

THE LIFE, WORK AND WORK OF ZAHIRIDDIN MUHAMMAD BOBUR THE WORK  
"BOBURNAMA".

**Khudaykulova Fazilat Bo'rievna**

*Chirchik State Pedagogical University*

*Teacher of the Department of theory of primary education*

[fazilatxudaykulova@gmail.com](mailto:fazilatxudaykulova@gmail.com)

**Isroilova Jasmina Ne`matulla qizi**

*Chirchik State Pedagogical University*

*The direction of primary education is a student  
of the 3rd year.*

**Annotation:** *Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur holds a distinct place in medieval eastern culture, literature, and poetry as a great statesman, commander, writer, poet, and scientist. Babur established the Baburid dynasty in India and made his mark as a statesman on the history of that nation. Babur's Uzbek-language work "Baburnoma" also earned him a place among the world's most renowned historians. In this thesis, opinions and reflections on the life, work and work of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur are kept.*

**Keywords:** *Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, statesman, creativity, Baburnama, great dynasty, literary activity, commander, poet.*

ZAHIRIDDIN MUHAMMAD BOBURNING HAYOTI, IJODI VA  
"BOBURNOMA" ASARI.

**Annotatsiya:** *Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur o'rtta asr Sharq madaniyati, adabiyoti va she'riyatida o'ziga xos o'rin egallagan adib, shoir, olim bo'lish bilan birga yirik davlat arbobi va sarkarda hamdir. Bobur keng dunyoqarashi va mukammal aql-zakovati bilan Hindistonda Boburiylar sulolasiga asos solib, bu mamlakat tarixida davlat arbobi sifatida nomi qolgan bo'lsa, serjilo o'zbek tilida yozilgan "Boburnoma" asari bilan jahonning mashhur tarixnavis olimlari qatoridan ham joy oldi. Ushbu tezisdagi Zahiriddin Muhammad Boburning hayoti, ijodi va Boburnoma asari haqida fikr va mulohazalar yuritiladi.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur, davlat arbobi, ijodi, Boburnoma, buyuk sulola, adabiy faoliyat, sarkarda, shoir*

ЖИЗНЬ, ТВОРЧЕСТВО И ТВОРЧЕСТВО ЗАХИРИДДИНА МУХАММЕДА  
БАБУРА ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЕ "БОБУРНОМА".

**Аннотация:** *Захириддин Мухаммад Бабур крупный государственный деятель и военачальник, а также писатель, поэт, ученый, занимающий особое место в культуре, литературе и поэзии средневекового Востока. В то время как Бабур с его*

*широким кругозором и превосходным интеллектом основал династию Бабурьев в Индии, имя которого вошло в историю этой страны как государственный деятель, сержило также вошел в число всемирно известных историков благодаря своей работе “Бабурнома”, написанной на узбекском языке. В этом тезисе рассматриваются мысли и размышления о жизни, творчестве и творчестве Захириддина Мухаммада Бабура.*

**Ключевые слова:** *Захириддин Мухаммад Бабур, государственный деятель, творчество, Бабурнама, великая династия, литературная деятельность, полководец, поэт.*

His beautiful gazelles and ruboias were among Turkish poetry's finest gems, and his book on "Mubayyin", "behavioral Baburi", "military activity", and Aruz made a valuable contribution to the study of Islamic law, poetry, and linguistic theory. On February 14, 1483, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur was born in Andijan into the family of Fergana Ulus governor Umarsheikh Mirzo. Babur funded initiatives to enhance cities, consolidate Indian territories, improve the political climate in India, correctly organize trade issues, and build parks and gardens. The development of India, including the creation of the parks, libraries, and caravanserais that have already gained popularity there, was widespread, especially during the period of its sons and grandchildren.

Indian art and architecture began to take on elements of the Central Asian style. Babur and his ancestors' presence brought together the most accomplished and intellectually astute scientists, poets, musicians, and statesmen of the day in a perfect spiritual, spiritual atmosphere. Jawaharlar' Nehru stated the following about the significance of the baburid state's cultural milieu for India: "After Babur arrived in India, there were significant shifts, and new incentives brought fresh breath to life, art, and architecture, while other areas of culture were adjacent to one another".

Babur continued his literary and artistic pursuits while also engaging in extensive state labor in India, producing the aforementioned masterpieces. "Baburnoma" is a masterwork by Babur that is well-known throughout the entire world. It is well known that the history of the peoples of Movarounnahr, Khorasan, Iran, and India is covered in the time span between Babur's reign and today. The work primarily consists of three parts: the first part, which is devoted to the events that occurred in Central Asia in the second half of the 15th century; the second part, which is devoted to the Kabul Ulus, or the events that occurred in Afghanistan in the late 15th and early 16th centuries; and the third part.

Samarkand, Bukhara, Karshi, Shahrisabz, Osh, Urgench, Termez, and other significant Central Asian cities are mentioned along with the political events of that era, which are perfectly described in "baburnoma", but very little information about the political and economic circumstances of the Fergana region of the country, its capital city of Andijan, and other cities is also provided. It contains details about the main



Kabul cities, including Ulus, Kabul, the Treasury, and more than a dozen districts, provinces, and North India.

We leaf through the "baburnoma", before our eyes the qualities and defects inherent in the peoples of Central Asia, Afghanistan and India, along with the breadth and complexity of their world of thought, the problems of life of that time, the full picture of political and social life in the state of Babur are manifested. Information in this style, presented in "baburnamo", is not so clearly and perfectly covered in the works of other historical sources written during the time of Babur: Mirkhond, Khandamir, Muhammad Salih, Binayy, Muhammad Haydar, Angel, Abul-Fazl Allomi and other historians. The author expresses his highest opinions and opinions about Alisher Navoi, Abdurahman Jami, Behzad, Ulugbek Mirzo and other scholars in Baburnoma.

Although "Baburnoma" depicts the history of the Movarounnahr, Khorasan, Indian, and Iranian peoples in the late 15th and first half of the 16th centuries, it also contains a wealth of current economic and social issues, political-economic and trade relations between the aforementioned regions, geographical position, climate, flora and fauna, mountains, rivers, peoples, tribes, and nations, and their living conditions, traditions, and significant historical. Thus, scientists all over the world are still in awe of "Baburnoma" as a historical and literary legacy.

**In conclusion**, Babur is also famous in Uzbek literature for his delicate lyrical works. His life and Literary Work political life in Movarounnahr had finally been complicated by the outbreak of head-on movements of feudal groups and coincided with a period when the crisis of the Temurid state was in full swing. When we see the perception of such complexities in the "Baburnoma", how they are reflected in the poet's psyche is manifested in his poems. When his attempts to unite movarounnahr did not work out, Babur was mentally tormented, his mood in the wanderings, which fell into despair under the influence of the betrayals of officials, was reflected in his poems. Later, when he left his country and turned to Afghanistan and India, the feeling of the motherland in Babur's poetry, the longing for the motherland, the hope of returning to it began to burst.

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