

LIFE OF ZAHIRIDDIN MUHAMMAD BABUR. BABUR'S SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE AND ITS STUDY, ITS PLACE AND SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE PRESENT

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Annotation: This article provides information about the life and work of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, his military campaigns in his time, his political skills in public administration, and the construction process in Movorounnahr. The article also discusses the scientific heritage of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur and the study of Babur's works.

Keywords: Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Baburis, Movorounnahr, India, Agra, sarkarda, valiahd, Mongolia.

The study of the life, activity and legacy of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur began in the early 16th century. In other words, this commemorative work was started by Bobur himself in "Boburnoma". This is followed by information about Babur in tazkira and historical works written in Movarounnahr, Afghanistan and India. In this regard, the works of Babur's daughter Gulbadanbegim "Humoyunnoma", Muhammad Haydar "History of Rashidi" are especially noteworthy. Because these authors were in direct contact with Babur, they provided valuable information about his activities, personality and qualities. Such information is also available in the "Muzakkiri ahbob" written by Hasankhoja Nisori in Bukhara in this century. In India, Akbar Shah, Jahangir Shah,

Later, especially from the 18th century onwards, interest in Babur's life, activities and legacy revived in Europe as well. Due to his respect for the Boburnoma, it was translated into English (Elfinston, Erskin, Beveridge) and French (Pave de Courteil) in the 19th century. Russian scientist N. Ilminsky published the original version of "Boburnoma". This continued into the twentieth century. In particular, the French writer Fernand Grenard created "Bobur", the American writer Harold Lamb created "Bobur-lion". Fernand Grenard's work was later translated into German (1931) and Turkish (1970) and published. New translations of Boburnoma directly from Uzbek into French (Bakye Grammon, 1980) and English (VMSexton, 1996) have appeared.

Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur was born on February 14, 1483 in the family of Umarshaikh Mirza, the governor of Fergana region. At that time, the capital of Umarshaikh Mirza was Akhsi (ancient Akhsikat). Umarshaikh Mirza (tav.-1455-Samarkand-vaf. 1494-Akhsi) was the son of Abu Said Mirza, the king of Movarounnahr and Khorasan, and according to Babur, "he was fluent. Hamsatain and Masnavi had read books. Most of them read the Shahnameh. There were poems, and the vale did not care about poetry. " Nevertheless, according to Babur, Umarshaikh Mirza's "threat of property" was strong.

Babur, who ascended the throne of Fergana province in 1494 at the age of 12, was engaged in provincialism (Fergana), statehood (Kabul) and monarchy (Agra-India) until the end of his life (1530). 1858) founded.

Of course, such state affairs did not happen by themselves: various conflicts, sometimes assassinations, sometimes the song of victory, and sometimes the regrets of defeat; misunderstandings of him and others had also occurred. Such cases can be clearly imagined by anyone who reads the "Boburnoma" carefully. Babur overcame all this because of his strong will and his sincere and zealous efforts to achieve goodness. As a result, Babur, as a great and talented statesman, mobilized his unique ability and initiative to promote peace, harmony, justice, prosperity, culture, science and literature.

Therefore, Babur's great works as a statesman were highly valued by the Honorary Hiroti ("Ravzat us-salotin"), Abulfayz Allomi ("Akbarname"), Gulbadanbegim ("Humoyunnoma") as early as the 16th century.

The Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, a great twentieth-century public figure, praised Babur's work and wrote in his book *A Look at World History*: "With Babur's victory in Delhi in 1526, a new era began in India. a new kingdom was formed..."

Babur was one of the most wise and charming people. He was completely free from religious bigotry, backwardness and short-sightedness. Babur was one of the supporters of art and literature.

Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur did beautification work in Afghanistan and India so developed, as a result, many cozy gardens have sprung up in and around Kabul, and beautiful towers and buildings have sprung up in Agra. But he lived in India for only four years (1526-1530). When Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur died in Agra on December 26, 1530, according to his will, his body was brought to Kabul and buried in a garden he loved.

Mirza Humayun, Hindol, Askari and Komron, the sons of Babur, and his daughter Gulbadanbegim continued the traditions of their wise fathers with their activities and left their poetic and prose works in the field of literature.

Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur was a well-known statesman, as well as an extremely talented and prolific creator - a poet, writer, philosopher, literary critic, mature scholar of history and other sciences. Although Babur lived a total of 47 years, the scientific and literary legacy he left was so great in terms of its potential and significance that it was this greatness that ensured Babur's world fame and eternity.

When studying the scientific and literary heritage left by Babur, one is amazed at the vastness of Babur's knowledge, his unique knowledge of the rich scientific and literary heritage of his time. His poetic and prose works are distinguished by their maturity in all respects and a special place in the history of art and science.

