



BABUR'S PERSONALITY AND ACTIVITY IN THE CENTRE OF WORLD ORIENTALISTS' ATTENTION

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ABSTRACT

The article with the same title of the teacher, Zamirakhon Turakulova, depicts that Babur's personality, life, military and statehood activity, genealogy, ancestors and generations, history of his reign drew the attention of European as well as United States orientalists. The reader, who reads the article, may get information that researches concerning Baburshah's activity, his dynasty and works got into more active process in the United States. The British government, which began to be interested in India, has written documentary, scientific, and political literature by British scholars as a result of the study of the Baburid system of government with its nature, wealth, and territorial units. Moreover, other precious information about "Baburnama" translated by US Orientalist W. M. Thackston and comment given to the work help scientists understand Babur.

KEY WORDS: *genealogy, statehood activity, orientalists, concerning, military invasions, precious information, history of his reign.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The ever-increasing heritage of our great ancestors, who have contributed greatly to the development of science, literature, and art, has grown day by day.

Throughout the short life, Babur became a world-renowned companion, enabling him to become a glorious representative and successor of the Temurian dynasty, enriching his ancestral heritage with newer innovations.

The life and work of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur have always been in the focus of attention of world scholars. His biography as a writer and poet, as well as his knowledge of every aspect of his writings, is considered as a delicate, full-fledged novelist in the field of literature. In "*Baburnama*", there are so many different types of information that experts from practically all areas of science can enjoy.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The European orientalist E.M. Foster, a 20th-century European orientalist, refers as a naturalist:

"Geography is equally trying; as Babur scuttles over the earth a mist of streams, and villages, and mountains arises, from the Jaxartes, in the centre of Asia, to the Nerbudda, in the centre of India. Was this where the man with the melon fell overboard? Or is it the raft where half of us took spirits and the rest bang and quarrelled in consequence? We can't be sure. Is that an elephant? If so, we must have left Afghanistan. No: we must be in Ferghana again; it's a yak. We never know where we were last, though Agra stands out as the curtain falls, and behind it, as a tomb against the

*skyline, Kabul. Lists of flower, fruits, handwritings, headdresses. .. We who are not scholars may grow tired."*¹

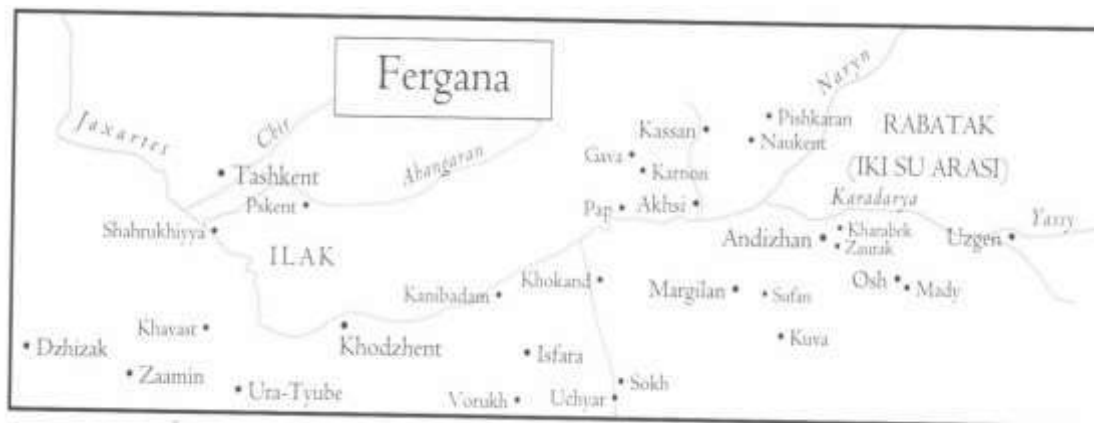
The Baburnama provides accurate information about the ancient cities of the Ferghana Valley, such as Ferghana, Andijan, Tashkent, Samarkand, and Kabul. From these cities cross roads connecting Uzbekistan with Afghanistan and India. Babur's native land is located in the Ferghana Valley, Andijan and is closely connected with the mountain town of Osh. From there you will be fascinated by the beauty of Andijan. The beauty of the lands of Central Asia and especially of the Ferghana Valley fascinated Babur and he first tested the power of the pen.

*"The province of Fergana is in fifth climate, situated on the edge of the civilized world.² To the east is Kashghar, to the west Samarkand, and to the south the mountains that border Badakhshan. To the north, although formerly there were cities like Almalyk, Almatu, and Yangi – which is called Otrar in books – because the Moghuls and Uzbeks passed there, there is no longer any civilization."*³

¹ E. M. Foster, "The Emperor Babur," *Abinger Harvest* (New York: Harcourt, Brace and World, 1964), 303.

² In Ptolemaic geography the world is divided into seven climates south to north, the third through the fifth being the habitable climates.

³ For a description of the "Moghuls" see p.26. The Uzbek were a tribal confederation formed by the Shiban Khans ("arabicized" to Shayban), descendants of Genghis Khan's eldest son, Jochi through Jochi's



The European orientalist E.M. Foster defines Babur's human qualities, describing him as an intelligent person and amazed by the terms and geographical terms "Baburnama":

*"Those awful Oriental names! They welter from start to finish. Sometimes twenty new ones occur on a page and never recur. Among humans there are not only the Turki descendants of Tamerlane and the Moghuls descendants of Genghis Khan, all royal, and mostly in motion; long lists of their nobles are given also."*⁴

The unfamiliarity of place names will certainly plague the reader, although the flow of geography in memoirs proceeds, with Babur, from Transoxiana to Kabul to India, and there is little backtracking with which to deal. Everyone has heard of Samarkand, but few could place it on a map; by virtue of recent events, all know that Kabul is the capital of Afghanistan, but Herat, the fashion capital of the eastern Islamic world in the fifteenth century, does not loom large in the modern consciousness. Fortunately, Babur's landscape has not changed appreciably over the last five hundred years, and the majority of the places he mentions still exist. Maps are provided for each of the three sections of the book, and place-names are spelled in their generally accepted modern versions, with a few reservations.

