



TRANSLATIONS AND EDITIONS OF WORKS OF ZAKHIRIDDIN MUHAMMAD BABUR IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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Abstract

The article highlights the history of translations and publications of poetic works and famous memoirs “Babur-name” by the great Uzbek writer and public figure Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur in Russian. The analysis of specific facts shows the merits of translators and publishers in popularizing the poetic and scientific heritage of ZM Babur. The author puts forward a number of practical considerations for the further improvement of the state of translation and publishing on the issue under study.

Keywords : Poetic creativity, memoirs “Babur-name” by Z. M. Babur, their Russian translations and editions, the merits of translators and publishers in this matter.

Introduction

Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur (1483-1530) is a famous Uzbek writer and poet, public figure. During his relatively short 47-year life, he left a rich literary and scientific legacy.

Babur is the second major poet in Uzbek classical literature after Alisher Navoi. His surviving sofa in the original contains about 4000 lines in 8 poetic genres.

The main theme of Babur's poetry is the chanting of earthly, human love. Love for the poet as a true human feeling is above everything: wealth, social status and all earthly blessings. Its characteristic features are fidelity, devotion, mutual respect of lovers, their humanity, sincerity and nobility.

Exalting earthly human love, the poet condemns the hypocrisy of fanatical sheikhs and ascetics, the gloomy dogmatists of their time. With great love and skill, he creates the perfect image of his beloved, which harmoniously combines a beautiful appearance with a rich inner content, real humanity and perfection.

Such a beloved as the aesthetic ideal of the poet adorns his life. Without a beloved, he cannot imagine life, happiness and love, for the sake of a date with her, he is ready for any suffering and difficulties, even for sacrifice with himself.





Many poems, especially Babur's rubai, are devoted to socio-political, moral problems, and the author's personal life. Finding himself in a foreign land for forced reasons, the poet yearns for his homeland, for his relatives and friends, expresses boundless love for them.

In the poetry of Babur, the ideas of morality and spiritual perfection of man found their vivid expression.

Condemning and rejecting such worthless moral qualities as greed, selfishness, pride, vanity, the poet encourages people to cultivate high moral qualities in themselves. He considers these qualities to be kindness, generosity, nobility, honesty, friendship in human relations. His poetry is imbued with sympathy and respect for a person, his honor and dignity.

Babur was also the author of scientific treatises on music, rhyme, prosody and the art of war.

In the literary and scientific heritage of Babur, in terms of volume and significance, the first place is occupied by his magnificent historical notes called "Babur-name". This priceless literary and historical monument, written presumably in 1518-1530. prose in the old Uzbek language in the memoir genre, won worldwide recognition. The book describes numerous historical events that took place in the late XV - early XVI centuries. in Central Asia, Afghanistan and India.

Results and Discussion

The original list of Babur's divan, compiled by the poet himself, is located in the city of Rampur in the library of an Indian navob. It was published first by E.D. Ross in 1910 in Calcutta, and then by A.N. Samoilovich in 1917 in St. Petersburg. The Tashkent edition of the sofa was made in 1966.

The first Russian translations of Babur's poems were undertaken by A.N. Samoylovich in prose in his works on the study of the poet's divan (1917). The poems included in the text "Babur-name" are given by M.A. Salye in interlinear translation (the first edition was published in 1948). These transcriptions lack rhyme, meter, and other poetic features of the original, so they cannot be considered full-fledged literary translations.

Full-fledged poetic translations of Babur's lyrics into Russian were made by the talented poet and translator L.M. Penkovsky in 1941-1943. In 1943 he published the collection "Babur. Lyrics" in the publishing house "Soviet Writer" evacuated from Moscow to Tashkent due to the war with a foreword by E.E. Bertels. The book includes translations of 15 ghazals, 19 rubais, 5 masnevi of Babur. This book was also published





in a small format, convenient for the soldiers who fought against the Nazi invaders at the front to carry it in their pockets.

Translations of Babur's poems by L.M. Penkovsky were subsequently included in the Anthology of Uzbek Poetry, published in Moscow by Gospolitizdat in 1950.

