

ON THE STUDY AND RESEARCH OF THE CREATIVE HERITAGE OF ZAHIRIDDIN MUHAMMAD BABUR

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ANNOTATION

This article provides information about, the material and spiritual wealth of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur and the Babur dynasty, the scientific and creative heritage of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, in particular, the "Boburnoma", the researches conducted by our republican and foreign scientists and their comparative analysis are described.

Keywords: Z.M. Babur, Babur dynasty, , Delhi, Pakistan Agra, Kabul, "Boburnoma", "Devoni Babur", "Boburiya", "Voqeanoma", "Tuzuki Baburi", "Tabaqoti Baburi", "Tawarikh Baburi "

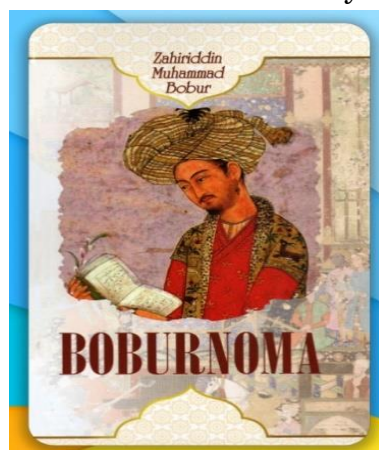
Taking into account the national and universal nature of the works of our great ancestor, his great role and influence in increasing the intellectual and spiritual potential of our young generation, raising our children as creators of New Uzbekistan on this basis, in order to further study and promote the scientific and creative heritage of Babur Mirza in our country and internationally Resolution No. PQ-20 dated January 25, 2023 "On the wide celebration of the 540th anniversary of the birth of the great poet and scientist, famous statesman Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur", signed by our president Shavkat Mirziyoev. [1]. program to study the heritage is practical. As our President stated in this decision, taking into account the national and universal nature of the works of our Great Ancestor, his great role and influence in increasing the intellectual and spiritual potential of our young generation, raising our children as creators of the New Uzbekistan on this basis, the scientific and creative legacy of Babur Mirza will be further deepened in our country and internationally. learning and promotion is one of the most pressing issues of today.

It is worth noting that "Boburnoma" stands out among the works that bear witness to the life of the ancient Movarounahr and its peoples. Lyric poet, representative of Uzbek classical literature after Navoi Z.M. This work created by Babur is a treasure of social, historical, scientific-natural and literary linguistic information. It describes the events that took place in Central Asia, Afghanistan and India from 1494 to 1530 [2].

It is an important and unique monument in world literature and source studies. This work, written in the old Uzbek (Chigatoi) language, is known by many names such as "Boburiya", "Voqeanoma", "Tuzuki Boburiy", "Tabaqoti Boburiy", "Tavorikhi Boburiy" [4].

Indeed, "Boburnoma" is both a historical source and an important geographical guide. The book describes the Ferghana Valley. According to Babur's description, the Ferghana Valley was surrounded by Kashgar in the east, Samarkand in the west, Badakhshan mountains in the

south, and Almalik and Almaota cities and territories in the north. Before the establishment of the Kokand Khanate, there were cities such as Andijan, Ashikent, Koson, Uzgand, Marginon (Margilan), Isfara, Voruh, Konibodom, Khojand, and Osh, which played a major role in the history of Turkestan, particularly in the history of culture, in the Fergana Valley [3.] "Boburnoma" is a cultural monument comparable to Alisher Navoi's "Hamsa" due to its coverage of many characteristics of the period, its encyclopedic character, and its demonstration of the incomparably rich possibilities of the Uzbek literary language.



The fact that the work soon gained fame and was translated into Persian several times in the 16th century is a proof of our opinion. Western scholars first get acquainted with "Boburnoma" through Persian copies. The content of this book is diverse, it contains a huge amount of material and style

because of its beauty, it attracted the attention of 18th, especially 19th century orientalists, its various manuscripts were searched and translated into Western languages. In this regard, we can note that the research conducted by Pakistani and Indian scientists on "Boburnoma" is particularly commendable.

The work "Boburnoma" was first translated into Urdu by Mirzo Nasiriddin Haidar Koragoni, a descendant of the Baburites.

It was first published in 1924 in Delhi, and in 1962 in Karachi by "Bookland" publishing house. The publication has "Boburnoma" as the main title, and "Tuzuki Boburiy" as the secondary title. At the beginning of the book, on separate pages, there is a color photo of Babur Mirza and his wife Mohim Begim.

