



THE IMPACT OF "BABUR-NAME" ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF WORLD LITERATURE

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ANNOTATSIYA

The article is devoted to the phenomenon of "Babur-name". The characteristic features of the poem and its influence on world literature are highlighted. This direction is also supplemented by the fact that in the poem one can find the premises of modern literary genres.

KEYWORDS: *memoirs, historical events, autobiography, life and life of contemporaries, travelogue.*

ВЛИЯНИЕ «БАБУР-НАМЕ» НА РАЗВИТИЕ МИРОВОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

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Аннотация

Статья посвящена феномену «Бабур-наме». Выделяются характерные особенности поэмы и влияние на мировую литературу. Данное направление дополняется также тем, что в поэме можно найти предпосылки современных литературных жанров.

Ключевые слова: *мемуары, исторические события, автобиография, быт и жизнь современников, травелог.*

Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur is one of the greatest poets, thinkers and scientists of the East, a prominent statesman, a descendant of Amir Temur and the founder of the Mughal Empire. His work rightfully occupies an important place in the development of national Uzbek literature. Babur had outstanding abilities. He left a rich creative literary and scientific legacy. Babur is the author of both original ghazals and rubaiyat, and a treatise on Muslim jurisprudence "Mubayin"[1]. However, the pinnacle of the work of a talented poet and writer was his historical work - an invaluable literary and a historical monument written in Uzbek - "Babur-name".

The poem "Babur-Name" is a truly unique historical monument, which has collected both personal observations and refined thoughts of a person who is well acquainted with the intricacies of oriental literature. This autobiographical book has collected historical facts about the life and way of life of peoples, about the economic condition, about the nature and geographical features of Central Asia, Afghanistan and India.

"Babur-Name" is Babur's personal notes, which he painstakingly kept throughout his life and combined them into one work containing not only the events of his biography for twenty-five years, but also the features of nature, animals, plants, information about architectural, cultural, geographical features of the countries visited by the author.



This book contains a lot of detailed, vivid portraits of Babur's contemporaries: poets, artists, musicians, rulers. The accuracy and authenticity of events allows the reader to plunge headlong into the story told by the author.

The work "Babur-Name" is not only one of the first examples of memoirs in world literature, but also a unique historical monument that allows you to fully imagine the life of the peoples of Central Asia and Uzbekistan in particular in the 15th-16th centuries.

One of the most famous English historians Edward Holden

spoke of Babur's work not as a personal diary of a military man, but as a collection of personal memoirs presented in an elegant form. And he compares the author himself with Julius Caesar, characterizing Babur as a public figure, a writer, a commander, a man of high noble qualities, with a charming character, as an educated, noble person, not devoid of observation and objectivity.

"Babur-Name", or as it is called "Babur's Notes", has been published in more than 30 languages of the world, and in more than 70 museums located around the world, you can find various kinds of artifacts, one way or another characterizing the period of Babur's life and his descendants. Scientific research of this great work is carried out not only by scientists of Uzbekistan, but also by foreign specialists. Having studied their works, one can emphasize the high personal qualities of Babur, one can recognize him as a connoisseur of literature, a connoisseur of science, a patron of the creative intelligentsia, a major commander, an outstanding ruler, as well as a generous patron of the arts.

In his work, Babur gives a detailed description of major

cities of Asia, Iran, Afghanistan, India, which is an invaluable material, as it describes in detail the geographical location of cities such as Ferghana, Samarkand, Kashgar, Osh, Margilan, Herat, Delhi, as well as their trade and economic roles at that time. This allows modern researchers to track the growth and development of these cities over time.

"Babur-name" is a document based on personal experience and observations of the surrounding world, and is studied in all centers for the study of the history of the East in the world, including: Turkey, Italy, Czech Republic, France, England, USA, Afghanistan. Louis Bazan, a French orientalist, wrote of Babur's work that "autobiography is an extremely rare genre in Islamic literature." [2] More than 500 years have passed since the writing of the work "Babur-Name", but it remains accessible, understandable, easy to read these days. Experts are sure that the author's secret was clarity of thought and simplicity in presenting the text on paper.

Babur paid special attention to spelling and style. In a letter addressed to Humayun, he pointed out to the interlocutor a rather complicated writing style and grammatical errors. "Your handwriting, however, can be read if you work hard, but it is very unclear, and no one has yet seen the muamm (mystery) in prose. Your spelling is not bad, but not very correct either: you write "iltifat" through "ta", and "ku-lanj" through "ya". Your handwriting, although with difficulty, is still readable, but the meaning cannot be fully understood because of obscure words. You are too lazy to write out the letters, probably thinking: "I will write more elegantly!" and that's why it's dark. From now on, write more simply, in a clear and clean style: and you will have less work for the one who reads," such a text was contained in his letter. [3] He himself tried to express his thoughts in simple language, avoiding frills in writing style.

Babur's work inspired the writing of novels by such authors as F.A. Salier, G. Lamb, Aibek, B. Baikabulov, X. Davran, P. Kadyrov and many others. I would like to note the novel by the American historian, writer Harold Lamb "Babur - Tiger. The Great Conqueror of the East", in which he described the life of the founder of the Mughal Dynasty, and outlined the main events of the era of his reign. The work combines interpreted historical facts from Babur's autobiography.

Orientalists I. N. Berezin, V. Grigoriev, N. Pantusov translated parts of Babur-name into Russian and studied the memoirs themselves.

Interest in the immortal creation of Babur is not weakening at the present time. Various international conferences are held, at which numerous works on history, philology, and law are published every year.



Babur and his work "Babur-name" played a significant role in the development of not only the genre of memoirs, but also of the entire world literature as a whole. "Babur-name" is a unique fusion of several genres: memoirs, travel notes, and the so-called travelogue.

Travelogue is a genre that describes travel in different forms art. Both Western and Russian researchers cannot find a common interpretation of this term. After analyzing their works, one can come to the conclusion that "travelogues can connect all types of narrative and discourses: geographical, political, historical, linguistic and ethnological... Travelogue can also be associated with two other genres: writing, epistolary novel and intimate diary. .."[8]. This definition most of all proves the versatility of "Babur-name".

The works of Babur, written in the Uzbek language, received a worthy recognition in the works of scientists of the world. Babur's literary feat "Babur-name" is undoubtedly a great work, and an invaluable historical source of useful information that will help more than one generation of researchers.

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