

ZAHIRIDDIN MUHAMMAD BABUR-GREAT ADIB AND POET, ENLIGHTENED SCHOLAR, GREAT DAVLAR FIGURE

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Annotation:

This article describes the life and work of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, his works related to his pen, his discoveries on creativity, improvement, development of kasbu craft and agriculture, pandu exhortations on raising children, as well as studies conducted by our respublik and foreign scientists and their comparative analysis

Keywords: Umar Sheikh Mirzo, Crown Prince, Z.M.Babur, Akhsi, Andijan "Baburnoma", "Baburiya", "Khotyanoma", "Tuzuki Baburiy", "Tabatiti Baburiy", "Tavorixi Baburiy" "Devoni Babur", "Mubayyin", "aruz brochure", "Hatti Baburiy", "mirtemuriy". "Bogi Shahroro", "Bogi Jahanoro", "duck", "Bogi wafah" and "Bogi Babur.

Introduction

After the independence of our country, large-scale work is being carried out on the life and work of our people, thinkers, the study, research of their rich scientific heritage, the perpetuation of their name and memory. "In a word, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, a knight and poet, great commander and statesman, who made a significant contribution to the world economy, and the study of the artistic, scientific heritage of the Baburid dynasty, the creativity carried out by them, considerable work is also being carried out."

The decision of the head of our state on January 25 of this year "on the wide celebration of the 540th anniversary of the birth of the great poet and scientist, famous statesman Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur" opened a wide way to take the work in this direction to a higher level.

Everyone will never be exaggerated if I say that the acquaintance of the citizens of our entire country with the vivid creativity and vibrant life of our great-grandfather with the clear and hitherto unobserved fronts of the tasks set out in the decision of our president. After all, it is impossible to forget the great contribution of this jafokash King to human Tamadun. His services are endlessly appreciated by the peoples of the world, especially Uzbeks and Indians.

THE PURPOSE, FUNCTION AND RELEVANCE OF THE RESEARCH TOPIC

A number of studies conducted by boburist scientists are now gaining more relevance than ever, when a consistent study of the scientific and spiritual heritage of our great ancestors — allomas, which have grown out of our country on a scientific basis. Because the life of these allomas, full of signs, and the works of benazir, left behind, will undoubtedly be considered an intellectual heritage that positively affects not only the development of their own country and time, but also the development of all mankind. There are people who become geniuses for

their great contributions to the development of science, art and culture, El yurt always honors him, who, centuries later, will live forever in the hearts of the people. One such great man, the founder of the Baburid dynasty, which left an indelible mark on world history, is Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur.

It is known that Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur was born on February 14, 1483 in Andijan, in the family of the governor of Fergana, Umar Sheikh Mirza. Babur's father-Umarshaykh Mirzo – was the governor of the Fergana region, and his mother-qutluginorkhan-was the daughter of the Khan of Mongolia and the governor of Tashkent Yunus Khan.

Babur's youth passed in Akhsi and Andijan, one of the soulless gorges of the Fergana Valley, and he became fond of literature, elegant art, beauty of nature from an early age, and, like all Timurian princes, took the basis of these sciences at the court of his father, under the guidance of mature teachers. He studied military education, fiqh science, Arabic and Persian, read many historical and literary works, became interested in science, poetry. For his bravery and courage, he took the pseudonym "Babur" ("lion") from an early age.

After the tragic death of his father prematurely, at the age of 39, The eldest child of the family, 12-year-old Babur, is crowned as Crown Prince.

