



Website: econfseries.com

27<sup>th</sup> February, 2025

#### THE IMAGE OF MIRZO ULUG'BEK AS A SYMBOL OF HIGH HUMAN VALUES

Eshpoʻlatov Behzod Nodir oʻgʻli behzodeshpolatov47@gmail.com

#### Annotation:

The tragedy "Mirzo Ulug'bek" is dedicated to the restoration of historical truth in vivid artistic form, showcasing the life and work of the just king and great astronomer, Ulug'bek, with all its complexities, contradictions, and conflicts. This article discusses the noble qualities, originality, and artistic skill embodied in the image of the king and the scholar.

**Keywords:** Tragedy, historical tragedy, artistic skill, just ruler, disaster, character, intelligence.

#### Introduction:

Maqsud Shayxzoda's five-act historical tragedy "Mirzo Ulug'bek," created in the historical-biographical genre, occupies a special place in the history of 20th-century Uzbek literature. As the author unveils the different facets of Ulug'bek's life, he attempts to highlight his personal virtues—intelligence, wisdom, and his great services to the people—while illustrating the struggle between these qualities and the ignorance, hatred, and inequality of the society of his time. The work is written with exceptional skill. "In terms of the dramatization of life, it is no less remarkable than the most famous tragedies, with its leading characters being well-rounded in every way. The words of the heroes are full of profound meaning and wisdom. Undoubtedly, Mirzo Ulug'bek must have been a wise person, and Shayxzoda was able to elevate himself to such a level during the writing process, entering Ulug'bek's persona and mastering his inner world." The drama "Mirzo Ulug'bek" can confidently be placed among the brightest examples of world literature.

Mirzo Ulug'bek, with his significant contributions to science, culture, and human values, is not only highly esteemed in his own time but also continues to be recognized today. Ulug'bek was not only a ruler but also a prominent astronomer,



### **International Conference on Multidisciplinary Sciences and Educational Practices** Hosted online from Rome, Italy

Website: econfseries.com

27<sup>th</sup> February, 2025

mathematician, and scholar who left an indelible mark in history. His role in promoting human values and his scientific and social significance serve as the basis for recognizing him as a symbol of high human values.

Mirzo Ulug'bek's interest in science and culture expanded his social and political activities. With the aim of bringing scientific and cultural changes, he established the Ulug'bek Observatory in Samarkand. Numerous scientific works were carried out there, and significant astronomical observations were made. Ulug'bek's work "Zij-i-Sultoni" became the most advanced astronomical table of its time.

Ulug'bek's devotion to science elevated his social responsibility. He created favorable conditions for scientific research, new ideas, and literary development. His attention to science not only helped advance astronomy but also contributed to the development of mathematics. Furthermore, he brought together scholars from other countries in his scientific center, striving to push knowledge toward modern progress.

Another significant aspect of Ulug'bek's commitment to human values was his focus on protecting human rights and free thought during his reign. He created opportunities for the people of his state to receive an education and valued the rights of every person, fostering an environment that emphasized freedom of thought and property. This made him a symbol of modern humanism.

In the drama, Ulug'bek is depicted as a scholar, a wise man with knowledge of the world and the cosmos, making great discoveries in the field of astronomy. As a father, he is portrayed as thoughtful, patient, and caring, deeply dedicated to his family. At times, he is also strict and demanding. Reading the drama, one can feel the presence of an intellectual who values knowledge above all, holds endless respect for literature and the arts, and is a guide for his students, helping them explore the secrets of the universe. In one part of the drama, Ulug'bek speaks these words, reflecting his relationship with his students and the intellectual community:

Ulug'bek was a champion of knowledge and education, seeking to eliminate inequality and ignorance in society, establish justice in the country, and lead his people out of suffering through enlightenment. His focus on human values extended into his political and social activities. Ulug'bek's reign was marked by his unwavering support for scientific research and his promotion of human rights and



# International Conference on Multidisciplinary Sciences and Educational Practices Hosted online from Rome, Italy

Website: econfseries.com

27<sup>th</sup> February, 2025

free thinking. This role in advancing high human values further strengthened his historical importance.

Maqsud Shayxzoda's creation of every character in the drama, whether historical or fictional, serves a specific purpose, which enhances the work's authenticity and emotional impact, helping to reveal different facets of Ulug'bek's character.

#### **Conclusion:**

Mirzo Ulug'bek's legacy is not limited to his remarkable achievements in astronomy and mathematics. He also left an indelible mark as a scholar and ruler who greatly contributed to the development of human values in his time. His high regard for science, his promotion of free thinking, and his contributions to culture establish him as a true symbol of high human values. Therefore, Mirzo Ulug'bek should be revered not only as a figure of his own era but also as a symbol that honors the high values of humanity.

40 mini

# **References:**

- 1. Mirvaliyev S., Shokirova R. Uzbek Writers. Tashkent, Gʻafur Gʻulom Publishing House of Literature and Art. 2016.
- 2. Maqsud Shayxzoda. Mirzo Ulug'bek. "O'qituvchi." Tashkent. 1994, p. 134.
- 3. Qozoqboy Yoʻldoshov. Yoniq So'z. "Yangi Asr Avlodi." Tashkent. 2006, p. 217.
- 4. Ozod Sharofiddinov. The Blessing of Understanding Creativity. "Sharq" Publishing and Printing Joint-Stock Company Editorial Office. Tashkent, 2004, p. 544.