Book "Babur. Lyrics", published in 1943 in the translation of L.M. Penkovsky with a preface by E.E. Bertels, was republished in Moscow in the "State Publishing House of Fiction" in 1957 with the addition of a translation of another gazelle of the poet.

In 1959, in honor of the 475th anniversary of the birth of Babur, the publishing house of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR in Tashkent published the collection "Selected Works" of the poet. The compilers and authors of the preface to the book were S. Azimdzhanova and A. Kayumov.

This collection included translations by L.M. Penkovsky (15 ghazals, 19 rubais), R.D. Moran (91 ghazals), N.I. Grebnev (84 rubais and 17 fards). Translations of 8 Masnevi were made jointly by L.M. Penkovsky, N.I. Grebnev and D. Lukashevich.

L.M. Penkovsky published his earlier translations of Babur's poems in the books Selected Poetic Translations (Moscow, Soviet Writer Publishing House, 1959), Through the Ages and Years. Selected Translations from Uzbek" (Tashkent, publishing house of literature and art, 1960), "Chang" (Moscow, publishing house "Nauka", 1971) "Library of World Literature" (Moscow, 1972), "Caravan" (Tashkent, publishing house of literature and art named after G. Gulyam, 1979).

Publishing house of literature and art. G. Gulyam in Tashkent in 1981, the book "Rubai Babur" was published in the translation of L.M. Penkovsky and N.I. Grebnev. The compilers of the book were A. Naumov and O. Sharafuddinov, with illustrations by the artist I. Kiriakidi. This book was republished by the same publisher in 1982.

In honor of the 500th anniversary of Babur in 1982, the publishing house of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan twice published the "Favorites" of the poet in two books. In both editions, the 1st book included translations of the lyrics and the "Treatise on Aruz", and the 2nd book included "Babur-name" by Babur. The executive editor of both editions of the 1st book was A. Kayumov, the compiler and author of the preface was S. Khasanov.

Book 1 of the first edition includes translations of 117 ghazals (translators L.M. Penkovsky, R.D. Moran, A. Naumov), 150 rubai (L.M. Penkovsky, N.I. Grebnev, A. Naumov), 5 kyta (N.I. Grebnev), 17 fards (N.I. Grebnev), 8 masnevi (L.M. Penkovsky, N.I. Grebnev, D. Lukashevich).

Book 1 of the second edition includes translations of 123 ghazals (1-15 ghazals translated by L.M. Penkovsky, 16-105 by R.D. Moran, 106-118 by A. Naumov, 119-123 by S.N. Ivanov), 155 rubais (1-18 in the translation of L.M. Penkovsky, 19-21 - N.I.





Grebnev, 122-150 - A. Naumov, 151-155 - S.N. Ivanov), 5 kytas and 17 fards (translated by N.I. Grebnev), 4 masnevi (in joint translation by L.M. Penkovsky, N.I. Grebnev, D. Lukashevich).

On the basis of this publication, in 1982, the publishing house of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan published the book "Babur. Selected Lyrics" with a preface by S.Khasanov.

In 1987, the Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR published the collection "History of Uzbek Literature" in two volumes. The 1st volume of this book also includes Babur's poems translated by L.M. Penkovsky, R.D. Moran and A. Khayitmetov.

Previously known translations of Babur's poems were collected and published in the books "Z. Babur. Anthem of Love" (Moscow, 1991), "Babur. Poems" (publisher S. Redkin, St. Petersburg, 2000), "Z. Babur. Lyrics" (St. Petersburg, publishing house "Dilya Publishing", 2001), "Babur. Lyrics" (with a preface by S.Khasanov, Tashkent, publishing house "Shark", 2006 and 2008), "Babur. Selected Lyrics" (translated by S. Ivanov. Managing editor V. Rakhmanov. Tashkent, publishing house "Shark", 2007). In 2008, in Moscow - St. Petersburg, the publishing house "Dilya Publishing" in the series "Literary Heritage of the East" published the book "Z. Babur. Lyrics". (The first edition appeared in 2001).

