



HISTORIOGRAPHY OF RULERS IN EASTERN PROSE AND ITS FEATURES

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ABSTRACT

The article is dedicated to elucidating the historiography of rulers and their features. Among the Turkic rulers of Central Asia, Ulugbek Mirza's "History of Four Nations", Babur's "Boburnoma", Abulgazi Khan's "Shajarayi Turk" and "Shajarayi Tarokima" are classified as examples of rulers' historiography. It is shown that the historical works written by Humdar authors have certain characteristics, and this is primarily reflected in their goals and tasks.

KEYWORDS

Historiography of rulers, classification, author-ruler, feature, the pleasure of knowledge, purpose, mission, historical truth. objectivity, inner need.

INTRODUCTION

Researchers have noted that the author's social group is of particular importance in historical work. The influence of this factor can be seen in the emergence of different trends in historiography. In the literature of the Muslim

East, the first examples of historical prose were created by Islamic scholars, and they reflect the history of religion, the life and work of Muhammad (pbuh), and the wars fought for the cause of religion. Later, historical works began to be



written by persons serving in the court of various rulers, often munshis [1-137], and they also form a separate direction. Elucidating the activities of their ruler or creating the history of the dynasty to which he belonged had a central place in the research of the representatives of this direction. At the same time, examples of historical prose written by specialists in this field, that is, historians, constitute a large group in Arabic, Persian, and Turkish historiography.

In terms of the author's personality and social affiliation, the works "History of Four Nations", "Boburnoma", "Shajarayi Turk" and "Shajarayi Tarokima" stand out, because their authors do not belong to any of the above-mentioned social groups, they are representatives of the highest class. - the rulers, the owners of the throne. The above works are unique in this regard, and this gives grounds for classifying them as examples of a separate group, the historiography of rulers. Ulughbek Mirza, the author of "History of Four Nations", Babur Mirza, the author of "Boburnoma", and Abulghazi Khan, the author of "Shajarayi Turk" and "Shajarayi Tarokima" are also Turkic rulers of Central Asia. Therefore, this event can be considered one of the characteristics of Central Asian historiography.

Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur is the brightest representative of the rulers-historians. His work "Boburnoma", which combines the features of memoir-autobiography and historical prose, is undoubtedly the highest and most beautiful example of the historiography of rulers.

Historical books written by theological scholars based on theological principles or works written

by court munshis, books of historical scholars have their own characteristics due to the social affiliation of the authors, as well as the works that are the product of the historiography of rulers are distinguished by a number of aspects, and these are as follows:

1. First of all, it is necessary to emphasize that the internal needs, personal inclinations, scientific interests, and creative dreams of the authors serve as the main factor in the creation of such works. What to write, what issues, what period of history to cover, and defining the chronological or geographical limits of their work, they proceed from the above (that is, their inner emotions, scientific and creative dreams, and plans). They decide the content of the work, the form of the material, and how the material is presented to the reader by themselves, according to their wishes and will. Authors of historical works (palace munshis, historical scholars) created according to the khan's or king's orders do not have such opportunities. They are obliged to cover the topics and issues, the period or the history of the dynasty, and define the content of the work in accordance with his wishes. In the prefaces of some historical works, it is recorded that even the ruler gave instructions about the narrative style and style of the work, and the author followed them. It is self-evident that such a situation limits the possibilities of the author, and does not have a positive effect on the scientific and literary level of the work, and on the contrary, the creative freedom of a scientist or writer is the reason for the birth of well-rounded, high-level works. The charm of a work created not by someone else's



command, but by the author's heart, will be different. This is the secret of the charm and beauty of "Boburnoma" that surprised the whole world. Although not at the level of "Boburnoma", the influence of this factor is also manifested in the works "Shajarayi Turk" and "Shajarayi Tarokima".

2. According to his social status, the ruler-author is not obliged to express opinions contrary to his views in order to flatter someone or to please someone. In addition, he can say things about certain events, persons, and social phenomena with the courage of authority that other historians could not say, and include information that they did not dare to include in their work. Such a situation allows him to be impartial, and objective (if he wants to, of course), increases the importance of the work as a scientific and literary source.

3. The authors of such examples of historiography have a certain advantage in describing the history of their time, in particular, the events of the years of their reign. After all, ordinary historians rely on the information and sources provided by others, and their ideas about events and persons are also based on them. And the ruler, without a doubt, knows these events better than him, he also understands the reasons and factors behind them, because according to his position, he is involved in these processes and directly participates in many of them.

