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DIA

BÂBURNÂME

Beveridge, H.

A dubious passage in the Ilminsky edition of the Bâburnâma .-- 1911 : Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, vol. N. S. 7 pp. 5-7, (1911)

Bâbur, Zahîr al-Dîn Muhammad, Mughal emperor

طبقات باپری

فراوان چاپ سنگی شد. بار دیگر، هدایت حسین در سری انتشارات بیلیوپیکا اندیکا در کلکته در میان سالهای ۱۹۱۳ تا ۱۹۲۱ م در ۳ مجلد تدوین و چاپ کرد (گلچین معانی، ج ۲، ص ۶۶۹؛ اصغر، ص ۱۵۵) که تاکنون می‌توان آن را بهترین چاپ‌های طبقات اکبری دانست (اصغر، ص ۱۵۵).

منابع

اصغر، آتاب (۱۳۶۴). تاریخ‌نوری فارسی در هند و پاکستان، لاهور، خانه فرهنگ چینی‌پروردگاری اسلامی ایران. حاج سید جوادی، کمال (۱۳۹۰). فرنگ‌نامه زیان و ادب فارسی در شبۀ قاره هند بر اساس فرهنگ ادبی هند و فارسی پرسور نی‌ها (مادی، تهران، خانه کتاب با همکاری شورای گفتارش زبان و ادب پارسی، خانی خان، محدث‌شام (۱۳۰۴) ق)، متخب‌الباب، به تصحیح ولی‌الله‌ییگ، کلکته، مطبع مولی عبده‌الرحم، کلکته، بین‌المللی احمد مثیر‌الامر، به تصحیح مولی عبده‌الرحم، کلکته، بین‌المللی احمد (۱۳۶۳). تاریخ تذکره‌های فارسی، تهران، سانی. منزوی، احمد (۱۳۶۲). فیرست شترک نسخه‌های خطی پاکستان، اسلام‌آباد مرکز تحقیقات فارسی ایران و پاکستان، نقیبی، سعید (۱۳۶۲) ق. تاریخ نظم و نثر در ایران و در زبان فارسی تا پایان قرن دهم مجری، تهران، فروغی، چاپ دوم، هاشم‌پور سبحانی، توفیق (۱۳۷۷). تگاهی به تاریخ ادب فارسی در هند، تهران، انتشارات دیرخانه شورای گفتارش زبان و ادبیات فارسی.

Elliot, H. M. & Dawson, S. (1976). *The History of India*, Lahore.
Hadi, Nabi (1995). *Dictionary of Indo-Persian Literature*, New Delhi, Indra Gandhi National Center for the Arts. Storey, Charles Ambrose (1967). *Persian literature a bio-bibliographical survey*, London, Luzac.

طبقات باپری

ترجمه فارسی شیخ زین الدین خوافی (خوافی، زین الدین^۰) از باپری‌نامه^۰ ظهیر الدین محمد باپری پادشاه (حکم: ۸۸۸-۹۳۷ ق)، بنیان‌گذار سلسلة گور کانیان هند.

کلیات

شیخ زین الدین این کتاب را در ۹۲۶ ق در اواخر دوران باپری، نوشته است. طبقات باپری مشتمل بر ترجمه فارسی بخشی از وقایع و رویدادهای تاریخی باپری‌نامه از حمله پنجم باپری به هند در ۹۲۱ ق که منجر به فتح هند و استقرار سلسلة گور کانیان هند شد تا پایان دوران باپری در ۹۳۷ ق است و متن‌من حوادث مهم زندگانی باپری در هند از جمله، شکستی که او بر امپراتور افغان هند در جنگ بانی پت (۹۲۲ ق) وارد کرد و ظرفی‌باقی او بر راجپوتان سرسخت در جنگ کتواهه و امثال این‌هاست (اصغر، ص ۵۹؛ نیز ← حاج سید جوادی، ص ۲۰۱؛ Hadi, p 632). بداؤنی (بداؤنی، عبدالقدار بن ملوک‌شاه^۰) آن را

طبقات باپری

شیوه نگارش متن شایسته ستایش است (اصغر، ص ۱۵۳؛ نیز ← هاشم‌پور سبحانی، ص ۳۲۶).

تلخیص‌ها

این کتاب نخستین بار به دست ناشناسی تلخیص و تتفییج شده و به نام منتخب تواریخ اکبری موسوم کرده است (Ethé, p 746). بار دوم، ناشناسی دیگر بخش طبقه دکن از طبقات اکبری را تلخیص کرده و آن را ذکر احوال سلاطین هندوستان نامیده است (Storey, vol. I, p 433).

ترجممه‌ها

جلد اول و بخشی از جلد دوم کتاب تا ظهور باپر را De به انگلیسی ترجمه و در سالهای ۱۹۱۳ و ۱۹۲۷ م در کلکته منتشر کرده است. بخشی از طبقات اکبری را هم که مربوط به دوران اکبری است پرسور داوسن ترجمه و چاپ کرده است (اصغر، ص ۱۵۴؛ برای مطالعه ترجمه داوسن → Dawson Elliot & Dawson, vol. V, p 433).

