



Research Article

## TRANSLATIONS OF “BOBURNOMA” ARE A TREASURE TROVE OF DATA

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### ABSTRACT

This article discusses the fact that “Boburnoma” is a treasure trove of a socio-historical, scientific, natural and literary linguistic information, as well as translations of the work into Western languages.

### KEYWORDS

Encyclopedic work, scientific –critical text, unique work, treasure trove of data, national color, archaic and special realities, translation analysis

### INTRODUCTION

Boburnoma, a uniquely beautiful example of Uzbek prose of the 16th century, contains

knowledge in many fields of science. Japanese scholar Eiji Mano calls it "a treasure trove of

Uzbek language and information on Central Asia, Afghanistan and India in the XV-XVI centuries." (Kyoto, 1996). Among the works that vividly testify to the life of ancient Mowarounnahr and its peoples, "Boburnoma" stands out. Created by the great lyric poet, the representative of Uzbek classical literature after Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, this work is truly a treasure trove of socio-historical, scientific-natural and literary-linguistic information. It describes the events that took place in Central Asia, Afghanistan and India from 1494 to 1530.

Covering many features of the period, encyclopedic nature and demonstrating the incomparable rich potential of the Uzbek literary language, "Boburnoma" is a cultural monument comparable to "Khamasa" by Alisher Navoi. The fact that the work quickly became famous and was translated into Persian several times in the 16th century is a proof of our opinion. Western scholars first became acquainted with the Boburnoma through these Persian copies. The diversity of the content of this book, with its vast material, the beauty of its language and style, attracted the attention of orientalist of the eighteenth and especially nineteenth centuries,

and various manuscripts were sought and translated into Western languages.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The famous "Boburnoma" is published 4 times in Persian, 9 times in English, 4 times in German, several times in French and Turkish, four times in Russian, three times in Urdu (even in the Sind dialect in Pakistan), once in Dutch, Italian, Hindi, Spanish, published in Kazakh, Arabic, Japanese, Polish and Uyghur.

Witsen from the Netherlands was the first scientist to introduce the Boburnoma to European scientists. In 1705, he translated images of the geography of the Fergana Valley in the work and published them in Amsterdam.

If we consider the information given in D.Derbello's encyclopedia "Oriental Library" (1697) as the first views of Western European scholars on the study of Babur's work, Baburism in Europe has a history of almost three centuries. During this long period, dozens of translations and publications of Babur's works have been made, several pamphlets and articles have been written, and prestigious international scientific

and educational conferences have been organized.

By the beginning of the 19th century, the work was known to all European scientists. The contribution of English orientalists, in particular, to the world fame of Babur's legacy is enormous. They excel not only in the translation and publication of the Boburnoma, but also in research and promotion. Thanks to Witsen's translation, on the one hand, the peoples of Europe began to get acquainted with the rich literary heritage of the Uzbek people, and on the other hand, the period of "Boburiana", called by English orientalists, began.

After Witsen, John Leiden, an English orientalist, became interested in the Boburnoma and was the first to translate it into English. Although the first edition of the English translation of the Boburnoma reached the English reader in 1826, work on this translation began in 1806 in Calcutta with John Leiden's work based on an Uzbek manuscript. Unfortunately, due to his illness, Leiden died in 1811, unable to complete his translation of the original he had begun. It was his friend V. Erskin who undertook this honorable but difficult task. This translation was the first complete translation not only in English but also

in Europe. This publication opened the way for a deep and comprehensive study of the works of Mirzo Babur, "Boburnoma". Another significance of it is that the translation into a number of languages was made from the same translation text. The fact that the Boburnoma has been published nine times in England in various complete and short versions is a testament to the great interest in this work.

