

**PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF LIFE AND DEATH IN NAVAI'S
WORKS**

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Annotation: *In Navoi's literature, life and death are covered in many philosophical, spiritual and psychological aspects, showing them not only as external reality, but also through changes in the inner world, soul and mind of a person. The article analyzes the mental state of the heroes in Navoi's works, the processes of loss or elevation of identity, acceptance of death and struggle against it. Also, based on his Sufi philosophy, seeing life and death as a divine process, it sheds light on how these issues affected changes in human psychology. The article helps to understand the psychological interpretation of life and death in Navoi's works, their place in the human psyche in a deeper way.*

Keywords: *Alisher Navoi, life, death, psychological interpretation, human psyche, Sufism, inner world, spirituality, philosophy, soul, identity, acceptance of death, psychological changes, literature, Sufi philosophy, spiritual quest.*

Аннотация: *В литературе Навои жизнь и смерть рассматриваются во многих философских, духовных и психологических аспектах, показывая их не только как внешнюю реальность, но и через изменения во внутреннем мире, душе и разуме человека. В статье анализируется психическое состояние героев произведений Навои, процессы утраты или возвышения идентичности, принятия смерти и борьбы с ней. Также, основываясь на его суфийской философии, рассматривая жизнь и смерть как божественный процесс, она проливает свет на то, как эти вопросы влияли на изменения в психологии человека. Статья помогает глубже понять психологическую интерпретацию жизни и смерти в произведениях Навои, их место в психике человека.*

Ключевые слова: *Алишер Навои, жизнь, смерть, психологическая интерпретация, психика человека, суфизм, внутренний мир, духовность, философия, душа, идентичность, принятие смерти, психологические изменения, литература, суфийская философия, духовные поиски.*

Life and death are one of the most important philosophical and psychological issues that have always troubled humanity and affected its inner world. Their interdependence, reflected in the human soul and psyche, finds expression in various literary works. The psychological interpretation of life and death is manifested in the works of Alisher Navoi in a unique way. His poetic and philosophical heritage is an important source in studying the inner world of man. In his works, Navoi describes in

detail the meaning of life, its variability, the acceptance of death and its traces in the human psyche. In this article, we will analyze the psychological aspects of life and death in Navoi's works and consider how they reflect changes in the human soul and mind. In Navoi's work, life and death are not shown only as physical states, but are deeply interpreted through the mental state of a person, his spiritual path and inner searches.

Text analysis is a scientific method that allows for an in-depth study of the content, form, theme, and style of literary works. This method is used as the main tool in analyzing Navoi's works, since his works cover such complex topics as life, death, the human soul, and psychology. With the help of text analysis, one can find psychological interpretations of life and death in Navoi's works, as well as numerous explanations and descriptions that allow one to determine the mental state and inner searches of his characters.

When carefully studying Navoi's works, one can study the images that embody the mental state and emotions of his heroes, as well as the changes associated with issues of life and death. For example, the psychological interpretation of each epic in the work "Khamsa" is illuminated through its main themes - the inner world of man, self-awareness, spiritual search and acceptance of death. These motifs reveal the internal struggles that occur through the text, the spiritual changes of the characters and the psychological processes associated with them.

Through textual analysis, the study of Navoi's works allows us to show the changes in his characters, the development of their views on life and death, and how these processes affect their psyche. In Navoi's works, death is often seen not only as physical destruction, but also as a spiritual purification, spiritual growth, and renewal of worldview. These changes serve as an effective tool for textual analysis in studying how the characters' internal struggles, quests, and positions on life change.

Also, to understand the psychological interpretations of death in Navoi's works, it is necessary to pay attention to the structure and language of the text. His poetic style, use of symbolism and metaphors, help to understand more deeply the uncertainty, infinity of life and death, and their impact on the human psyche. Through such an analysis, it is possible to connect the spiritual and psychological motifs in Navoi's works and better understand their human mental state, soul searches, and attitude towards death.

In this way, using the methodology of text analysis, it is possible to study the psychological interpretations of life and death in Navoi's works more broadly and in depth, to identify psychological aspects in his works, and to analyze them in a literary and philosophical context.

