



DESCRIPTION OF NATURE AND ITS FRENCH TRANSLATION IN THE WORK OF BOBUR'S BOBURNOMA

Mamura Bannopovna Abdukarimova

Teacher of French language of Fergana State University.

ANNOTATION

The article provides information on the description of flora and fauna in Bobur's "Boburnoma" and its French translation. Translation methods are based on real examples.

Keywords: animal, plant, translation, "Boburnoma", Frenche, Uzbek.

Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur is one of the great figures who played an important role in many spheres of social life in the distant past. He is a poet, writer, naturalist, scientist and translator. He has created works in various fields of literature, art, history and natural sciences. Therefore, Babur's scientific and literary heritage still retains its historical, educational, scientific and aesthetic value. His work has attracted the attention of foreign scholars due to its scientific significance. Although Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur created many works during his rich, complex and short life (1483-1530), all of them Babur's works, which have been added to the treasury of knowledge so far, are an incomplete book, a book of poetry entitled Mubayyin, which explains the basics of Islam, and a booklet on mysticism called Walidiya. is an alphabetical table invented by Babur and known as "Baburi's Behavior", as well as "Boburnoma".

The most important and largest of Bobur's creative heritage is the Uzbek classical literature of that period, which contains rare and valuable information about the history, geography and ethnography of the peoples of Central Asia, Afghanistan, India and Iran. A work that is a shining example of literary language is his work "Boburnoma".

As Babur created his Boburnoma, we see that he was a commander, a scientist, a researcher, a naturalist, and a talented poet. In particular, Babur poetically describes the beauties of nature in his work.

Although the original name of the work was "Boburiya", it was called "Voqeanoma", "TuzukiBoburiy", "VoqeotiBoburiy". The work later became known as the Boburnoma.



Due to its scientific significance, Bobur's work "Boburnoma" has attracted the attention of foreign scholars. He carefully studied Babur's life and work, and in 1991 masterfully translated Boburnoma into French. BakiGrammon won the Nobel Prize for this translation and the Palme d'Or in France.

Many geographical plant and animal terms in the Boburnoma are also explained in the French translation. Sometimes the translator used the Uzbek version in the translation of plant and animal names, and sometimes he translated the translation of a single animal or plant in several different ways. We have so much information about animals that even the Uzbek version of the Boburnoma is not explained in detail.

It depends on the skill of the translator. It also depends on the scientific skill in studying the history of Uzbek literature, the historian, commander and great scholar Bobur. The French translation of the Boburnoma, as mentioned above, is more scientifically accurate than other translations into other languages. Through his work, he describes more than a hundred names of flora and fauna, pays attention to them, creates vivid landscapes by finding their subtleties. landscapes, topography, climate, flora and fauna, and the traditions of the peoples' tribes as a writer and poet, geographer and naturalist, historian and ethnographer, and art historian.

This is why the Boburnoma has been translated into Latin, French, English, German, Persian, Hindi, Russian, Turkish, Kazakh and other languages. we will focus on the translation of words. The play describes the wheat plant as follows. In Ningnakhor district of Kabul province, rice and wheat are good. In some cases, rice is also given as rice. Therefore, both rice and rice are given as riz (rice) in translation.

I heard that a cocaine is found in the mountains of Ettikent, it is called "Bear's grass", it is kind, it is characteristic. , l'ours (bear) is translated as herbe de l'ours. Sometimes the Uzbek variant itself is used.

In some cases, the translator used the Uzbek version of the plant translation, ie without translation. In some cases, he translated a single plant in several forms. For example, in the Uzbek version of Boburnonoma, the lexeme of a tree is given as wood, bush, and in the French version as arbre, erbe. At the same time, lexemes of flora and fauna have been translated with pictorial representations. This information is not so widely covered in



the Uzbek version of Boburnonoma. This is due to the translator's scientific skills in studying Uzbek literature and the life and work of the great scholar Bobur.

The French translation of the Boburnonoma, as mentioned above, is scientifically sound and complete in comparison with the translations made into other languages. Together, more than two hundred plant and animal lexemes are given with color images. It is natural that translating the names of living animals is difficult for the translator.

Below we take a look at the translation of lexemes translated in this way.

*Noshpoti is a large, juicy, yellow, red or yellow, blue variety of pear. This type of pear tree is one of the fruits of Andijan and is now called "nashvati". The Uzbek version of Boburnonoma has such: **Andijonningnoshpotisidanyaxshiroqnoshpotibo'lmas. Il n'est point de meilleurs melons d'espece nashpatice que d'Andijan**, that is, there is no better melon of Andijan than the melon of the variety. For this reason, the translator described the nashvat as a type of melon.*

The lexeme "Musmir" is also given in the Uzbek text of "Boburnonoma" as follows: There is a musmir tree in Isfara. The French translation does not say anything about this tree.