J.Leyden, U.Erskin, R.Caldekot, F.G.Talbot, P.SKing, S.Lane-Pool, H.Beverij and A.S.Beverij were among the English orientalists in the study and popularization of Baburshah's work and "Boburnoma". the services of the ladies are commendable. In this case, why are British scholars so interested in the Uzbek poet, in their own words, that Baburism begins with the poet's "memoir"? The question naturally arises. Babur founded one of the great Islamic empires in India that lasted for more than three hundred years. The British naturally faced difficulties when they began to invade India in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

"Bobur's great work on the history of Central Asia, Afghanistan and India, rich and complete information about the unique life, language and culture, customs, flora and fauna of the peoples



here," Boburnoma "was very useful for the British missionary work. British scholars began to search for manuscripts of this unique work, which was rich in information, interesting in terms of simplicity and comprehensibility of the method of expression and language connected with (Shukrullayev, 1978). Later, the English orientalist R.M. Caldecot published an abridged edition of the Boburnoma in 1845 (Caldecot, 1845), based on a Leiden-Erskin translation. In 1879, the orientalist F.J. Talbot published a second version of this abridged edition (Talbot, 1879).

Caldecot and Talbot's editions were translated into English by J. Leiden and W. Erskin and published in 1826. As a reason for these abbreviated editions, Talbot states in his preface that "memoirs are almost unknown in England because they have not been published for many years instead of publishing,

They tried to make a short copy of the "Boburnoma". What was left or removed from it? An analysis of these translations shows that most of the military marches, battles, beatings, persecutions and clashes, and the scenes associated with them, take place before our eyes. This often reflects the British policy of

occupation, subjugation and occupation of other lands. The plates left in the abbreviated translations were noteworthy for the British conquest of India. In his publication, F. Talbot says the following about what was omitted in the work and why he shortened the text; The memoir itself has a lot of repetitions and details, so some were left out. However, in some places the translation itself has also been slightly modified (p. 10).

Although not as French scholars as Boburnoma, German orientalists also made significant contributions. In 1810, the German orientalist, traveler, and scholar Julius von Klaprot translated the image of Fergana in the Boburnoma into German. "Was published in St. Petersburg, but this translation was incomplete.

In Leipzig in 1828, A. Kaiser, J. Leiden, U. He abbreviated the English translation of the Erskins and published it in German. G. Khodjaev, who compared these two translations, writes that "but Kaiser translated it more accurately, preserving the spirit of the original and the national color" (Khojaev, 1981).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS



In the eighties of the last century, the famous Bobur scholar Jean-Louis Baku Grammon created a French translation of the "Boburnoma" (Grammon, 1980). The popularity of this publication soon spread to Germany. A few years later, the well-known Turkologist and translator Wolfgang Stammmler made a new German translation of the Boburnoma (Stammmler, 1983). In his introduction to the German edition, the translator noted that the translation was translated from the French edition of the Boburnoma by Baku Grammon.

The edition of the work by Stamler consists of 3 parts:

The preface to the German edition includes analytical articles on the Boburnoma by the translator's spokesman, three other Babur scholars: Professor Sabohat Azimjanova, an Uzbek scholar, Professor Abdulhay Habibi, an adviser to the Afghan Minister of Information and Culture, and Muhibul Hasan, a professor at Kashmir University in India.

The new German translation of the Boburnoma is not just another edition of the work. In addition to the introductory words of the above-mentioned Bobur scholars, the full text of the work contains

various abbreviations and explanatory dictionary sections on archaic and special realities that are incomprehensible to Western readers, which make the book easier for the German reader to accept. In addition, "Boburnoma" is an encyclopedic work and at the same time a rare masterpiece of Uzbek classical literature.

There are many poems and ghazals and rubais. Of particular importance is the fact that the German translator also tried to translate the poems in the work artistically. The German translator also acknowledges in his preface that he has made extensive use of the English edition of the work by Ms. Beverij in solving problems with the text of the Boburnoma. We believe that a comparative-typological analysis with an English translation by Ms. Beverij should be studied as an object of independent research. German-Uzbek literary ties are one of the bright pages of the national literature, which demonstrates the enrichment of the national literature at the expense of the best examples of world literature.

