

**THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PERSIAN LANGUAGE IN THE
 HISTORIOLOGY OF THE BOBURIYAR PERIOD**

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Abstract: The Babur Empire was the most powerful political system in the early modern world. Founded by Zahir al-Din Muhammad Babur (1483-1530) in 1526 and strengthened by his successors, the empire exerted unparalleled influence over much of what is now South Asia for more than a century and a half. The Baburi emperors, who claimed to be descended from the two icons of the Middle Ages, Genghis Khan (ca. 1167-1227) and Amir Temur (1336-1405), created a new dynastic ideology using the vast military and material resources at their disposal. They not only founded a new empire, but also expanded their territory by defeating regional enemies, while also patronizing art, architecture, and literature. Although various factors contributed to the steady decline of imperial power in the early eighteenth century, members of the later weak, impoverished, and now only symbolic dynasty were revered as descendants of their illustrious predecessors. continued to be. The empire was officially ended by the British in 1858.

Keywords: Babur Empire, the importance of Persian language, emergence of Urdu language, "paper empire", palace chronicles.

The Baburis empire very many p written sources creation due to “ paper called "Empire " . He is himself into the government of work official records , administrative Guides are also well known of individuals biographical dictionaries , religion, medicine

, philosophy and jurisprudence pamphlets , as well as literature compositions cover takes
 _ Sources are mainly Persian , Arabic , Turkish , Sanskrit _ and urdu in their languages
 written _ Historian Victorious Alas states that Persian language one religious the team
 with unattached _ language was , therefore for initially Persian language Babur's
 common political culture within suitable linguistic to the tool converted . From this
 except , pers from the language use Delhi sultanate period (about 1200-1526) wide
 spread out is Islam _ the world country across _ spread possibility believed to give _

of the XV century from the beginning starting with , writers between different to
 castes belongs to of the Indians the number increased went and constant respectively
 expanded going Indians state in the device as munshis (secretaries). the work with of
 provision indispensable condition was Persian language over rule to do started _ And
 this alternative language as urdu your tongue surface to come impulse be _ service did
 _ Indian, Arab and Persian their languages in himself collected urdu language in the 16th
 century officially language as to the body came _ However that's it despite Persian
 language The Baburis history in lighting main language as remained .

Imperial Palace chronicles The Baburis empire history according to our main
 information our source is considered Theirs come exit Arabic and Persian of
 historiography classic to their traditions go to wear to see possible and such history to
 write practice in India ancient from periods since tradition was _ The Baburis of the
 dynasty the founder Babur North India pressing from what he received only four year
 past death did _ His biography the case of " Voqi'at-i". Babur ” (“ Babur in his life events
 ") or " Boburnama " his that's it of the period complicated Persian to culture deep
 absorbed that he left shows . In it Babur life bright depicted - young timuri the prince as
 own ancestors properties own hand under holding stand up for fought initial years
 starting from his homeland away empire to build was valiant attempts reflection reached
 _

Palace knowledgeable from partners who was Zain Khan Secret Babur memories relied on without his "Tabaqa-i Babur" ("Babur stories"). formation period about valuable addition information present is enough Babur's son and successor of the father of Nasiruddin Muhammad Humayun (1508-1556). talent heritage by doing took and to scientists patronage to do tradition continue made _ He is Amir The title of Muvarrih ("Chief Chronicler"). before The Safavids in service was the name of Khondamir (about 1475-1535) . with famous has been historian scholar Mir Ghiyaziddin Muhammad Husayni gave _ Ruler Shah Ismail (1487-1524) Babur of the reign last in the years (1528 September) to India from going before , a scientist of the emperor to the command according to " Law-i Humayun " (" Humayun laws "). created although it is not so chronological to history have was not Source Humayun of the palace complicated organize to be done and solemn activity about in detail information will give .

