

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE DEPICTION OF THE IMAGE OF AMIR TEMUR IN “THE FAREWELL OF MOTHER HAWK” WRITTEN BY PIRIMKUL KADYROV

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Abstract

This article explores the depiction of the image of Amir Temur in “The farewell of mother hawk” written by Pirimkul Kadyrov and analyses the correlation of real facts and imagination with examples.

Keywords: Literary analysis, military campaigns, horse fencing, golden stamp, historical truth.

Introduction

Pirimkul Kadyrov is one of the foremost figures in Uzbek literature who has explored the life and history of Amir Timur and Timurids’ dynasty and depicted his comprehension on his literary works. He served as chairman of the State Awards Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Literature, Arts and Architecture (1989-1994), Chairman of the Committee on Culture and Cultural Heritage of the General Assembly (1991-1995), Vice-President of the Committee on Science, Education, Culture and Sports (1997-2000). He was awarded with the State Award for His Great Services, the Order of Honor of the Land, and the Medal of Fame. His writings and masterpieces are interpreted into several languages and famous around the globe.

Pirimkul Kadyrov has translated the story “Kazakhs” by Lev Tolstoy “First Joys” by Konstantin Fedin and H. Deryaev's novel “Fate” from Russian into Uzbek.

Literary Review

He is the author of a great number of novels and brochures, such as “Starry Nights”, “The Pass of Generations”, “Black Eyes”, “The Image of Amir Temur”, “Language and nation”. His works are published in Uzbek, Russian, Ukrainian, Hindi, Urdu, Turkish, Uighur, Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Turkmen languages.

The novel about Babur was published in large circulation 6 times in Uzbek and 5 times in Russian. It has been translated into Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Turkish, Kazakh, Uighur, Turkmen.

His masterpiece “The Farewell of mother hawk”, written in 2001, is about Timur’s descendants, especially his sons, grandchildren, daughter in laws and was delineated in beautiful artistic paints. The main character of this work is Gavharshodbegim, Timur’s beloved daughter-in-law, Shohrux Mirzo’s wife, and caring mother of Ulug’bek.

Pirimkul Kadyrov used many historical and folklore sources to create this work and depict the image of Timur. For example, the most reliable sources in Timurology are “Timur’s Laws”, Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi’s “Zafarnama”, Ibn Arabshah’s “History of Amir Timur” and other historical works.

Book illustrates good and bad days experienced by Gavharshodbegim which are portrayed in historical facts, including the chamber that left a bright mark on the kingdom of the Timurids.

The title of the book is connected with the story, which can draw readers’ attention and given as explanation of the title as following: there has been one caring mother hawk living on the top of mountains and she always looked after her eggs attentively. Once when eggs were ready to hatch, she realizes that she looked after the snake’s eggs and her own ones had been eaten by her enemy and mother hawk took care of the eggs of that snake. Mother hawk could not tolerate the grief she felt and levitated so high and jumped down on the rock and attempted suicide. It symbolizes the main hero - Gavharshodbegim’s grief as a loving grandmother and it can be seen as a vivid example of what happened with her grandchildren Abdulatif and Abdulaziz.

Research Methodology

Despite the fact that the image of Amir Timur is not the main hero in this work, one can see that Gavharshodbegim always recalls memories connected with him and the events linked with him and teaches his strategies, rules of life to her sons and grandsons in order to keep Timur’s lifestyle alive and makes her family members to follow Timur’s techniques. The main hero holds classes for two hours three times in a week and teaches Timur’s code of practice to all princes of Timurids dynasty. The image of Amir Timur is mentioned more than 148 times in this work.

Amir Timur is described as undefeatable warrior, who could overcome all his enemies and never lost in any military campaigns, who could reach the borders of China being at the age of 70 in a severe cold. And Timurids’ borders were unprecedentedly wide and peaceful during his reign. It is written that “The command given by Amir Timur was carried out without a single word”, which also refers to how great Amir Timur was.

The book shows the magnitude of Timur’s dynasty and the posterity of Amir Timur always recalls his memory and follows to his rules and tries to do utmost to be like him. Timur is illustrated as a role model leader of all times.

Analysis and Results

In the meantime, the life motto of Amir Timur is remembered by the main hero Gavharshodbegim: “I have seen firsthand that the words “Only truth” (rostri-rasti) are

written on his golden stamp with red emblem. I have followed the belief that power is only in justice and that “if you are honest, you will be saved... I have followed it for a lifetime.” The fact that Amir Timur saw the power only in justice accords with historical truth. In his “Timur’s code” it is written that he always followed twelve rules for governing a country and the sixth of them was “with justice and kindness, I pleased the servants of my Lord. With compassion for both the sinner and the innocent, I have judged them on the truth.” The thing that should be mentioned here is that this golden stamp with red emblem is noted in the work of Spanish ambassador Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo “Diplomatic protocol in the empire of Amir Timur”. He writes as following “There is the word “truth” is written in the stamp, and there are three circle shaped patterns under it”.

Amir Timur is illustrated as talented man in horse fencing and his great grandson Abdulatif is compared with him and said he inherited this skill from Timur.

The image of Timur is portrayed as a ruler who governed his country with the help of intelligence and wisdom rather than using his sword and punishment.

In addition to being a great warrior, a skilled swordsman, a fair and truthful ruler, and a caring father, it was also magnified that he was a gentle and loving father and father-in-law, he always showed a great respect towards women. Indeed, Shohrux Mirzo recalls his childhood memories and says that Timur always called his wife Bibikhanum “mother hawk” and asked her to look after the education of all princesses and princes of Timurid dynasty so they would be able to fly high as hawks in future. It is also possible to learn how our hero respected women in a fact that he entrusted to work of the heirs, not to skilled fathers, but to their wives, so that they were respected and respected by the noble women. Timur’s death is described differently in distinct sources. In Pirimkul Kadyrov's “The farewell of Mother hawk”, a fire suddenly breaks out at night in the room where Amir Timur was sleeping. It has badly affected by the severe cold and scorching wind at night until they set up a tent in an insecure place for him during a fire. The fever rises and becomes severely ill. After that, everyone's imagination will be occupied with the treatment of rubella. But the treatments are not cursory, and the owl is described as turning a blind eye from this world.

Conclusion and Recommendations

In conclusion, the thing should be mentioned here is that Pirimkul Kadyrov created the image of a brave warrior, a hero with high intelligence and strong willpower, loving husband, caring father and fair father in-law, who was talented leader and skillful ruler.

One can easily see that Pirimkul Kadyrov's Timur is the image of a genius who was able to lead an army towards China even at the age of 70; though his right arm and leg were injured whose shoulder did not touch the ground in any battle; who was unmatched in swordsmanship on horseback.

Pirimkul Kadyrov’s hero is very similar to the real prototype and author relied on the historical facts and sources for creating this image in the work “The farewell of mother

hawk”, but one can notice the correlation of historical facts with the author’s imagination and fiction.

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