

THE METAPHORICAL EXPRESSION OF LONGING FOR THE COUNTRY IN BABUR'S WORKS (ASPECTS OF "BOBURNOMA" AND LYRICS)

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ABSTRACT

In the article, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's long-lost and divided motives found in the work of Babur are analyzed in terms of traditionality and originality. Some of the chapters and poems in the "Boburnoma" are meant to cover the subject.

Keywords: Memoir, lyrics, homesickness, grievances, epic imagery, lyrical expression, ideas, art, tradition, originality.

INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

In Uzbek classic poetry and footsteps, the situation of those who have lost their motherland or who has lost a loved one is likened to a bird with wings sometimes twisted. Indeed, the bird's image has long been a symbol of freedom and freedom.

The personality and biographical features of the word artist, and his relation to socio-political reality are reflected in some extent in his works, which is a literary product, and this is a positive fact. Especially in epic genres, it is possible to see the author-narrator's worldview, aspirations, ideological orientations, and the expression of human qualities.

The value of a poet or a writer's work is determined not by his pure personal experiences and portrayals, but by the fact that he is able to turn the socially significant events of his time into his personal autobiography. Academician Izzat Sultan concludes that "the lyric hero is someone who portrays his experiences in the lyrical work, who is a person who conveys the sentiments of the poet - the value of the aesthetic ideal with the poet." is.

The great poet and thinker Alisher Navoi in his book *Muhokamat-ul lugatayn* (Comparison of the Two Languages) compares the possibilities of the Persian-Tajik language with the Turkic (Uzbek) language, and proves the richness of his native language in the example of birds. "And the birds that are inevitably the most famous and popular snake ducks. And sort (Persian) does not know elbossun. Another male duck says that the male of the duck is "Sona" and the tooth (female) is "wolf". And sort of doesn't even give the horse a Mun. And pomegranate and fashion are both called "Murghobi" (water bird). And the duck knows that the birds are like seventies, sort of goosebumps, for example, whales and masks, suckers and applause, chickens and scallops, dumplings and alapaka, orchards.

Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, a young contemporary of Alisher Navoi, also followed the steps of the great teacher and took his social and philosophical relationship from bird information to Baburnoma. As we read the images of the birds at Baburnoma, we can see the realism of biographies and biographical images. In particular, when speaking of birds found in India, he describes them with special affection, as well as those found in his native land. It pays special

attention to birds such as lilac, nightingale, duck, hawk (zigzag). These birds, most likely in their childhood as a child, may be reminded of the place where they were born.

When we read Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's work, in particular his "Baburnoma", the author also mentions birds of that geographic area in many places. For example, when it comes to weather and climate in Khujand, "The weather is abundant and autumn is more frequent. I have already narrated that the sparrow was malaria. I think the air conditioning is in the north of the mountain." [1,7]

Oriental legend says that a bird of the burghungan family named Shunkar died when it was wounded or left unattended by hitting rocks or rocks. The author of the "Baburnoma", referring to the untimely demise of his father, seems to refer to this event: He was thirty-nine years old." [1,9].

Babakur's longing for the motherland is also reflected in the details of the birds at Baburnoma. Before we talk about it, it is necessary to dwell in part on the motives of gossip and strangeness in fiction.

There are many examples of aesthetic and philosophical motives in the works of Babur, the great poet and thinker of Babur, the great poet and thinker. In particular, in the following rubaii there is a high artistic expression:

Is the stone under my head?
Am I a stranger on a rock?
How can I tell you that I am in tears?
Will you die for me?

Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur wrote this poem, which is a classic example of Ruboi in the works of Navoi:

I wonder if they have a ghostly soul?
Or he said, "Ahhhhhhh!
Do you know how I feel?
Will you ask me or if I'm sick?

Not specified mavzuisdagi without losing poetry and two works of a great artist of words. Navoi expresses his heartfelt grief in the midst of the Hijran sufferings and the heartfelt sorrow of grief:

I can see that I do not have any
There is no cry in Hijran.
I don't have a hurricane decision over the steppe,
I have no choice in my adventure!

The influential poets of the thinker are strongly influenced by Babur, who, by the will of fate, has been forever separated from his native land and land, he also creates the following melodies in the same theme and form:

I have no long time, For a moment,
I don't have a single breath.
I came here with my own will,
But I have no choice. [4,74]

Although Babur seems to have traditionally kept Navoi's vision of grief and separation, there are certain differences between the two rubais above. When it comes to the traditions of classical poetry in the poetry of Alisher Navoi, the relationship between lovers and lovers, and the suffering of the Hegira, the Babur Rubio is known as a lyric hero. Also, the historical context

of the poem - the author's obligation to remain forever far from his native land, adds to the effect of the poem.

Indeed, it is difficult to imagine Bobur's work without the motives of the superstition and the cries of strangeness. Many researchers link this to their lives in Afghanistan and India. In our opinion, this is not true. Bobur's poems on this subject have already begun in his native land. In Babur's conception, the loss of umbilical cord blood, and then the reign of Andijan (1498), was the beginning of patriotism, that is, "a quiet homeland." For example, the following rubai, also detailed in "Boburnoma", was created when he arrived in Tashkent – 1501.

The laborer who sucks,
A man who does not enjoy himself.
My heart never died in this strangeness
Absolutely unpleasant, man. [4,96]

The motives become even more apparent when the poet is completely cut off from his homeland:

I always care about melons and grapes,
A stream of water flowing through my eyes every time.

Or:

There was a toll on my soul,
Everything I did was a mistake.
I turned to the Indians,
Oh, oh, what a hundred years old. [4,96]

One of the main features of Babur's style is his exaggerated nature, his lyrical character and author's almost unifying personality. We sometimes look at the poet himself in the image of his lyrical hero.

In the poetry of Babur the lyric hero sings with great sorrow the sorrow of loss. After reading some of the poems, the reader will be able to revive the image of a lover who is devastated by the loss of a beloved mate. In some rubais, it is as if the cries of a stranger who had stayed far from his native land and whose paths were completely obstructed were heard.

The Baburnoma, as described above, speaks of the nature, climate, flora, fauna and birds of a geographic area, comparing birds with the first sightings of birds in the Movarounnahr region. "One more shawl ... this is a lot of lemongrass, with black heads and wings and something big and bright in the flesh." [1, 256]

"Again, the bark. This bird is also said to choke it. There are five or six different colors up to the tail of the head, like a pigeon's neck. "

"Another desert is chicken. The difference between a house chicken and a chicken is that the desert chicken flies like a chicken and every color like a house chicken is different. "

"It is still budding. .. It is more likely that some of the cities will go to our regions. Another one is asking. The Turks in Hinduston call the tawaturna (ostrich). "

"More manic. The lacquer religion is great. It has a sparkling eye, and its beak is longer than a beak. "

"It is also the forerunner of Hinduston, the smaller one of that region...

"Another bowl... Hinduston nightingale is sucking. The Hinduston people have a great respect for the nightingale. "[1,259]

Apparently, the author of "Baburnoma" looks at the birds in India and the birds he encounters in his native land. Birds of other countries also look for and find bird-like traits in their home countries. In his poems, he likens his lyric hero to the nightingale of the flower pilgrimage:

You are a hummingbird,
You are the light, I am the robber of that light.
I'd like to think that there is no relative,
I am a robber to you, Prince. [4,87]

In conclusion, Zahiruddin Muhammad is another example of the Babur lyrics, with examples of aspirations, embarrassment, cruelty of separation, and finally, visions of hope. As we have seen, many passages and images in the Baburnoma reveal that the author longs for the birthplace of his birth.

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