

## WIDESPREAD OF "BOBURNOMA" IN THE EAST AND HOW IT IS BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF EUROPEAN ORIENTALISTS

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**Sayyora Shodmonova Baxromovna**

*Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori*

*PHD dotsent. Qarshi muhandislik-iqtisodiyot instituti Tel.95 322 00 04.*

*ORCID ID 0009-0005-2564-9003.*

### **Abstrakt**

Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur is one of the great characters of Asian history. His work "Baburnome" is a magnificent contribution to the field of world literature. As a piece of a history, the work "Baburnome" has no equals and as a piece of literature it is a unique masterpiece. The significance of Babur in French oriental studies, the translation and research of "Baburnama" in French language will be analyzed in this article.

### **Keywords**

"Baburnama", image, translation, lexical units, stylistics, translation methods, historical novel, poetic skill.

Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur created invaluable works in various fields of literature, art, history and science. His greatest work is "Boburnoma". European orientalists P. de Courteuil, H. Vambery, Elphinstone put this work on a par with the book "Memoirs" of the ancient Roman emperor Julius Caesar were evaluated.

The French orientalist Bartholomew d'Erbelo (1621-1695) was the first to inform European scientists about Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur. In his article "Babur or Babar" in his "Library of the East" (1697), D'Erbelo provides information about Babur's life, his state and military skills, and his interest in literature and art. The scientist who first introduced "Boburnoma" to Europe was Witsen from Holland. Witsen translated excerpts from "Boburnoma" and published it in 1705.

In the French oriental studies, the study of Babur's work and the writing of studies about him began in the second half of the 18th century. In 1773, orientalist A. de Longperye published the article "About Hatti Baburi" in his "Works" collection. While thinking about "Hatti Baburi", the author emphasizes that Babur's alphabet differs from the complex Arabic alphabet in its simplicity and ease of writing.

By the 19th century, a new era began in Europe, especially in French oriental studies, in terms of studying Babur's heritage and translating his works. During these years, French scientists created remarkable researches in translating "Boburnoma" into French, studying its text features, and evaluating its political-historical significance.

Orientalist Henri Jules Claprot (1783–1835) was one of the first to translate and research the work into French. 1824 A. Klaprot's article "Observations on the history of Sultan Babur or "Boburnoma"" is published. Klaproth, well-versed in the history, culture and literature of the peoples living in Central Asia and Siberia, was the first to fully think about "Boburnoma" in European oriental studies. The author translates some chapters of "Boburnoma" into French, compares his translations with the original and draws conclusions about the linguistic aspects of the text of the work.

In 1854, a large book titled "Lives of historical figures who lived now and in the past" was published in Paris. An article entitled "Life and work of Zahiruddin Babur" by Orientalist M. Langle (1763-1824) was also included in this book. The article provides much richer material than the previous sources about Babur.

In the 1960s, the famous French lexicographer Pierre Larousse's multi-volume "Large French Encyclopedic Dictionary of the 19th Century" was published. The article "Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur" from the second volume of the dictionary is noteworthy.

The author of the article touched on the history of the writing and translation of "Boburnoma" into other languages and said, "This work is really very interesting and is still almost unknown in France. "This book, written in the Turkic-Chigatai language, was first translated into Persian and became famous among the Muslims of India," he writes.

Pierre Larousse expressed his opinion about the writing of "Boburnoma" as follows: "It is not known in what years of his life the idea of writing "Boburnoma" was born in Babur, it is not written anywhere in the book. In our opinion, Babur must have written his work during the years of his rule in India." In fact, there is no exact information about when "Boburnoma" was written. Uzbek professor N. Mallayev, who deeply studied the literature of Babur and the Baburi period, writes the following about it: "From the first years of his political activity, Babur recorded his adventures and various historical events in his memory notebook, and later this memory notebook became "Boburnoma served as the basis for the creation of It is not known when he started writing "Boburnoma". However, some parts of the

work indicate that a large part of it was written or revised in India." As we mentioned above, the opinions of the French and Uzbek scientists are close to each other in this respect.

The author of the article in Pierre Larousse tries to draw clear conclusions while commenting on the artistic nature of the "Boburnoma" text. "In terms of style," the author writes, "the beginning of the first and second parts of the work are written very interestingly, the events are rich in various details, chronologically consistent, great attention is paid to simplicity and fluency of expression." The article also focuses on the miniatures painted on "Boburnoma".

