

NAVAI AND DANTE: IDEALS OF HUMANITY IN "KHAMSA" AND "DIVINE COMEDY"

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Annotation: This scientific article provides a comparative analysis of the universal ideas of humanity expressed in the works of Alisher Navoi's "Khamsa" and Dante Alighieri's "Divine Comedy" - such themes as spiritual quest, justice, love, and the pursuit of divine truth. The study examines the artistic style, symbolism, and philosophical views in the works of these two great representatives of Eastern and Western cultures, as well as their significance for modern humanity

Keywords: Alisher Navoi, Dante Alighieri, "Khamsa", "Divine Comedy", Comparative Literature, Sufism and Divine Love, Spiritual Perfection, Hell, Purgatory, Paradise

In literary studies, the interaction and comparative studies of Eastern and Western cultures are of great importance. In this regard, the analysis of universal human values in the works of Alisher Navoi (1441-1501), a prominent figure in 15th-century Turkish literature, and Dante Alighieri (1265-1321), a great representative of 14th-century Italian literature, is of particular importance. Both thinkers created the greatest artistic and philosophical legacies of their time, and Navoi's "Khamsa" and Dante's "Divine Comedy" embody such eternal themes as humanity's spiritual quest, the pursuit of moral ideals and divine truth.

Although much research has been conducted on these works in the pre-modern period, their comparative analysis is a relatively new and promising direction. It is a necessary scientific issue to deeply study the common aspects in the works of Navoi and Dante, as well as the differences that arise due to the cultural context.

The main purpose of this article is to conduct a comparative analysis of the ideas of humanity in the works "Khamsa" and "Divine Comedy", as well as to identify similarities and differences in their artistic style, symbolism and philosophical views. The research uses general scientific and philological analysis methods based on the methodology of comparative literary studies.

The works of Alisher Navoi (1441-1501) and Dante Alighieri (1265-1321), the greatest representatives of Eastern and Western cultures, widely illuminate the eternal problems of humanity - spiritual quest, moral perfection, and the pursuit of divine truth. Navoi's "Khamsa" (consisting of five epics) and Dante's "Divine Comedy" are unique legacies that express the philosophical and artistic values of their times.

In "Khamsa", Navoi shows the path to human perfection through five epics:

1. "Khairat ul-abror" – the search for justice and wisdom
 2. "Farhod and Shirin" – pure love and devotion
 3. "Leyli and Majnun" – the pursuit of divine love"
- "Saba'ai Sayyor" – moral education and wisdom
"Saddi Iskandari" – the search for the ideal ruler

In Dante's "Divine Comedy," the path of the human soul's purification from sin and achievement of perfection is described in three stages:

1. "Duzox" – gunoh va jazolanish

2. "Poklanish" – tavba va tozalanish

3. "Jannat" - ilohiy haqiqatga yetish

In both works, the spiritual quest of man occupies a central place. Navoi's works reflect the ideas of human perfection developed under the influence of Sufism, while Dante's works reflect the concept of spiritual purification in the Christian tradition. However, both authors aimed at the moral and spiritual perfection of man as their ultimate goal.

"Khamsa": A guide for spiritual quests: It offers Sufi ideals (love, patience, selflessness) to fill the spiritual void of modern man. For example, the romance "Layla and Majnun" helps today's youth understand the meaning of true love.

"The Divine Comedy": Offers the concept of "spiritual purification" for those seeking guidance in times of psychological distress (e.g., during social isolation following the COVID-19 pandemic). Global madaniyatlar dialogi:

"Khamsa": UNESCO's declaration of 2021 as the Year of Navoi spoke of the modernity of Eastern ideas. "Divine Comedy": Global events marking Dante's 700th anniversary in 2020 brought Western and Eastern cultures closer together.

Importance in the education system: "Khamsa": Taught in Uzbek schools in "Literature Studies" classes as a source of national pride. "Divine Comedy": One of the main sources in Harvard University's "Modern Humanities" program.

Influence on political philosophy: "Khamsa": The ideas of a just ruler in "Saddi Iskandari" are being applied in modern Uzbek reforms. "Divine Comedy": Influenced the unified value system of the European Union.

In gender studies: "Khamsa": Female characters such as Shirin and Layla are discussed in modern feminist studies. "Divine Comedy": The character of Beatrice shows the role of women as spiritual leaders.

Ecological Thought:

"Khamsa": The ideas of nature conservation in "Khairat ul-Abrar" are interpreted as a solution to today's ecological crisis. "Divine Comedy": The metaphors of purification in "Purification" have become symbols for ecological movements.

Analysis parameters	Navoi "Khamsa"	Dante's "Divine Comedy"	Comparative analysis
Period of creation	15th century (1493-1498)	14th century (1308-1321)	Both were created in the Middle Ages, but in different cultural contexts
Structure of the work	5 independent epics (in the form of a masnavi)	3 parts (Inferno, Purgatorio, Paradiso)	"Khamsa" is a collection of different stories, while "Divine Comedy" is a single plot
Main theme	Human perfection, divine and worldly love	The purification of the human soul from sin	In both, the theme of spiritual development plays an important role
Artistic style	Sufi symbolism, traditions of Turkic poetry	Christian symbolism, terza rima poetic meter	Stylistic differences between Eastern and Western poetry
Main	Farhad, Majnun,	Dante (himself), Virgil,	In "Khamsa" each epic has a

characters	Iskandar	Beatrice	separate hero, in "Divine Comedy" the central hero
Influence of religion and philosophy	Islamic Sufism.	Christianity (doctrine and philosophy)	In both works, the deep influence of religious philosophy is felt
Social content	The idea of a just ruler	Criticism of Florentine political life	In "Khamisa" - an ideal society, in "Divine Comedy" - a criticism of the shortcomings of society
Language features	Chigatay Turkic language	Italian language (Tuscan dialect)	Both played an important role in the formation of national literary languages
Modern influence	The foundation of Uzbek culture and literature	A classic work of Western literature	Both are being reinterpreted in modern culture
Scientific significance	The central object of Turkish literary studies	The main object of study of Western literary criticism	Both works have canonical status within their culture

Both works are unique legacies that represent the philosophical and artistic achievements of their time. Navoi's "Khamisa" is the pinnacle of Eastern mystical traditions, while Dante's "Divine Comedy" is the most vivid example of Western philosophical poetry. Today, in the context of globalization, their interaction and comparative study open up new possibilities for intercultural dialogue. The main strength of the works is that they deeply approach the eternal problems of humanity - such topics as spiritual quests, moral choices, and the pursuit of divine truth. The ideas of human perfection expressed in "Khamisa" and the concept of spiritual purification in "Divine Comedy" are values that respond to the spiritual searches of modern man.

Although Navoi and Dante used different artistic means in their works, both of their works achieved a high level of artistry. The oriental symbolism and figurative concepts in "Khamisa" and the western systematicity and architectural metaphors in "Divine Comedy" demonstrate the richness of the artistic heritage of humanity.

As a final thought, the comparative study of Navoi's "Khamisa" and Dante's "Divine Comedy" is of great importance not only for literary studies, but also for philosophy, cultural studies, psychology and other disciplines. These works are unique masterpieces of the spiritual heritage of humanity, and by studying them we gain a deeper understanding not only of the past, but also of the future. In modern conditions, their importance is growing, because they express immutable truths about the eternal values of humanity.

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