

THE ITALIAN TRANSLATION OF „BABURNAMA“

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The article gives a brief information about about Zahiriddin Mukhammad Babur, as well as an Italian translation of „BABURNAMA“ by Sandro Teti and his brief opinion about Babur and his personality.

АННОТАЦИЯ:

В статье даются краткие сведения о Захириддине Мухаммаде Бабуре, а также итальянский перевод «БАБУРНАМА» Сандро Тети и его краткое мнение о Бабуре и его личности.

ANNOTATSIYA:

Maqolada Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur haqida qisqacha ma'lumot berilgan bo'lib, unda „Boburnoma“ ning Sandro Tesi tomonidan italyan tiliga tarjimasi va uning Bobur shaxsi haqidagi fikrlari bayon qilingan.

KEY WORDS: „Baburnoma“, Italian translation, Franco Cardini, memoirs, heritage.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: «Бобурнома», итальянский перевод, Франко Кардини, мемуары, наследие.

KALIT SO‘ZLAR: „Baburnoma“, Italyancha tarjima, Franko Kardini, yodgorliklar, meros.

Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur(1483-1530) was born in Fergana in Transoxiana (modern Uzbekistan and Tajikistan). He occupied the throne of Fergana at the age of twelve. Because of the incursion of Shaybani Khan to Samarkand, Babur had to leave his homeland. Spending years winning kingdoms and experiencing a few losses, he became a monarch of Kabul and emperor of Hindustan.¹⁹ Babur decided to write about all his life in Chaghatay Turkish language which was the Timurid's spoken language. Babur noted down all the events that occurred: about important people of his time, their characters, geographical locations, plants, fruits. Undoubtedly, the "Boburnoma" is considered as Babur's masterpiece, as well as it is the historical-biographical work which tells about the historical events that took place in Central Asia, Afghanistan, India and Iran in the 15th-16th centuries. "Boburnoma" has been translated to more than 30 languages: 4 options in Persian, 6 options in English, 4 options in Russian, German, French and Turkish, 3 translated options in Dutch, Italian, Poland, Indian, Spain, Khazah, Arabian and so on. All these translations claim the essentiality of the work.

Sandro Teti Editore, one of the Italian leading publishing houses which is specialized in historical, scientific-public oriented literature, published Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's

¹⁹ The Baburnama. Memoirs of Babur, Prince and Emperor. Weeler M. Thackston. Oxford University press. p9-10.

famous work "Boburnoma" in Italian. Sandro Teti says that "Italians should know the culture of Uzbekistan better.

He also emphasises that the memory book, skillfully arranged on the basis of extremely important and multifaceted information, can be compared to a valuable living encyclopedia in terms of content. "Boburnoma" reflects ancient values, intellectual and spiritual treasures of the people like a mirror.

This publication was created as an effective and bright example of literary, cultural and humanitarian cooperation between the Uzbek and Italian peoples. In 2023, not only in Uzbekistan, but also in many countries around the world, the 540 st birth date anniversary of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur was widely celebrated. Babur Mirza is one of the Temur's further descendant, a sensitive poet, a famous statesman left a unique and rich creative-scientific heritage.

It is known that "Boburnoma" has attracted the attention of Eastern and Western researchers in different scientific fields for many centuries. This rare book, which has been translated into many languages of the world, is now available to Italian readers for the first time.

A large group of qualified translators, editors and designers led by the head of this publishing house, Sandro Teti, was involved in the process of publishing the work in Italian. Rector of Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi, professor Shuhrat Sirojiddinov and famous Italian Turkologist, professor Federico De Renzi participated in the preparation of the book as scientific and literary editors.

In the introduction to the work "Baburnoma" written by the famous Italian scientist and writer Franco Cardini, Babur is described as "a great ruler who loved the art of words or a great writer who loved the kingdom". A European reader who decides to read "Boburnoma" will definitely not be able to resist it. At the same time, humanist Pope Pius II - "Comments" of Enea Silvio Piccolomini, autobiographical comments of Emperor Peter Leopold Habsburg come to mind involuntarily; sometimes the reader feels like reading Montaigne, and sometimes Marco Polo or Frederick the Great or Melville," says Cardini.

The translator Federico Pastore, in his review of the book, emphasizes that "Boburnoma" is "the first true example of an autobiographical work typical of Islamic civilization, which allows to reconstruct the daily life of its time."