Babur is a perfect character – King and poet who is very rarely human, besides Babur was an enlightened scholar who made a name for his time as a historian, ethnographer, local historian, biologist, geographer, theologian, linguist, complicated Arabic alphabet, hard to learn, created a new alphabet "Hatti Baburiy", developed time standards in devotry, conveniently ordered the postal system, and implemented many other reforms. In the land where he went, he made a well-being and made a garden-garden. No matter where he went and where he conquered, Babur was engaged only in creative work, looking at these lands in his own country. In Afghanistan, he carried out construction, improvement, trade in kasbu and agricultural development. The "Bogi Shahroro", the "Bogi Jahanoro", the "middleman", the "Bogi wafah", and the "Bogi Babur" were among the retreats. Bolo, within the city, had Hisor castle turned to his residence, renovated it, built new buildings, and lived with his family in the same castle. His children Khumoyun, Gulbadanbegim, Komron and Hindol were born here. And in India (1526), Babur, who chose Agra as the capital for himself, launched a large construction and improvement works. Thus Babur would lay the foundation for the powerful Baburid dynasty that reigned in India for nearly three and a half centuries

MAIN PART

It is known that records are of great importance in history. An important tool that conveys spiritual heritage, culture and art to subsequent generations is writing, that is, a letter. In their history, the Turks used many inscriptions, Turko-Runic, Arabic, Uyghur script. All our scholars and philosophers, poets and fiqhists, adib and Hadith scholars who were born in the God of our motherland and devoted themselves to the cause of science, our ruling enlighteners, who have done incessant research in this regard, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur described their

aspirations for Science, in the verses of his verse:

Who needs the knowledge of the word of knowledge,

Learned science needs Taliban science.

I do not Ilme talibi ilmu talibi Ilme,

I think that bormen need knowledge, the Taliban. Babur believes that in order for a person to become perfect, it is necessary to have another quality in him - knowledge and enlightenment.

Babur himself is known to have achieved high marks in science. The works "Boburnoma", "Risolai aruz" on the science of aruz, "music science" dedicated to the secrets of musical art, "Mubayyin" on the science of fiqh are proof of this. In addition, the fact that Hattie created Baburius and copied classical works in him, wrote a separate treatise on the science of the military indicates that an invaluable scientific and literary legacy was left of this splendor.

According to reports, Babur produced a savod in Arabic script, and for the rest of his life a text in two to three languages was finished in the same script, well versed in the possibilities of expression, methods of appropriation of this script. Therefore, it turns out that he discovered a new inscription – The Baburiy letter, with the aim of making this writing more perfect, easier, eliminating all kinds of reading defects in the word. His courage was due to his enthusiasm for spirituality and literacy, and his desire to make reading and writing easier, more accessible. In the Beaver era, it was not easy to update the record or try to introduce a new letter. Because the Arabic script was the "Qur'an" script. Therefore, with the intention of putting the Baburi letter into practice, Babur prepared in this letter, first, two copies of the Qur'an from Karim and sent one to Mecca and the other to Tehran.

We encounter information about baburian behavior once in Babur's Devon and many times in the "Baburnoma". The poet writes in a gazelle:

If the Turks do not nasibing hat, Babur, ne tong,

Baburiy is not a behavior, it fits the behavior.

Judging by the opinions of experts, the difference and advantages of the Baburiy letter from the current Arabic script are explained by the accuracy of the word in the spelling, that is, the lack of various readings, ease of writing and reading

The work that brought fame to Beaver is not his "Devon", "Mubayyin" or "Treatise of aruz", but his "Beaver", more specifically, his translations into various languages. How high the prestige of Persian language and literature in India and Afghanistan, Iran and Turkey can be explained by the words of the Secretary and translator of the "Boburnoma": it was the belief that the Persian translation of the work reached the Peoples, intellectuals of a very huge territory from India to Turkey. The secretary writes with the "Boburnoma" in mind: "this bookkim,"Boburiya"dur, Bayramkhan was ordered by his son Mirzokhonqim, turkiydin forsyğa kelturgilkim, turkiy bilmogon be easy to the crowd". Rashid Akhtar, who turned the "Boburnoma" back into Persian, dwell on the first Persian translation of Abdurahim Khanikhanon, son of Nadviy Bayram Khan: "then the people of Jahan for the first time learned that the word estate of the Great Crown Bobur is also Shahanshah".