The book includes translations of 123 ghazals, 155 rubais, 5 kytas, 17 fards, 4 masnewis of Babur in the translations of L.M. Penkovsky, R.D. Moran, A. Naumov, R.I. Grebnev and D. Lukashevich.

In the introductory article to the book by V.A. Borodina entitled "Such verses ring as long as there is life and sorrow", it is said about the meaning, philosophical content, images, methods of cognition of the classical poetry of the East in general, Babur in particular. The book contains an afterword by T.V. Lovkova, which gives recommendations on reading Babur's poetry in Russian, as well as her poem dedicated to the poet. The book is illustrated by the artist E.V. Fedorovich.

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At present, "Babur-name" has been translated into more than twenty languages of the world, including Russian.

It should be noted that, firstly, in terms of the number of versions and circulation, "Babur-name" ranks first among all foreign, including Russian, translations of the works of the great memoirist. Secondly, the translation of "Babur-name" into foreign languages, including Russian, began much earlier, at the end of the 19th century, than the poetic works of Babur (in the 40s of the 20th century).





The original text of the work entitled “Baber-name or notes of Sultan Baber” was first published by the Russian Turkologist N.I. Ilminsky in 1857 in the printing house of Kazan University. This edition, which later received the name “Kazan copy”, was carried out on the basis of a manuscript acquired in 1714 in Bukhara by Timur Pulat. At the end of the XIX and at the beginning of the XX centuries. the first Russian translations and publications of individual parts of “Babur-name” appear. Thus, in 1884, N.I. Pantusov translated into Russian and published parts from “Babur-name”, dedicated to the description of political events in Fergana and Samarkand. In 1895, the newspaper "Turkestanskiye Vedomosti" (Nos. 71-72) published a publication by V. Ostrovsky entitled "Samarkand according to the notes of Sultan Babur." In 1896, V.V. Vyatkin translated and published part of the book, which depicts the events in Samarkand. In 1904, M. Polyakov translated and published part of the book dedicated to the history of Fergana. In 1909, in the 532-volume (pp. 80-87) of the “Turkestan Collection”, a solid publication by V. Vyatkin was placed under the heading: “Samarkand and its environs in the past according to the description of Sultan Babur Mirza. Translation from the book “Babur-name”.

These first attempts to translate and publish individual parts of Baburname were of great importance for familiarizing a wide range of readers and researchers with the famous book. However, they were fragmentary, fragmentary, and also far from accurate and perfect. For example, in 1904 A.N. Samoylovich subjected to criticism the translation of the part of “Babur-name”, made by S.N. Polyakov, covering the history of Fergana. The researcher notes the low quality of this translation. However, familiarization with the material of the translation prompted A.N. Samoylovich's strong interest in studying the life and work of Babur. As a result of the first research, he wrote reviews of the publications of “Babur-name”, carried out by A. Beveridge and N.I. Ilminsky. Later, A.N. Samoilovich got valuable research on Babur and he became a well-known Turkologist.

The enormous and fruitful work on the translation and publication of “Babur-name” in Russian belongs by right to the famous Turkologist and Orientalist Mikhail Alexandrovich Salye (1899-1961). He graduated from the Faculty of Oriental Studies at St. Petersburg University and was famous for translating the famous Arabic fairy tales “A Thousand and One Nights” into Russian. In 1939, M.A. Salie moved from his native Leningrad to Tashkent and lived and worked in this city until the end of his days. As a researcher at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, he took an active part in translating the works of Beruni and Ibn Sina from Arabic into Russian. He also made Russian translations of “Zarbulmasal” by Gulkhani, the novel “Navoi” by Aibek from the Uzbek language. In 1954, M.A. Salye





defended his dissertation on the study of the works of Alisher Navoi “Biography of Said Hassan Ardasher” and “Biography of Pahlavan Muhammad” and became a candidate of philological sciences.

