



“THE HISTORY OF THE STUDY OF THE “BOBURNAMA”

Djumayeva Baxtiniso Turakulovna

Doctoral Researcher (PhD Candidate) in Uzbek Language and Literature, Termez State Pedagogical Institute; Teacher at the Academic Lyceum of Termez State University of Engineering and Agrotechnologies

Tel: +998915762556

E-mail: baxtijumayeva123456789@gmail.com

Abstract. *The article examines the historical development of scholarly research on “Boburnama” by Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur. It highlights the work’s global academic significance, manuscript tradition, translation history, and interdisciplinary research directions. The study also analyzes contributions made by Uzbek and international scholars to the critical study, translation, and interpretation of the text.*

Keywords: *Boburnama, Babur, manuscript, translation, critical text, oriental studies, literary heritage*

Introduction

“Boburnama” by Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur is one of the most valuable autobiographical and historical sources in Turkic literature. It reflects the author’s life experience, political activity, cultural observations, and intellectual worldview. The work is recognized not only as a historical chronicle but also as a multidisciplinary source covering history, linguistics, ethnography, geography, literature, and other fields.

According to V. V. Bartold, “Boburnama” is a classical example of realistic Turkic prose already recognized in the 15th century. The work has attracted the attention of scholars worldwide due to its encyclopedic nature and authenticity.

The main aim of this article is to analyze the history of scientific research on “Boburnama”, its manuscript tradition, translation process, and scholarly interpretations.

Materials and Methods

The study is based on:

- Comparative analysis of manuscript versions of “Boburnama” (including Hyderabad, Kazan, and London copies);
- Historical-literary analysis of Uzbek and foreign scholarly works;
- Bibliographic review of translations into English, Russian, French, German, Japanese, Arabic, and other languages;
- Critical examination of academic research conducted in Uzbekistan and abroad;
- Methodological synthesis of interdisciplinary studies (linguistic, historical, ethnographic, and literary approaches).

These methods allowed for a systematic understanding of the evolution of “Boburnama” studies in world scholarship.





MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS

Results

The research shows that the study of “Boburnama” has passed through several major stages:

Early Manuscript Tradition

Multiple manuscript copies of “Boburnama” exist, with the Hyderabad manuscript considered the most reliable base for scientific editions.

Early Oriental and Western Studies

From the 18th century, the work entered European scholarship. The Dutch orientalist Nicolaes Witsen was among the first to introduce it to Western academia. Later, British colonial scholars expanded its study due to its geographical and historical relevance to India.

Translation History

“Boburnama” has been translated into numerous languages:

- English (W. Erskine, A. S. Beveridge, W. Thackston)
- French (P. de Courteille, J.-L. Bacqué-Grammont)
- German (W. Stammler, Kaiser)
- Russian (M. Salye)
- Japanese (Eiji Mano)
- Arabic and Persian translations during Mughal rule

Uzbek Scholarly Tradition

In Uzbekistan, systematic research began in the 20th century. Key achievements include:

- Cyrillic transcription and publication of the text;
- Critical editions prepared by Uzbek scholars;
- Studies by Yahyo Gulomov, Rashid Nabiyeu, Vohid Zohidov and others.

Modern Critical Studies

A major breakthrough was made by Japanese scholar Eiji Mano, who prepared a critical text based on multiple manuscripts and published it with indexes and translations.

Discussion

The analysis shows that “Boburnama” is not only a historical source but also an interdisciplinary scientific monument. Its significance extends across multiple academic fields:

- History: detailed political and military events of Babur’s era;
- Literature: autobiographical prose and stylistic originality;
- Linguistics: valuable source for Old Uzbek language studies;
- Ethnography and Geography: descriptions of peoples, cultures, and regions;
- Natural Sciences: references to flora and fauna of India and Central Asia.

The global interest in “Boburnama” is explained by its encyclopedic nature and Babur’s multifaceted intellectual identity—as a ruler, writer, historian, and scholar.





MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS

Modern Uzbek research has significantly expanded the scope of Babur studies, especially after independence. Numerous dissertations and monographs have explored its linguistic, stylistic, comparative, and cultural aspects.

Despite extensive research, many aspects of “Boburnama” still require further study using modern digital humanities and comparative methodologies.

Conclusion

The history of “Boburnama” studies demonstrates its enduring scientific and cultural importance. From early manuscript traditions to modern critical editions, the work has consistently attracted global scholarly attention.

International translations and interdisciplinary research confirm its status as a world literary masterpiece. Today, “Boburnama” continues to serve as a fundamental source for research in history, literature, linguistics, and cultural studies.

Further research should focus on unexplored textual variants, digital critical editions, and comparative global studies to ensure its transmission to future generations.

REFERENCES

1. Babur, Zahiriddin Muhammad. *Boburnoma*. Tashkent: Sharq, 2002.
2. Zohidov, Vohid. Preface to *Boburnoma*.
3. Kodirov, Pirimqul. *Yulduzli tunlar*. Tashkent, 2020.
4. Sulstonov, Khayriddin. *Saodat sohili*. Tashkent, 2005.
5. Kudratullayev, H. *Historical-literary and stylistic analysis of Boburnoma*. Tashkent, 1998.
6. Kozakova, S. *Structural analysis of Boburnoma*. Doctoral dissertation, 2025.
7. Hasanov, Saidbek. “On Boburnama.” *Postda*, 2006.

