

## COMMON ASPECTS OF AUTHOR'S SKILL AND STYLE IN TRAVELOGUES

PhD. Ne'matova Hulkar

Jizzakh State Pedagogical University, Uzbekistan

## ABSTRACT

In this article, a special approach in the style of writing travelogues, the completion of vivid expressions in images, the introduction of interesting stories from each other that tell about the wonders of the peat, the way the surrounding world manifests its freshness in a different country, the issuance of thought-minded teran Musah in bringing full-fledged information about the training of foreign representatives only spoken.

**Keywords:** great tourist, travel, travel, memoir, genre evolution, "travelogue", "Boburnoma", lesson, conclusion, Bibles, historical expensive.

## INTRODUCTION

God says, by ordering his servants to travel, to receive his blessings and to be instructive of his creation: "wander the land and see how he began to create." [1.276]. In fact, our environment is full of mysteries, it is necessary to draw conclusions, to witness all the color and freshness of life, the destinies of man's peat, the wonders of fate, interesting events from each other, and to learn from everyone seen and forgiven. In our holy scriptures, it is he who has made the earth his abode for you. Therefore, it is said that on all sides of the land (travel, either by Commerce, or by profession by farming)," [1.423], " a Muslim man made trips to various destinations, aiming to visit someone close to Hajj and Umrah, to acquire knowledge, to seek sustenance ( or commerce). In the process, tasks such as the beginning and the beginning of each trip, of course, with good intentions, consultation with close friends and brothers, severing debts, raising funds for travel expenses, choosing a good travel companion, receiving blessings and blessings from loved ones, setting off in the morning, learning from the events of the trip, and respecting the specific customs of the other country have long been practiced.

The main of the results

One such great voyage was made by Ibn Battuta, an Arab tourist who travelled to Mecca in 1325, travelling on foot through Kabir, the largest desert in the world. "The last greatest tourist to travel through all Muslim countries" [2.3] during his journey, he gave information about more than two thousand people he personally knew and visited their graves, and became acquainted with about sixty rulers and ministers. During his twenty-eight-year traveller, Ibn Battuta traveled a total of 120 km, "rightfully becoming the greatest tourist of his time in terms of the scale of his journey" [2.21]. Some researchers have also been of the opinion that Ibn Battuta recorded places he did not go and did not see. Later studies have found evidence that these allegations are unfounded. Another value of Ibn Battuta's "travelogue" is that, without the need for an interpreter during his trip, the tourist studied with great interest and satisfaction all the peculiarities of any country he visited, and, together with a meticulous detailed description of what so many saw and forgave, was sought with the aim of substantiating many of his information that he had cited, Reading truthful and vivid images of the author, we will be sure how perfectly this travelogue was created.

As we leaf through the "travelogue", we will witness how much it was written with great disappointment and diligence or high Love. At each beginning of the table of contents, which consists of eighteen seasons, the attachment of maps related to this season is noteworthy as a convenience for the reader of the book to acquire more accurate and perfect information. In addition to providing both scientific and spiritual food, historical significance lies in the perseverance and hard work, patience and perseverance of the great tourist at the heart of the world recognition of such works. Because not everyone can handle the frantic cries of the sea waves and the journey taking over the heat of the desert. In addition, the protection from danger, the whims of nature and the calculation by the Customs and views of the people of the land of peat are also unique challenges. With great interest in reading the book, it is clear that in the process of acquiring a lot of new information, a feeling of inner gratitude for the valuable information left by the author for the future generation will appear. Somehow, in it, the image of how confusing and complex life is, and in some places the image of its wonders is skillfully depicted on the basis of clear evidence. Thus, Ibn Battuta, who could say clearly that we are the great traveler of his time in the Eastern world, was able to achieve his goal: he sealed in his work the golden rules of learning from travel for mankind, leaving a huge scientific reserve for future generations. The journey go Ibn Battuta towards perfection, absolutly also said that his original goal of traveling was: "to have fun seeing the world, to watch various wonders, to listen to a story about miracles, to gain extensive knowledge, to meet interesting people, to test fate"[2.11] though. Ibn Battuta's travels were unique. As the product of each of his travels, he will continue to be rich, both spiritually and financially. With increasing self-confidence, he takes a more general approach to the study of new addresses, engaging in trade affairs as well as those that say "both travel and Commerce". "He will find the way out," when our people are not told for nothing. The worldview of an alien person will also be broad. The treatment-seen in the relationship-makes a conclusion after summarizing the idea on the basis of what he forgives. The Roadman is brought up by the road.

