

BOBUR LANDSCAPE MASTER

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Abstract. It is known that "Boburnoma" as a literary, artistic and historical work provides valuable information on various fields. In it, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur presents the portraits of historical figures and rulers, as well as unique images of the natural landscape of that time. Landscape images in "Boburnoma" provide detailed information about a certain place and season, and are considered a means of expressing the author's unique mentality and feelings. The article talks about Babur's landscape painting skills.

Keywords: Landscape, "Boburnoma", emotions, nature image, realistic landscape, autumn season, image of Samarkand, Kabul.

Introduction.

Landscape (French *paysage* from *pays* — country, place) is one of the content and compositional elements of a literary work, the purpose of the author (to reveal the situation of the hero, to contrast the surrounding world with human thinking, to establish compositional connections between the elements of the work, reflecting the mystery of nature and its alienation from society), as well as the type and genre of the work, the author performs many tasks depending on the literary direction and writing style.

The functions of the landscape in the text are different and are determined by the genre, style, features of the composition, and the semantic direction of the work. It can have an independent meaning (for example, in the lyrics) or contribute to the expression of the feelings and mood of the character, be a part of the depicted image, environment, events that are happening can explain its meaning. Sometimes the landscape becomes a form and a tool embodying the worldview of the author.

A realistic landscape in literature, on the contrary, is extremely objective, but its multifaceted relationship with the individual is evident: it matches or contradicts the mood of the character, the narrator, the lyrical hero, it is characterized by a certain feeling. they can inspire with ideas, and finally, be a direct or indirect participant in the action.

In the history of our literature, we do not find any other work in which portrait and landscape images are given a wide and abundant place like "Boburnoma" [2].

Babur is a landscape master. Here is an example. The author briefly and figuratively expresses the width, majesty and slow flow of the river that Babur and his men encountered on their way and had to cross: it is not visible at all. The water seems to be connected with the sky, the mountains and valleys on the other side are not visible, the mountains and valleys on the other side of Serob are suspended..." The author of "Boburnoma" is a talented writer in such places and embodied not only as a poet, but also as a knowledgeable and observant scientist, geographer, naturalist, ethnographer,

linguist, art critic. He also pays great attention to some small details, creates realistic pictures and paints various scenes of nature as a sensitive artist. Andijan, Margilon, Osh, Khojand, Kabul, Fazna, Herat and other cities are similar scenes.

The description of places in "Boburnoma" serves as an exposition in describing historical events, people's adventures, life and activities. For example, he describes the Fergana province and its seven cities before describing the events of 1494, the fall of Umarshaikh Mirza and his accession to the throne, forcing his uncle's army to retreat.

Talking about Osh, one of his cities in Fergana region, Babur describes nature in unique colors: "The Andijan ore passes through the neighborhood of Osh and goes to Andijan. Both sides of this rud are covered with orchards, all the gardens are ruddy mushrif, and the violet is very beautiful. There are running waters, spring is very good, thick tulips and flowers are blooming. In the foothills of the baroque mountain, there is a mosque between the city and the mountain, the mosque is Javza Otluk, and a great river flows on the side of the mountain. The outer part of this mosque is more sloping, sebargalike, pursoya, safoliq area is happening" [1].

Babur visited regions and countries with different and unique natural landscapes. While depicting different places, he pays great attention to these natural landscapes, he can find their fine points and, like an artist, he paints vivid canvases and landscapes [3].

While writing the events that happened on his way back from Hiri to Kabul during the winter days, Babur describes from the heart the natural phenomena and the severe consequences of the winter days. Because he was a participant and witness of these events. For this reason, he tells this story objectively without exaggeration: "...I took a shovel at the mouth of the river, plowed the snow, made a paddy field for myself, dug the snow up to the bottom, but it still did not reach the ground. Something took shelter from the wind, and then I shot him. No matter how many times they told me to go to Haval, I didn't go. When I was running in the snow, I was in a warm house and rested, all the people were busy with worries, I was relaxing with sleep. Peace is far away and unity is hard work. Let me see every worry and hardship, let me endure every hardship, there is a Persian proverb: "Marg bo yoron sur ast" (Death with friends is a wedding). At that time, I was lying in a pit made of a cauldron, until the time of prayer, it was snowing a little, I was bending over and there was snow on my back, on my head, and above my ears. That night a cold touched my ears" ("Baburnoma", p. 147). On the next page, he describes the wonderful beauty of the mountains of Kabul in the spring with interesting lyrical digressions, so that the reader who reads the work, along with the author, can simultaneously be depressed by the tragic events of nature, and can also feel the unique beauty of nature from the heart [4].