By the way, the Hungarian orientalist Herman Vambery in his book "History of Bukhara and Transaxonia" published in St. Petersburg in 1873 evaluates "Boburnoma" as "memoirs of Caesar of the East". It is noteworthy that an article in Pierre Larousse's commune described it before Vambery as follows: "The "Boburnoma" reminds the reader of the book "Memoirs" of the Roman emperor Julius Caesar. Yes, there are many similarities between Caesar's Memoirs and this work. Both authors approach the narrative and truthfulness of the events in the same way, the tactics of war are explained with the same precision and exactingness in both of them, and there are some similarities in the depiction of geographical places. However, the skill of drawing the mood, inner and outer world of the characters in the pen of the Turkish ruler is artistically superior to that of the Roman emperor. That is, the first one describes various interesting and attractive adventures in his book with the help of narratives and anecdotes, folk humor, proverbs and proverbs. At the end of the article, the translations of "Boburnoma" into Persian and English, as well as some shortcomings in these translations, are expressed.

The services of the French Turkologist Henri Pave de Courteil (1821-1889) in the study of Babur's heritage, translation and linguistic analysis of "Boburnoma" should be highlighted. Head of the department of Turkic languages of the College of France, member of the French Academy, correspondent member of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences, Pave de Courteil made a significant contribution to the development of the science of Turkology in his homeland. The "Dictionary of Eastern Turkic Languages" or "Annotated Dictionary for Reading the Works of Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin Babur and Abulghozi Bahadirkhan" is of particular importance in his scientific career.

The scientist uses Alisher Navoi's "Khazayin ul-Maoni" book, "Khamsa", Zahiriddin Babur's "Baburnoma", Abulghozi Bahadirkhan's "Shajarai Turk" as sources. When translating more than six thousand old Uzbek words listed in the

dictionary into French, the scientist takes a creative approach and tries to explain the meaning of each word clearly and comprehensively. Academician A.N. Kononov noted that this dictionary has not lost its importance in the study of the old Uzbek language and literature.

This extensive training and thorough knowledge of the old Uzbek language and literature of Professor Pave de Courteil prompted him to translate "Boburnoma". In 1871, Pave de Courteil's translation of "Boburnoma" was published in two volumes. The first volume includes a sixteen-page preface by the translator. It contains information about the history of the writing of "Baburnoma", the periods described in it, and the powerful empire Baburshah established in Afghanistan and India. "This work, which I have translated, is useful not only for orientalists," writes Professor Pave de Courteil, "but also for people who are engaged in the science of history and geography." "It describes the lives of dignitaries and rulers who lived at the end of the 15th century and the first half of the 16th century, the description of the golden age of Eastern Turkish literature, the life of princes, begs and citizens." Also, the preface tells the story of Babur's life from the time he ascended the throne to his conquest of India, especially the description of "Baburnoma".

It is known that the language of "Boburnoma" is close to the national language. Professor Pave de Courteil writes in this regard: "Babur's language is not an Ottoman Turkish language, but a pure Turkic language without any Arabic and Persian expressions. This language is the language of poets Lutfi and Navoi, Sultan Husayn and Mir Haydar, it is very simple, rich and expressive.

As we mentioned above, a number of Western scholars associate the creation of "Baburnoma" with the period when Babur ruled India. The French translator gives the following opinion in this regard: "If I were asked in which period "Baburnoma" was written, I would answer that the book was written after Babur's conquest of India, that is, from 1526 and continued until the end of Babur Shah's life." In coming to such a conclusion, Professor Pave de Courteil was based on the events of the Indian period in the first chapters of the work.

Also, in the preface, Pave de Courteil reflects on the two famous translations of "Boburnoma" that were made before him. These are the Persian translation of Mirza Abdurahim Khan ibn Bayram Khan, commissioned by Akbar Shah, and the English translation of orientalists John Leyden and William Erskine. "In the National Library in Paris," says the orientalist, "there are two copies of the manuscript translated by Mirza Khan, that is, Abdurahim Khan.

During the reign of Humayun, Abdurahim Khan was one of the most influential people in his court, and his reputation was preserved even during the reign of Akbar and Jahangir Mirza (he died in 1626). As the scientist noted, Abdurahim Khan's Persian translation paved the way for the wide spread of "Boburnoma" in the East and brought it to the attention of European orientalists. Copies of this translation, decorated with miniatures, are now kept in the libraries of London, Paris, and Calcutta. Professor Pave de Courteil praises the English translations by J. Leyden and W. Erskine and the German translations by A. Kaiser, but also points to their shortcomings.

"My only objection to the previous translators is that they did not work diligently on the basis of the Persian translation on the original text... The English and German translations are somewhat far from the original, in most cases geographical the names are reproduced as given in Persian. Especially when it comes to the income from North India, these defects are clearly visible. This criticism of Pave de Courteil was reasonable. In fact, it has been pointed out by the critics who have analyzed the translation that there is a lot of confusion in the English translation when it comes to the calculation of income from the areas under Babur's control.

In the second volume of "Asia" magazine in 1888, orientalist Jules Darmstete's "Kabul inscriptions. The article "Inscriptions on the tombstones of Baburshah and other Mongol princes" is published. In the article, the author provides detailed information about the inscriptions in the tomb of Babur and the Baburites, as well as their translation and interpretation into French.