The scientific and artistic works that have come down to us from Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur are: 1. *Devon*; 2. *Boburnoma*; 3. *Aruz brochure*; 4. *Mubayyin*; 5. *Validiya*; 6. *Behavior Boburi*.

Among the works that vividly testify to the life of ancient Movarounnahr and its peoples, "*Boburnoma*" stands out. Created by the great lyric poet, Uzbek writer Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, this work is a treasure trove of socio-historical, scientific-natural and literary-linguistic information. It describes the events that took place in Central Asia, Afghanistan and India from 1494 to 1530. Babur not only records historical facts, chronological information about battles and marches, but also tells interesting stories in vivid language, draws landscapes, describes nature, ethnographic conditions, embodies the period and its features. For this reason, the work is valuable not only for its scientific and historical significance, but also as one of the brightest examples of Uzbek prose. The poet narrates his memories in a simple and fluent way in the style of artistic narration. Creates a clear character of dozens of historical figures. Draws pictures of natural landscapes, reads various plots of the book, romantic adventures, adorns with poetic fragments. The portrait of the mentioned persons is described one by one in terms of dress, appearance, character, habits, past, ancestry.

Thus, "*Boburnoma*" in practice took the form of a historical novel about Babur. Other English and American scholars dealing with the history of the peoples of the East have praised Babur's personal abilities and activities, comparing him to the ancient Roman general Julius Caesar. The *Boburnoma* was abbreviated into German by A. Kaiser in 1828 and translated into French by P. Kurtyl in 1871. The famous orientalist JL Boite Grammon has created a new French translation of the *Boburnoma*. He visited our country several times and got acquainted with the way of life and history of the Uzbek people. Grammon also translated Gulbadanbegim's "*Temur's Statutes*" and "*Humoyunnoma*" into French. In 1912, Togaymurod Qorluq Khatloni translated it into Persian again. This translated manuscript is kept in the manuscript fund of the Institute of Oriental Studies named after Abu Rayhon Beruni of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In 1944-1946, the work was translated into Ottoman Turkish and published in two volumes in Ankara. In Russia, the "*Boburnoma*" appeared long ago. Orientalist N. Ilminsky published the work in 1857 in Kazan. At the end of the XIX century, parts of the "*Boburnoma*" were partially presented to Russian readers in the translation of I. Pantusov, S. Polyakov, V. Vyatkin, but the whole Russian translation was not done. This honorable and good work was done by a skilled translator and scientist M. Sale, and the work was published in 1958 in Tashkent. M. Sale worked on the translation for more than a decade, studying the language of the work in depth. Behad many terms, giving the transcription of phrases and names, as well as maintaining the "courageous style" of

Babur's pen. However, there are still many inaccuracies in M. Sale's translation. Several names in the Boburnoma are incorrect. For example, Ahmad Mirzo's lover Kutluqbegim became "Katak begim", and some words and phrases such as "bukalamun", "mucha" became incomprehensible to the Russian reader because they were given without translation and explanation. The poetic passages are given in prose translation, and it is not indicated in which language they were written. Most of the shortcomings in the translation and publication stemmed from the need for a scientifically critical text of the work. The existing editions of the Boburnoma, even the Uzbek edition, do not give a complete picture of the work. Because even in the Russian edition, even the latest Uzbek edition does not contain a description of the events from 1509 to 1518 and 1524. In order to eliminate many similar inaccuracies, it was necessary to prepare a scientific text of the Boburnoma by comparing the most important manuscripts. Finally, this work was done by Japanese baburshun scholars. Asarningcritical text is created, published. It is obvious that the life and work of Mirzo Babur are being studied in different countries and are becoming a tool of international scientific cooperation. This is also a sign of the great talent and pride of the Uzbek people.

Every nation will have great kings, great scholars, great writers and poets who will clearly define the historical, cultural and national image. Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur is one of the great sons of mankind in literature. In the history of humanity, it is very rare to find people with incomparable personal abilities, talents and qualities. Babur was a great king, a classical poet, a theoretician, a literary critic, a jurist, a linguist, an art historian, an ethnographer, and a scholar of the animal and plant kingdoms. The Boburnoma alone is a clear example of his interest in more than twenty fields. King Babur was, first and foremost, the king, the founder of the Baburi dynasty. Maybe, the Baburis will be the longest-ruling dynasty in world history (332) sifatida As a king, he has experienced many times the bitter pains of royal defeats and the glorious sighs of victory. Being a man of great generosity and high purpose like his father, he considered Fergana region as a small place and aspired to Samarkand. There he was defeated by Shaybanikhan and came to Kabul, and then became the ruler of a vast country like India. The great king Babur continued the great creative traditions of the Timurids in India: the restoration of magnificent palaces, the digging of canals, the construction of gardens, the patronage of literature, the advancement of science, and the just administration of the people. was truly appreciated by her children.

