

## BABURNAMA – THE TREASURE OF WORLD LITERATURE, CULTURE AND ART

*Scientific supervisor: G'ofurova Sarvaraxon*

*Student of Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages*

***Karimova Maxliyoxon***

[karimova\\_7798@mail.ru](mailto:karimova_7798@mail.ru)

***Abstract:*** *This article talks about the place of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur in the history of world politics and culture, and the position of his work "Boburnoma" in world oriental studies and in the history of world translation studies.*

***Key words:*** *politics, culture, belonging, oriental studies, translation studies, status*

The Uzbek people, who have an ancient and rich history, have a worthy place and an incomparable contribution in creating and enriching the treasure of world literature, culture and art. During the long historical process, our nation has delivered many wonderful manifestations of science, art and literature to the world. The scientific, artistic and encyclopedic works created by our great ancestors have been read by different peoples for thousands of years, they have been passed down from century to century with care and respect, they have been translated into dozens of languages, copied by talented scribes, skilled painters, embellished with the brushwork of patterns, it enriches the thinking of mankind, it gives people spiritual pleasure.

One of the important figures in the social, political, scientific and cultural spheres of human history is our great compatriot Zahriddin Muhammad Babur. He was born in Andijan on February 14, 1483 and died in Agra on December 26, 1530. Babur Mirza was a great poet and writer, encyclopedist, and at the same time, a skilled military leader and a great statesman. His poetic works, such as

"Boburnoma", "Aruz Risola", "Hatti Boburiy", "Mubayyin", "Risolayi volidiyya" (translation) have reached us. Each of these works is an important stage in the development of Uzbek poetry and prose, and a great contribution to the development of literary and artistic thought, the history of Central Asia, Afghanistan and India at the end of the 15th century and the beginning of the 16th century. It is a source of invaluable information about geography, ethnography, flora and fauna, people, people's profession, language, lifestyle and other features.

That is why these works, in particular, "Baburnoma" have been attracting the attention of Eastern and Western historians and representatives of other fields of science for many centuries. It serves as an important source in the study of Iranian history.

"Boburnoma" was first published in Europe in 1705 in the Dutch language, translated by Witsen. But a little earlier, in 1697, the French orientalist Bartholomew Erbalo Molenly gave the first information about Alisher Navoi and Zahriddin Muhammad Babur in the article "Babur or Babar" in the "Library of the East" magazine. [1, 99]

French orientalists have a significant share in the study of Babur's life and work, in particular, "Baburnoma", and in its wide promotion.

A. de Longperie, A. J. Claprot, J. Dranjete, Pave de Courteil are famous representatives of the French school of folklore.

In 1871, Pave de Courteil was the first to perfectly translate "Boburnoma" from the original language into French.

In 1980, a French translation of "Boburnoma" written by Bake-Grammon was published in Paris, dedicated to the 500th anniversary of Mirzo Babur's birth. In 1985, the second edition was published. The French scientist Louis Bazen, the famous Uzbek baburologist Sabakhat Azimjonova, the Indian scientist Mukhibul Hassan and the Afghan scientist Abdulkhai Habibi wrote a foreword to this publication separately. A lot of reviews and reports on this edition of "Boburnoma" were published in the European press. Louis Bazen answered the

question of what motivated him to write "Boburnoma" and wrote: "... he considered the trades that fell upon him to be the fate of eternity, and he considered it important to reflect them with selflessness." [2, 128]

German scientists also contributed to the study of "Boburnoma". In 1810, the orientalist, traveler and scientist Julius von Klaproth translated the part of Fargona Valley from "Boburnoma" into German and published it in the book "Archive of Asian Literature, History and Linguistics" in Petersburg. In 1828, in Leipzig, A. Kaiser published an abridged English translation of John Leyden and William Erskine into German.

The role of British orientalists in the study of "Boburnoma" was huge. British orientalists began to pay attention to Babur Mirza's personality and his masterpiece from the beginning of the 19th century. Many manuscripts are stored in museums, libraries, various foundations and private libraries in India. This factor was also of great importance in the development of English oriental studies.

As a result of many years of work of John Leyden and William Erskine, the English translation of "Boburnoma" was published in 1826. This translation was the first complete translation not only in English, but also in Europe. This publication opened the way to a deep and comprehensive study of Mirzo Babur's work and "Boburnoma". [3,76] Another significance of it is that the translation into a number of languages was made from this translation. The fact that "Boburnoma" was published nine times in full and short forms in England itself indicates how strong the interest in this work is.

Over the course of two centuries, three excellent English translations of Boburnoma were published, and they played an incomparable role in making Boburnoma world famous.

"Boburnoma" has been seriously studied in the Turkic world. Among them, the publication in Turkey is important. This translation was made by Rashid Rakhmati Arat, one of the scholars of Uzbek classic literature, at the invitation of the great Babur scholar Professor Hikmat Boyir. Before the publication of this translation, the complete text of "Boburnoma" was not available in any public

edition of any Turkic people, and according to H. Boltaboev, there are many errors in the manuscript, lithographic and lithographic copies, which are inaccurate about the work. could give rise to a false imagination. This Turkish translation was also used in the preparation of Uzbek editions of "Boburnoma" based on the Cyrillic alphabet in 1948-1949 and 1960.

In 1995, Turkish scientist Dr. Bilal Yujel's monograph titled "Babur Divan" was published. Among other works of Babur Mirza, there is also information about "Boburnoma".

Sufficient attention has been paid to the study of "Boburnoma" in India and Pakistan. In particular, the work was translated into Urdu by Mirza Nasriddin Haidar Kuragoni, a Babur descendant, and it was first published in Delhi in 1924 and in Karachi in 1962. Besides, there is another translation of Baburnoma into Urdu by Rashid Akhtar Nadvi which was published in 1965 and then in 1991 in Lahoor, but this translation is incomplete, mostly from Persian. turned.

The Hindi translation of "Boburnoma" was published by the Indian Academy of Letters in New Delhi in 1974. The work was translated by the well-known translator Yugjit Navalpuri.

The research conducted by the Japanese scientist E. Manu on "Boburnoma" is commendable. For the first time in the history of Babur studies, the creation of the critical text "Baburnoma" can be considered as the greatest service of a scientist in this field.

Just as Zahiriddin Muhammed Babur (1483-1530) occupies a place in the history of world politics and culture, so does "Boburnoma" written by him, in the history of world oriental studies and world translation. This work, created in the 16th century, is literally a proud example of Turkish culture, especially Uzbek spiritual values, and its translations form a special chapter in the history of world translation. It can be said without exaggeration that no other work has aroused so much interest and has not been studied so carefully among Eastern and Western scientists.

## REFERENCE

1. Abduvaliyev M. Pages from the History of English Literature. A., 1996
2. Alfred Bates The Drama: Its History, Literature and Influence on Civilization, vol. 13. ed.. London: Historical Publishing Company, 1996. pp.
3. "Boburnoma", Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, editor-in-chief of "Sharq" publishing-printing joint-stock company, Tashkent, 2002
4. "Boburnoma" - translated by Wheeler Texton, Mukhdmatismayil Sobirov, from the auto-abstract written for the degree of candidate of philological sciences, Tashkent, 2000
5. M. Hecker. English Literature. Prosveshceniye. M., 1975