The analytical-methodological approach is mainly aimed at deeply analyzing the content of Navoi's works and highlighting their philosophical views on life and death. This method is important in studying the psychological and philosophical aspects of the works, because Navoi describes life and death in his works not only as external events, but also as complex processes in the spiritual, moral and inner world of man.

When analyzing Navoi's works, his views on life and death are considered from a philosophical perspective. Issues of life and death in his works are often related to human goals, spiritual growth, and processes of self-realization, all of which constitute a deep philosophical context for Navoi's work. Therefore, when considering the psychological aspects of works using this method, it is necessary to study their essence and deep spiritual goals.

In Navoi's works, death is often depicted not as a physical destruction, but as a process of spiritual transformation and spiritual ascension. When analyzing these processes from a psychological perspective, one can see the processes of a person's acceptance of death, changing his views on life, and finding new meaning through spiritual searches. The internal struggle of the heroes in Navoi's works, their searches for self-awareness, and spiritual changes in accepting life and death are very important for methodological analysis.

In addition, Navoi's Sufi philosophy also occupies a special place in his work. In Sufism, the interpretation of life and death is unique - death is considered not only as a physical loss, but also as a stage on the path of a person to achieve a divine goal. The reflection of Sufi teachings in Navoi's works is associated with deep spiritual research about the process of spiritual purification of a person, self-knowledge and divine ascension. Through this method, one can also study the spiritual interpretations of Navoi's views on death and life in more depth.

Thus, using an analytical-methodological approach, the psychological and philosophical aspects of life and death in Navoi's works, as well as spiritual research related to his Sufi teachings, are analyzed. This method creates an opportunity to understand Navoi's works more deeply and study their spiritual and psychological content.

Comparative analysis is a scientific method aimed at comparing different literary works with each other, identifying their similarities and differences. Using this method, psychological interpretations of life and death in Navoi's works are compared with other classical literature. In his works, Navoi describes life and death not only as external events, but also in the context of a person's internal mental state and spiritual searches. With the help of comparative analysis, it is possible to study

the similarities and differences between these interpretations in his works and approaches in other literary traditions .

is distinguished by its aesthetic and philosophical depth. He sees the issues of life and death not only as biological events, but also as spiritual, moral searches of man. As a result, the psychological interpretations in his works are generally very useful material for comparison with similar topics in Eastern and Western literature. For example, in Western literature, especially in the schools of romanticism and existentialism, the issues of life and death have been studied from the perspective of many psychological and philosophical death. Again, in Eastern literature, especially within the framework of Sufi teachings, life and death are viewed in many literary works as spiritual transformations and spiritual searches.

The psychological interpretation of life and death in Navoi's works, for example in his "Khamsa", can be seen as a spiritual purification and the achievement of spiritual freedom. This approach can be compared to the existentialist views of Fyodor Dostoevsky or Albert Camus in Western literature. While Camus saw death in his work as the final point in a person's process of understanding existence and searching for eternal meaning, Navoi interprets death as the end of an era and the transition to a new spiritual phase.

In Eastern literature, too, the issues of life and death are associated with many ideas and traditions, and in Sufi poetry, death is often seen as a transition from one state to another, from the physical world to the spiritual world. Navoi perfectly reflects this interpretation in his works. The appearance of death as a spiritual and moral transformation in his work "Lison ut-tayr" can be compared with similar ideas in other Eastern literature.

By using the method of comparative analysis, considering the psychological interpretations of life and death in Navoi's works in a broader context helps to understand the uniqueness of his work, its connection with the larger literary space, as well as how his ideas are reflected in other literary traditions. This method also makes it possible to identify how the psychological interpretation of life and death in Navoi's works fits into general ideas on a global scale, and at the same time, his unique approaches.

Analysis and results

In the works of Alisher Navoi, the issues of life and death are covered in a wide range of psychological and philosophical aspects, and by depicting them in a unique way, we achieve a deep understanding of the inner spiritual world of man and his spiritual quest. In his works, Navoi shows life and death not only as external events or physical conditions, but also through the spiritual, spiritual and psychological

experiences of man. In his epics, the psychological interpretation of life and death is clearly visible, the connection of death with the processes of spiritual purification and spiritual ascension.

