

Nizamuddin Shami and Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi's Works as a Source for the History of Movaronnahr in the 15th Century

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Abstract

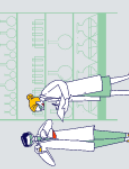
This is it in the article Nizamuddin Shami and " Zafarnoma " is the name of Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi with famous historical His works are from the 14th-15th centuries Timur and The Timurids rule period Central Asia , Gold Horde Khanate , Azerbaijan , Iran , Afghanistan , Iraq , Syria , Egypt , Turkey and another countries to history about events own into received about briefly information is given In the article main attention to both of the XIV century in the work second half and of the XV century At the beginning of In Mowarannahr happen was important historical processes to the analysis directed .

Keywords Sahibqiran , Movoroonnahr , warlord , amir , palace , divan , Nizamiddin Shami , Zafarnama , source , Khurasan , Dargah , Darugachi , uprising , march.

INTRODUCTION

Central Asia , especially Movarounpahr and Khurasan peoples in the history of XIV - XV centuries , Amir Timur and his generation The Timurids dynasty rule with depends big political changes and the same one at the time economic and cultural , scientific, spiritual life in short society of life all to the fields concerned developments period it happened . That's why for this too period the world scientific in his studies Central Asia in history great rising period is coming .

Books analysis and methodology . Current in days this studies for source service past coming historical works creating is the same at times wide development found in the 15th century and from him after even famous historians by continue was made . In these works owner Amir Timur In Movarounnahr centralized the state set up reach for take went struggles , military marches , statehood policy and international diplomatic and trade connections to strengthen , farming and crafts , cultural constructions to develop directed events writing left That 's it written of monuments the most from the first one of Amir Timur directly assignment with skillful writer and historian Nizamiddip Shami by The book is called " Zafarnoma " . is a work . " Zafarnama " writing history about that's it to emphasize It is necessary , Mawlana Shami's himself gave information according to 804 Hijri year (August 11 , 1401 to August 1 , 1402 interval) Amir Timur him to the presence of invite , own walks done big one work to create encouraged . Owner that's it to the period until Munshi and secretaries by Created inscriptions him not satisfied said To be written work one from the public to the people understandable , simple , fluent in the middle and the same at the time enlightened people deserves attention way to be written shot Maulana Nizamuddin this responsibility own 2 Nizamuddin Shami " Zafarnoma " work to write for how from sources used in particular , unfortunately , no his own and neither contemporaries in his work occurs . But " Zafarnama " work research reach as a



result Shami the following from sources used guess to do possible : 1. Amir Temur secretaries verse , prose Persian , Turkish in their languages wrote diaries and inscriptions . These are Nizamuddin Shami and from him next the authors during there is was even though it 's ours to periods arrived didn't come or yet as found no 2. Author's himself next 2-3 years during Amir Temur walks witness was and writing received events ; 3. Amir Temur to India walking with depends events statement done Ghiyazuddin Ali's "Amir Temurin" . to India walking diary " work . [1:86]

Discussion. Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi was born in the village of Taft (Iran). In 1415-1419, he served Shahrukhmirza, the son of Amir Temur, the ruler of Ali Yazdi Khurasan, in the court of ruler Ibrahim Sultan. Later, according to the order of Shahrukh Mirza, he became the coach of Ali Yunus Khan. In 1419-1425, he wrote "Zafarnama" (Book of Victories), which is considered his main work.

In 1442-1446, he served in the hands of Shahrukhmirza's great-grandson, Sultan Muhammad, the vassals of Qazwana, Sultan, Roya, Qama (Iran). He came to Samarkand in 1447, and participated in the last stages of research on the science of catastrophes with Mirzo Ulugbek. After Shahrukh Mirza's death, he returned to his motherland and spent the rest of his life there. He died in Taft in 1454 and was buried there.

Yazdi created 13 scientific works, among them "Zafarnama" (Book of Conquerors) became famous.

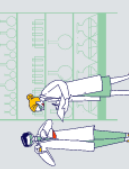
In his creative work, the author emphasized the history of the origin of Turks, the history of Genghis Khan, the political situation in Central Asia and neighboring countries at the beginning of the 14th century as a result of internal wars and increasing disunity. Ali Yazdi gave a wide and complete understanding of Amir Temur's establishment of Movaraunnahr.

Known to the world through Ali Yazdi's historical work "Zafarnama". This chronicle includes not only Central Asia, the Golden Horde, Iran and Afghanistan as a historical source of the events of Amir Temur's reign in the XIV-XV centuries. In addition, Ali Yazdi's contribution in the fields of literature and linguistics, philology, music, and solving the problems of the theory of Sufism is highly appreciated.

Alisher Navoi testified that he recognized Yali Yazdi as a perfect person and scientist. "Zafarnama" was translated into verse by Lutfiy in the 15th-16th centuries, and Hotifiy translated this work into Persian. In the 16th century, "Zafarnoma" was translated into Uzbek by Muhammad Ali Bukhari. In 1822-1823, Khudoyberdi converted Khivoki into the Khorezm language in its abbreviated form.

