

BOBURNOMA – IS INTERESTING SOURCE

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ABSTRACT

This article investigates major points of the “Boburnoma” as one of the interesting source. Therefore, heritage of this classic novelty, the way of the learning features and points of the analytical and practical aspects were investigated by author. Moreover, as of the respected individual Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur got illustrated with major aspects of the person. Finally, paper points out both outcomes and shortcomings to get detailed illustration go both Boburnoma and Z.M. Babur to all around the world.

KEYWORDS: Boburnoma, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, life book, novel, history, learning, source, Uzbekistan.

INTRODUCTION

The classical heritage, which has become an invaluable addition to the treasury of world literature, has been nurturing generations for centuries and will continue to do so.

The works of great people have always played an important role in human education. Our ancestor Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur is one of such artists. He is not only a great poet, a powerful commander, a just king, a scholar and a brilliant historian, but also a linguist, a literary critic. Only by reading Boburnoma can we get to know Bobur better.

The Boburnoma contains information about hundreds of historical figures, as well as important historical events that took place in Khorasan, Movorounnahr and India from the end of the 16th century to the first half of the 16th century. The English orientalist Monstuart Elfinston commented on the work and its protagonist: In this sense, this work is the only example of a truly historical image in Asia. Babur describes the appearance, dress, nature and customs of the military, describing the countries, their climate, nature, economy, arts and crafts. But the author's brilliant character adds the most charm to the work. "

METHODOLOGY

Boburnoma is a comprehensive work. It contains valuable information about kings, their lineage, lineage, marches, victories and defeats, family members, personalities, dress code, appearance, and even voice. This is what Sultan Husayn says about Mirza:

"She is survived by four sons and 11 daughters. His eldest son was Badiuzzaman. " Giving information about the ministers of Hussein Boykaro, he also described Alisher Navoi: “It was Alisherbek Navoi again. It was not Begi, but his interlocutor. Alisherbek is known for his customer subtlety. People think of decency as the pride of the state. That's not the case.

That quality is innate in him. When he was in Samarkand, he was just as sensitive. There is no other person in the world who is a coach and sponsor of Alisherbek like Fazl and the people of the profession. ”

Writing about the Fergana region, he says that among the plants, "yabruh us-sanam (mehrigiyoh, ginseng, a plant with human-like roots) - is probably called" bear ".

MAIN PART

On his way to Afghanistan, he gives interesting information about Kabul province: “There are fourteen districts in Kabul province. Samarkand, Bukhara, and a large part of the country are called districts. Andijan, Kashgar and its islands are called Orchin, and India is called Pargana. Although Bajaur, Sawad, Pashawar, and Hashnagar were formerly part of Kabul, some were dispersed this year due to the Afghan invasion, some joined the Afghans, leaving no province. Eleven to twelve languages are spoken in Kabul: Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Mongolian, Hindi, Afghan, Pasha, Gabri, Baraki, and Lamgani. It is not known that there are so many different ethnic groups and languages in any region. ”

He also wrote about several methods of fishing: tying a net, a reed, a jax, and fishing. He even explained how to weave a jacket. He described fishing in the Amgonot area in a different way during the winter.

Another interesting piece of information in the Boburnoma is how to catch a bird with a chilvir. “The banks of the Storm River are a breeding ground for birds. This is especially true on rainy and dark nights.

These nights, they fly until dawn, fearing predators and birds of prey. On dark nights, the birds' path is flowing, and in the dark they appear pale. It is hunted at this time in the Chilvir method. In this way, the hurricane catches a lot of black cranes. The feathers of a black bird pierced in the hair are taken from the uranium.

A mountain village northeast of Kabul writes about foxes flying in the mountains of Nijrov district: "A bow flies in an arrow." Its shape also depicts the wind.

"I haven't seen it yet," writes another bird, noting that it has five or six different colors from head to tail and that there is a "musk mouse" that smells like musk.

Bobur himself was a very curious, aspiring, versatile person. It is known that in the village of Dashti Sheikh 32-33 different types of tulips came from different types of tulips.

He writes that some people call the province of Ghazni a district, sometimes they call it Ghazni, and sometimes they call it Zabil. "The people are pure Muslims," he said. There are a lot of people who fast for three months. "

“There are many sacred tombs in Ghazni. The tomb of Sultan Mahmud is also here.”

It is said that the tomb will be moved when prayers are said in a cemetery in the village of Ghazni. Babur, who had captured Kabul and Ghazni, went there and saw the tomb shaking.

He discovers that this is the trick of the tomb attendants, and threatens to remove the cloth and rope from the tomb and order a dome to be erected over it.

He even wrote down the names of the trees, the burning of the wood, the long-term storage of the charcoal, and the fact that it was still burning.

We know that noju is a pine tree, orange is a lemon in India, and orange is a balang in India. He also described the burning of acacia and pine trees as "great to watch." We will also have some interesting information about India.

CONCLUSION

This historical work is a large encyclopedia that provides a lot of interesting information about people, terms, climate and nature, fauna, flora, flowers, mountains, customs. This favorite work, which is also read with interest abroad, should definitely be in the personal library of every Uzbek.

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