The author of "Sozboshi" Ubaidulla Quddusiy highly appreciates the translation: "...the translation is extremely smooth and not a single word has been left out..." The translation contains a number of comments, the issue of spelling is given much importance.

There is another translation of "Boburnoma" in Urdu. It was written by Rashid Akhtar Nadvi and was published in 1991 by "Sang-e-mil" publishing house in Lahore. The work was translated from an incomplete Persian copy published by Mirza Muhammad Sherazi at the Chitra Prabha Press in Bombay.

In the "Foreword" the translator "... built the building of his greatness and greatness himself, picked iron thorns on the path of greatness and glory with his own hands"

Zahiruddin Babur's personality was warm. During the reign of Jalaluddin Akbarshah (1542-1605), "Baburnoma" was translated from Turkish to Persian by Bayram Khan's son Abdurahim

Khanon, R.A. Nadvi says: "...after that, for the first time in the world, a great crown prince (that is, Babur Mirza - R. He found out that H..) is also the king of Sukhan estate.

The language of this translation is mostly fluent and readable. Regardless of minor flaws, both translations of "Boburnoma" are important. Sabohat Azimjonova, a well-known Babur scholar, gave them a high rating.

Mirzo Nasiruddin Haydar's translation is significant, first of all, as the first complete translation, and also because it belongs to the pen of a representative of the Babur dynasty. Both translations serve to popularize Babur Mirza and his masterpiece among the Urdu-speaking peoples.

The novel "Starry Nights" by People's Writer of Uzbekistan Pirimkul Kadirov and the video film based on it became popular in popularizing the life and work of Babur Mirzo. This work has been translated into several foreign languages, including Urdu, and published several times.

The novel was published in Urdu in Tashkent in 1986, translated by Manzar Salim from India. The work was very popular with the readers of India and Pakistan. This is evidenced by many letters that came to the publishing house and Radio of Uzbekistan at that time. The novel was published in Lahore a few years ago. It was recently published by Raktaab Publications in Karachi. The cover is decorated with a miniature of "Boburnoma", which reads "Doctor Pirimkul Kadirov. Zahiruddin Babur" is written. Famous Pakistani writer Shaukat Siddiqi wrote a foreword to the publication.

In the books published in India and Pakistan, Zahiruddin Babur is mainly described as a general, a conqueror, and the founder of a kingdom. Sh.Siddiqi admits and writes that P. Kadirov fills the impression of Babur Mirzo in this novel. In his work, Adib has shown that Babur is not only a great conqueror and ruler, but also a lover of wisdom, a devil of poetry, and an admirer of the virtues of science.

Pakistani experts are not limited to translating and publishing the works of Baburis, but they are also conducting extensive research on the era and rich heritage of Baburis. A case in point is Jamil Yusuf's work in Urdu titled From Babur to Zafar [5]. The works of Babur, Humayun, Akbar Shah, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb and the last Baburites are covered in separate chapters. When the first edition of the book came out, the Pakistani press, writers and statesmen gave it high praise. Karachi-based newspaper "Doon" wrote, among other things: "From Babur to Zafar" is a complete and detailed history of the Babur period. His style of narration is so artistic and attractive that it should be considered a work of art, not a history book.

In the article "Uzbek Language and Literature" [6] by the great Turkic scholar Mohammad Sabir, the historical, cultural, literary and linguistic relations between the peoples of Uzbekistan and Pakistan are covered in detail. In the appendices of the study, examples of Uzbek literature of the 16th century and modern Uzbek literature are compared through the Rubaiyats of Babur Mirza and Uyghun. The purpose of such a comparison is to show the closeness between the words of the Urdu language and the lexicon of the Uzbek language of different historical periods.

We believe that it is necessary to pay special attention to M. Sabir's work entitled "Spelling of Urdu Words in Babur" (Karachi University, August, 1966, Volume 2, Number 2). This work

mainly studies the Urdu words in "Boburnoma" and compares 114 words with Turkish words in tabular form. Professor Azod Shomatov considers this aspect to be a shortcoming of the work and writes that it would be more correct to compare Urdu words with Uzbek words rather than Turkish ones. According to O. Shomatov, M. Sabir was able to draw important scientific conclusions based on rich historical and philological materials.

When talking about Babur studies in Pakistan, it is impossible not to mention the activities of the "Institute of Central and West Asian Studies" established under Karachi University and some of its publications. One such publication is called "Chronology of Documents on Indo-Iranian Relations" (1979) and consists of 2 volumes. It was prepared for publication by Dr. Riyaz ul-Islam. The first volume contains 276 letters reflecting the relations between the Babur kingdom and Iran from Babur to Aurangzeb.