Zafarnoma Fathnomayi Temuri, history of Jahangushoyi Temuri is a work written dedicated to the history of Amir Temur's state. Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi by Abraham Sultan to the decree according to 1419-1425 In Shiraz Persian in the language written " Zafarnama " is actually " Fathnoma " or " Fathnomayi" . Timurid ” or “ History Jahangushoyi It was called " Timuri" . however , Nizamiddin To Shami's " Zafarnama". content proximity because of later the name " Zafarnoma " . with fame found The work is divided into 2 parts : from Timur previous period from history common way speaker " Introduction " and Temur period history illuminant main part to " Zafarnama". is divided . Author's Ibrahim said Sultan own grandfather Amir Temur

about special book to be written intention did and in 1419-20 own on time secretaries , secretaries , munshis by Temur about both Turkish and Persian in languages writing left there is information collect to bring about decree released This is work done after increasing , this information — documents to learn entered . " Zafarnama". the word At the beginning of note It is said that Amir Temur about turkish and persian in languages statement done of stories everyone poetic and prose copies data after collection with get to know for three group made up . Turkish and persian of languages scholars two group , events own eye with saw witnesses while one the group organize did Initially Temur each about story read , if its content events own eye with saw of the witness to the interpretation right not coming If it remains , Ibrahim Sultan the truth recovery for different to cities they run by sending this the event of Timur again another from his contemporaries inquired or addition data collected . In addition After listening to the stories , Ibrahim Sultan telling standing and secretaries writing went In this way of the work initial sketchy a copy prepared This is Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi sketchy copy based on the work " Zafarnoma ". wrote Abraham Sultan's strictly to the command according to the book to write on time dates , place names , they between distance measurements about all data very carefully checked . From Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi while the work live language with understandable by doing writing is required and as well as those documents strictly compliance to do , Ibrahim Sultan's directly personal control under Created initial sketchy from the record not at all aside not coming out and never thing paint does not show a must by doing placed . The work request in terms of Persian of the language that 15th century literary style perfect knew literate for intended . of the work introduction part Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi himself " History He called Jahangir , but he is known as Muqaddimah " Zafarnama ". indispensable part calculated . With that along with , volume big that it was because of if need , manuscript in copies separately independent work also spread as . It is a word head , two the season and from my heart consists of From " Preface". in the eye caught the goal Temur family tree statement reach and his from himself before passed of the rulers state character and commander in chief as superiority prove from giving consists of " Zafarnama " work main part and the author's initial to the plan according to , three from the article consists of to be must was First article Temurga , the second his son To Shokhrukh and the third Shahrukh's son Abraham to the Sultan dedication in the eye caught was But " Zafarnama". present in science known was manuscript in copies next two article no , they are or unwritten , or until us arrived did not come In the 15th and 16th centuries , " Zafarnama " is a hero story in the genre two times poetic road with : Uzbek in the language a poet Lutfi and Persian in the language Hatifi by sung 16th century in their heads from the devils Kochkunchikhan's to the assignment according to Muhammad Ali ibn Darvesh Ali Bukhari by " Zafarnoma " Uzbek to the language translation This translation was made in 1997 in Tashkent it is explained and indicators app done published without In literature Hafiz Muhammad ibn Ahmad al- Ajami by of the work Turk to the language translation done about there is information . Of these except " Zafarnoma " in 1822-23 In Khiva Khudoyberdi ibn Koshmuhammad Sufi actually by Uzbek to the language shortening translation it is also known that it was done . From the 18th century from " Zafarnama". some parts French (Croix , 1713), English (J. Darby , 1723), some events Russian translation into the language done of the work Persian the text and in 1887-88 Calcutta , 1958



Published in Tehran , however this in publications " Introduction " part of the work and necessary indicators not given

1972 in Tashkent both of the work part covered Uzbekistan Sciences Academy Oriental studies at the institute of preserved manuscript number 4472 facsimile publication done increased In this historical sources scientific publication for necessary is the main word and different indicators with together work The text is different copies and publications between differences are also noted done Councils Amir Temur in the state to the person relatively very negative conclusion settled because of in the press The Timurids period written heritage learning work hard chase done , some works with " Zafarnama " was also condemned . Uzbekistan independent state to be honor with The Timurids history truthful lighting for wide opportunities appear it happened .

In the 18th century, some parts of "Zafarnoma" were translated into French, English and Russian.