It is well known that the memoirs of Uzbek literature - historical monuments, "Love Letter", "Shajarai Turk", "Boburnoma" and their translations are widespread in Germany,



throughout Europe, reprinted, especially at the University of Berlin.

Klaus Schoen, a professor at the German Institute of Turkology and winner of the International Babur Prize, said in his speech at an international conference dedicated to Babur that "Boburnoma" is a unique work. It is not only a unique work, but a large-scale work written in the language of the people in a perfect system. In addition to describing the historical information of that period, the play fully conveys to the reader the author's emotions and his inner experiences. The author is fluent in both Turkish and Persian. He was brought up in the spirit of Islam in his homeland. I used it in my research on cut properties that form impersonal forms of verbs by taking information about auxiliary verbs. In addition, "Boburnoma" deals with the field of political and social history, relations between men and women, material culture and its technical aspects, culture of social behavior, kinship, language, religion, literature, medicine, military operations and methods of warfare, demography, geography. Important information on fauna and flora, handicrafts, trade, road construction and irrigation, urban planning and fortification, cuisine, sports, poetry, music and

other fields can be found. This information applies not only to West Turkestan, but also to countries such as Afghanistan and Pakistan.

In recent years, the issues raised in this work have been the focus of world researchers, and this activity should be monitored and managed by scientists as a system. Anyone who has read and studied it will conclude that it was written by someone who was well versed in medicine and geography. In his article "Botanic und Zoologic im Babur-name" he described the many plants and trees in Uzbekistan, their properties and importance in a unique way, and described them with passion. With plant he found the ointment."

In recent years, we can see that the interest of German researchers in this work has been growing. In 2016, a new German translation of "Boburnoma" was created. This translation was made by our compatriot, historian Hamid Dalov, who works in Pfortsheim, Germany. The translation was published by Pro Business in Berlin, and its German edition was edited by Manuella Daho, a German historian. The Uzbek translation of Boburnoma into Uzbek was made in 1970 by Hamid Sulaymon, using an abbreviated Russian translation by Sabokhat Azimjanova. It should be noted. It should be noted

that for the first time "Boburnoma" was directly translated from Uzbek into German. This is a unique event in the history of Uzbek-German translation. It should also be noted that the work was translated from Uzbek into German by an Uzbek historian and that Mr. Hamid Dalov has lived in Germany for several years. It is especially important that a translator of this category translated such an encyclopedic and important work. The German translation of the book is preceded by a translator. In it, Hamid Dalov introduces Babur and Baburis to German readers, saying that he belonged to Amir Temur (1336-1405) and the Timurid dynasty by his father, and that he himself founded the Baburid dynasty. At the same time, the translator tries to clarify the concept of the Great Mongol Empire in the Western world today. He quotes Professor Annamari Schimmel, a well-known German orientalist and Islamic scholar, in his treatise On the Great Mongol Empire (Munich, 2000), noting that none of the Baburis ever called themselves the Great Mongol Dynasty (Dalov, 2016). The Baburid ruled India from 1526 to 1857, that is, for more than 300 years. In short, the translation of the Boburnoma from the original Uzbek edition into German means that the image of our great ancestor, compatriot, founder of the great empire,

scientist and poet Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur has once again been recognized by world orientalists and readers in Western Europe. As soon as you read the new German edition by Hamid Dalov, it is easy to see that it has done much more positively than previous editions in the reconstruction of many original words (realities) of national and historical significance, especially in the period of Babur and the Baburids. In our opinion, a comparative analysis of this new German translation with its original translations requires special research. In particular, a number of noteworthy measures have been taken in the field of literature, translation, linguistics and source studies on the repeated translations of "Boburnoma" into more than 30 foreign languages, despite the fact that the first scientific critical text was prepared for publication in Japan. No specific research has been conducted on the comparative study of texts.

## CONCLUSION

In order to eliminate many similar inaccuracies, it is necessary to thoroughly study and compare the most important manuscripts of the Boburnoma, all its translations, and to prepare its scientific

text. Only then can we fully enjoy the invaluable legacy of the great writer for humanity.

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