Nizami Ganjavi

(1141-1209)

Nizami Ganjavi has a unique position in the history of human culture, and his works are the world's poetic treasures. Nizami Ganjavi's work marks a new, original stage in the development of our public artistic opinion.

Nizami Ganjavi’s creativity knows no space and time due to its aesthetic capacity, scope, and influence. The artistic interpretation of the human problems that have been pondering the public artistic opinion on a global scale and in all centuries with an amazing mastery is the main aspect that ensures the eternal survival of Nizami's artistic heritage.

The poetry of the genius Azerbaijani poet is a document confirming the beauty of human personality and pride, human mind and will, his inexhaustible and exuberant talent with the marvelous power of poetry. Nizami's genius as a whole takes this important task as an artistic goal. In Nizami's works, the role of "I" in the foundation of life is especially emphasized, mental, emotional, mental activity. The poet is more interested in the person who thinks and creates, loves and is loved. The main point of departure of Nizami Ganjavi's poem should be seen here.

Nizami Ganjavi was born in the ancient city of Ganja in 1141. Although he did not leave this city all his life, he became familiar with the secrets of various fields of science through his rich reading, and reflected this in his works. The poet's lyrical poems, most of which have been lost in the darkness of history, and only a few of which have survived to our time, as well as his large-scale epic works - "Treasure of Secrets" ("Makhzanulasrar"), "Khosrov" and Shirin", "Leyli and Majnun", "Seven beauties" ("Haft peyker") and "Iskandarname" consisting of two books ("Sharafname" and "Iqbalname") also serve this inner meaning and logic.

The poet himself mentions that his name is "Ilyas" and his pen name is "Nizami". We know that his father is Yusif, his grandfather is Zaki (or Zaki, if not according to the rules of the Nizami period) We learn from the poet's own writing that his great-grandfather had the honorific name of Muayyad (Muayyadaddin). In his works, the poet praises his mother and uncle Khaja Omar, remembers Khoylu Imad (Imadedin) who was his first teacher, a close friend of his family, with a white beard, who was incomparable in generosity and eloquence, as well as mentions the name of his beloved friend Appag (Afag) and his son Muhammad. In his works, Nizami repeatedly talks about his native Ganja, where he lived and created, was loved, and was the starting point of his name and fame. Although the poet was forced to write in Persian due to the demand of the time, he was able to preserve the Turkish spirit in his works.

Nizami Ganjavi lived 63 and a half years (61 and a half AD). The last great work of the artist, "Iskandarnama", book II - "Iqbalnama" describes the death of the ideal hero and his comrades-in-arms, the ancient Greek philosophers Socrates, Hermes, Valis, Plato, Aristotle and others.