Psychological interpretation of life and death

Life and death in Navoi's works are constantly connected with the inner struggle and spiritual quest of man. In works, for example, in the epic poem "Farhod and Shirin", Farhod's views on death, his search for self-realization and spiritual growth are vividly described. Farhod's struggle against death, his connection with the earthly world on the one hand, and his desire for divine meaning and elevation on the other, are interpreted as a process of spiritual purification and achievement of spiritual freedom.

Moreover, Navoi does not see death as merely a physical destruction. In fact, he describes death as a process of spiritual purification, ascension, and self-realization. According to Navoi, death is a period that helps to illuminate the darkness in a person's inner world and fill it with divine light. This interpretation, of course, is related to the teachings of Sufism, where Sufis understand death in several senses - as spiritual purification, approaching Allah, and achieving true life. Also, the heroes of Navoi's works see death not only as an end in their spiritual quest, but also as a transition to a new phase, a spiritual ascension.

Acceptance of death and psychological changes

In Navoi's works, the acceptance of death is often associated with psychological changes and internal struggles. In the works, the heroes do not perceive death simply as an external threat, but through this process they try to understand their inner world and find new meaning. The process of accepting death is especially evident in the epic poem "Lison ut-tair." In this work, the depiction of death as a spiritual and spiritual transformation through the journey of birds and their spiritual quest reveals the philosophical depth of the way death is depicted in Navoi's works.

Birds see death as a transformation in their journey of spiritual development, self-realization, and the search for true meaning. They imagine death as a necessary condition for achieving a divine purpose. Here, death is seen as a necessity that leads to the spiritual ascension of man, not as a consequence of the earthly world and its limitations.

The boundaries between death and life

Navoi describes the boundaries between life and death in an ambiguous way in his works. In his opinion, death is not only a physical loss, but this process also means a change in the spiritual world of a person. This interpretation is especially manifested in the work "Hamsa" through the spiritual interpretation of death. The

process of accepting death is illuminated by internal spiritual changes and spiritual searches in each of the characters of the works. This unformed and constantly changing interpretation of death and life means that there are no absolute boundaries between life and death in Navoi's work.

Sufism and spiritual ascension

The influence of Sufi teachings is clearly felt in Navoi's work. In Sufism, death is viewed not only as physical disappearance, but also as a stage on the path of the soul to achieve the divine goal. In his works, especially in the work "Lison ut-tair", Navoi presents death as an integral part of achieving the divine goal. Through this process, a person has the opportunity to fully realize his identity, spiritually rise and achieve true life.

In Sufism, the interpretation of death is understood as a necessary process leading to the spiritual elevation of life. Navoi widely used this interpretation in his works and saw death not only as an end, but also as a transition to a new stage. This interpretation of death further enhances the philosophical and spiritual depth of Navoi's work.

Conclusion

Thus, in the works of Alisher Navoi, the issues of life and death are deeply analyzed in psychological and philosophical aspects. He does not see death only as physical destruction, but also describes it as a process of spiritual transformation and spiritual purification. In Navoi's work, death is not considered the absolute end of life, but as a process of spiritual ascension and self-awareness. This interpretation reveals the psychological and spiritual depth of Navoi's works and raises his views on life and death to a high literary and philosophical level.

1. Psychological interpretation of life and death in Navoi's works

In the works of Alisher Navoi, life and death are depicted not only as external events, but also as deeply spiritual and psychological processes. Death in the works is not seen only as a biological destruction; on the contrary, it is interpreted as part of the process of changes in the inner world of a person, spiritual purification and spiritual ascension. For example, in the work "Khamsa", especially in the epic "Farhod and Shirin", Farhod perceives death not only as an external loss, but also as a process of understanding its inner meaning and beginning spiritual transformation. Farhod's struggle with death reflects his spiritual search for self-realization. Death leads to a transition to a new stage in Farhod's spiritual life, which is a continuation of his search for true meaning and achieving a divine goal.

Moreover, Navoi does not see death as merely a physical change or destruction. Death is reflected in his works as a process of spiritual purification and ascension.