The second volume (1982) consists of correspondence with the last representatives of the Baburis and the last Safavids and Nadirshah, and the number of these letters is 224[7]. It is self-evident how important this huge publication is in illuminating the history of the Babur dynasty.

Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, the famous son of the Uzbek people, left a great literary and scientific legacy during his short life. Except for treatises on music and military affairs, all his works have survived. Among them, the masterpiece of the writer "Boburnoma" is of special importance.

"Boburnoma" is a mature example of prose works in Uzbek classical literature, a rare relic of the literary language of the 15th-16th centuries. "Boburnoma" has been enjoyed by historians, orientalist, ethnographers, economists, linguists, literary scholars and people of knowledge for about five and a half centuries as a source of valuable information on the history of the peoples of Central Asia, Afghanistan and India. Therefore, the work has been translated into Persian, Dutch, French, English, German, Russian, Hindi, Urdu, Ottoman Turkish languages since the 16th century.

Babur's grandson Akbar Shah ordered "Baburnoma" to be translated into Persian three times in India in the 16th century. After the first two translations did not satisfy Akbar, Abdurahim Khan, the son of Babur's army commander, poet Bayram Khan, a close friend of the king, carried out the third and most successful translation in 1589. The ancient manuscript of the original Uzbek copy of the work has not reached us, only the manuscript copied in the 16th century, which is now kept in the Salorjang Museum in Hyderabad, India, is known to us[17]. From the manuscripts of the Persian translation of "Boburnoma", three copies decorated with wonderful paintings have come down to us. One of them is kept in the British Museum in London, unfortunately, it does not show the history of the move. However, based on the style of the paper, letters, and especially the wonderful paintings, we believe that it belongs to the last quarter of the 16th century. This manuscript (inventory number 3714, 528 pages) contains 96 wonderful paintings by the artists of Central Asia, Khorasan and India.

This book, prepared for the library of Akbar the Great, was taken by the British from India, from the library of the Baburi palace.

The second manuscript is in the National Museum, New Delhi (inventory number 50336, 378 leaves). This manuscript was published in 1598 and is decorated with 183 wonderful illustrations. The calligraphy is beautiful, large size, but the name of the calligrapher is not

indicated. The painters of the miniatures for this manuscript are the same as those of the London manuscript, and the two manuscripts are close in subject matter. Professor Hamid Sulaiman discovered that another copy of "Boburnoma" is kept in the State Museum of Alwar, India (inventory number 2). These manuscripts were the property of Alwar Maharaja Jai Sang, after the independence of the country, Mr. Jai Sang handed over his palace, library and rare art objects to the state, and the Alwar State Museum was established on the basis of this property. Alwar "Boburnoma" is also in Persian language, consists of 457 pages, calligraphy is Ali al-Katib. The manuscript is well preserved.[7]

Many such examples can be cited. To sum up, in general, Babur introduced himself and Andijan, whose navel blood was spilled, to the whole world as a poet, scientist, statesman, great general, skilled politician. Especially in the development of India, one of the largest countries in the world, the role of him and the Babur dynasty was extremely large. That is why, not only in Asia, but also in many countries of the world, interest in studying Babur's life and scientific-creative heritage is very high.

We can clearly see this in the example of information and documents brought to our country related to the life, work, and creativity of Babur and the Borburs from dozens of foreign countries as a result of the researches and researches carried out by the scientific expedition "Babur Izidan".

In fact, many intellectuals, writers and scientists in our country have not stopped researching the life, activities and creative heritage of our great grandfather.

In particular, the scientists of our republic are working on spreading and introducing the truths about Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, first of all, to our people and to the whole world.

In our country, under the leadership of President Shavkat Mirziyoev, special attention is being paid to studying our history, the heritage of our great ancestors and promoting them widely among young people. It serves to educate young people in the spirit of respect for the heritage and national values left by great ancestors.

The priceless scientific, spiritual and cultural heritage left by Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur and his descendants makes the feelings of pride and love for the country and the Motherland even more intense.

Today, almost 540 years later, Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur, who is recognized among world scholars as one of the unique figures, is known and famous all over the world as a great poet, encyclopedist, statesman and skillful general. His incomparable scientific and creative heritage has a special place not only in the formation of our national culture and the literary and aesthetic thinking of our people, but also in the history of world literature and science.

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