

Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur: Scientist Encyclopedist

Dusanova Tozagul Rasulovna

Navoi Innovations University, Karmana, Navoiy Region, Uzbekistan

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Abstract: This paper examines the rich tapestry of literature, linguistics, toponymy, biology, and ethnography found within Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur's seminal work, "Boburnoma." Through meticulous analysis, the study focuses on the intricate naming and portrayal of trees, plants, fruits, animals, and birds in Bobur's narrative. Acknowledged as a statesman, poet, prose writer, and scholar, Bobur's contributions span various domains, shaping cultural and intellectual discourse. His meticulous observations encompass diverse topics, from agricultural practices to geographical features, societal customs, and linguistic diversity. Bobur's vivid descriptions offer invaluable insights into the history, geography, biology, and ethnography of Central Asia, Afghanistan, India, and Iran. From detailed portrayals of animals like the "ro'baye parron" to descriptions of flora and fauna spanning from Fergana to India, Bobur's work serves as a treasure trove of knowledge.

1 INTRODUCTION

Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur is recognized by world literary critics as a statesman, poet, prose writer, aruzist, translator, and historiographer. The works of this person at one time became important in many areas of society.

"Bobur began to improve the outskirts of the cities of Agra and Delhi, the construction of palaces, palaces, baths on the banks of the Jamna River, the creation of gardens, and abolished stamp duty in the markets, Guzar, Kabul and Ghazni. Allocates funds for the restoration of water structures that provide water to their cities and which were destroyed earlier, builds caravanserais and works to ensure the safety of the trade route from Agra to Kabul. He gathered scientists and poets around him and sponsored their work".

The poetic collocations of Bobur, the masterpiece "Boburnoma", the treatise "Muxtasar" on Aruz, the poetic treatise "Mubayin" on Law and Muslim ethics, the treatise with the alphabetical table "Hatti Boburi" and other works served as an invaluable source for the development of the Uzbek literary language, literature and science.

Bobur is a connoisseur of secular and mythological sciences. He was also aware of literary studies, aruz, music and military affairs and wrote treatises on these fields. He considered Khoja Ahrori Vali as a spiritual feast and poetically translated from Persian a prose mystical work "Volidia" ("treatise on paternity").

2 LITERARY REVIEW

In the process of reading the work of "Boburnoma" a rare sample of world literature, we will see that this impeccable figure is a Master of Sciences.

Bobur was deeply interested in a wide array of subjects, encompassing agricultural practices, farming techniques, weaponry, and geographical conditions. He delved into the activities of rulers, scientists, writers, and the populace, as well as matters such as marriage, aspirations, and the struggles faced by tribes and the general public. His curiosity extended to the significance of mountains, rivers, flora, and fauna, exploring their economic impact, cultural importance, and their influence on local laws, customs, and livelihoods. Additionally, he studied fishing, hunting, and other aspects of daily life, along with various crafts and their role both as economic activities and as means of military strategy. Bobur's fascination with the art of warfare encapsulated his complex reflections on reality and life.

The work contains important information on the history, toponymy, geography, biology and ethnography of the peoples of Central Asia, Afghanistan, India and Iran. Whatever city, province or country Bobur reflects on, he dwells in detail on the climate, the weather of this place, what diseases are most common, medicine, the nature of his people, and lifestyle. Moreover, there was valuable

information about animals (white deer, wild hare, fox, monkey, pig, elephant, rhino); birds (pheasant, goose, chicken, hornet, duck, swallow, black crane, white crane); fish and fauna.

Bobur tells about “Nizrov” from the districts of the Kabul region: “In the mountains of Nizrov, there was a “ro‘bayeri” . “Ro‘bayeri” was an animal, bigger than a cat, between two arms and two legs there was a wing-like the wings of a chappara (bat). It is said that flies from tree to tree from low to high. I didn't see it fly. We put it on a tree. Climbing to the tree, he spread his wings and descended slowly.

These mountains are also home to a “lucha” bird called a “buqalamun”, with five or six different colours from head to tail, its neck like a pigeon, and a quill-size that looks like an Indian quill. Indian people consider that when it is winter, these birds leave the mountain, they cannot fly over the vineyard since the people catch them. Besides that, there was a mouse, called the muskin mouse. It smells like perfume. Instantly, I haven't seen it yet”.

Bobur provides valuable facts about trees growing in territories from Fergana to India (tobolga, poplar, elm, Cypress, persimmon, noju-sanavbar, chilguza, Balut, hanjak, maple, arguvan, garkand); various plants (rhubarb, cucumber, rice, wheat, sugarcane, shrub); flowers (tulip, violet.); herbs (bear grass, ginseng); melon species (“mirtemuri”, “Ismail sheikhs”); fruits (pomegranate, apple, grapes, pear, apricot, almonds, plums, amrud, peach, sanjid, walnut, orange, lemon, pine nut, banana) in marterpiece of “Boburnoma”.

