



NAMES RELATED WITH THE IMAGE OF THE PLANT WORLD IN “BABURNAMA”

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ABSTRACT

The article refers to the names associated with the nature of the world of plants in the work "Boburnama". It mainly determined the study of phytonyms related to plants, flowers and floriculture, and the use in the work of various words and complex names related to this area. The work of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur analyzes the words and names associated with flowers and floriculture in Arabic, Persian-Tajik, Turkish (Uzbek) languages of the period when he lived.

KEYWORDS

Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, "Baburnama", linguistics, botany, nature, flower, floriculture, horticulture, word, name, Central Asia, Afghanistan, India.

INTRODUCTION

In Uzbek linguistics¹

, some studies have been conducted on the names of the plant world, that is, phytonyms, and

¹Nematova G. Lexemes of plant names in the Uzbek language: system and artistic application: Filol. science. name ... diss. - Tashkent, 1998. - 24 b; Pazliddinova N. Lexical-semantic features of phytonyms of the Uzbek language. Philol. science. false on doc. (PhD) ... diss. autoref. – Fergana, 2019.

– 48 b; Usmanova M. Lexical-semantic, stylistic characteristics of phytonyms in the works of Alisher Navoi: Philol. science. false on doc. (PhD) ... diss. autoref. - Jizzakh, 2019. - 48 p.



dictionaries² have been compiled. Their names are mentioned in many historical sources³. One of such historical sources is the work of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur "Baburnama".

In the work of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur "Baburnama" there are many places devoted to the description of the world of plants. "Boburnama" presents geography, nature, gardens, fruits and plants, weather, wildlife, agriculture, clan, their unique way of life, customs and values of the famous cities of the Movarounnahr region, which were known to everyone at that time, are extremely detailed, give a clear and short information.

The poet skillfully and cleverly used many vocabulary and names of that period, in Arabic, Persian-Tajik, Turkic vocabulary and onomastics, when describing the world of plants. Researcher Z. Kholmanova expressed her opinion as follows: "Baburnama" is a source of important information about the plant world. Describing the images of the place, the author directly thinks about the flora of this country⁴.

When Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur thinks about the famous places of Central Asia, Afghanistan, India, he highlights various aspects of the flora of these places, in particular, flower beds, types of flowers in flower beds, varieties of fruits, and their image in connection with the general geographical location of these places on specific examples. Therefore, one cannot quote and

interpret ideas related to flowers and floriculture in isolation from the general text. For example, in the events of 1497-1498 AD "Events in the art of Salosin and his work" "Baburnama" - the most ancient historical cities of Movarunnahr are Samarkand, Bukhara, Kesh, Karshi, this area is called Nasaf and Nakhbash Khuzor (Fyzop) [Baburnama, 2019, 54] also provides interesting information.

When you are reading the work "Baburnama" the author with the help of specific facts, indicating how well Babur knew these areas. Through the picture of Karshi, Kesh, Samarkand, we get acquainted with the flora of Samarkand, Karshi and Kesh of that time, get a clear idea about them and interesting historical information.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

It is known that the climate, land and nature of Central Asia, Afghanistan and India were suitable for rain-fed and irrigated agriculture. Irrigated agriculture is an ancient way of producing the inhabitants of these lands. Therefore, as horticulture and floriculture developed in these regions, it became necessary to create various words and complex expressions associated with this area. In the folk speech of that time, there are many common nouns and related nouns associated to the vocabulary of the Turkish

²Sahobiddinov S.S. Dictionary of Scientific and Local Names of Useful and Harmful Plants in Central Asia. - Tashkent: 1953. 389 b; Muhammadkhanov S., Jonguzarov F. Russian-Uzbek annotated dictionary of plant science. - Tashkent: 1989. -317 b; Jabbarov Kh. A brief annotated dictionary of farming terms. - Against: 2016. -296 p.

³Bafoev B. Lexicon of Navoi's works. Science, -Tashkent: 1983. -157 p; Ismailov I., Meliev K., Saparov M. Research from the lexicon of Turkic

languages of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. Science, -Tashkent: 1990. -250 p; Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur. Boburnama. It's true. -Tashkent: Science, 2019, - 447 p. Authors of preparation for publication and glossaries: S. Hasanov. O. Zhoraboev.

⁴Kholmanova Z. Study of "Boburnoma" lexicon: Philol. science. dr. ... diss. - Tashkent, 2009. - B. 131.



language. This feature and quality are also characteristic of the past Uzbek language, which is confirmed by adjectives and similar nouns used in “Baburnama”.

When Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur arrived in Kabul from Herat in 1507, he learned that Mirza Khan and Muhammad Hussein Mirza had treacherously occupied the fortress. The castle is occupied by battles. In the spring of this year, Babur, taking advantage of the peaceful situation, set out with his family and women on a campaign to the borders of Boron, the Choshtuba steppe and the foothills of Mount Gulbahar. These lands were rich in flowers and all kinds of tulips. By order of Babur, they count the types of tulips and select 34 of them. Babur enjoyed this beautiful picture of nature and the spring season and expressed it in “Boburnom” as follows: “Spring is the Bor summer, the Choshtuba steppe and the Gulbahar valley are very pleasant. Vegetables are planted in other lands of the Kabul region, they are much better, tulips of various types are open, I ordered one large variety of tulips and counted, thirty-four varieties of tulips came out” [Baburnama, 2019, 217].

The importance of this image is that Babur had a special relationship with nature. He carefully observed nature and its wonders while walking and expressed his thoughts by carefully observing them. Unfortunately, the work does not mention the names of 34 varieties of tulips listed by Babur. If it were mentioned, we would know the names of 34 different varieties of mountain tulips that grow in the mountains of Kabul. Nevertheless, Babur was inspired by such ancient beautiful

landscapes and sometimes gave them a beautiful artistic pattern in his poetic works. In particular, he devoted wonderful, realistic scenes of landscape lyrics to the impressions of this trip:

Kabul spring will be a paradise with vegetables and flowers,

Especially this season Boron summer and Gulbahor

creates a byte. The poet writes about this: “... Non-Chukkim said this one verse in the description of these lands,” and then he quotes the next verse and says: “When I came for this walk, I finished this ghazal.” That is:

My heart is tender like a flower bud.

If one hundred thousand springs die, what can be opened” [Baburnama, 2019, 217].

In “Boburnama” a wider place is given to pages devoted to the image of Indian flowers. Babur gives information about all varieties of plants and fruits available in India. Babur, who loved nature with all his heart, paid special attention to the depiction of Indian flowers. He talks about the varieties and characteristics of flowers growing in India. Giving information about flowers such as jaasun, kaneir, kevra (musk resin), yasuman (champa) in India, he explains where these flowers grow, how they grow, bloom, color, shape, smell, their use in common parlance, synonyms, differences and similarities provides such valuable information about its aspects that studying them from the point of view of language, history, botany, ecology, biology is becoming relevant today.



Here we reflect on the definition of the colors jaasun, kaneir, keyura, yasuman, jasmine in the image of Babur:

1. Jaasun flower. "Again, there are flowers in India: jaasun. Some Indians call it "gadhal", it is not a flower, it is a tree, it is taller than a bush of a red flower like a rose, its color is greener than a pomegranate flower, its size is like a red flower; but after the red flower becomes a bud, an arrow is opened. This jaasun is thinner than this leaf in the middle of its opening, and this jaasun leaves open again, expanding fifty times like the body. The harvest will be a bountiful flower, but this is not unusual. At the top of the tree it looks beautiful and pleasant, it does not last long, in a day the arrow will be on the page. During the four months of paskhakal, asru is open and very much open. The winner is open most of the year. Weil did not know about this blueness" [Baburnama, 2019, 315].

2. Caneira flower. "There is one more point: it can be white, it can be red. The peach blossom is the best of the situation. The red canier looks like a peach blossom. But the Caneira flower has 14-15 flowers in one place, it looks like a big flower. Musk's fault is that it is dry, it can be called "wet musk". The length of the flower is one and a half to two inches. The condition of the hostage is as long as a leaf. It has a spike. It will be purple again, it will be white. Our earthlings will be bigger and more ferocious" (Baburnama, 2019, 315).

3. Jasmine/jasmine flower. Z. M. Babur in "Boburnama" gave an excellent description of four types of flowers, such as jaasun, kaneir, kevra, yasuman, which grow in regions of India.

Some of them, for example, remind us that we also have jasmine in our homeland: there will be jasmine again, they say, white, that's good. Our land plants are larger and fuller (Baburnama, 2019, 315).

4. Kevra flower. It also has a very pleasant smell. This is the wine of musk, it is beautiful, it can be called "muski tar" The duration of the flower is about one and a half to two inches. The key is long burgundy leaves. He has a spike. (Baburnama, 2019, 315).

CONCLUSION

So, a gradual comparative study of the names associated with flowers and floriculture in "Boburnama" with the past and present status of the Indian, Iranian and Turkish languages opens the way to a more consistent definition of the linguistic and non-linguistic features of each word and word combination. Baburnoma is considered an important work for such research. A comparative study of the meaning, construction, affiliation, and application of the lexemes related to floriculture mentioned in "Boburnoma" in terms of various criteria, standards, directions, allows to correctly and scientifically determine the vocabulary of the medieval Uzbek language, the cooperation of languages, and the qualities of the folk language and speech.

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