

FROM THE HISTORY OF THE TRANSLATION OF THE WORK OF ABURAZZAK SAMARKAND "MATLA'I SA'DAYN AND MAJMA'I BAHRAIN".

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Annotation: In the article a unique manual translated from Persian into Uzbek by the well-known Uzbek historian scientist, scientist, Doctor of historical sciences, winner of the State prize named after Abu Rayon Beruni Asomiddin Urinbaev, the source Abdurazzak spoke about the scientific research carried out by Samarkand on the work "Matlai sa'dayn and Majma-i Bahrain" ("the exit of two Bliss stars and the place").

Keywords: Asomiddin Urinbaev, Abdurazzak Samarkand, "Matlai sa'dayn and Majma-i Bahrain", manuscript, Persian, Volume.

Аннотация: В статье описывается уникальный рукопись, переведенное с персидского на английский язык известным узбекским историком, ученым, доктором исторических наук, лауреатом Государственной премии имени Абу Райхона Беруни- Асомиддином Уринбаевым, в статье А.Уринбоев рассказал о научных исследованиях, проведенных Самаркандом по работе "Матлай са'дайн и Маджма-И Бахрейн" ("Выход двух звезд блаженства и место").

Ключевые слова: Асомиддин Уринбаев, Абдулраззак Самарканд, "Матлай са'дайн и Мажмай Бахрейн", рукопись, персидский язык, том.

One of the important issues is the deep study of the scientific heritage of Asomiddin Urinbaev, a well-known Uzbek historian scientist, a scientist serving in Uzbekistan, doctor of historical sciences, winner of the State prize named after Abu Rayhon Beruni, and introduction to the world science. Because A. Urinbaev has put into circulation the historical science of Uzbekistan the resources that serve for the prosperity of our country and the world science with dedication in his lifetime. For example, Abu Ali ibn Ibn Sina's "Fit-tib of Law" [1.], Muhammad Saleh "History of jadidiy Tashkent" [2.], "Neizvestnaya rukopis po istorii Kokandskogo khanstva" dedicated to the history of the Kokand Khanate[3.], On the letters of Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy "Zafarnama"[4], Alisher Navoi and Abdurakhman Jami -"Majmua-I murosalat"[5.], "History Of Rashidi" By Mirza Muhammad Haydar[6.] can be listed scientific research conducted on such works.

Асомиддин Ўринбоев илмий фаолиятини 1953 йилда Ўзбекистон Республикаси Фанлар Академияси шарқшунослик институтига ишга кирганидан сўнг бошлаган ва умрининг сўнги дақиқасигача илм-фан учун хизмат қилди. Меҳнати давомида шарқ муаррихларининг қўлёзма асарларини, шарқшунослик институтида сақланаётган қўлёзма хужжатларни араб, форс, эрон тилларидан ўзбек тилларига таржима қилиш ва муомалага қиритиш ишлари билан, қўлёзма хужжатларни таснифлаш каби ишлар билан машғул бўлди.

А.Ўринбоев илмий меросини чуқур ўрганиб таҳлил этгандан сўнг устознинг илмий фаолиятини уч йўналишга бўлиш мумкин:

Asomiddin Urinbaev started his scientific activity in 1953 after entering the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan and served science until the last minute of his life. During his work, he was engaged in the translation and circulation of manuscripts of eastern chronicler, manuscripts stored at the Institute of Oriental Studies from Arabic, Persian, Iranian into Uzbek languages, classification of manuscripts.

Asomiddin Urinbaev after in-depth analysis of the scientific heritage of Urinboev, the scientific activity of the teacher can be divided into three directions:

- 1) to study the source of the written heritage of the peoples of the East;
- 2) scientific classification and indexing of Oriental manuscripts;
- 3) work on official documents;

One of the most famous scientific research works of Asomiddin Urinboev is the work of Abdurazzak Samarkand "Matlai sa'dayn and Majma-i Bakhrayn" ("The exit of two blissful stars and the place of joining the two seas"), which is connected with the era of Amir Temur and Temurids.[7.]

This work, which is considered unique within the Eastern sources of the manuscript, refers to A. "Abdurazzak wrote a treatise on Samarkand poetry, Arabic language, although it is known that he wrote a treatise on semantics, but his only historical work that has reached US is "Matla'i sa'dayn and Majma'i Bahrain". The work is written in Persian in two volumes. Abdurazzak graduated from Samarkand mainly in 1467-1469 and continued in 1470 and completed in the same month of the trip." [8.]

A phrase from two volumes the first volume of this unique manuscript included a description of the events of the era of Amir Temur and his reign. The second volume 1405 year began with the events of the arrival of the Timur Prince Shakhrukh to the throne, and the events that took place up to 1470 years were described. A special feature of this work was that Abdurazzak used the most complex method in the case of the creation of the Samarkand work using beautiful literary decorations, which required high knowledge and experience from the translator.