Describing Osh from his city in the Ferghana region, he writes: “Andijan Rudy, having passed through the vicinity of Osh, goes to Andijan. Both sides of this place are bordered by the beautiful gardens and the charming violets. A river flows in it, and spring will be beautiful, and thick tulips and flowers bloom...”.

After the depiction of Coso, he gives the following information about flowers: “Some books say that “yabruhusanam” (mehrighia) is in these mountains, but during this period he was never heard of. I heard it's found in the Yettikenta mountains, it's called “bear grass” it's a kind character, good winner, it's called with that name.

Bobur's “Boburnoma” also contains important information about linguistics and literature. In the process of studying the work, we see that the astute gaze of the great prose writer closely followed every piece of information. “Different peoples of Kabul province perhaps there is. Mountain ranges and tennis courts - Turks, Amoxes, Saharan Arabs, varieties are used in cities and some towns they live a little more

Pashayi, Paroji, Tajiks, Barakas and Afghans live there”.

In the “Boburnoma”, there is also information about phonetics: “According to some accounts, it is pronounced as 'Mehtar Lomni lamak Lamkon'. However, sometimes instead of the 'kof' letter, it is pronounced as 'Gain'. In this regard, the victorious nation calls this province 'Lamgan'.”

The “Boburnom” also provides information related to the field of etymology of linguistics. In particular, we observe this in the name of the city of Karshi, the Khodarvesh desert, the Mukatta mosque, and the cities of Samarkand and Shahrisabz.

In addition, in the “Boburnoma” there is information about the Multans who settled in the villages of various regions of Uzbekistan, especially the Samarkand region. “The Kabul region is among the mountains. Ukordin hair cover. In Iraq and Khorasan, Kabuldin has a tissue that is a hair fibre. Even more - slaves, let there be two hundred to three hundred families. One of the descendants of Temurbek relocated these slaves to Multan Navoi. Their job is to catch birds. They build lakes, build thick camels, build nets in the middle of the lake and catch birds”.

Bobur is considered a literary critic. He cited data on more than fifty writers in “Boburnoma”. The theoretical literary scholar gives his objective assessment of his works and works, paying special attention to some authors. “Another was Ahmed Hadjibek. Sultan was the son of Malik Kashgari. The government of Khiri was transferred to Sultan Abusaid Mirza Hassan Mahal Moon. After the death of Obogasi Janibek gave him His Son and sent him to Samarkand. He was a cool and courageous man, nicknamed “Vafoiy”. His poems were not bad, this verse is his:

Mastam, ey muhtasib, im, ro‘z zi man dast bidor,
Ihtisobam bikun on ro‘z ki yobi hushyor.

Speaking of Sultan Mahmud Mirza, Bobur writes candidly: “He composed the collection of poems. However, his poems were low and clumsy. It is better to keep calm instead of reciting his poems”.

“Another person is called “Atullo Mashhadi”. He was good at Arabics. He composed a Persian treatise in rhyme, but the fault was that at the end of every line quoted his name. Furthermore, before every byte he wrote the phrase “cause, the Bayt of this person”. He wrote well the treatise that called “Badoyi ussanoyi”. However, there are some mistakes in the sect”.

“Boburnoma” also contains information on the field of physics and astronomy. In “Boburnoma” the author defines the units of time with completely unique

standards, which are impossible to find in any oriental prose works: "Prayer is between noon and evening prayer", "between two hours", "until he recites bismillah twenty-five times" and others. All these terms and expressions are surprising because of how accurately Babur studied the fossils of astronomical time and explained the words and expressions that he invented and tested with a new method and standard, not with the existing time units. You are the one who falls.

3 CONCLUSIONS

In the process of reading the "Boburnoma" this classic genius is extremely human, embodied in a forgiving personality. In particular, we see this through the blessings he gave to his brothers and sisters. "Kabul olgandin wished Mukim to allow the sari in Kandahar a few days later because he came with the covenant and condition that all the Black and Rakht and Matoyi people were admitted to Salim and the healthy father of the sari. After the permission of Mukim, the Kabul region was divided between the Mirza and Tamam Beks. Jahangir Mirza received Ghazni and its outskirts. Ningnabar district, Mandrovir and Darayi Nur and Kunru, Nurgil and Jigansarai were transferred to Nasser Mirza. Beks and guys whom I personally knew from Kazakhs, some were given Kent and Yatul (village). Nobody got the provinces. Not only that but whenever I got some wealth, I tried to distribute more of them to beks and guests than my relatives or the people that are from Andijan. However, people always gossip as I always adore my relatives. There is a parable that states: "That the enemy does not say that he does not dream", "It is possible to close the gate of city, but not the mouth of enemy". Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur is one of the great figures of the eastern world. He went the way of an unusually difficult fate. Yet, as a scholar with his creative ways, and his theoretical views, he left a worthy name in history. The work "Boburnoma" which is considered the pinnacle of Bobur's work, brought him world fame. The world's preeminent scientist is still influenced by this of his works, creating new research.

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