4. This advantage is manifested in the narrative style of the work, the image in it, that is, in its characteristics as a literary-artistic monument, because it is obvious to everyone that the writings

of the author, who tells about the events and events he knows well or has seen with his own eyes, are convincing and impressive. Moreover, if he has an artistic talent, he will undoubtedly create vivid, beautiful images, and his writings will not only provide the reader with historical information but also arouse artistic and aesthetic pleasure. A clear example of this is "Boburnoma". This characteristic can also be felt in the works of Abulgazi Khan.

5. It is known that a historical work will not consist only of information. They alternately discuss various social, political, and economic issues of the time, and social relations, and express opinions on various other processes and fields. In this regard, the writings of the ruler-author are of particular importance, because, unlike an ordinary historian, he dealt with the above-mentioned issues in his career, struggled to solve them, entered those fields to a certain extent, understands their essence better than others, and naturally, these all of them were reflected in his writings, in the thoughts he expressed.

Another factor that determines the importance of the works that are the product of the historiography of rulers, their place and uniqueness in the development of Uzbek historical prose is the attitude of the authors to history (as a science), and how they understood its goals and tasks. Eastern historians have paid special attention to this issue, and in many cases, they have especially touched upon it in the introduction of their works. Several different opinions were expressed, including some historians who connected the science of history



with religion, considered it one of the components of theology [2-52], defined the goals and tasks of the science of history accordingly, and some authors called history a lesson for humanity. Knowing that it is necessary for people to learn from the past, and those who believe that this is the importance of this science, as well as the purpose of illuminating the life and work of a great person [3 – 18-19], glorifying kings, elevating them to heaven, and perpetuating their name. The views of the ruling authors in this regard are particularly noteworthy. Babur did not specifically address this issue in his work, but certain conclusions can be drawn from the author's notes and opinions in "Boburnoma" about his attitude to the goals and tasks of the science of history. From this point of view, the following words of Babur are important: "In this history, let the truth of every word be known and the facts of every case are edited. I wrote down all the good and bad deeds of my parents and relatives, and all the faults and deeds of my relatives and friends, which I edited. From this note, it is known that Babur put the truth in the first place in the historical work and considered it important to give correct and truthful information about how each event happened, and what the real image of each person was, and followed this in his work.

Abulgazi Khan's view of history stands out for its originality and originality among the ruling historians. In "Shajarai tarokima", the author, while talking about the writing of this work, writes, "So, how many thousands of people who did not know that I said these words will be

happy" [5-6]. As we can see, the author is talking about happiness in this place. But this is not just any kindness, it is the kindness that appears in a person due to "knowing what he does not know" as Abulgazi Khan said. This is very important because, with this, Abulgazi Khan acknowledges knowledge, the pleasure of knowledge as the main factor and stimulus in the study of history. This is very important, and it shows that the Uzbek historian has broad thinking on this issue and is in an advanced position. If we take into account the presence of such views in the works of European historians of the 20th century, we feel that the works of "Shajarayi Turk" and "Shajarayi Tarokima" are original ideas of the author of his time. Commenting on the science of history, the French historian Marc Blok expresses the same views as Abulgazi Khan and notes that the interestingness of history, its unique charm, the pleasure derived from studying and researching it, and knowing the scientific truth as one of the main factors determining the importance and development of this science: "This attraction played a key role first as a bud, and then as a stimulus, and will remain so. Simple pleasure goes hand in hand with the thirst for knowledge, it is an instinct that leads to scientific research, which is carried out with a full understanding of its goals" [6-8]. In his opinion, even strict scientific requirements for research cannot extinguish the charm of this science in the eyes of a historian: "All historical scientists can confirm this," he writes, "when they begin to conduct research in compliance with the necessary, strict requirements, the pleasure is greater and



brighter." takes place [6-8]. He also notes the aesthetic pleasure and joy he derives from history, which he notes is unlike any other discipline [6-8]. Such a view of history, in its study and research, is very important to prioritize the pleasure of knowing how events and phenomena happened, or the pleasure of discovering previously unknown facts or evidence, of deciding scientific truth, and the objectivity, impartiality, and scientific knowledge of history its importance in ensuring authenticity is immeasurable. In the historical works created due to other stimuli, goals other than the above are given the main place, and there is certainly a risk of deviation in one direction or another, of retreating from the historical reality. A clear example of this is the works devoted to the history of various rulers or dynasties, which are widespread in eastern historiography. It is no secret that most of them are biased, and the reason for this is that in such historical sources, the goal of glorifying those rulers or dynasties, leaving their name on the pages of history in this way, comes to the fore and serves as a stimulus for the creation of the work. In addition to preventing the creation of true history, this can also cause other negative consequences.

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