The wise son of India, the great statesman Jawaharlal Nehru, in his Discovery of India and A Look at the History of the World, expressed the following sincere thoughts about Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur: "Babur is a charming person. He is a true example of the ruler of the Renaissance. He was a brave and enterprising man. Babur was one of the most mature people among the most cultured and attractive people. He was far from restrictive and fanatical, like a careerist. Ur Babur loved art and especially literature. "

Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's work "Boburnoma" as a historical literary source is also noteworthy in that it contains information about many historical figures, literary and artistic figures, religious leaders, kings and princes, beys, amirs and umars. Boburnoma describes several hundred historical figures, their activities and adventures. These are horns, provincial governors, commanders, military commanders, religious and representative figures, soldiers, scholars of science, art and literature, peasants, artisans, slaves, and other social group positions and professionals. Babur speaks extensively and in detail about some of them, depending on their role in the events being described, gives brief information about the others, mentions or remembers the others in some way. He described the activities and adventures of such historical figures as Umarshaikh Mirza, Hussein Bayqara, Sultan Ahmad Mirza, Khisravshah, who played a more important role in the development of events, as well as their form, lineage, spiritual image, character, character, describes attitudes toward people, cultural levels, and other aspects. In "Boburnoma" a great place is given to the people of science, art and literature. Babur Navoi, Jami, Binai, Muhammad Salih, Hilali, Sayfi Bukhari, Mir Hussein, Muammani, Sheikh Suhaili, In "Boburnoma" a great place is given to the people of science, art and literature. Babur Navoi, Jami, Binai, Muhammad Salih, Hilali, Sayfi Bukhari, Mir Hussein, Muammani, Sheikh Suhaili, In "Boburnoma" a great place is given to the people of science, art and literature. Babur Navoi, Jami, Binai, Muhammad Salih, Hilali, Sayfi Bukhari, Mir Hussein, Muammani, Sheikh Suhaili, Yusuf Badeini, Gives information about a number of poets and artists such as Ahmad Hojibek, Behzod, Sultan Ali, Haji Abdulla Marvari, Shah Muzaffar,

Ghulam Shadi, Hussein Uddi, praises them, gives examples from their works, sometimes his life, activity or makes interesting remarks about personal qualities. "Boburnoma" is very important in studying the lives and activities of these people in determining their place in cultural life. As a result, we also get acquainted with statesmen and cultural figures who lived in the time of Babur and who played an important role in our history and spirituality.

Babur treats historical figures, even those who are hostile to him, with impartiality, provides objective information about them, and honestly points out the shortcomings in his activities and behavior. Importantly, it evaluates historical figures based on their contribution to the development of the country, landscaping, further development of science, literature and art.

In "Boburnoma" there is a wide range of ideas about science, art and literature. The author of the book provides information about such poets and artists as Alisher Navoi, Jami, Binoi, Muhammad Salih, Hilali, Sayfi Bukhari, Mir Hussein Muammal, Shayhimbek Suhaili, Ahmad Hojibek, Begzod, Shah Muzaffar, Gulam Shadi, Hussein Uddi, gives examples from his works. It tells remarkable details about their lives, activities, and behaviors.

As for Bobur's family, he is survived by four sons. 1. Muhammad Humayun Mirza, his heir to the throne, was born on April 5, 1508. 2. Kamron Mirzo, 3. Hindol Mirzo, 4. Askariy Mirzo. The youngest son, Anwar, died as a child. Bobur had several daughters, but no information about their births has been preserved. Some of them are said to have married palace officials.

Conclusion

Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur was a writer, poet, scholar, statesman and commander who played a significant role in the culture, literature and poetry of the Middle East. Babur, with his broad outlook and excellent intellect, founded the Baburi dynasty in India and became a statesman in the history of the country. His elegant ghazals and rubais are the rarest masterpieces of Turkish poetry, and his treatises on Mubayyin (Narrated), Hatti Baburi, Harb ishi, and Aruz have made a worthy contribution to Islamic jurisprudence, poetry, and linguistic theory.

"Boburnoma" is a work of literary and historical significance. It contains information about the experiences of many people of their time in different situations, many mountains, rivers, forests and deserts of Asia, climate, population, social, economic and political situation.

"Boburnoma" is a beautiful example of Uzbek prose. Before that, in the preface of Yusuf Khos Hajib's "Qutadgu bilig", in Rabguzi's work, there were examples of prose. Alisher Navoi took it to the next level

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