During the study of this famous work, the scientist is also interested in the life of the author of the work Abdurazzak Samarkand, and determines that he was born in the city of Herat of Temurid state in the year of Hijri 12-Sha'ban, 816 (Melodi 7 November, 1413), his full name was Kamoliddin Abdurazzak, his father's name was Jalaliddin Isaac Samarkand. The reason why Abdurazzak became famous with the name "Samarkand" despite his birth in Herat was that his father Jalaluddin Isaac was originally from Samarkand, and the historian himself lived in Samarkand for some time.[8.2.]

Abdurazzak received the first education in Samarkand in Herat, and later, with the support of Abulgaffor, Abdulkahhar, Abdulvahhabar, his father, who was in the position of a judge and Imam at the Temurid Palace in Herat and his brothers, who were intellectuals of his time, had in-depth knowledge of the subjects of tafsir, Hadith, fiqh, history and language and literature.

In the first seriousness of "Matla'i sa'dayn" shortly after the mention of the Iranian ruler Abu Sa'id (1316-1335) from the Genghis Khan generation, then the history of Sahibqiran Amir Temur begins, and in general from 1304 to 1405 years, the well-known notes on the history of Central Asia, Afghanistan, Iran, Azerbaijan, partly India and other countries are cited. The description of historical events ends with the fact that Amir Temur died in Otror on 17 February, 807 (18 February, 1405), his grandson Khalil Sultan was on the throne in Samarkand.

In the beginning of the word of the second volume, the author begins the events from the time when the King sat on the throne in Herat (March 1405), saying that he wanted to tell about the descendants of Amir Temur. Then, after the death of the King (1447), the Timurids who ruled: after Mirzo Abulgasim Babur, Sultan Abu Sa'id and other shahzadeh, Hussein finished the work with the information that Boygaro had executed the Memorial Mirzani in Herat and placed him on the throne for the second time.

While translating the second volume of "Matlai sa'dayn", Asomiddin Urinboev determines that Abdurazzak recorded the events that he saw during the visit of Samarkand to India, and after making a comment on the full translation, he published a book named "Abdurazzak Samarkand's India journey (1442-1444)" in 1960 years.[9.]

Asomiddin Urinboev according to one of the hundreds of outstanding poets of Urinboev, academician Dilorom Yusupova 1961 year on the basis of this publication A. Urinboev chooses the candidate's dissertation at the Institute of Oriental Studies of Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan.[10.6-p.]

As long as work on the translation of the work "Matlai sa'dayn" A. Urinboev understood that during the reign of the Timurids this armament describes the economic, political and cultural relations between Central Asia and India. In 1442, Mirzo Abdurazzak of temuriyzade Shakhrukh sent the ambassadors headed by Samarkand to the Vijayanagar state in southern India. The

ambassadors walk from Harath towards Iran, and then reach the Persian armpits and sit on the ship and sail the Indian Ocean and reach southern India.

After a certain period of stay there, they return to Hirot in 1444 year in the same way. During these years, the activities of the embassy Abdurazzak Samarkand recorded in its road travel book [9.2.] and introduced it into Matlai sa'dayn with a separate layout. After the trip of Abdurazzak Samarkand 25 years later, the Russian traveler and merchant Afanasiy Nikitin published The Book "Hodjdenie za tri morya", in which Abdurazzak widely uses Samarkand's travel records.

A.Urinboev completes the full translation of the second volume of "Matlai sa'dayn" in 1960-th year. But the author took part in the translation – the publication of the described part of the events between 1405-1429 years. In publishing this research work as a book by Asomiddin Urinboev, Abdurazzak shows Samarkand in the name of the author, the title of the book is called "Matlai sa'dayn and Majma'i Bahraini", on the inner page of the book is translated from Persian-Tajik, introductory question and explanatory dictionaries A.Urinboev, - it is written as. The book was published in "science" publishing house in Tashkent in 1969.[7.2.] The next Re-Edition was published in 2008 by the publishing house "Uzbekistan".[11.] 2-3 parts of the second volume of the work, which describe the events of 1429-1470 years, were also published by the publishing house "Uzbekistan" in Tashkent in 2008 and on the internal page of the book were translated from Persian, introductory questions and explanatory dictionaries A.Urinboevs, an annotated indicator of geographic names O.Buriev, a historical person, in commenting on events and terms G.Karimov and E.Mirkomilov was involved, - it is written that.[12]

In place of the conclusion, it can be said that the history of Mavorounnahr and Khurosan in the 15th century was only described in the dative case "Matlai sa'dayn", the reasoning of which is widespread. If it really is so, Asomiddin with its published part, Urinboev put into circulation the most important aspects of the history of the Timurid period.

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