



## Comparison Of Turkic And Persian Languages In "Boburname"

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**Annotation:** The article provides information on the linguistic features of Babur's work "Boburname", the comparison of Turkish (Uzbek) and Persian-Tajik languages.

**Keywords:** "Boburname" public sources, tablets, Turkic languages, Farsi languages, Herot, linguist, comparison of languages, agreements.

Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's work "Boburname" is a unique standard of Uzbek prose, but also a rare scientific source for linguistics. It contains valuable data on phonetics, lexicology and morphology of the medieval Uzbek language. At the same time, several linguistic dialects belonging to different families are cross-referenced in the work. Babur was a keen linguist and brilliantly demonstrated in "Baburname".

In this article, we will try to talk about the comparison of Turkish (Uzbek) and Persian-Tajik languages in "Boburname". It is known that when Babur's reign in his homeland was declining, he established a reign in a foreign land. It didn't happen on its own, of course. The king and the warrior Ba'bur have had some very difficult and dangerous ways. He conquered Afghanistan and India and founded a massive empire. Even in such dangerous years, one is amazed that Babur carefully observed the nature, fauna and wildlife, and did not look indifferently at every novelty and new name he encountered. The new concepts that he has seen and witnessed directly, and his names are intertwined in Turkish (Uzbek) and Persian, Turkish (Uzbek) and Arabic, Turkish (Uzbek) and Hindi. Through this, it creates a rare example of comparative-historical linguistics.

After Babur established a reign in Afghanistan, he hatched a plan to restore the reign of his kinsmen, the Timurids, and thereby return to their homeland. The latter goes to Herod in order to consult with the Temurid princes. Babur decides to return to Kabul, fearing that his newly established reign is in jeopardy. A hasty return will force you to choose a short mountain path. Because it is wintertime, we have to travel to the mountain road in a storm and spend



the night in a cave on the same mountain. This is what is written in the "Boburname": "... After kicking this heavy snow, we came to the bottom of the Injukon Land in three or four days, to a yard called Hovali Kutuy. It was snowing on the wrist this day. It was a death knell for everyone. He called the caves and the ditches in the mountain a yard, and the digging was very fast until he reached this courtyard..." (BN:175). From the resulting text it can be seen that the word in the Uzbek language meaning cave, pit is denoted by the Farsi word hoval. Babur compared the unity of the two languages.

The name of Mount Kohi Sefid is described in the Boburname: "Togqurud comes out of this mountain, this mountain is snow-free. They say that the victor of this aspect is Kohi sefid" (BN:121). Kohi is a sefid compound noun that means koh-mountain, sefid-white. The name of this mountain, which originated in the Persian languages, was used in Turkic languages as White Mountain. Here, too, the linguistic unit belonging to the two families is compared.

Speaking about the Gurband district in Afghanistan, Babur compares the element of the toponym with the element in the Turkic languages: "Another is the Gurband district. In those provinces, the talmuds were busy. Ghor sari bu tal bila barur, golibo ul jihatdin G'urband depturs" (BN:123).

In the "Boburname" many names of plants, trees, animals are mentioned, and how many of them are named in different family languages is recorded. For example, when we read the tablets on Margelan, we come across information about the names of some fruits and plants that grow here, and of course Babur gives their names in Turkish (Uzbek) and Persian languages in a comparative aspect: "A genus will be pomegranates, they say 'donai kalon,' and there is a Zardolu mayhumligidin andak chashni in the chuchuck" (BN:7). Another breed ... And when they are sickle, they take the grain and put it in it, and they say, 'Sir,' and they say, 'Sir,' and they will make a sacrifice" (BN:7). As can be seen from the two tablets, a grain of pomegranate fruit is likened to apricot for its size. The text quotes the Turkic term apricot along with Farsi words and compounds such as pomegranate, zardolu, donai kalon, subhoniyy.

Also, plant names such as yabruhussanam and mehriyoh, which are available in Farsi, indicate that the plant called beargrass is the very plant itself in Uzbek: "In some books it is said that 'yabrihussanam' is in these mountains, vale was never heard of at this time. A goat is heard, it is in the mountains of Yettikent, ul el says 'bear grass,' it is kind, it is kind, it is victorious, ul el this horse is known" (BN: 8).



Reading the tablets about Afghanistan from "Baburname", we witness that the bird world of this land is described with special affection. Babur gives information about the lucha bird found in the mountains of the Hijrav region of Afghanistan, mentions that this bird is also called chameleon, and in Hidistan it is called kabki dari. It seems that three names for exactly one bird in different languages are recorded. He mentions that there is a species of mouse in this district and the indigenous people call it mushi mush.

In the "Boburname" Babur shows that he knew not only the Turkish language but also Persian just as perfectly. And it shows in his own language how much contact the languages were during that period. Along with Uzbek proverbs, Persian proverbs are used in Boburname. This shows that Babur knew not only Persian-Tajik classical literature, but also folk oral art.

Thus, "Boburname" compares the language units of the family of different languages. Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur with his work "Boburname" laid the foundation stone of this linguistics at a time when comparative and historical linguistics did not emerge in Europe. Verification of the facts of language on the basis of the facts of related languages or non-related languages and observations on this basis were founded in Turkic linguistics, including Uzbek linguistics. For the first time, the facts of related languages were verified and explained in Mahmud Kashgari's "Devonian Dictionary Turkish", and by the 15th century Alisher Navoi studied Uzbek and Farsi, which belong to the bilingual family, in his work "Muhokamatul Dictionary". Later, Ba'bur did the work. As a linguist, Zukko investigated several languages belonging to three families from a comparative perspective in his work "Boburname". He provided examples of evidence. It is no exaggeration to say that the central place in Babur's comparative examinations is occupied by the Uzbek language belonging to the Turkic language family and the Persian language belonging to the Indo-European languages.

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