In 1948, the State Publishing House of the Uzbek SSR in Tashkent published a translation of the first part of the book “Babur-name”, made by M. Salye under the editorship of M. Sheverdin. The translator carried out his translation from the text of the Hyderabad list “Babur-name”, published in facsimile by A. Beveridge in 1905 in London. This edition was further reprinted by the same publisher in 1948 and 1949. M. Salye's translation of “Babur-name” was published in full by the publishing house of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR in 1958 in Tashkent. S. Azimdzhanova was the executive editor of the publication and the author of the preface. The publication was dedicated to the 475th anniversary of the birth of Babur. The illustrations in 13 sheets were used in the book. The artist of the publication was V.E. Kaydalov.

In 1982, the publishing house of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan in Tashkent, in honor of the 500th anniversary of the writer, published “Favorites” by Z. M. Babur in two books. The second book of this edition was “Babur-name” translated by M. Salye. The compiler of the publication and the author of the preface was S. Azimdzhanova, the executive editor was M. Khairullaev. Notes by D. Voronovskaya and M. Salier are attached to the book. The publication is illustrated with drawings by V.E. Kaydalov.

In the same 1982, the publishing house of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR reprinted an abridged version of the previous edition of the 2nd book of Z.M. However, when preparing all the above-mentioned editions of “Babur-name” in the translation of M. Salye, due to the biased ideological considerations and assessments that existed at that time in relation to the personality and socio-political activities of Babur, the publishers allowed forced reductions in a certain part of the original text and therefore these editions were not quite complete.

In 1993, after the abolition of the previously existing forced measures of the “truncated” edition of historical sources, the full edition of the text “Babur-name” translated by M. Salye was published in the Main Editorial Office of Encyclopedias in Tashkent. This edition was called the second, finalized. The general edition and revision of the publication was carried out by S. Azimdzhanova.

In the preface, S. Azimdzhanova notes that in some cases she compared the text of M. Salier's translation with the Hyderabad manuscript in the edition of A. Beveridge, as well as with the edition of N. I. Ilminsky. As a result, some inaccuracies in M. Salye's free translations of poems from Old Uzbek and Farsi into Russian, which were given





by S. Azimdzhanova in a new interpretation, were identified and corrected. She also clarified and corrected errors in the translation of M. Salier in the presentation of a number of historical events.

On the margins of the edition, the numbering of the pages of the Hyderabad manuscript "Babur-name" in the edition of A. Beveridge is preserved.

The book is accompanied by notes, indexes of proper names and geographical names. In connection with the 525th anniversary of the birth of Babur in 1993, the publishing house "Sharq" in Tashkent re-issued the edition "Babur-name" translated by M. Salye, edited by V. Rakhmanov. S. Azimdzhanova's preface contains new interpretations and clarifications of the text of the translation.

In 2008, the publishing house "Sharq" published a second edition of "Babur-name" translated by M. Salye with a preface by S. Khasanov. The executive editor was V. Rakhmanov. Notes to the book were made by M. Salier and D. Voronovskaya. Illustrations by the People's Artist of Uzbekistan M. Nabiyeu are used. The book has 12 sheets of colored inserts (miniatures). This edition is of the highest quality in terms of printing.

Conclusion

Thus, since the 1940s To date, many translations and publications of Babur's lyrics in Russian have been made. As a result, out of the 126 ghazals available in the poet's sofa, 123 have so far been translated and published, 155 out of 230 rubais, 5 out of 23 kyts, 17 out of 117 fards, and 8 out of 23 masnevi. However, as can be seen from the data, there are still insufficient translations of rubaiyat, kyt and fards, the translation of 20 tuyugs, 54 muammos and 2 masnus of Babur into Russian has not yet been undertaken.

As for scientific research on the topic under study, there is so far only one Ph. Unfortunately, generalizing scientific works containing a critical analysis of the state and quality of literary translations, the skill of translators of the lyrics of the great Uzbek poet in Russian have not yet been created. The print and electronic media in Uzbekistan should also play an important role in translating and promoting Babur's poems in Russian.

Through the efforts of specialists, significant work has been done to date on the translation and publication of the famous "Babur-name" in Russian. However, as a wish, we note that special scientific works have not yet been completed, where it would be possible to generalize and analyze achievements and shortcomings, to show the tasks and prospects for further development of theoretical and practical issues of translating "Babur-name" into Russian.





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