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Echoes of truth: Comparing the philosophical aphorisms of Alisher Navoiy with World thinkers.

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Annotation: This article investigates renowned aphorisms said by a great eastern poet and thinker Alisher Navoiy through analysing their meaning and those lines are taken from his famous epic poem Khamsa. Furthermore, his renowned maxims are compared to the ones told by international thinkers and poet and the role of these famous aphorisms in todays' generation is analysed.

Key words: Khamsa, Alisher Navoiy, epic poem, turkic language, thinker, tradition, literary works, aphorism, maxim, literature, philosopher, literary heritage, poet, thinker, statesman.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada buyuk Sharq shoiri va mutafakkiri Alisher Navoiy tomonidan aytilgan mashhur hikmatli so‘zlar ma’nosini tahlil qilish orqali o‘rganiladi. Ushbu hikmatlar uning mashhur 'Xamsa' dostonidan olingan. Shuningdek, uning mashhur hikmatlari jahon adabiyoti vakillari va mutafakkirlarining fikrlari bilan qiyoslanadi hamda ushbu hikmatlarning bugungi avlod hayotidagi o‘rni tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Xamsa, Alisher Navoiy, doston, turkiy til, mutafakkir, an’ana, badiiy asarlar, hikmat, aforizm, maksim, adabiyot, faylasuf, adabiy meros, shoir, davlat arbobi.

Introduction: The great poet, thinker, writer and statesman Alisher Navoiy has significant influence in eastern social and literary life. During his lifespan, he tried and created different kinds of literary works and his literary heritage contains ‘Khamsa’, an epic-poem. The main purpose of creating ‘Khamsa’ is the process of writing five independent epic poems as a unified cycle and combining them through a common idea and

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artistic structure. In addition, in that historical era writing a ‘Khamsa’ was a literary tradition and Alisher Navoiy also wanted to continue this custom but he chose to write it in Turkic language in order to prove that it was also possible to create large-scale, artistically sophisticated epic poems in the Turkic language. In fact, Nizomiy Ganjaviy, one of the great representatives of classical Persian-Tajik poetry, a great Azerbaijani thinker and philosopher who lived and created in the 12th century, laid the foundation for the Khamsa tradition in Turkic literature.

Analysis of Alisher Navoiy’s literary work: As mentioned above, Khamsa can have five parts and Alisher Navoiy’s Khamsa includes:

- Hayrat ul-Abror (Wonder of the Righteous) – a philosophical and moral poem about ethics, justice, and good character.
- Farhod va Shirin (Farhad and Shirin) – a romantic story about Farhad's devotion and sacrifice for Shirin.
- Layli va Majnun (Layla and Majnun) – a tragic love story about two lovers separated by society and fate.
- Sab'ai Sayyor (Seven Travelers or Seven Planets) – tells the story of King Bahram and the tales narrated by seven princesses.
- Saddi Iskandariy (The Wall of Alexander) – focuses on Alexander the Great as an ideal ruler and discusses justice, wisdom, and leadership.

So, his famous aphorisms taken from these literature works and aphorisms told by world thinkers are analysed throughout the article in terms of meaning. His famous quote taken form ‘Hayrat ul-Abror’, one of the epic poems of Khamsa is:

‘One becomes wise by learning little by little’

Almost similar to this, there is a maxim told by Ivan Pavlov which is:

'Gradualness, gradualness, gradualness in the accumulation of knowledge’

In these both aphorisms, it can be seen that people can reach to the highest level in education by being consistent in their studies not studying hard in one day. The reason is

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that little actions result in big achievements after a long time and this is considered the most effective process.

Overall, these aphorisms emphasize that if a person wants to be wise and learn more, she or he should study continuously even when spending small mount of time because after a while the acquired knowledge becomes sufficient.

The next maxim is also taken from ‘Hayrat ul-Abror’ which is about parents:

“Place your head with deep respect at your father’s feet,
and dedicate your whole being in service to your mother.
To make your days and nights bright with light,
consider one as the moon and the other as the sun.”

These verses express the idea of showing deep respect and devotion to one’s parents. Navoiy poetically suggests that children should give full care, love, and respect to their parents. He also compares the father to the sun and the mother to the moon, meaning that parents are the source of light, guidance, and warmth in a person’s life. Overall, the message is to honor and value parents deeply because they are among the greatest blessings in life.

A similar idea is found in Confucius's philosophy:

“While your parents are alive, do not go far away from them. If it becomes necessary to go somewhere, make sure to let them know where you are going.” This statement emphasizes care, respect, and responsibility toward parents. It advises children not to distance themselves unnecessarily and to always keep their parents informed to avoid causing them worry. Overall, both texts highlight that maintaining a close relationship with parents is a moral duty and a sign of good upbringing.

In today’s fast-changing world, Navoiy's aphorisms remain highly relevant because they promote timeless values.

The idea of learning step by step encourages students to be patient and consistent in their education instead of expecting quick success. The teachings about respecting parents remind young people to maintain love, care, and responsibility toward their family, even

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when they live far away. Overall, these aphorisms help today's generation develop discipline, respect, and moral awareness, which are important for both personal growth and modern society.

Conclusion: The aphorisms found in Alisher Navoiy's Khamsa reflect deep philosophical and moral values that continue to be relevant in modern society. His ideas about gradual learning, respect for parents, and moral responsibility highlight universal human principles that go beyond time and culture.

The comparison with world thinkers shows that similar ethical ideas exist across different traditions, proving the universality of wisdom. These aphorisms not only enrich Eastern literary heritage but also serve as practical guidance for today's generation in developing discipline, respect, and a strong moral character.

Therefore, Navoiy's works remain an important source of inspiration, helping individuals understand both personal growth and their responsibilities within society.

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