It is known that Babur's work "Aruz Risola" is one of the most important guides for studying the laws of poetry of Uzbek and other Turkic peoples. However, it is not known to the scientific community that the manuscript of this work has been preserved.

In 1923, the Turkish scholar M.F. Koprulizada first reported that a copy of the manuscript was preserved in the National Library in Paris. The French orientalist Edgar Blochet in his book "Catalogue of Turkish Manuscripts kept in the National Library" in Paris also touches on this manuscript of "Aruz Risola" and gives a detailed description. In 1968, during his stay in Paris, the well-known scientist, professor Hamid Sulaymanov managed to get a microfilm of the manuscript "Aruz Risola" mentioned in the catalog of E. Bloche. Also, in the catalog of E. Bloshe, it is described that the manuscript of Babur's "Devon" is kept under inventory number 1230 of the library fund. According to Bloshe, this "Devon", copied in Kabul in 1515,

included Babur's ghazals and rubai, and was decorated with extremely beautiful miniatures.

Even in the 20th century, French orientalists did great work on the study of Babur's heritage and the translation of "Boburnoma". Many articles providing general information about Babur's life, work and the book "Baburnoma" were published in French encyclopedias. 1930 scientist Fernand Grenard's "Babur. The pamphlet "Founder of the Indian Empire" is published. The book consists of ten chapters, in which Babur's experiences from his childhood to the last period of his life are narrated in a historical and artistic form. This treatise of Grenard was written in sync with "Boburnoma" and consists of scientific and popular essays similar to the events in it. For example, in the chapter entitled "A Homeless Ruler", Babur's situation when he left Samarkand and lost Andijan is described as follows: "Babur, whose dreams and hopes are in tatters, returns back. It was spring, he was going to his uncle's country . Babur's life in Herat and Kabul is vividly described in Grenard's book. Here, Babur appears not as a warlord fighting for the throne, but as a gentle person and charming poet.

So, in the book of F. Grenard, "Boburnoma" is interpreted as an encyclopedic resource reflecting the life and work of the author and is highly appreciated. Shah Babur is portrayed as "a sensitive poet with a unique rhythm, a skilled writer with his "Memoirs". It also contains eight miniatures depicting different periods of Babur's activity and depicting the appearance of the cities of Samarkand, Kabul, and Herat at that time. At the end of the pamphlet, a geographical map showing the borders of Central Asia and India at that time was also attached. This book by F. Grenard was translated into English in 1971.

One of the publishers in Paris publishes a new French translation of "Boburnoma" under the name "Book of Babur". This 478-page translation is written by a major Turkic scholar, Dr. Jean-Louis Baque-Grammon. The famous French orientalist, professor Louis Bazan, wrote a foreword to the translation. In the preface, Babur's struggle to build the empire, the history of writing "Boburnoma", and the place of this work in world literature are given detailed information. 1981 Dr. Bake-Grammon's translation of "Boburnoma" was awarded the FIT (International Federation of Translators) grand prize.

Dr. Bake-Grammon's translation is divided into three parts: "Babur in Mowarounnahr", "Babur in Afghanistan", "Babur in India". Each section opens with a separate introduction. The Uzbek scientist Sabohat Azimjonova wrote the part of the work "Babur in Mowarounnahrda", the part "Babur in Afghanistan" was written

by the Afghan scientist, professor Abdulhai Habibiy, and the part "Babur in India" was written by Muhibbul Hasan, professor of Kashmir University.

This translation was republished in 1985. The second edition differs from the first not only in size, paper and quality, but also in some corrections, new scientific sources used, and a large number of miniature decorations. Professor Henri Michel wrote a brief introduction to this publication. A. Mikel expresses the following opinion in it: "Battles, victories and defeats, agreements... these are without doubt, of course. Also, memories, thoughts, weaknesses, heartaches are told very simply, without any exaggeration. All this is arranged at such a high level that it is not a book, but a charming moment."

More than fifty miniatures made for the "Baburnoma" manuscript kept in the Delhi Museum and more than thirty modern photographs are also included in this publication, which confirm the vitality of the events and scenes depicted in the work. A number of applications are also included in the new edition. For example, the genealogy of Babur's ancestors, the article about "Hatti Baburiy" written by S.Azimjonova, and a photofacsimile of the manuscript of this work are also included.

It seems that the French researchers and translators of "Boburnoma" such as A. J. Claprot, A. Longpere, M. Langle, A. Pave de Courteil, F. Grenard, Baque-Grammon, with historical-ethnographic, bibliographic and linguistic description of Babur's legacy They have made a significant contribution to the development of philology in Europe. In addition, it is appropriate to use the above sources in order to collect, publish and realistically assess the rich heritage of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur in science, literature and art.

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