
THE PLACE OF THE POEM IN YOUTH EDUCATION IN THE NEW UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT: - The most important work of New Persian literature, Shahnameh or the Book of Kings, is the national epic of the Iranian people, their "identity card" (shenas-name) and the encyclopedia of Iranian culture. It celebrates the survival of a civilization that began about 7,000 years ago at a dynamic crossroads of cultures, on the Iranian plateau stretching from Anatolia and the Caucasus through Transoxiana to China, survived countless invasions, absorbed various influences and conquered invaders. because of its ancient values.

KEYWORDS: Philosophical and ethical concept, Zoroastrianism, transcends time, place, good and evil.

INTRODUCTION

The Shahnameh is more than twice the size of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey combined. The Shahnameh combines the ancient myths and legends of Iran with tales of key events in its past. Its 55,000 rhymed verses reflect the history of the Iranian world from its creation to the fall of the Persian Empire in the 7th century.

Firdousi's "Shahnameh" among the creations of the world literature of the Middle Ages stands as an unattainable bulk. This fruit of the tireless 35-year work of the great poet surpasses everything created at that time by the extraordinary breadth of conception, the depth of the philosophical and ethical concept and the perfection of artistic performance. The canonical formulas of the epic style are organically combined here with individual author's characteristics.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The author does not at all strive for self-valuable "poeticism" of presentation, since he puts the thoroughness of recreating a huge historical chronicle at the forefront. Nevertheless, from time to time, as if by chance, he allows himself pearls of metaphor.

The Arab conquest led to fundamental changes in economic, social and cultural life, including the replacement of Zoroastrianism with Islam and Middle Persian (Pahlavi) Arabic. But the Shahnameh offered Iran's new rulers a model of wise kingship, retained the Persian language and identity, and expanded its cultural influence far beyond Iran's shrinking political borders. It has been translated into Arabic, Ottoman Turkish and many modern languages of the world.

The value of knowledge in Islam is so great that the first word that God sent to the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) was the word: READ. Without a doubt, the value of a person in the Qur'an lies in the possession of knowledge that frees him from ignorance and neglect. The title of Hakim given to Ferdowsi was attributed to his knowledge.

Religion and knowledge are the two main pillars of Ferdowsi's ideology. In other words, the Shahnameh was founded on two important foundations of faith and knowledge. Religion, in his opinion, is based on knowledge and wisdom, born of the mind.

According to Ferdowsi, knowledge leads to possibilities. Shahnameh considers the strength and greatness of the mind. Dynamics and development are only possible with wisdom, integrity and learning. For Ferdowsi Knowledge of opinions is the grace of God, which is given to whomever he desires. The knowledge that Ferdowsi of worship coincides with religious ones, because only this knowledge can lead to monotheism and religion. Humanity is from evil and keeps them from militancy and committing sins. Nevertheless, human knowledge is against the infinite glory of God and the praise worthy of his cripple. Ferdowsi encourages all people to acquire knowledge and warns people against avoiding the knowledge of science. He recommends that they always study at any place, but he forbids acquiring knowledge mixed with greed. And he considers vanity one of the most important factors hindering the assimilation of knowledge.

A thousand years after its completion, the Persian Book of Kings remains one of the most popular texts of secular poetry in Southwest Asia. Its enduring appeal points to the essence of meaning that transcends time and place, the eternal struggle between good and evil.

CONCLUSION

The universal themes of "Shahnoma" echoed in the hearts and minds of the younger generation. His tales of the rise and fall of great dynasties, disputes between kings and heroes, conflicts between fathers and sons tell of man's struggle with nature, fate and conscience. They reflect both ancient traditions and modern realities.

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