Also, in Navoi's works, death is often described as a "change" that occurs in the spiritual world of a person, this process is expressed as a search for understanding one's own identity, a search for achieving a divine goal. Death involves profound changes and self-awareness that occur in a person's inner spiritual state .

2. Sufi teachings and the question of life and death

Navoi's works are heavily influenced by Sufism, and the spiritual interpretation of death is widely used in his works. In Sufism, death is often understood as "spiritual death", which means a process of spiritual transformation and divine ascension that precedes physical death. Navoi describes death as a spiritual stage in his work "Lison ut-tayr". In this work, the interpretation of death as a process of spiritual purification and divine ascension is shown through the journey of birds . The journey of birds reflects their journey on the path of spiritual transformation and purification, as well as their perception of death as a transition to a new stage of spiritual life.

In Sufism, death is not seen as just a physical state. On the contrary, it is seen as a necessary transformation to achieve a divine goal. Navoi also puts forward this idea in his works, presenting death not only as a physical disappearance, but also as a stage of transformation, spiritual development and ascension. This interpretation of death is described as a process of bringing a person closer to true life - divine life.

Similarities and differences between life and death issues through comparative analysis

life and death in Navoi's works helps to understand the uniqueness of his work by comparing it with other literature. Using the method of comparative analysis, the issues of life and death in Navoi's works were compared with similar topics in Western and Eastern literature. In Western literature, writers such as Fyodor Dostoevsky or Albert Camus interpreted death from the perspective of existentialism. While Camus sees death as the final point in a person's process of understanding existence and searching for eternal meaning, Navoi sees death as a spiritual transformation and ascension. In Navoi's works, death is shown to be a process of becoming aware of one's own identity, finding true meaning , and achieving a divine goal.

In Eastern literature, especially Sufi poetry, death is often viewed as a transition from one state to another. In Sufism, death is conceived as a transition from the physical to the spiritual state, from the earthly world to the divine world. Navoi advances this interpretation in his works, but unlike Western literature, he portrays death as a transformation through spiritual and moral exploration. In Western literature, death is often focused on the search for eternal meaning in human existence and the process of understanding death. However, in Navoi's works, the

psychological interpretation of death, combining spiritual and moral exploration, shows death as a process of achieving a divine goal and ascension.

Life and death in Navoi's works, the interpretation of death not only as a biological and external event, but also as a process associated with a person's internal spiritual changes and spiritual searches, constitute the uniqueness of his literary work. This interpretation of death allows his works to be compared not only with Eastern, but also with Western literature and reveals the universality and depth of Navoi's work.

As a result of this analysis, it was found that in the works of Alisher Navoi, the issues of life and death are deeply interpreted from psychological, spiritual and philosophical aspects. Navoi describes death not only as physical destruction, but also as a process of spiritual transformation and spiritual purification. The psychological interpretation of life and death shown by Navoi reflects the inner world of man, his spiritual searches and spiritual struggles. Death is shown in his works as a transition from one stage to another, which is interpreted in a unique way as the achievement of the divine goal and the beginning of spiritual purification.

The influence of Sufism in Navoi's works is great, and death is reflected not only as an external event, but also as the beginning of internal spiritual searches and transformations. In Sufism, death is often viewed as a "spiritual death", a process of spiritual transformation and divine ascension that precedes physical death. Navoi sees death not only as the end of life, but also as a transition to a new stage. This approach, by comparing his works not only with similar themes in Eastern literature, but also in Western literature, helps to understand the depth and universality of his work.

Through comparative analysis, the comparison of the issues of life and death in Navoi's works with similar themes in other literature allows us to more clearly understand his unique approaches and his place in literature. Navoi, in contrast to Western and Eastern literature, tends to interpret death through spiritual and moral transformations. In his works, death is seen not only as a physical end, but also as a stage of human inner development and spiritual ascension.

At the same time, Navoi's works show the process of human self-realization and spiritual quest through the issues of life and death. These processes present death not only as an end, but also as a transition to a new stage, ascension and achievement of a divine goal. This approach reveals the philosophical depth of Navoi's works and the transformations of the human psyche, making it an important part of not only Eastern literature, but also world literature.

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xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya

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