



COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TEXTS OF SOME MANUSCRIPTIONS OF "TEMURNOMA"

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ANNOTATION

This article examines the comparative analysis of some manuscripts of "Temurnoma" dedicated to the great commander Sahibkiran Amir Temur. Copies of literary manuscripts about Amir Temur, as well as the history and reasons for the creation of "Temurnoma" are considered. We can see that the transformation of the image of Amir Temur into written sources began with historical works of Sahibkiran in his time, and with literary works in later periods. Finding these books and delivering them to the general public through textual research is one of the most pressing issues facing our textology. This article comparatively studies the manuscripts and lithographs of the "Temurnoma" dedicated to Amir Temur, and discusses their similarities and differences.

Keywords: Amir Temur phenomenon, scientific description, rare copy, Nasta'liq, Uzbek prose, lithography, Mirzo Rumuz, Qissai Amir Temur, historical chronicles

The Institute of Manuscripts of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan has more than 20 manuscripts and lithographs dedicated to Amir Temur. We have given a scientific description of these sources above. Below we try to make a comparative analysis of the texts of these sources:

The manuscript source with inventory number 6537 / II is called "Qissai Amir Temur". The work is written in Uzbek. The author is Sayyid Muhammadhoja ibn Ja'farkhoja. It is not specified when the manuscript was written and when, where it was copied. Judging by the paper and the letter, it can be assumed that it was copied in the 19th century.

The text is written in black dream. The titles of the chapters are written in red ink. The letter is simple, not very beautiful. This work begins on page 131b of the manuscript and ends on page 267b. The full title of the work is as follows: "Osori doston qissai pur gussa Amir Temur Koragon sahibkiran navvarallohu marqadahu" (in Persian and Arabic). Meaning: "The traces of

the story of Amir Temur Koragon, full of grief and sorrow. May Allah fill his grave with light. ”

Another manuscript copy of the same source is kept with inventory number 5738. The title of the book is "The Story of Amir Temur". The author is Muhammad ibn Ja'farhoja. Written in Khorezm. The year of relocation is 1304 AH / 1887 AD. On paper measuring 15x25. 15 rows, 110 sheets. In the Nasta'liq letter. The language is Uzbek. The calligrapher's name is not specified. The work was written under the direction of Khiva khan Sayid Yodgor Muhammad (1125/1713). Close to the language of folk epics. The full title of the work is given in this source as follows: "The epic of Amir Temur Koragon navvarallahu marqadahu" is given. When we compare the two manuscripts, the number 5738 is quite well preserved, and the source itself is in a separate book. Manuscript No. 6537 / II, as mentioned above, begins on page 131 "b" of the source and ends on page 267 "b".

The summary of the story in these two manuscripts is as follows: in these works it is written that Amir Temur was born on the 25th of Sha'ban 800h-1397 Sha'ban. Breastfeeding occurs once every eight hundred years. Alexander and Muhammad Mustafa were also born on this day.

Elsewhere in the source number 6537 / II, it is written in 214 "b" that four Muslims came from Sahibkiran. They are Prophet Solomon, Alexander, Muhammad Mustafa and Amir Temur Koragon.

The story begins with the news of Bayankulikhan's rule in Bukhara. Shahrizabzlik Tagoy Bahodir married Beginabegim, the daughter of one of the famous families of Bukhara. Bahodirniig also had another wife named Yukunbegim. Yukunbegim kills pregnant Beginabegim while her husband is away on a raid. But Beginabegim survived. She soon gave birth to a son. It is predicted that this boy will be the master of all. Beginabegim leaves Bukhara with her child. He is under the protection of Amir Hoku, the governor of Karshi, a relative of Amir Taghoy. At the age of 14, the child becomes a real scientist and hero. His name was Amir Temur.

When the Badakhshan rebels, led by Nasir Khisrav, attacked Bukhara, Amir Temur fought valiantly against them. His father, Taghoy, who had returned from the expedition, saw his brave son for the first time in this battle. He rescues his son from the siege. Then the parents come to Shakhrisabz.

After that, Amir Temur came to Samarkand and met with the author of "Hidoya" Imam Burhoniddin; It is said that Kamal Khojandi predicted the heroism of Amir Temur, and then Temur came to Bukhara to study.

Gulshod, the daughter of Bayankulikhan, the ruler of Bukhara, sympathizes with Amir Timur. In order to marry him, he draws Timur closer to him in various ways. Timur is imprisoned for slander. But Gulshod rescues him and hides him in his castle.

After Bayankulikhan's death, his son Barakkhan, who ascended the throne of Bukhara, persecuted Amir Timur and Gulshodkhanim. Timur was wounded during the conflict. Gulshodkhanim escaped. He was going to Shakhrisabz. On the way, Taghoy met the hero Gulshodkhanim and brought her to Shakhrisabz, where he honored her and placed her here. When Timur recovered in Bukhara, he showed courage in the fight against the Khorezm army. In this battle, a Khorezm warrior, Kamal, falls in love with his mother, Timur. Timur Kamal respectfully sent my mother to Khorezm. Then he came to Shakhrisabz, got married and married Gulshodkhanim.

The first part of the story ends here. Apparently, the first episode looks more like a heroic and love epic. The birth and upbringing of Amir Timur, his courageous actions in battles, the courage and nobility of his father Taghoy are in the forefront. At the same time, the love of Amir Timur and Gulshod, the fact that this love has successfully passed the hardships of life, is expressed in moving films.

The second part of the story is more of a description of political and military events. It says that Amir Timur ruled in Bukhara and Samarkand and took full control of Moyarounnahr. Then Sayyid ota and Zangi ota spread Islam among the Dashti Kipchak people. Amir Timur completely subjugated the people of Dashti Kipchak.

After that, Amir Timur went to India and defeated it. Then the Rumi land passed to the Emir. After that, Amir Timur conquered Damascus and Damascus. The last chapter of the story ends with Amir Timur's visit to the Kaaba.

The lithographic source number 3731 is called "Temurnoma", the story is written in Persian-Tajik language. In 1920 it was published in Tashkent by the Turkestan State Publishing House in 1000 copies. The author of the work is not mentioned in the book. The secretary is also unknown. The book is a work of prose. But it also has a lot of poetry. The text is beautifully framed. The titles, the names of the poems are written in bold. It consists of 155 pages. Size 26x16.5. This book is the first volume of Temurnoma. The cover is rebuilt from dermantine.

The beginning of the book: "The birth of the epic Amir Sahibkiran Amir Timur Koragon and the statement of his father and mother". ("The story of the birth of Amir Sahibkiran Amir Timur and his father and mother (identity)"). [1, 2]

Finally: "Sometimes Amar Sahibkiran was very happy and pleased with the permission of Sultan Shibli. The first volume is "Temurnoma". [1, 155.]

Meaning: "After that Amir Sahibkiran was very happy and pleased and allowed the sultan to go to Shibli. "The first volume of Temurnoma is over."

When we compare this source with other Persian "Temurnoma" written in the background, we are convinced that there are several manuscripts of this work, in particular, the inventory manuscript number 1501 is also "Temurnoma" written in Persian, the author of the work is Mirzo Rumuz, 1207, written in 1793 AD. The work was copied in 1235 AH, 1820 AD. The calligraphy is unknown. The work consists of 205 pages and is written in Kokand paper in Nasta'liq letter. Dimensions 16x29.5. It consists of 21 paths. At the same time, the manuscript sources numbered 2602, 4817, 4436, 5657, 3627, 4890, 1526, 699, 1502, 698 in the fund are copies of Mirzo Rumuz's works "Temurnoma" written in Persian.

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