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THE LIFE OF THE AUTHOR OF THE GREAT POEM "SHAHNAMEH"

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ABSTRACT

The name of Ferdousi and his heritage, both creative and the legends about him, are a cultural code that plays an important role in the unity of the Persian cultural space, extending far beyond Iran. And at the same time the author of "Shahnameh" became a romantic legend of the West. The image of the poet, who created the greatest work, but did not receive recognition during his lifetime, turned out to be very close to European romantics. As well as the theme of the struggle against tyrants and autocrats, therefore, in many interpretations, Ferdousi appears not only as an unrecognized genius, but also as a victim of persecution.

KEYWORDS

Epic poem, Iranian antiquity, couplet, primitive Indo-Aryan society, era of Arshakids, in Avesta Fragrasyan, the great epic of humanity.

INTRODUCTION

The author of popular works Abulkasim Firdousi (full name - Hakim Abulkasim Mansur Hasan Firdousi Tusi) is considered a national poet in Iran, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan. Very little is known about this

greatest Persian poet, even information about his real name has not been preserved. He was born between 932-936. in Iran; his home was the suburb of the city of Tus.

Information about the family, Firdousi's father is extremely contradictory. If some biographers considered him a poor man, then others - quite rich and left a decent inheritance to his son. Many researchers are of the opinion that he was the son of a feudal landowner, a farmer, and suggest that the family did not live too luxuriously.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

There is practically no information about the childhood and youth of the future poet. His education for that time was good, he was fluent in Persian and Arabic, i.e. literary languages of contemporary Iran. It is possible that he knew Pahlavi, the language of the pre-Muslim era. It was thanks to the breadth of knowledge that he got the nickname Hakim, i.e. "scientist, sage", and his poetic pseudonym Firdousi sounds translated as "paradise".

Firdousi remained in the history of literature, first of all, as the author of the famous poem "Shahnameh". On this work begun by the poet Dakiki, he undertook to work in 976; in 994 the first edition was ready, in 1010 - the second. Sultan Mahmud Gaznevid received it as a gift from the poet. Traditions say that the gift was not to your liking, because the main idea of the work was that the right to rule over the people have people who inherited the government, and not due to the power of force. Another well-known legend says that Ferdowsi did not receive payment for his work. Being angry, he composed a satire that transparently hinted at the origin of the Sultan from a slave. The anger of the ruler forced the impudent poet to leave the country and wander for the rest of his life, undergoing serious hardships. A more common point of view is that the great poet spent his whole life in poverty and obscurity, because his Shahnameh appeared to the public eye and glorified him only towards the end of his life. Be that as it may, the Shahnameh poem quickly

became extremely popular. Covering the history of the Iranian state from the period of the victories of A. Macedonian, it was written in a brilliant literary language and became a model for numerous imitations. It has been translated into a large number of European languages; the appearance of the Russian version of one of its parts, readers of the 19th century. were obliged to V. Zhukovsky.

Firdousi's biography ended where it began - in his hometown, in 1020. In 1934, in commemoration of the millennium anniversary of the pride of Persian poetry, his grave was decorated with a mausoleum.

Ferdowsi transferred the ideas of ancient Iran to Islamic Persia and contributed to the spread of the Persian language. He also helped to preserve the Iranian identity in conditions when it was threatened by Arabization - although activity in this direction began before him, it was he who brought it to completion.

Ferdowsi became one of the main poets of classical Persian literature of the 10th-15th centuries, the period before the division of Persian literature into Iranian and Tajik literature proper. In Soviet and post-Soviet historiography, he is regarded as a Persian-Tajik poet.

The only work of Ferdowsi whose authorship is indisputably established is the Shahnameh (Book of Kings), the national epic of the Iranian peoples. The Shahnameh describes the history of Iran from ancient times to the Islamic conquest of Persia in the 7th century. The poem consists of 50,000 couplets and is considered the longest poem written by a single author: twice the length of the Iliad and the Odyssey combined.

Perhaps Ferdowsi wrote poetry in his youth, but they have not survived to this day. For some time, Firdousi

was also credited with the poem “Yusuf and Zuleikha” based on the plot of the same name, the biblical-Quranic story about Joseph, but the modern scientific community denies its authorship

There is also controversy in research circles about a satirical poem, allegedly by Firdowsi, in which the poet ridiculed Padishah Mahmud Ghazni for not properly rewarding the work of the poet. Firdowsi's early biographer Nizami Aruzi claimed that the entire text of this poem, except for six lines, was destroyed by a well-wisher who specifically bought this poem from Firdowsi for a thousand dirhams. A number of fragments of the Shahnameh text are similar to satirical verses; some scholars consider them fabricated, others tend to consider them genuine creations of Ferdowsi

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CONCLUSION

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