

RELIGIOUS PERSPECTIVES IN THE PORTRAYAL OF AMIR TEMUR: HISTORICAL-SPIRITUAL FOUNDATIONS AND LITERARY INTERPRETATION***Kholmuradova Madina****Doctoral student of Karshi State University,**Assistant teacher of Karshi State Technical University*[*madinakholmuradova3@gmail.com*](mailto:madinakholmuradova3@gmail.com)

Abstract: The figure of Amir Temur is represented not only as a historical leader but also as a spiritual and religious symbol. In both historical and literary sources, his religious views, adherence to Islamic values, and commitment to divine justice are portrayed as fundamental ideological principles. These aspects demonstrate that Temur's life philosophy was deeply rooted in the Qur'an, Hadith, and Sufi thought. In Central Asian history, the personality of Amir Temur as a Sahibkiran is regarded as a symbol of power, justice, and divine inspiration. The term "Sahibkiran" is not a random title, but one with deep spiritual, historical, and astral significance. The attribution of this title to Temur from birth reflects the belief in his divine designation. This thesis explores the concept of his birth as a Sahibkiran through historical, philosophical, and spiritual lenses.

Keywords: religious worldview, Sufism, Islamic values, literary image, historical personality, Sharia, justice, Sahibkiran, divine destiny, historical symbol, astrological sign, birth philosophy.

The term Sahibkiran (Arabic: Sahib al-Qirān) literally means "the master of the conjunction," referring to the fortunate alignment of two auspicious stars at one's birth—symbolizing a blessed and fated individual. In Islamic and Persian historiography, this term is often associated with divine favor, spiritual destiny, and righteous rulership. Historical sources such as Ibn Arabshah, Sharaf al-Din Ali Yazdi, and Nizam al-Din Shami describe Temur's emergence as a hero destined by divine will. It is narrated that on the night of Temur's birth, unusual celestial lights were observed in the sky—interpreted as a sign of divine endorsement. According to spiritual legends, his mother dreamed of a luminous figure announcing that her son would one day shake the world. From childhood, Temur exhibited extraordinary traits—willpower, courage, patience—seen as signs of divine selection. In Eastern astrology, the conjunction of Mars and Jupiter, associated with the Sahibqiron sign, symbolizes victory, inspiration, strength, and justice. Sufism interprets this astrological alignment as a metaphor for spiritual purity and divine mission—consistent with Temur's life and values. Renowned Sufi figures in Bukhara and Samarkand interpreted Temur's birth and rise to power as kismet (destiny) and a reflection of divine will. In "Tuzuk-i Temuri" Temur emphasizes that his rule was based on divine command and guided by justice. He presents himself not merely as a conqueror, but as a divinely appointed reformer—an interpretation central to the Sahibkiran philosophy.

Religious foundations of Amir Temur's worldview: In his famous work – "Temur tuzuklari" (Regulations of Temur), he explicitly states that his political decisions were made in accordance with divine will and Islamic Sharia. His governance principles are justified using Quranic verses and Hadiths. Temur considered himself as "God's vicegerent on earth".

Temur's relationship with Sufism is a distinct area of study. He held great respect for prominent Sufi figures such as Ahmad Yassawi and Bahauddin Naqshband. These spiritual teachings shaped his ideals of moral purity, justice, and patience. The flourishing of Sufi centers in Samarkand, Bukhara, and Termez under his patronage reflects his commitment to religious culture.

In works such as Zafarnama, and writings of Muhammad Solih and Sayfiddin Azizi (Temur and Sufism), Temur is depicted as a pious, just, and humble ruler. In modern literature (notably in the works of Muhammad Ali Ahmedov), his religious views are portrayed with historical accuracy and artistic depth, highlighting his faith in God and struggle for the Muslim community (ummah). In the novel "Ulug' Saltanat" ("The Great Empire"), his victories are depicted not only as military triumphs but also as manifestations of spiritual superiority. Fear of divine wrath and desire for divine mercy underpinned his political and military decisions. The construction of mosques, madrasahs, and mausoleums signified the spiritual rise of his empire. Respect for religious scholars, promotion of Quranic calligraphy, and development of hadith studies were all integral to a state policy based on religious conviction.

Conclusion. Religious beliefs played a foundational role in shaping the image of Amir Temur. These beliefs are not only recorded in historical documents but are also deeply embedded in literary representations. Amir Temur aligned his personal and political life with divine justice and responsibility, elevating him to the status of not only a regional but a global Muslim leader. Amir Temur's birth as a Sahibkiran is not only a historical reality but also a concept deeply rooted in spiritual mythology and cultural tradition. The notion of Sahibkiran plays a foundational role in understanding his personality, mission, and legacy. In Timurid studies, this concept affirms Temur's portrayal as a chosen figure, divinely supported to lead and reform the world.

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