



ON THE PLACE OF Z.M. BABUR SHAH'S WORK IN WORLD SCIENCE

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Abstract

The work of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur - "Baburnoma" is a unique treasure that made a great contribution to the culture of the East is considered. "Boburnoma" is an encyclopedic work that includes knowledge about history, literature, ethnology, political science, art science and natural science. Valuable information about historical careers and individuals is also found in this work. The article also gives some comments about the value of the work, the events in it, and Babur's creative activity.

Keywords: Zahiriddin Babur, "Boburnoma", history, literature, Amudarya, India, Samarkand, V. Bartold.

The region of Central Asia has a unique importance in the world with its diverse nature and geographical areas. On the land of this region, many intellectuals, generals, kings, poets and famous representatives of many different fields grew up and left their names on the indelible pages of history. The personality of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur is also noted along with the above talents.

Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur is a great representative of Uzbek history and classic literature, a great poet, historian, geographer, statesman, talented general, founder of the Babur dynasty, Timurid prince. It is no exaggeration to say that Babur was one of the great personalities of his time. His works, poems, rubai are among the works that are widely read in their time and even now. The most famous of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's works is "Boburnoma".

Some information about the history of "Boburnoma" translations noted in the works of scientists. But he studied this field comprehensively and deeply scientific verification work has not yet been carried out. The emergence of translations "Boburnoma" is also very important from the point of view of studying the literary-cultural relations of the Uzbek people with other peoples of the world. After all, "Boburnoma" is unanimously noted by orientalist of the world as he did, is a great contribution to human culture.

Pavede Curteil, the French translator of "Boburnoma", wrote about the work of Abdurahim Khan: "Translation into Persian often creates great difficulties for the reader. His style, especially the abundance of Turkish words, is sometimes completely





Turkish poems, neglect puts the Persian reader in a difficult situation. Basically, many terms, military words to give in Turkish the translator had to, because it is difficult to find a pure Persian alternative to many words, phrases, and terms in "Boburnoma". Abdurahim Khan's translation opened the way for the work to spread widely in the East and Attracted the attention of European orientalists. This translation copies decorated with beautiful miniatures London, Paris, It is kept in the libraries of Leningrad and Calcutta. [8. 18]

Historical figures like Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur are among the rare military and political figures in history. Being a descendant of Amir Temur motivated the young Babur to achieve great things. He experienced many battles during his life. Such a fate gave him little opportunity and time to engage in creativity. However, he bequeathed "Boburnoma" and lyrical poems to the people of the world, which made a great contribution to the world spiritual and cultural heritage of Eastern history and literature in general. His unparalleled service in the field of creativity was enough for the emergence and development of the science of philology.

Mirzo Babur founded the Babur dynasty in India with his broad outlook and perfect intelligence, and his name remained in the history of this country as a statesman, and with his work "Boburnoma" written in Uzbek, he became one of the famous historians of the world. His elegant poems and rubai's are the rarest masterpieces of Turkish poetry, "Mubayyin" ("Declared"), "Hatti Baburiy", "Harb ishi", and his treatise on "Ruz" became a worthy contribution to the fields of Islamic jurisprudence, poetry and language theory.

Zahiriddin Babur is a great representative of Uzbek history and classical literature, a great poet, historian, geographer, statesman, talented general, founder of the Babur dynasty, Timurid prince. His work "Boburnoma" is of incomparable literary and historical importance. In this work, the experiences of the people of his time in different situations, the nature of the East, especially the mountains, rivers, forests and deserts, climate, population, social, economic, and political situation are given.

The First President of Uzbekistan I. Karimov noted that the horn, which is "a symbol of great spirituality and oriental manners" and poet Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur has a word in the world of poetry, his work part of our spirituality. "We Babur Mirza is a great statesman not only as an encyclopedist, but also as a classical poet

we appreciate it. Babur is a great child of the Uzbek people, a national pride" [1. B 158]

Babur Mirza is a thinker in the fields of political science, jurisprudence, history, linguistics, art history, and ethnography, and is also an expert in the world of ecology, animals, and nature. His work "Boburnoma" contains a lot of valid and valuable information related to the issue of ecology, protection of the natural environment, the





places he visited, the flora and fauna, land, water, atmosphere, and air of the regions he established and ruled [2].

The main royal work of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur is considered to be of literary and historical importance. It contains the experiences of many people of his time in different situations, many mountains, rivers, forests and deserts, climate, population, social, economic, and political conditions of Asia. There is information about Until then, Yusuf Khos Hajib's "Kutadgu Bilig" In the introduction to his work, there were examples of prose in Rabguzi's works. Alisher Navoi took it to the top. However, "Boburnoma" appeared as a unique discovery of Uzbek prose. The work describes the events of the period of history when Babur lived. These events include areas from Andijan, Samarkand, Khojand, Herat to Kabul and Agra.

Baburnama has an important place in the study of socio-political, cultural and historical events that took place in Movarounnahr, Khorasan and India in the 15th - 16th centuries. Also, the work is an important source of information about Babur's great contemporaries, cultural figures like Alisher Navoi, Kamoliddin Binoi, Kamoliddin Behzod, throne holders like Husayn Boygaro, Muhammad Shaybani, and in general, big and small personalities of the history of the Uzbek people of that time and their interactions.

It should be noted that "Boburnoma" has characteristics typical of literary works. Babur Husayn Boygaro, while writing about Shaibani Khan, notes important information about their artistic skills and creative arts. Hazrat Alisher Navoi's mentoring and encouragement to the people of spirituality and creativity, the establishment of eight divans, and his character are described.