As we read the work, we are faced with the harmonious expression of the thoughtful thought that every blessing of the motherland is a saint. One example. Writing about Axi, the author

describes his melons separately: "the melons die well. A cultivar 'qovundurkim, say 'mirtemuriy', Andok melon is not known, I will be in the universe". This is not just a description, his za - Miri embodies a feeling of affection for the Mother Earth, from which the feeling of pride is reflected. Later, by the assumption of fate, the melon-related supplication of the great thinker, who lived far from his native country, was expressed impressively in the "Boburnoma": "the anecdotes of the ul provinces (referring to the provinces of the native land) are forgotten by man nechuk. Alalkhusus mundoq was raised and the mashruhaz, like melon and grapes, was taken out of memory by the man netavr. At this opportunity a melon was sprouted, when it was cut, it was affected by the stranglehold. All I cried".

Is it possible to express homesickness even more impressively?! It is not difficult to realize that the giant armoni of the Beaver is embodied in the image of a single melon. He misses his childhood, the breathtaking air of ACHSI and Andijan in the Fergana Valley, the beautiful and vast expanses. The melon brought from the land seems to represent the motherland to him. It was through this small poetic detail that the great sage made an impressive and figurative interpretation of his condition, psyche, in separation from his native land, in Pride.

In these verses, ulughshoir expressed his boundless love for the Motherland, the feelings of the longing for the land:

Kümdin berikim yoru diyorum yoxtur,

I do not have a breath of a moment.

Among the works that give vivid testimony to the life of the ancient Movarounahr and the rings in it, The "Beaver" stands out. Lyric poet, post-Navoi representative of Uzbek classical literature Z.M. Created by Babur, it is a joke of social, historical, scientific-natural and literary linguistic information. It chronicles the events of Central Asia, Afghanistan and India from 1494 to 1530.

The "Beaver" is both a historical source and a geographically important manual. The book depicts the Fergana Valley. According to the image of Babur, the Fergana Valley was surrounded by the borders of the cities and territories of Qoshgar in the East, Samarkand in the West, Badakhshan mountains in the south and Olmaliq and Almaty in the North. Before the formation of the Kokand Khanate, there were also cities in the Fergana Valley, such as Andijan, Aschikent, Koson, Özgand, Marghinon (Marghilon), Isfara, Voruh, Konibodom, Khojand and Osh, which were famous and played a large role in the history of Turkestan, in particular in the history of culture.

Covering a huge number of features of the period, demonstrating the incomparably rich capabilities of the qomusi character and the Uzbek literary language, "Boburnoma" is considered a cultural landmark, as it is comparable to the "Hamsa" of Alisher Navoi.

The fact that the work soon gained fame and was translated into Persian several times as early as the 16th century is also proof of our opinion. Western scholars identify with the "Boburnoma" at first with Persian copies. With its colorful content, its enormous material, and the beauty of its style, it attracted the attention of 18th-century Orientalist scholars, especially in the 19th century, its various manuscripts began to be sought after and began to be translated into Western languages.

The famous "Boburnoma" was published 4 times in Persian, 6 times in English, abbreviated

English, German editions, 4 times in German, farang and Turkish, 4 times in Russian (even in the Sindh dialect in Pakistan) 1 time in Dutch, Italian, Hindi, Spanish, Kazakh, Arabic, Polish, and Uyghur.

Note that this is a major source that slaughters the history of the Timurids in detail., which is a - "Boburnoma".It is an important and unique monument in world literature and resource history.Many titles of this work, written in old Uzbek (Chigatoy), are also known, such as "Baburiya", "Eventanoma", "Tuzuki Baburiy", "Tabaquti Baburiy", "Tavorixi Baburiy". In this beautiful work, J. In Nehru's interpretation, Babur, who was a charming figure, found his moral and aesthetic views in a vivid way, in addition to his many qualities. He deeply feels and teran analyzes the elegance of nature and society, the sophistication of reality, personality, Customs and rituals, architecture, garden, literature and art, and the total sophistication of the soul. The author is enlivened throughout the work as a perfect person, that is, moral and aesthetic. As the " Boburnoma " travels through the universe, the aesthetic thinking of the peoples of India and Central Asia is harmonized. It is interesting to observe cases when new qualitative changes have acquired..