Exactly of the dynasty the third and the most famous ruler Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar (1542-1605) is far continue reached rule during The Baburis empire historiography really wide _ on the scale done increased _ Akbar is big regions own control military __ expansion according to huge politics successful take went _ It is economical welfare , technological development and external the world with connections grow up going period was _ Besides , he is a historian Simon Digby As mentioned , North of India big part over Babur of the authorities strengthening empire for new ideological basis Create necessity showed __ This is an initiative behind main persons between of the emperor official historian and near reliable person Abul Fazl There is Allami (1551-1602). was _ This internal partners scope members story of materials huge body work in release important role they played _ most of them Dig in to his opinion according to the empire thousand yearly doctrine work to exit service did _

This process continue while doing , Humayun period one how much events to write not submitted known it has been . So and survive _ the rest search began , them only retrospective way lighting possible was _ At the invitation of the emperor answer those who gave between the deceased of the emperor sister and Akbar's aunt Gulbadan There is also Begum (1523-1603). was " Khumayunoma " or " Ahval-i Humayun Badshah ” (“ King Humayun's works ") author was _ Other historians between one times Humayun around retired there are also officials was , for example , Mihtar Jawhar , his judge (aftabchi), he " Tazkirat -al- Waqiyat " (" Events memory ») . sources writing left _ Bayazid Bayot , his " Tazkira-yi". Humayun and Akbar" (" History Humayun and Akbar") in 1591-1592 finished _

To history was of interest of revival initial Akbar's circumstances in 1573 Gujarat conquest reached in memory of dedicated short story poem (masnavi) and Orif Kandahari's " Tarikh-i". "Akbari " (" History of Akbar ") . observation can _

To this period about and of India the most ancient common to history about from the works one leader warlord , considerate scientist Khoja " Tabaqat -I Akbari" (" Tales of Akbar ", 1592-1593) is the work of Nizamul Din Ahmad (1551-1594). Nizamul Din India peninsula another islam from the world separate standing separately political and cultural unity as imagination does _ His attention , mainly, dominant to classes directed . Akbar 's reign main official history and The Baburites of the era the most impressive yearbook Abul Fazl's work " Akbarnama " is three from the book organize found from them __ the first in 1596 , i.e forty the first rule in the year completed . He is two to the part is divided . The first is Akbar's birth , Timurids _ genealogy and Babur and Humayun rule about information present reached if , in the second one his of the

reign ten seventh year about narrative reflection is enough Second part of the author forty sixth year until his death was _ period cover takes (it of the reign of Akbar until the end deliver for from death after completed). From Akbar after Jahangir , Shahjahan during to history attention increase went _ Aurangzeb to the period come in historiography islam factor increase went _ That's why it 's his history Muslim historians by great lansa , Indian historians him cruel and strict the ruler as to the language received.

The Baburis the palace of the chronicles disadvantages coming if we are , theirs history elitist perception to come , of the past image almost Entirely dominant political classes of members life and to his actions focus , hand under environment and his simple population training almost never when in detail seeing output worthy is rated as not . Simple to the public belongs to issues , for example , natural disasters during sufferings and empire from their wealth received benefits about when it comes down to it of the ruler mercy and own citizens welfare about that he cares to emphasize just for illuminated . Another one often emphasizing passable shortcoming is the power on top those who are of activity description only public in the field , in particular , the court processes , military walks during and open on holidays happen was _ events with is limited.

Summary who does As for the Baburis period historiography illuminant mostly sources Persian in the language created works organize did _ Of this main the reason is Baburi rulers basically Arabic and Persian in the language creativity doer historians this to work attraction they did From this except , pers language in the region neutral language as centuries in dvomi forming came and dominant of the circle communication language calculated . Thus, the 17th century the end and XVIII century to the end until Persian language the palace chronicles in creation main language his position as holding left _ When , Aurangzeb from his

death after _ in the region The Baburis effect scope less after starting , pers the language is also slow importance lost went and urdu language his place occupy started.

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