Results . Nizamiddin Shami's work "Zafarnama" served as one of the main sources for other works since the 15th - 16th centuries with the reliability of the historical information collected in it. "Zafarnoma" by Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi, "Matla'i sa'adayn wa majma'i bahrain" by Abdurazzaq Samarkandi ("The rising of two happy stars and the meeting place of two seas"), "Mujmali Fasihiy" by Fasih Hawafi, "Tarihi Hayrat" by Muhammad Fazlullah Musavi, "Temurnama" written in verse by Khatifi ", "Ravzat us-safo" ("Garden of Purity") by Mirkhand, "Habib us-siyar" ("Good Qualities") by Khondamir and a number of other works are among them. In each of them the previous one in works events are different in revisions return with together in others rare events details are also available . Shami of " Zafarnama". only two manuscript copy only preserved the rest The first is Amir Temur present done from the manuscript in 1425 copied a copy is " Nuri Usmaniya " mosque in Istanbul in the library , inventory number 3367 under there is The second is the author Amir Temur grandson Mirza Umar is a tribute to Ibn Mironshah present reached 1434 from the manuscript moved copy is in London Britain museum in the library , inventory number 23980 with is stored . Famous textual scholar scientist Felix Tauer this manuscripts defective that it was because of them Hafizi Abru's " Zubdat". ut-tawarikh ” work with comparing research reach based on " Zafarnama". two from vol consists of scientific critical the text publication made First to vol only " Zafarnama " is scientific critical the text included . Second in vol while of publication preface , appendices , copies differences given

The work next at times East and West scientists by learned from him shortened translations done increased In particular , in 1949 in Ankara Nejoti Lugol said of scientist F. Tauer publication based on Turkish for short in the language translation did From him except for oriental studies about one how many in books this from the work Term translations announcement done These are translations complete if not unique to be the rest That's it look received without next in years UzR FA Abu Rayhan Beruni named Oriental studies in the institute " Zafarnoma". Uzbek to the language complete scientific explanatory translation Hafizi Abru " Application". with together to the publication prepared . To him of the institute ex scientific employee , deceased Yunus Khan Hakimjonov's F. Tauer publication according to done initial draft translation basis by doing received

East of historiography the most rare from the monuments one and Amir Temur period of history primary from sources "Zafarnama" is long from time since has been attracting the attention of orientalist researchers. Due to the completeness and reliability of the evidence, it still occupies an important place among the sources of that period. In the 15th and 16th centuries, "Zafarnoma" was sung twice in a poetic way in Uzbek language and in Persian by Hotifi (died - 1521), the nephew of Abdurahman Jami, in the genre of heroic story. At the beginning of the 16th century, "Zafarnama" was translated into Uzbek by Muhammad Ali ibn Darvesh Ali Bukhari at the request of Kuchkunchikhan (1510-1530), one of the first representatives of the Shaibani family. In the literature, there is also information about the translation of the work into Turkish by Hafiz Muhammad ibn Ahmad al-Ajami. In addition, it is also known that "Zafarnama" was translated into Uzbek in 1822-1823 by Khudoiberdi ibn Qoshmuhammad Sufi al-Khivaqi in Khiva.

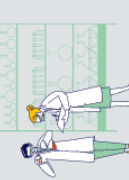
18th century from "Zafarnama". some parts French (Peti de la Croix, 1713), English (J. Darby, 1723) and Russian translation into the language done of the work Persian the text and in 1887-88 In Calcutta (India), 1958 Published in Tehran (Iran). However this in publications "Introduction" part of the work and necessary indicators not given

1972 year in Tashkent both of the work part covered Uzbekistan Republic Sciences academy Oriental studies at the institute stored number 4472 of the manuscript maximum publication done increased In this historical sources scientific publication for necessary was foreword and different indicators with together work The text is different copies and publications between differences are also noted done Since 1499 Medium to Asia own their walks Muhammad Shaibani Khan (1451-1510) started Timurids inside internal dispute and from disunity using, to Movaraunnahr relatively occupation actions started Timurid from the princes, that's it the only movarounnahrik at the time talented and military leadership skill had, later great a poet and state character level came out The efforts of Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur (1483-1530), also his own belongs to the result did not give 1505-1506 come Shaibani Khan Khorezm and Movaraunnahrni Dead occupies To Shaibani Khan against to fight for on the road came out Khurasan ruler Sultan Hussein (1469-1506) in the spring of 1506 death is enough Sultan Hussein's successors in the middle crown for struggle the climax taking, as a result power two to the prince Badiuzzaman Mirza to Muzaffar Mirza It will pass. Comfortable from the situation used Shaibani Khan crushed the princes in 1507 from battles after the capital Herat and whole Khurasan own hand under takes

Summary. Thus, the glorious reign of the Timurids, which lasted almost a century and a half, came to an end. After the battle of Panipat in 1525, Zahiriddin Muhammed Babur, the last representative of the Timurids, succeeded in conquering subtropical India. The Baburis dynasty in India almost three century during rule so many without of the Timurids glory this on the ground to restore succeeded children

After the independence of Uzbekistan, a period of extensive changes began in all aspects of the social and political life of the society. This process was also reflected in the intellectual sphere. He put forward the current problems that

need to be solved before the science of history, which is considered the most basic social humanitarian science. As a result, the topics studied from the point of view of Soviet



historiography began to be studied again as scientific research. As a proof of this , the opinions of our first president, who said, "True history will be true only if the path traveled by the nation, with all its successes, losses and victims, joys and sufferings, is studied objectively and truthfully . "

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