More than a dozen manuscript copies of the work are kept at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. Translated into many secular languages, including Persian, English, Russian, Turkish, Dutch, French. In particular, the work is translated into Persian by the commandment of Babur's grandson, the major ruler Akbarshah, to whom miniatures have been drawn by the most skilled Indian artists. Up to the present time," Boburnoma " has been translated into more than 25 languages.

When we study the works of Babur, we are faced with thoughts about human upbringing, the care of the father towards his children, the high attitude towards the family. Babur, above all, paid serious attention to the upbringing of children. Throughout his life, he admonishes his sons Humayun, Comron, Hindol, wanting their jipsla for dynastic unity, encouraging the elderly to pay homage. In particular, the eldest, Humayunga, strongly demands that the kingdom obey its decrees and precepts, and that his younger children obey it. Xu-moyunga appoints his brothers to be kind, forgive their shortcomings.

A letter in the " Boburnoma", written to his son Humayun, expounds his child - rearing views in the statehood law bi" Boburnoma", and a letter to his son Humayun reveals that his views in the child tarbi-Yasi are identical to the statehood law.

. In this case, Babur gives special responsibility among children in the distribution of property to appreciate each other, to show respect, not to encroach on their property. It was considered a custom to protect the inviolability of both upbringing and royalty. Babur asks Khumoyun to pay attention to his brothers, while asking him to be - Rish, that he be literate, that in correspondence spelling and letter, husnikhat and word charm, that logic is of particular importance.

Having ceded the kingdom to Humayun, Babur died at the age of 47 in Agra, the capital of the kingdom he had founded, and was buried there, later (1539), brought to Kabul in accordance with his will, and placed in the "garden Babur", which he had built himself.

Conclusion

Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, who left an indelible name as a unique siymo in the history of

world culture, was short-lived (1483-1530), but from him, that is, from Babur, who made "bori El good", presented beautiful works, a good name remained.

Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur is a major statesman and sarkarda as well as being an adib, poet, scholar who has a special place in medieval Oriental culture, literature and poetry. With a broad worldview and excellent intelligence, Babur founded the Baburid dynasty in India, and while his name remains as a statesman in the history of this country, he took his rightful place in world literature with the work "Baburnoma", written in Uzbek.

It is quite natural that everyone who met the life of our grandfather Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur wanted to see the places described in the work "Baburnoma", to follow the paths that our great ancestor was walking. Therefore, in the following years, the issues of turning the roads taken by Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur into a place of pilgrimage, the development of internal and external tourism are considered as one of the most pressing issues. In this regard, the scientific heritage of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur and its educational and educational significance are immeasurably high.

Indeed, when we read the "Boburnoma", the process of writing this work is inherent in the fact that it is able to objectively show historical reality, and we are unconditionally interested in Scrolls in the way of truthful stories of a boburona, that is, of a truthful life, of truthful events, of a truthful assessment, similar to others. The interpretation of the good — good, the bad — bad, the active — active, the sluggish — sluggish, the brave — brave, the coward — as a coward revives Mozi right and confidently before our eyes. In this respect, we have no right to partake deny that the architectural work of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur is worthy of the status of uniqueness and uniqueness.

We know the fame of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur as a classical poet. It is also known that Babur spent a lifetime as a military commander in large-small battles and battles. His great interest in the secrets of military art is found out by a reader of the "Boburnoma". This great figure is not only the Sultan, the classical poet, but also the discoverer of his time who created the new alphabet, the enlightened scholar, the great adib and poet, the great statesman and warlord, so to speak, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur will have given a correct and truthful assessment of his activities.

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