

## THE CHARACTER OF AMIR TIMUR ILLUMINATED IN AMERICAN LITERATURE

Nekboyeva Mahliyo Turaqulovna

Assistant of the Department of Uzbek Language and Literature

### Abstract:

This article is about the figure of Amir Temur in American literature. The author clarified the problem on the basis of existing scientific and historical literature, relying on cultural information and written sources. Comparative analysis of existing unique approaches and theories on the figure of Amir Temur, which is covered in American literature.

**Keywords:** American literature, character of Amir Temur, plot, warlord, creator.

### Introduction:

There are hundreds of works about Amir Temur in foreign literature, in particular, Robert Howard, one of the great representatives of American literature, also wrote about Sahibgiron in his work "The Ruler of Samarkand", information about the efforts of this great man to establish his kingdom, his high military intelligence, and creative talent. For the first time in Uzbek literary studies, M. Yakubov<sup>1</sup> gave detailed information about this work in his research.

Robert Howard (1906-1936) is an American writer, one of the writers who created in various genres. Howard's works mainly consisted of stories about Vikings, Arabs, and general military campaigns. Howard is a history buff, so he often refers to historical stories. He must have preferred to write works about generals and powerful people, among his many examples of creation is the 9-chapter "Lord of Samarcand" (Oriental Stories, Spring 1932)<sup>2</sup> (further examples) it is quoted from this source) a work called Samarkand hukdori appeared. The work of Amir Temur proudly shows the position occupied by this breed at that time, the beautiful construction of cities and villages in the territories occupied by the masters, especially Samarkand, the capital of the kingdom he founded.

### Main Part:

The battle against the Turkish sultan Bayazid and the planned march to China are also described. In the work, Robert writes about Amir Temur: "Timour, the Servant of God, by the favor of Allah, Amir of Tataria." - Timur, the servant of the Creator, by the grace of God, the Amir of Tataria. He also gives information about how Samarkand developed during the reign of Amir Temur: "You have seen lands and seas no Frank has seen," said Ak Boga, "and rivers and towns and caravan trails. Now you shall gaze upon the glory of Samarcand, which the lord Timour found a town of dried brick and has made a metropolis of blue stone and ivory and

marble and silver filigree.» Translation: You will see lands, seas, rivers and cities and caravans that no Frank has ever seen. You can be sure of the fame of Samarkand, His Highness Temur turned the city built of baked bricks into a magnificent place made of blue stone, ivory, marble and silver filigree.

Continuing these thoughts, Howard talks about the palace of Samarkand, the wide streets of the city, the bustling market full of representatives of different countries and peoples doing business. Here are wild Arabs, restless thin Syrians, fat swaggering Jews, turban-wearing Indians, weary Persians, suspicious Afghans hunched over in old tattered clothes, and several other strange nationalities, from the Far East and mysterious arrivals from the north, stout short and carefree Mongolians, narrow-eyed Chinese in silk clothes, tall quarrelsome Uighurs, round-faced Kipchaks, small-eyed Kyrgyz, even g merchants of various races, unknown in the west, had gathered.

Butun Sharq mamlakatlari Samarqand darvozasiga qarab yopirilyotgan edi: «They rode through the wide winding streets, past palace and market and mosque, and bazaars thronged with the people of a hundred tribes and races, bartering, disputing, shouting. The Scotsman saw hawk-faced Arabs, lean apprehensive Syrians, fat fawning Jews, turbaned Indians, languid Persians, ragged swaggering but suspicious Afghans, and more unfamiliar forms; figures from the mysterious reaches of the north, and the far east; stocky Mongols with broad inscrutable faces and the rolling gait of an existence spent in the saddle; slant-eyed Cathayans in robes of watered silk; tall quarrelsome Vigurs; round-faced Kipchaks; narrow-eyed Kirghiz; a score of races whose existence the West did not guess. All the Orient flowed in a broad river through the gates of Samarcand».