The Italian translation of the work is based on the English translation by Wheeler M. Thackston, who preserved all the features of Babur Mirza's memoirs as much as possible and completely, as the integrity of the memories clearly reflects the vivid image of one of the main characters in the history of Asia in the 16th century".

This edition is decorated with 96 artistic miniatures from the Babur's period. These pictures were an advanced direction of painting that revealed the characters and inner world of book characters in a real, realistic way, taking into account historical, geographical, and etymological factors of the time. Famous miraculous paintings are distinguished by their colors, elegant decorations and deep meanings.

The book "Boburnoma", published in many copies, is presented to many book centers in Italy and Europe. Below, the famous Italian scientist and writer Franco Cardini's essay on "Boburnoma" is published with partial reductions:

Zahir al-Din Muhammad is a great person known at the same time as Babur (Babur is a Muslim noble name that means babr in Persian, i.e. "tiger", just like Timur's name means "iron"). His life and work can be a wonderful and bright example of the Turanian culture, which was formed in the vast expanses between the Caspian Sea, Hindikush and Tiyan Shan mountains, occupied by the Orol-Altai tribes, which are the ancient treasure of Iranians.

Over time, the Turkic peoples to which Babur belonged managed to build a common culture with the Iranians, despite the thousands of diversities between them, and worked linguistically within the framework of the Turkish-Iranian-Arabic "triad". That is, during their lives, they alternately used the Arabic language, which sometimes talks about Allah and with Allah, sometimes the Persian language, which expresses love and happiness, and sometimes the Turkish language, which shows military potential and fighting power.

Babur was born in February 1483 in Andijan, an ancient city located on one of the branches of the Silk Road. This city is located between Koshgar in China's Xinjiang region, Osh in Kyrgyzstan and Kokan in Fergana valley, in today's Uzbekistan.

Babur is the great legendary ruler of Samarkand, the eldest son of Umarshaikh Mirza, a distant descendant of Genghis Khan, and Qutlugh Nigorkhanim, a noble princess. He spoke the old Uzbek language, but he also knew the Persian language, which is common to all of Central Asia, and, of course, the Arabic language for reciting, understanding and interpreting the Qur'an. Babur's followers and his army were ethnically diverse.

Babur lived a short life: he died in 1530 in the city of Agra in northern India, where the wonderful Taj Mahal was later built. At that time he was 47 years old, which is not a very young age for the 16th century (he was only five years older than Napoleon, who died almost three hundred years later. However, it should not be considered that in the 19th century, doctors of the island of St. Helena were stronger than the Indian court healers of the 16th century, but the opposite may also be the case). Between 1511 and 1512, Babur managed to capture several cities that had once belonged to Amir Temur's state before retreating south to mountainous Kabul.

After that time, the way to India was also opened for him: it was at this destination that the princes of the Lodhi dynasty of Lahore and the alliance of Indian Rajputs incited him to conquer the peninsula, which was rich in natural resources.

Finally, Babur decided to launch a military campaign: at the battle of Panipat in 1526, due to his swift and brilliant military tactics and the superiority of his cannons he won a victory over Ibrahim II, who was the last representative of the Lodi rulers.

After that, Babur stayed in India. But this country did not please the king: the words he wrote complaining about the harsh climate of the country, the lack of good horses and ice, and the quality of food, which are preserved in the pages of "Boburnoma". This may seem a bit strange as Babur was a person who loved life and the blessings of it. Although he spent his life on the throne, he liked to do artistic work. We can get to know a lot about Babur,

even a lot of information about the king's personal life, including his pains, worries, and feelings directly through the works he created.

In Kabul, in his own words, "the most beautiful gardens in the world" were built by his order (these magnificent gardens were preserved until 2002 - until the failed American invasion in Afghanistan).

All this and many other unique information is revealed to us through "Boburnoma", which was written in the old Uzbek language and later translated into many languages, including Italian.

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Babur is a great ruler who loved the art of words or a great writer who loved the kingdom as mentions Franco Cardini, a famous Italian scientist and writer.

In conclusion we can say that Babur left us an incomparable heritage as „Baburnama“ that teaches us all about our country, its history, nation, ancestors, their habits, military tactics, fauna and flora and so on. This is not only a diary, travelogue, memoir, autobiography, chronicle of historical value, but this magnificent work also clearly demonstrates the scientific and artistic potential of the author, who denies the false and lofty literary styles of his time.

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