. This historical novel, which is significant in terms of its artistic power, shocked me ...”

In the late 1960s, the media began to debate the fate of Ulugbek's famous library. Odil Yakubov, like many others, was intrigued by the speculation that the rare treasure would be found if the ideas and comments put forward in this debate, especially in the article by the well-known Russian literary critic I. Andronikov, were carefully sought. Adib Ulugbek searched for sources and facts about his life and work, at first the story was over, but the writer was not satisfied. Thus a great novel was born. The novel begins with a description of the last dangerous moments of Ulugbek's reign. It does not consistently follow the expression of historical events, that is, historical events are not routinely embodied in the same way. In difficult times, Ulugbek tells his student Ali Kushchi: “I am afraid that one more thing - the next generation will be helpless. Mavlono, who wanted to reveal the secrets of the universe like Mirzo Ulugbek, claimed tragedy, and finally called himself a king like all the kings, all the owners of the throne, and fought for the throne with his son from his pink belt. There is a saying that the crown is priceless, the product of thinking is a spiritual treasure. This wisdom finds a beautiful, unique artistic expression in the novel. The novel depicts the activities of the dark forces led by Abdullatif: Salohiddin Zargar, Amir Jondor, spy Kashkir, on the one hand, and the devotees of enlightenment led by Ali Kushchi: Miram Chalabi, Qalandar Karnakiy, Usta Temur Samarkandi, Khurshida. A complex person like Mawlana Muhiddin, in a whirlwind of horrible events, turns his back on his teacher. In short, "The Treasure of Ulugbek" is a work that has raised the prestige of Uzbek novels.

II. MAIN PART

It is clear from the beginning of the novel that Qazizoda is the teacher of Rumi Ulugbek, Ulugbek is the teacher of Ali Kushchi, Ali Kushchi is the teacher of Kalandar Qarnaqi. It
is known from history that Ulugbek established a unique academy with the participation of such scientists. Ulugbek, who ruled Movarounnahr for forty years, focused on establishing more peace, thereby developing the economy and culture.

In Part 2 of Part 1, some priests, led by Sheikh Nizamiddin Khomush, refer to the scholars led by Ulugbek as "Dahris." Ulugbek's son Abdullatif, on the other hand, became an "atheist" and attacked his father with an army threatening Samarkand, and there was an irreconcilable conflict between science and ignorance. Abdulaziz, one of Ulugbek's sons, executed Ibrahimbek's son, took his beautiful wife Khurshida Bonu and brought her to the harem. Khurshida Bonu was the daughter of Muhiddin, a student of Ulugbek, who also turned his back on his teacher and sided with Abdullatif. Both of Ulugbek's sons stand up against their father. Abdullatif's objections to his father were that Ulugbek had brought him up in his youth by his father Shohruh Mirzo and mother Gavharshod begim, and Gavharshodbegim did not like Abdullatif. In one of the battles, Abdullatif also showed courage, but Ulugbek recognized Abdulaziz as Muzaffar. Ulugbek Abdullatif's property, which he inherited from his grandfather, was transferred to the state. For this reason, Abdullatif used priests in religious propaganda against his father, and used Ulugbek's construction of observatories and libraries, the development of science and enlightenment, and secular sciences as provocations. Ulugbek, on the other hand, is afraid that the next generation will turn his back on him and say that his father and son have seized the throne (after the death of Shahrukh Mirzo, his wife Gavharshod seized power and escalated the conflict). The strong confrontation that pits both sides against each other leads to the development of the event.

Abdulaziz's grandmother, Gavharshod, was raised by my uncle, who unfortunately eventually arrested him. Abdulaziz captures Kesh, and Abdullatif executes him, his brother.

When the events escalated, Ulugbek showed his student Ali Kushchi his treasure (falling underground) one by one and bequeathed his gold and bequeathed it to hide his works and other books. Ali Kushchi and his student Qalandar Qarnaqi, according to Ulugbek's will, hide the books in a cave.