### **Results and Discussions:**

Asarda shotlandiyalik savdogar Amir Temur bilan uchrashadi va Sohibqironni shuday tasvirilaydi: «... this, then, was the mysterious Tamerlane, who was already becoming a mythical figure in Western lore. He saw a man as tall as himself, gaunt but heavy-boned, with a wide sweep of shoulders and the Tatar's characteristic depth of chest. His face was not as dark as Ak Boga's, nor did his black magnetic eyes slant; and he did not sit cross-legged as a Mongol sits.

There was power in every line of his figure, in his clean-cut features, in the crisp black hair and beard, untouched with gray despite his sixty-one years. ... He was closer to the basic Turanian rootstock ...» Translation « ... here he is, that mysterious Temur became a legend in Western sources, that mysterious Temur became a legend in sources. Mac Dees saw a man as tall as himself, lean but heavy-boned, broad-shouldered, and broad-shouldered in the manner of a Tatar. His face was not as black as Ak Bo's face, but his eyes were black, and he did not sit cross-legged like the Mongols. His every move was a sign of strength, and his thick black hair and beard, despite being 61 years old, had not turned white. ... He was a native of Turan."



Later, this same knight (Donald Mac Disa) took part in a number of battles alongside Amir Temur, acknowledging Sahibqiran's bravery and saying: "When rivers run uphill, Timour will flee..."

Howard explains that Bayazid's main enemy was Timur, and that the Turkish sultan sent him a number of unanswered letters, at the same time that the caravans brought news that his powerful army had fled in confusion under the Tartar spears: "Somewhere in the misty mazes of the East moved his arch-foe Timour, and to him Bayazid sent missives of threat and mockery. No response was forthcoming, but word came along the caravans of a mighty marching and a great war in the south; of the plumed helmets of India scattered and flying before the Tatar spears.»

«... On his head was the jeweled turban of sovereignty, in his hand the gem-starred scepter of his vanished empire. He did not touch the great golden goblet before him. Many and many a time had he exulted over the agony of the vanquished, with much less mercy than was now shown him; now the unfamiliar bite of defeat left him frozen.» Translation: "Temur received him well and did him no harm," said the palace official who brought the news. "Sultan participates in the feast" ... The Sultan was sitting in the turban of a great ruler decorated with precious stones and with the scepter of the now-conquered kingdom in his hand. He didn't even touch the big golden cup in front of him. How often he laughed at those who were struggling in agony, without showing them the slightest mercy, and therefore he was now being shown great respect. The agony of defeat, which was unknown to him before, was scratching his insides.

### **Conclusion:**

At the end of the story, Amir praises Temur's policy of "measuring seven times and then cutting" before implementing any event, and describes these characteristics of this breed as follows: "When other men looked days ahead, Timour looked years;" that is, while others work in anticipation of a few days, Amir Temur takes action thinking about the distant future.

In the work "The Ruler of Samarkand" by Robert Howard, a great representative of American literature, there are excellent evidences of Sahibqiran's efforts to establish a great kingdom, his high military intelligence, and creative talent, which can be easily understood from the content of the work.

### **Reference:**

1. Yakubov M. The figure of Amir Temur in English literature. Ph.D. (PhD) diss... - Bukhara. 2021.
2. [http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Author:Robert\\_Ervin\\_Howard](http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Author:Robert_Ervin_Howard)
3. Yakubov M. Personality of Amir Timur and his epoch description in story Lord of Samarcand by Robert

4. E. Howard. Bulletin of science and practice. 2019. V.5#12. pp.536-541.
5. Ali M. Amir Temur chamani. - T.: Uzbekistan NMIU, 2006. - P.148-149.
6. Urinboyev A., Buriyev O. Fyosiddin Nakkosh's Chinese travelogue.
7. Rtveladze E.V. Great Silk Road. Encyclopedic reference book. Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages. - Tashkent: Uzbekiston milliy encyclopediasi, 1999. - 280 p.;
8. Akhmedov V., Mukminova R., Pugachenkova G. Amir Temur. — S. 126-141.