The basil lexeme is an Arabic word and is a fragrant plant that is grown for soup greens.: **tariqbilachamanlarqilib,**

chamanlaratrofigaxushrangvaxushbo'ygulvarayoxintikmakkerak. The lexeme rayohin of this period was later adopted and became the term rayhan in the year of the people.: **Il faut y planter de belle couleurs de fleurs parfums agreables et de plantes odoriferantes** You need to plant beautiful flowers and fragrant basil. In French, the word odoriferantes (basil) is a Latin word meaning fragrant.

In the description of Kabul in the work "Boburnoma" there are the following sentences: In Kabul and its cities there are many grapes and pomegranates and apricots and apples and quinces and emeralds and peaches and plums and almonds and walnuts. His translation is as follows: **Parmis les fruits des regions froides, à Kabul et dans les villages qui en dependant, il y a du raisin, des grenades, des abricots, des pommes, des coings, des peches, des prunes, des jujubes, des amandes et des noisettes en abondance.** Bunda *amrud* mevasining tarjimasini berilmagan. Keyingi gapda esa, *olu-bolu* mevasining tarjimasini **gilosning nordon turi** degan ma'noda tarjima qilgan: Men *olu-bolu niholi* kelturub ekturubmen, yaxshi *olu-bolular* bo'ldi va hanuz taraqqiyda edi. **Je me suis fais**



porter des boutures des cerisiers à fruit aigre et les qui fait planter; elles ont poussé, donné de beaux fruits et continuent de croître.The grape variety obi angur is translated in two different ways, as it is a well-known name, without a translation, and an explanatory translation explaining its meaning: There is a variety of grapes, they say obi angur, it is a good grape.**Il y pousse aussi un délicieux raisin connu sous le nom d'abangur, « raisin d'eau ».**In translating the names of some trees or plants, the translator has used an untranslated version of the word, that is, given the nickname as it is. The ore collars on both sides of the fort are made of solid wood, mostly emluk wood. Some Turks call this fruit black currant**Il y a beaucoup d'amluk.**Certains Turcs appellent *qara emich* le fruit de cet arbre.In the description of the mountain landscapes in Kabul, the plants there are described as follows: a bisyor and soxvor ottur. In Andijan region, this grass is called idol grass.**A l'est de Kabul, montagnes, collines, vales sont couvert d'herbe, il y a surtout du buta-gah, herbe très bonne pour les chevaux. Dans les pays d'Andijan, on l'appelle cette herbe le buta-gah, mais j'ignore pourquoi.**The bushes in the reception, the shrubs yes skillfully depicted. There will be thorns in Qarkand, the dead will burn evenly, and this is the grass of the people of Ghazni.. **Le qarqand pousse en petits buissons épineux; il brûle vert ou sec.** We can also find such cases in the translation of the names of animals and birds. The winner is the Hindustan Kabki River.**Une autre curiosité des montagne de Nijrav est l'oiseau lutcha, aussi appelé «oiseau caméléon» parce que, de la tête à la queue, son plumage offre quatre ou cinq couleurs différentes et resplendit comme la gorge d'un pigeon. Il est de taille d'une perdrix royale et semble en être l'espèce locale de l'Inde.**

Baki Grammon also drew attention to such aspects when translating animal lexemes.**le cerf blanc** - *le cerf- kiyik, blanc* –oq, ya'ni oq kiyik; **queue-de-poile** – *le queue-tail, la poile- do literally, such as tail, some words are not translated at all and, as mentioned above, the Uzbek variant Examples of this are several lexemes such as squirrel, squirrel, squirrel, squirrel. The translation is given in this case because such an animal or plant does not exist in France. and gave the real translation of the name of the plant. For example, in the work "Boburnonoma" it is stated that in Khojand there are many white deer, deer, pheasants and voles. The vole belongs to the family of rodents and is a wild rabbit. is reflected in the option as follows:**A Khojand on peut chaser le gibier a poil et a plume, cerf et biches cerf blanc, faisants et lievres y abondent.**Bu yerda: lievre-tovushqon.*



The bat is found in the Uzbek version of "Boburnoma" in the following lines: It was always used as a wing of a ghost. The word "ghost" was used in Babur's time. Today it is used as a bat. This is a lexical change. The word "robai parron" is also used today in the form of mushparak. ***C'est aussi dans les montagnes qu'on trouve l'écureuil volant.***

The Boburnonoma describes more than a hundred species of plants and animals from Andijan to India. nature, agriculture, history and many other fields.

REFERENCES

- 1.Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur.« Boburnoma».Tashkent 1989.
- 2.Jean-Luis BASQUE-GRAMMONT.Le livre de Babur.Paris 1985.