Of course, "Baburnama", a wildlife enthusiast, is well illustrated by not only the cities of the Ferghana Valley, the vicinity of Samarkand, but also the animal world of Kabul and India.

son Shiban, brother of the Qipchaq khans Batu and Berke. The Uzbek confederation that overwhelmed Transoxiana and threatened Khurasan in the early sixteenth century under the Shaybanids soon broke into numerous khanates and successor states in Turkistan, but it has left its name in modern Uzbekistan.

⁴ E. M. Foster, "The Emperor Babur," *Abinger Harvest* (New York: Harcourt, Brace and World, 1964), 303.

"There are seven towns in Fergana. Of the towns on the southern side, one is Andizhan, the capital of Fergana, located in the middle of the province. Grain and Fruit are plentiful there, and the melons and grapes are excellent. During the melon patches. No pears are better than those from Andizhan."

"The grandeur of seeing and invisible points of beauty in Babur is immensely high," said the American orientalist W. M. Thackston and E. Foster positively exclaimed: *"Fortunately Babur's landscape has not changed appreciably over the last five hundred years, and the majority of the places he mentions still exist."*

3. DISCUSSION

Edited by F. G. Talbot "*Emperor of India, First of the Great Mughals*," Arthur L. Humphreys, defines Babur's personality in the novel written in 1909: "*rank with the Confessions of St. Augustine and Rousseau, and the Memoirs of Gibbon and Newton*,"⁵ "*Babur's memoirs are the first true autobiography in Islamic literature*". To this, W.M Thackston says: "*the autobiography as we know it was unheard of when Babur decided to keep a written record of his life*"⁶.

⁵ Memoirs of Babar, Emperor of India, First of the Great Mughals, ed. F. G. Talbot (London: Arthur L. Humphreys, 1909), VIII.

⁶ The "royal memoir" flourished around Babur's time. Somewhat earlier than Babur, Sultan-Husayn Mirza wrote in Chaghatay Turkish what has been called an apologia, but it is not autobiographical in any real sense (see Tourkhan Gandjei, "Uno scritto apologetic di Husain Mirza, sultano del Khorasan," *Annali del istituto Orientale di Napoli, n.s 5[1953]* 157-83. English translation by W. M. Thackston in *A Century of Princes* [Cambridge, Mass.: Aga Khan Program, 1989], 373-78), Babur's daughter, Gulbadan Begim, kept a diary of her own in which she recorded her brother Humayun's exploits (The History of Humayun (Humayunnama) trans. Annette Susannah Beveridge [London: Royal Asiatic Society, 1902]), Somewhat later the Safavid Shah Tahmasp (r. 1524-76) kept a dairy for a few years of his reign, and he may have known of Babur's memoirs (Tahmasp [Berlin: Kavian, 1912], 100).



In creating the portrait of Babur, W. M. Thackston also draws attention to the smallest strips of the features of the historic Babur, while the orientalist of the USA, W. M. Thackston mentions that Babur has historically been a great taste and the greatest artist in the world of art. That is why Anglo-American Orientalists add another ten to Babur's character and add him to such prominent figures as Augustin, Rousseau, Gibbon, and Newton.

4. RESULT

The reader may skip or skim at will; but the totality of the memoirs as Babur left them is given unabridged, for only in their totality do they give us a picture indeed the only such written portrayal that exists today of a sixteenth century individual, a ruling prince at that, with his likes and dislikes, temperament, struggles, successes and failures, from a world that has long since vanished.

From the foregoing, it is possible to say that the 2,500-year-old Ancient Andijan plays an important role in the economic, cultural and political spheres of the Middle Ages (V-VIII) of Central Asia. Geopolitically, Andijan was a city of caravans that for thousands of years served as a bridge between Bactria, Sogd, Chach and the "western countries" in trade, economic and cultural relations with China.

5. CONCLUSION

In short, Babur's identity is a spiritual link between Central Asia and India. He is a 15th-century ruler who personally writes his way of life in his own pencil. It is rare to find a ruler who detailed his work in this period and stamped it in the pages of history. Such works are usually entrusted to the court poets. It is noteworthy that the loss of the great ruler in his homeland, the guardian of the homeland in the alien land, the troubles of the ruler as an ordinary citizen without any hesitation, his attempts to restore and maintain his position, his failures and luck in this way. they have such a spectacular view of the ceremony.

It is important to study the works of such prominent figures as Amur Temur, Mirzo Ulugbek, Alisher Navoi, Babur in the world, and to use such rich experience of Uzbek scholars.

1343/1924]).The Mughal Emperor Jahangir (r. 1605-27) was certainly inspired by his great-grandfather Babur to keep a journal in which he recorded significant events of his reign and jotted down interesting tidbits and miscellaneous observations, but it lacks the focus, introspection, and analysis that makes Babur's work memorable (Jahangir, Tuzuk-I-Jahangiri, trans. A. Rogers, ed. Henry Beveridge [London, 1909-14]).

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