Mutual economic, political and religious disputes also intensify the struggle and competition, which eventually draws the parties into a fierce, open conflict, and a life-and-death battle begins. The essence of both groups is revealed in Ulugbek's confrontation with his son Abdullatif. This conflict is almost like a dispute between Khisrav and Farhod in tension and seriousness, revealing the identity of each of the father and son as human beings:

"Happy Prince! ... You have been given this throne, and I agree with that ..."
"Ball to you, qibla!" And yet I have won this throne not by your will, but by the grace of the Almighty, the Second by my own power! ...
- This is the duum, prince: This crown has not been entrusted to anyone. You are also your grandfather Amir Temur ...

"If that's what you're talking about, I don't need that kind of advice!
"You intend to drive your father across the Movarounnahr border ...
"I can't go against the fatwa of the clerics ...
"Reason?"
"Because ... the fatwa is the seal of God!"
- The word of the crown and the ulama are obligatory for the saints. If you give your father a lonely observatory! "Observatory again!" Again, Ziji Koragani, you have taken all the apostates who wrapped the teacher's program under your wing and trampled on the religious leaders! For this, in the wrath of the Almighty ... you have lost the throne ...

"Only God knows!"
"I'll set fire to the observatory, the place of infidels and atheists, fire!"
"Prince!" Fozilu fuzalo is a light torch in the path of humanity wandering in the darkness!
- Who fought in the Battle of Tarnob? I am! But in whose name was the Muzaffar label written? Your beloved child - Abdulaziz ...
- Abdulaziz is brown ...
"Who took my gold from Timur? Where did you hide Amir Temur's gold?"
"Which gold do you say?"
- I am talking about the jewels and gold ornaments that my grandfather Amir Temur brought from Cairo and Damascus, Baghdad and India! Where is this wealth? Where is Ali Kushchi?
"How do I know ... my only wish is that you do not touch what your father did in the way of knowledge, his students and teachers." If you touch ... you will be cursed by your father and you will be disgraced forever! ... Father is pleased - God is pleased, remember ». 
III. METHODS AND RESULTS

We constructed this dialogue based on the text of the novel. Ulugbek is an enlightened king, a man of honor. Abdullatif, on the other hand, is a rude, ignorant, pragmatic, incompetent child who is not ashamed to blame his father. It is strange for him to be proud of having such a father. He has a hand in a conspiracy against his own father, takes part in an assassination attempt against his own father, a lowly type, a toy and a victim in the hands of the conspirators. In the play, the conflict is portrayed realistically and realistically as an evil force that invaded the Timurid kingdom.

Sheikh Nizamiddin Khomush, one of the organizers of the unprecedented conspiracy against Ulugbek, accused Ulugbek of indulging in secular knowledge, building an observatory and collecting various secular books. According to him, Ali Kushchi misled Ulugbek, hid the gold jewels left by Timur and the books collected by Ulugbek. Muhiddin, a student of Ulugbek, and his father Salohiddin, a jeweler, told him about this secret. Because Ali Kushchi asked Muhiddin for help to hide the books, but Muhiddin did not listen.

The end result is that Ulugbek's student Muhiddin's daughter Khurshidabonu will go crazy because of the tragedies and honor she saw. Qalandar takes Karnak Khurshidabonu and marries her. He is a brave, loyal disciple who freed Ali Kushchi from prison by false order. Amir Jondor and "Kashkir" kidnap Yasavul Khurshidabonu, Qarnaqi sees this and kills "Kashkir", but Amir Jondor's bow dies from an arrow, and when he sees this, Khurshidabonu drinks poison.

Ali Kushchi and Miram Chalabay hide forty bags of rare books bequeathed by Ulugbek in a mountain cave in Urgut. Abdullatif, on the other hand, locks the library and observatory, closes the madrasa; Sheikh Nizamiddin Khomush burns books near the observatory. Sayyid Abbas claims that Ulugbek killed my father unjustly, and follows Ulugbek, who was sent on pilgrimage, and kills him. Masked Amir Jondor and Bobo Hussein kill Bahodir Abdullatif. Ali Kushchi will go abroad with the most necessary books.

IV. CONCLUSION

In fact, in this play the destiny of the great people of an entire epoch is revealed. The more research and scientific researches are carried out on the work, the more its essence will appear. Therefore, “Ulugbek's treasure” We never stop conducting scientific analysis on such masterpieces and we are very pleased to regularly present our new research.

REFERENCES


