

**The praise and influence of Western scholars on the understanding of love,  
enlightenment, self-knowledge, Tajik-Persian literature and language of  
Mavlono Jaloliddin Rumi and Muhammad Iqbal Lohuri**

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**Abstract:**

In the article, the author provides scientific information about the mystical interview of Mavlono Jaloliddin Rumi and Muhammad Iqboli Lohuri in the light of ancient history. According to him, the author describes the praise and admiration and influence of Western scholars on these two scholars of the Eastern world, and also discusses their love and affection.

Thus, the author of the article examines the views of Western and Eastern scientists on the scientific and literary merits of Mavlono and Iqbal, important in the development of the Tajik-Persian language and literature, and considers it necessary to study their works and ideas in the light of literature and culture, public diplomacy and friendship.

**Keywords:** mysticism , love, self-knowledge, *piru murid*, west and east, scientist, language and literature, influence, Tajik-Persian, praise.

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We need to look at the world through the eyes of wisdom in order to better understand its truth and grace. Thus, the scientist and thinker of the century Muhammad Iqbal for the first time during his studies in England and Germany drank from the pure source of the sweet Tajik-Persian language and became aware of the realities of human life, which can deliver now freely and peacefully convey his thoughts to his audience. It was this eloquent and pleasant language that he was able to find and fall in love with his beloved and friend of literature, love and enlightenment, as well as his noble teacher and guide. He proudly remembers Mavlono and states admires him:

I learned the points from the Piri Rum,  
And burn myself on his way. (Muhammad Iqbal)

Thus, through this sweet and poetic language, he learned about the realities of the Western world and the realities of life there.

Thus, the guidance and instructions of Mavlono Rumi influenced the heart and mind of Muhammad Iqbal and led him to the search for the truth. He accepted Mawlana Rumi as a wise guide and declared himself his disciple. Thus, the story of the *Piru Murid* of Iqbal was sung, and his famous works were published under the titles "Mystery of Myself" and "Rumuzi Bekhudi". Iqbal always calls for a person to first seek to know his nafs and correct its shortcomings and weaknesses. Self-knowledge occupies a prominent place in the teachings of the thinker, and he expresses this meaning with the term "self".

With such creativity, he addresses humanity that self-knowledge is a key element of society, and its correct understanding is the basis for the prosperity of every nation and people, and according to his spiritual master Mawlana Rumi:

Strive to find your selfrecognition type,  
Be in hurry, *wallohu aalam bissawob*. (Mawlana Rumi)

Muhammad Iqbal later expressed his views on the realities of Western life in The Message of the East in response to the German poet and philosopher Goethe.

Muhammad Iqbal emphasizes that the German philosopher was also a lover of Tajik-Persian literature and language, and expressed his thoughts in the light of it, and became a found of its styles. Thus, in response, Muhammad Iqbal warns the West of the reality of Eastern civilization and literature, and in his own words.

It should be noted that in fact, Muhammad Iqbal, in the light of his elder Mavlono Rome, perfected his ideas and informed the West about its truth. In fact, the Masnavi of Rumi is a enlightening charter for mankind, the essence of which still remains in the hearts of people.

Writer Khoja Irfoni in his book "Sayings of Rumi and Iqbal" mentions that Brown, a Western professor and one of the first commentators on the Tajik-Persian language and literature, considers Mawlana Rumi to be one of the greatest Sufi poets and his book Masnavi one of the best poetic achievements of all time.

Thus, the famous European scholar Nicholson considered the book of Masnavi to be the only eternal perspective of all times. Another scholar, Arberi, considers Mavlono to be one of the great men who enriched the grace of humankind through poetry and literature throughout the East and West.

Thus, Mavlono Jaloliddin Rumi and alloma Muhammad Iqboli Lohuri are two prominent scholars and thinkers of the Eastern world, personalities who were under study and special interest of Professor Annemare Schimmel (1922-2003).

Professor Shimel is known as one of the masters of "Mavlono" and "Iqbol" and has translated several important works of these two great personalities into German, English and Turkish. One of Schimmel's most important books about Mavlono is The Triumphal Sun, a tour of Mavlono's works and thoughts, which was later translated into Persian by Hasan Lohuti with an introduction by Jaloliddin Ashtiani.

One of his first poetic translations into German was the book "Jovidnama" by Muhammad Iqbal Lohuri, with an introduction by

Hirman Hisse, including the biography and research in the works and social, political and religious thought of Muhammad Iqbal.

Undoubtedly, Muhammad Iqbal studied the life and works of Western scholars, including Kent, Bergson, Goethe, Schopenhauer and others, but the Spiritual Masnavi of Mawlana Rumi warned him more than the truth, as a result of which he was able to understand the truth of life and reality. beautifully expressed.

It should be noted that he was one of the first scholars of the East, who, like Nicholson, was the best commentator and commentator on the book of Mawlana Rumi, studied it by heart and taught its truth and authenticity to others.

By reading his works, the reader can understand the truth of it in the poems and interviews of the Master guide of Muhammad Iqbal.

It was this truth and mystery that Muhammad Iqbal, through this interview with his master guide Mawlana Rumi, understood the path of love and enlightenment and explained it to humanity as follows:

Life is the law of love,

The essence of deception is religion, and this is love. (Muhammad Iqbal)

In short, the time, place, life and death of Mawlana Rumi and Muhammad Iqbal were very different, both were about 6 centuries apart. One of them was born in 1207 in Balkh, died on December 17, 1273 in Kunya, Turkey, and the other was born on November 9, 1877 in Sialkot, Pakistan, and died in 1938 in Lahore.

However, he learned the realities of life from a Roman elder and learned the meaning and level of perfection of man, and proclaimed its basis and originality to all mankind, and in his own words:

Be brighter in the world than the sun,

Be the owner of eternal bliss. (Iqbal)

And in the opinion of Mawlana Rumi, a friend should not take resentment from a friend in his heart and drive away your impure desires from the heart and appreciate each other:

Let us know one another.

That we may not see each other again. (Jaloliddin Rumi)

Finally, it should be noted that both of these great men have a high status in the history of Tajik and Persian culture and literature, and contributed to the development of language, literature and human civilization. Still, their works have gained a special fame and prestige among all nations and peoples of the world, especially in the East and the West, and they are respected and valued by the eyes of wisdom.

It should be noted that Muhammad Iqbal (1877-1938) was one of the greatest Indo-Pakistani poets of the twentieth century, and one of the most beloved poets of Tajik -Persian literature. His only book was published in 1966 by the late Tajik writer Mirsaid Mirshakar's "Payomi Mashriq" in Tajikistan. Then twelve years later with the attempt of Tajikistan scholar A. Gafforov complete edition of the poet's works entitled "Voice of the East" published. Finally, in 2008, after 30 years, by the efforts of one of the Tajik scholars Qiyomiddin Sattorzoda, the complete "Kulliyoti farsi of Muhammad Iqbal" was translated into Cyrillic and presented to Tajik readers. It is good to mention that on the occasion of Iqbal Day on 9<sup>th</sup> November by special contribution one of the best Tajikistan Iqbal lover professor Habibullah Rajabov and support of Pakistan study corner in Dushanbe a distinctive ceremony will held in Tajikistan annually.

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