Ibn Battuta's "travelogue" has another notable aspect. The fourth season of the work deals with Central Asia. It is noteworthy that the famous city of Khorezm (Urganch), the city of Samarkand, the qualities of the Emir and judge of Khorezm, the destruction of Khorezm melon, Bukhara and other cities with a history of several thousand years of history of our country, cite historically valuable information about the Sultan of Movarounnahr. "Neither in the East nor in the West is the equivalent of the Khorezm melon in the world. Except for Bukhara melon, which is followed by Isfahan melon" [2.363], which deserves high marks and also mentions that your favorite product is precisely dried melon bark. The reason for the popularity of this product has given important information that they take it to India and China and sell it. Reading such examples, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's wrote in "Baburnoma": "where is the village and Where are the trees? Those who say the proverb apparently for Aysi. The melon will be good. A variety of melon is called "mirtemurium".. Bukhara melon is popular. When I took Samarkand, I brought a melon from Akhsi, Bukhara, and slaughtered it in one sitting. Aysi melon had no copper " [3.31] and we notice that there is a stylistic similarity in examples. The courage of Jalaliddin Manguberdi, who is well-known to us from history, is also mentioned, the author skillfully describes the detail of this battle, which someone heard, "as they narrate" [2,366]. The author's writing style is unique. Although heard, he was able to convey many of his stories with

great skill, as if he were involved in the same process. This serves to further enhance the artistic value of the work. In the process of reading Ibn Battuta's "travelogue", his writing style is: "next to Khwarazm, the Jayhun river flows. This river is one of the four nahrs that start in Paradise... There is a zovia at the exit from Khorezm. It was built on the Tomb of Najmiddin al-Kubra, one of the greatest saints... outside the city, alloma was the Tomb of Imam Abul-Kasim Mahmud ibn Umar az-Zamakhshari, on which a mausoleum was built" [2,360], a number of similar aspects remind us of the "Boburnama": "the city of Samarkand is a wonderful city of clear. There is a feature of this city that there is rarely a city, that is, each craftsman has a separate market, not mixed with each other, this is an interesting picture... In the Universe, good paper comes out of Samarkand. Water for paper geese comes from Whole Conigils. It is on the verge of sin that the Korasuv is also called Obirahmat" [3.57].

The King mentioned in Ibn Battuta's "travelogue"-he conveys to the reader on the basis of evidence a number of notable aspects of each country, such as customs, inhabitants, their training, from the Sharif of the name of all to their appearance, family, kinship to whom, good and bad feelings, put on many aspects. Qutludumur means "holy iron". This Emir dear king Muhammad is the son of his Uzbek aunt and his greatest Emir... The emir was sitting on a silk bed. Bod had wrapped his leg around ill because he was overwhelmed. It is common among Turks". It can be seen from this that the tourist was able to express the realities that he saw firsthand, in a lively way. From the point of view of meticulousness, he tried to illuminate to the fullest without omitting anything, and managed to do it. In some aspects of the way of writing, the fifth one, which is again comparable to "Boburnoma", was Nusratshah in Bangola province. His father was a viceroy in Bangola, was a Sayyid, and was nicknamed Sultan Alovuddin. Nusratshah was inherited by the dynasty. Bangola had an interesting custom: the kingdom was rarely inherited" [3.203] as we witness that there were opinions.

Ibn Battuta scholar, as teacher, "was entitled to teach in madrasa because of the knowledge he received during his journey, lecturing on the famous collection of hadiths called "Al-Jomi as-sahih" of our famous countryman Imam al-Bukhari in the high education of Mecca" [4.78], while as a tourist he stayed in major cities of Central Asia, such as Urganch, Bukhara, Nakhshab (qarqand) and Samarkand, leaving rich historical information about them.

Ibn Battuta's "travelogue" is significant in that a special approach in the way of its writing, the fulfillment of vivid expressions in images, the introduction of interesting stories from each other, telling about the wonders of the peat, the way the surrounding world manifests its freshness in the land, the provision of thought-provoking observations in bringing full-fledged information about the training of representatives of Taking and looking at this aspect, we can observe that some aspects of superiority are manifested from other travelogues.

## CONCLUSION

While Ibn Battuta contributed to the development of the "Rihla", considered a genre of geographical literature, with his "travelogue", Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur was able to create a beautiful example of a memoir (memoir) work through his "Boburnoma". Both sources are great works, distinguished by originality and uniqueness in the refinement of the travelogue genre, depending on the scope of the common theme. Not only did they become the owners of



qualities that would become an example for tourists-authors of all times, but they also became the owners of such wonderful works due to their meticulous theory, attention and interest.

### REFERENCES

1. Quran Karim. Annotated translation. Publishing-printing Association named after Ghafur Ghulam, 1992.
2. Ibn Battuta. TravelBook. T.: East NMAKBT, 2012
3. Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur. Boburnoma. T:Teacher, 2008
4. Gadoev K., Berdieva S. Traveling scientists in jahangashta. T.: Uzbekistan. 2012
5. [www.ziyo.com](http://www.ziyo.com)