

Persian poetical symbols in Alisher Navoiy works

This will be a little guidance on the most common symbols in the poetry of Persian cultural sphere, with particular emphasis on Sufi poetry.

One of them is the symbol of the **mirror**. The mystics of Islam believe that everything that God created the entire universe, our Earth and the people, is a **mirror** created so that God could view it - He sees his reflection in it. Also, a person can in themselves and other people watch a piece of the Creator. These mirrors facing each other mirror the divine infinity. (Ferdowsi, Omar Khayyám)

The **veil** (hijab) is another symbol associated with the Creator. God , and also created by Him reality is hidden from those who do not "see" - they are not introduced to the path of faith, Sufis, did not suffer a spiritual revelation or discovery of truth. Indeed, between the Creator and man is the veil. The spiritual work, meditation under the guidance of a guide, a teacher - Shaykh consists in revealing and burning curtains. (Khayyám, Baba Tahir, Nizami)

Kaszf - break, unveiling the curtains, this type of vision, in which the mystic experiences the greatest mysteries of faith. Kaszf al-Asrar (Discovery secrets) is one of the most mystical comments Koran. (Hafez, Hazra Shah Niza)

The Nightingale and the **Rose** - a pair of frequently occurring in Persian poetry and the entire cultural sphere associated with this culture. Rose symbolizes the fleeting beauty, and the nightingale in love with the heart. But the rose symbolizes the beauty of the unstable ones that must pass away. Love in the Rose nightingale sings her his sad songs, and thus is a sad symbol of love. (Hafez) Many poets discribed unhappy love using this symbolism. One of the first was Baba Taher.

Gardens - Garden of Eden is another symbol, or rather a collection of trees, flowers, ornamental plants and useful, a collection of many symbols associated with nature. Paradise on earth - beautiful oriental gardens we find everywhere, where they lived or live followers of the Prophet. (Saadi, Hafez) Let us go and we love this garden full of eastern symbols: love is here, flower and love is also the fruit of a mature tree overflowing with love nutritious juices.

Trees and **shrubs**, various kinds of **flowers**, and even their seeds (**poppy seed**, for example) - they are all symbols of poetry Navoiy. That slender girl may resemble a Persian cypress is a fact!

Precious stones: **pearls, rubies, sapphires** - a natural reference points to significant portions of feminine beauty.

Eyebrows, eyelashes, eyes in Persian poetry eyebrows assimilated to bow to shot eyelashes.

Narcissus as a sharp, teasing glance appears even in the poetry of Rumi's love:

Canon of beauty of the human face was noble roundness, close to the **full moon**. In a way it is today. Round face decorated with a mole that was only a phenomenon! The glow emanating from such **face like the moon** was other symbol of beauty. (Bibi Hajami).

Braids or curls - in Persian poetry are compared to the loop or the trap.

Candle and the **moth** - the image is often found in Persian lyrical and mystical poetry. The candle flame symbolizes the burning fire of passion, in which flows carelessly (Hafiz, Farid al Din-Attar).

The letters of the Arabic alphabet, (**alif**) especially in calligraphy, reminiscent at times, by its shape, certain symbols and associations.

All this symbols we can easily find in Navoiy poetry.