

ANALYSIS OF "STAR NIGHTS"

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Annotation

As the author puts it, the work was created to sing the truth: "I scratched through the forest of various thoughts and opinions; I always relied on the truth of history, especially the original sources, such as the Boburnoma, so as not to get lost."

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Although Pirimkul Kadyrov's "Starry Nights" has been published for more than 41 years, it has become a favorite of all readers. As the author puts it, the work was created to sing the truth: "I was scratched by thorns in the clutches of various thoughts and opinions, I always relied on the truth of history, especially the original sources in the Boburnoma, so as not to get lost." Most readers understand that it is very difficult to present historical events in real time. As a result of the Soviet-era writing and attacks on its authors, Starry Nights remained unpublished for six years, and in 1979, with the help of the late Sharof Rashidov, the work was published and made available to readers.

At the beginning of the work, the image of the Fergana Valley is vividly depicted: through the image of the weather, not as if it shows the political landscape of that period. History has shown that at that time, civil wars were raging in our country, and our foreign enemies began to attack the country's borders. From the very beginning of the work, we see that Babur Mirzo Jr. was able to think like an adult, and that his ancestors, such as Amir Temur, Shohruh Mirzo, Ulugbek, were wise, compassionate, just and masters of martial arts. The sudden death of his father, Umarshaikh Mirza, and the onslaught of internal enemies on Andijan show that the young Temurid was able to withstand many trials and defend his country with the help of his relatives, even though he was still 11 years old.

But because he is still young, he is forced to agree with the ignorant princes. The beginning of the knot in the play begins with the death of Umarshaikh Mirza, the father of Babur Mirza in Aksida, who fell from his dovecote. When the news of his father's death arrives, the author describes Babur Mirza's condition very clearly:

In this way, the young Babur Mirza ascended the throne. From that day on, he lost his childhood. After Babur Mirzo established peace in his country, his grandfather Amir Temur organized marches to restore the state. He was forced to leave Samarkand, despite the fact that he had occupied it several times. His internal enemies forced Babur Mirza and his brother Jahangir Mirza to intensify their enmity and raise swords against each other. Babur divided the Fergana Valley into two parts and gave one part to his brother Jahangir Mirza, provided that he and his brother would not shed blood. During the Samarkand

marches he was defeated by Shaibanikhan and besieged. His first daughter, Fakhriniso, died of the plague when a famine broke out in the city. The author was able to beautifully describe Bobur's mental state: "

As Babur carried the shrouded baby to the newly dug grave, he wept as he pressed his face to her crooked face and said, "May this plague befall me, and may I be relieved of this torment!" He kissed the cold lips of the baby with a painful thought. " After the loss of his child, Babur Mirza was in a very difficult state of mind, and Shaibanikhan Khanzod sent a suitor to ask him, and his sister married Shaibanikhan to save Babur. The mountain climbs the rocks and lives there like a dervish.

During the work, the author describes an example of a natural landscape with his own eyes: "Akhsi Fortress, built on a high hill, looks like a mountain rock at night. At the foot of the fort, Kosonsoy can be heard rushing into the Syrdarya, and the waves of the two rivers can be heard from afar, slapping each other on the shore. " Throughout the work, we also look at the motives and actions of many of the characters for which they are named. For example, when it comes to the image of Tahir, the man who served him faithfully until Babur's death, it seems that the author is trying to explain the symbolic meaning through his name and image.

Throughout the work, Babur Mirza sees his dardkash through Tahir. He tells her his experiences. An ordinary reaper compares the destiny of a young man to his own destiny, appoints a special person, a relative, and does all his special work through him.

In the last part of the work, Babur Mirza's work Boburnoma was brought to his native Andijan by Tahir and handed over to his countrymen, who carried out the last order of his ruler.

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