

**IN THE HISTORY OF LITERATURE, ZAHIRIDDIN MUHAMMAD BABUR IS THE
MASTER OF CREATIVITY**

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Abstract: This article discusses the spirit of the works of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, the second representative of Uzbek literature after Alisher Navoi, the alphabet of "Hatti Baburiy" and the writer's contribution to the development of rubai genre.

Key words: Ilmi rubai, oriental poetics, poetic treatise, philosophical lyric, pandnoma, taronai rubai.

The work of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, a prominent representative of Uzbek literature and a statesman, occupies an important place in the poetics of the East. An integral part of the creative heritage of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur is the poetic treatise "Mubayyin" and "Volidiya", which embodies the basis of the Islamic religion. The translation of the book in poetic form and the invention of the Khatti Boburiy alphabet, as well as the famous work "Waqoe" that reflects the historical and geographical location of the Movarunnahr and Khorasan states, as well as the traditions of the inhabitants, are made up of Babur's poems in the classical Uzbek literature. A. Oripov rightly notes as follows: "Zahriddin Muhammad Babur is one of the great artists after A. Navoi." Pirimkul Kadirov also described Babur in his works as, "Babur Mirza was a writer who perfectly mastered the art of creating vivid images with words." - says Jawaharlal Nehru. In fact, Babur is recognized as a creator who ranks next to A.Navoi in Uzbek literature, because the poet is a scholar who introduced verse in a new spirit, deep philosophical and instructive lyrics to Uzbek literature. Since the Arabic alphabet could not provide the pronunciation aspects of all words in the Turkish language, the perfected alphabet was created, "Hatti Baburi". This was an important innovation for the Uzbek language of the 18th century. Unfortunately, the use of this alphabet was not realized due to some reasons in Babur's life. Babur was literate in Arabic script. He wrote in two or three languages in this script throughout his life. discovers As a bright example of the 16th century Uzbek literature, pure artistic pictures, vivid images, folk proverbs, proverbs, sayings, proverbs, and proverbs presented in a prose text full of traditional lyrical digressions, poetic passages, increase its artistry and give it a unique charm. Uzbek literature In addition to representatives, the English scientist Denison Ross also described Beaubourg as follows. He also has a work "Waqoe" or "Tarihi Turki" written in a perfect and fresh style. In this work, it is described that Babur had a very sensitive understanding of music and other arts. In the short and concise descriptions given to the American research scientist Berk Rober, Babur's life and the most important aspects of his personality and services in the history of statehood were succinctly covered. his thoughts about it are also noteworthy: "I wrote the whole truth" - says the author, and he does not hide from the reader his wrong actions that led to bad luck. The work "Baburnoma" is translated by another foreign scholar Bac'e Grammon at a level close to the taste of the French reader. According to the opinion of foreign scholars in the study of Babur's work, Babur is an enlightened person, spiritually enlightened, and has brought many innovations in his work. From the 16th century, until now, it has been translated several times into many languages of the world - English, Dutch, French, Persian, German, Italian, Russian, Hindi, Urdu, and other languages. It was published with comments. British orientalists

contributed greatly to the world-famous distribution of "Boburnoma" in the scientific research of scientists from England, America, France, Russia, India, Pakistan, and Afghanistan. re-translated the original version and described the work as follows. "When I read any of the works, he described Babur's novel as "it did not provide spiritual, spiritual, food". Babur's works are unique in several aspects. A Compared with Navoi's "Mezoni", one thing is clear that Babur's work is distinguished firstly by the perfection of the explanation of the theory of dreams and secondly by the abundance of examples given to show the weights. In his work, Babur gives poetic examples in Uzbek and Persian languages. In the Uzbek part, we can see that more than 25,000 words were used in prose and poetry only in Babur's own poems, including their repetition. According to Babur's literary studies, two types of rubai are distinguished.

1) Taronai rubai

2) Dubai

Z.M. Babur's Rubaiyat enriched this genre with a new theme. In this genre, the priority of inculcating the ideas of patriotism, patriotism, and patriotism in the melodies of hasbi was a part of the innovation. Babur's rubai talks about the fruitful aspects of life. Babur's rubai has the same character as his ghazals. "pays attention. Babur used the words of the Uzbek language very well, he feels their strength and power, inner possibilities, freshness. Z.M. Babur differs from other poets in using pseudonyms in his rubai.

For example:

Salt oh Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur

One hundred Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur.

As you can see, in classical literature, rhyming comes at the end of rubai, but in Babur's work, rhyming came at the beginning, and Babur distinguished himself from other poets by using pseudonyms in his rubai. As you can see in many of Babur's ghazals and rubai, encouragement to do good and call to stay away from evil is the main focus. Importantly, they are presented in the garb of high artistry rather than dry pedantry.

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