All kinds of tulips grow in this domain. One layer of art, thirty-two-thirty-three varieties of tulips came out. One type of tulip is bolurki, and it smells like red flowers, we used to call it a flower boy. Dashti Sheykhta is a piece of land, and cannot be found anywhere else. In this domain, Parvondin is a lower rosary tulip, and it is also a piece of land at the exit of the Gurband tank [1].

The great poet is amazed and describes the flowers and the flower garden: "We wandered in the wonderland of strange flower gardens. Yellow-yellow flowers are blooming, yellow flowers are blooming on the purple patchy ground. As if by magic, on six sides of this hill, one yellow flower and one purple flower bloomed in a pattern. There were fewer flowers on both sides, it was a field of lavender flowers as far as the eye could see."

This spring has become the throne of syyaklik, gonyalik, I don't know many places in the place where purple flowers have bloomed. You can also see yellow and purple. Yellow purple and red purple darham is opened in Domana. On the west-south side of this spring, there is always a half mill. I dug a ditch and brought this water to the field on the western-southern side of Seyoran. All the willow trees were planted at the entrance of Sufa. Hailey was a good destination. I planted a vineyard next to a bush higher than this sofa. The history of this stream was found in a "good place".

While reading the work "Boburnoma" by the genius wordsmith Babur, we witness the true and impressive scenes about the four seasons, especially the scene and the description of the events of the autumn walk that ended in "Boburnoma" is amazing. interesting Babur, who is a lover of nature, skillfully described some unique scenes typical of this season under the name "khazan sairi" in "Baburnoma". It is interesting that if we evaluate the landscape with the theoretical ideas of literary scholar Yo. Ishakov about style, he described it in the Turkish and classical style, i.e. Baburana style, and organized the trip to this hazan with its merits. It was the king and poet Babur himself who spent, was influenced by, and described. Therefore, the description of the events and scenery of the Khazan tour is written in the work with deep sincerity, and it would be no mistake to say that it is one of the most natural events, scenery and landscape images in the work. For example, while he was walking around the garden in Istargach, he saw a patch of apple tree and his eyes were happy, "...an apple tree was a good patch, each branch had five or six the leaf was left with ink, but if the painters were to draw with takalluf, they would not be able to draw much" [1]. It is noteworthy that Babur looks at this scene with a highly artistic eye, and at this very moment he remembers the work of an artist for comparison, while hinting that it is impossible for even the most skilled artist to paint such an amazing natural scene created by God, he sometimes directs the reader from life and nature, it seems to remind us to enjoy autumn and teach us to observe the surroundings. In the account of the events of 1518-1519 in "Boburnoma", Babur's surroundings are famous for their beautiful scenery, weather, gushing streams and orchards, and in today's language, they are rich in ecotourism. - we will read a life story about an autumn walk. As it turned out, Babur separated himself from people for a while, retreated from public affairs, and went on a pilgrimage. In our opinion, other rulers may have gone on an autumn walk, but it is no wonder that they were unable to express their impressions of the hazan walk in poetry or prose! According to Babur, the hazan tour took place from Monday to Saturday, i.e. first in the cities of Istalif and Behzadi around Kabul region, and then in Istargach [6].

In the image of Samarkand, Babur gives information about many parks and architectural monuments of the city. In this city, which was the capital of the Timurid kingdom, during the reign of Amir Temur, many more architectural monuments were built, gardens were created, and these creative works were duly continued by princes Shahrukh, Ulugbek, Muhammad Sultans, several madrasas, he emphasizes that the constructions and minarets have risen in height. In particular, parks such as Dilkusho Park, Bo'ldu Park, Naqshi Jahan Park, Chanor Park, Shamal Park, and Behisht Park give this city a special charm and beauty. describes with pleasure. He himself aims to create similar monuments and gardens, but he is forced to realize this dream in Kabul and India [5].

In conclusion, it should be noted that Babur's work "Boburnoma" is recognized as the historical and artistic source with the most and effective use of landscape imagery. Landscape images enrich the work from an artistic and psychological point of view, bring the reader closer to the author's psyche, and serve to inculcate high human ideals such as love for nature, country, sincerity,

nobility.

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