Historical reality is reflected in "Boburnoma". The description of the crown and throne thefts and battles was written based on the direct observations of the participant of this process. Therefore, the work contains lines and comments that cannot be found in other sources. The history reflected in "Boburnoma" showed that there was a vain struggle for wealth and kingdom, that the beauty and value of life was not understood, and that the battles were nothing but a waste of the short life given to man. War is always a disaster for humanity, it shows the destruction of young lives, the destruction of the country, and the destruction of the people.

The following passage taken from "Boburnoma" describes the geographical location of the Ferghana Valley and the cities of Andijan, as well as its fruits. "There are seven villages: five on the south side of Sayhun water, two on the south side of the north. Andijondurkim, one of the kasabas on the southern side, is an average farmer. It is the capital of Fergana region. The grain will be plentiful, the fruit will be prosperous, and the melons and grapes will be good.





Content: "It has seven fortresses: five are on the southern side of the Syrdarya, and two are on its northern side. One of the fortresses on the southern side is Andijan, located on the same plain. It is the capital of Fergana region. His food will be abundant, fruits will be plentiful, melons and grapes will be good." [7. 47]

Babur also spoke about the climate of Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, and its location. "Kabul region is the fourth climate. There is a problem in the middle of the administration. The east is Lagmonot and Purshovaar and Hashangar and some Indian regions. Farby

I am from Kohistan. Karnud and Ghor ul are in Kohistan. These mountains are the meaning and abode of the Hazaravanaqdari people in this history. It is an autonomous region. Tulony is a boke. Tuli Mashriqdin takes care of the Maghreb."

Content: "Kabul province has four seasons, abundant hair and plenty of land. is located. To the east are the provinces of Lag'monot and Purshovar (Peshowar), Hashangar and Hind. Western mountainous areas, Kornud and Ghor are in the same mountainous areas. From ancient times, those places and mountains were considered the habitats of Hazaravanaqdari tribes. It is a small province, located on a plain stretching from east to west.

In addition, Babur mentioned the names of places, rivers, springs, ditches, ponds, streams, guzars, lakes, bridges, mountains, hills, gorges, passes, hills, domes, caves and gave information about them.

Name of the rivers: Ganges River, Mu River, Aksuv River, John Sayhun River, Saru River, Satluj River, Ilamish River, Akhsu River, Andijan River, Bajur River, Balkhob River, Bahat River, Bora River, Kabul River, Gambur River, Karmnos River, Tus River, Kishm River, Gulbahor River, Examples such as Suon suyi are given. The words "suyi" and "rud" are used for the names of some rivers and are found in the names of rivers. Jamrud, Kamrud, Surkhrud, Chandowal ore.

Names of springs: Onbulok, Kargabulok, Karabulok, Bobokara Chashma, Almond, Garmchashma, Halvochashma, Chashmai Pora etc.

Names of stream, pond, stream: Kirkariq, Khakon stream, Allukhon basin, Lasoy. Koriksoy, Havzi Ihiyan, Joey Injil, Joey Shahi Kabalar.

Mountain names: Olatog', Sarvtog', Olgu mountain, Ekhtar Suleiman mountain, Urgon. He mentioned the names of mountains such as mountain, Shukhor mountain, Ismail mountain, and also gave information about the pronunciation of the word mountain as "koh" in the Tajik language and showed it on the basis of examples. Anbarkoh, Barokoh, Domankoh, Koh Jud, Koh Safid, Kohpoya, Kohhisof, etc.

Amudarya is described in the book "Boburnoma" in the form of Amu, Amu river, Amu suyi in the description of certain historical events. For example, in 909 (1503),



Zahiriddin Babur passed through Ayvaj Guzari of Amudarya on his way from Movarounnahr to Kabul: "Amu suyini Uyoch (Aivaj) passed Guzaridin..." [3] In "Boburnoma", along with the description of historical events, events the scene of the situation, the appearance and behavior of historical figures, nature pictures are described in detail, various adventures, narration and anecdotes are told in an attractive artistic style, as well as poetic excerpts, folk proverbs and proverbs increased the weight of the work, in it artistic methods and language arts were productively used. Uzbek Babur's poetry and his artistic sophistication in literary studies, "Boburnoma" His work has been studied in a number of studies [4].

After repeatedly marching to Samarkand and Andijan, we came back to Khojand, not being able to do anything. With the hope of capturing Samarkand, we sent people to Muhammad Husayn Koragon Duglat in Oratepa, spoke and asked him to temporarily give us this winter Pashagar from the villages of Yoryailaq, which belonged to Hazrat Khoja Ahror. Our goal was to sit there and try our best to capture the Samarkand region. Muhammad Husain Mirza also agreed. I rode from Khojand to Pashagar. At the time of arrival, the fever started. Despite the fever, I rode through the mountain road from Zomin and came to the fortress of Rabati Khoja [5. 63]

Mirzo Babur's famous work has been studied by many world researchers and noted that it is a treasure trove of information. For example, V.V. Bartold in his famous work "Iran Istoricheskiy obzor" highly evaluates the information in "Boburnoma" and writes: "...geographical images, for example, the image of Fergana and Samarkand and its surroundings are rightly recognized as ancient." A number of other experts also noted that "Boburnoma" is a reliable source for studying the history, culture, and culture of the 16th century.

In conclusion, it should be said that the years of Zahiriddin Muhammed Babur's political activity correspond to very questionable periods. In such a situation, both royal treatment and poetic creativity are within the reach of those with high talent and great heart. His work "Boburnoma" is not only a valuable source about Central Asia, Afghanistan, India, but also a treasure of Eastern spirituality, which contains invaluable information about various fields, such as the entire world history and literature. The life and military activities of our great grandfathers, their military valor, invaluable literary and spiritual heritage, to be passed on to today's young generation, to restore and enjoy our past values, and to educate young people in the spirit of high patriotism, has a special place in the current issues.





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