(187-476)

نسخه‌شناسی

نسخه‌های خطی طبقات اکبری در کتابخانه‌های جهان فراوان است که خود دلیل بارز قبول عامه این اثر نفیس است. شمار نسخه‌های خطی آن که در قرون و اعصار مختلف نوشته شده‌اند متجاوز از ۵۰ مجلد است (اصغر، ص ۱۵۵؛ برای آگاهی بیشتر از این نسخه‌ها ← Storey, vol. I, p 433).

قدیم‌ترین نسخه‌های خطی

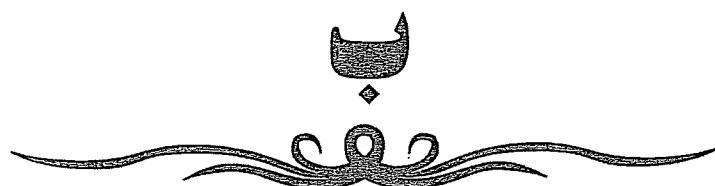
نسخه محفوظ در دانشگاه اسلامی علی‌گرہ به ش ۹۵۴ متعلق به ۱۰۰۳ ق که قدیم‌ترین نسخه موجود طبقات اکبری است که احتمالاً پیش از مرگ مؤلف استنساخ شده است؛ نسخه محفوظ در دانشگاه پنجاب به ش ۷۶ که متعلق به ۱۰۳ ق است که پس از نسخه دانشگاه علی‌گرہ قدیمی‌ترین نسخه است؛ نسخه اتن به ش ۱۸۲ متعلق به ۱۰۲۰ ق که سال پس از مرگ مؤلف استنساخ شده است (اصغر، ص ۱۵۵؛ منزوی، ج ۱۰، ص ۱۱۵، ۳۹۷، ۴۲۲).

چاپ‌ها

طبقات اکبری در ۱۸۷۰ م در کلکته در لکھنو با اغلاظ

MADDE YAYIMLANDIKTAN
SONRA GELEN DOKÜMAN

01 Haziran 2019



باپر تعمدآ زبان ترکی جغتایی را برای نگارش این کتاب
برگزید تا استعداد ذاتی و صراحة بیانش را بهنمایش گذارد؛
همچنین بر آن بوده تا به گویش اجداد چادرنشینش حرمت
بگذارد و زبان ترکی جغتایی را به زبانی ادبی نزدیک کند
(حاج سیدجوادی، ص ۸۱، ۱۰۹). مؤلف کتاب را با
لحنی صمیمی نگاشته و از یادکرد اشتباهاش غافل نمانده
است. باپرنامه از حیث ضبط وقایع روزانه آن دوران مفید
است و اطلاعاتی درباره حیوانات و گیاهان هر کدام از
مناطق مورد بررسی در آن دیده می شود (کوپریلی، ج ۱، ذیل
«باپر، آثار ادبی»؛ آل داود، ذیل «باپرنامه»).
پیکریندی.

باپرنامه فصل بندی منظمی ندارد. پس از مقدمه، که حاوی
کلیاتی درباره وقایع اولیه دوران پادشاهی باپر است، مطالی
درباره امیرزادگان تیموری آمده است و سپس ذیل هر سال
از ۸۹۹ تا ۹۳۶ ق، شرح حوادث و وقایع تاریخی درج شده
است (آل داود، همان).

منابع تأییف

باپر در این کتاب دیده ها و شنیده هایش را روایت می کند
و گاهی از شاهنامه ^{*} فردوسی ^{*}، خمسه ^{*} نظامی، طبقات
ناصری ^{*}، گلستان، بوستان مطالی ^{*} نقل می کند (هاشم پور
سبحانی، ص ۲۷۱).

باپرنامه (ترکی)

(با: تزوک باپری / واقعات باپری / وقایع باپری / وقایع نامه
باپری)، تاریخ نامه، شرح حال ظهیر الدین محمد باپر پادشاه
بنیان گذار سلسله گورکانیان هند (حکم ۹۳۷-۸۸۸ ق)، به
قلم خود او، به زبان ترکی جغتایی، در قرن ۱۰ ق.

کلیات

این کتاب با نام های گوناگونی شهرت یافته است، اما بنا به
دلایل مستند بوریج، که در مقدمه ترجمه انگلیسی این کتاب
(Beveridge, p 1-10) آورده است، «واقعات باپری» برای
متن ترکی و «باپرنامه» برای ترجمه فارسی صحیح ترین
عنوانی است (اصغر، ص ۵۸).

تألیف این کتاب را ظهیر الدین محمد باپر در باب وقایع و
سواحح ابتدای سلطنت خود آغاز کرد و سپس تا وقایع
سال های نزدیک مرگش ادامه داد و در آن مطالب کم نظری
درباره مسائل گوناگون سیاسی، تاریخی، جغرافیایی و طبیعی،
علمی، ادبی هندوستان، تراجم انتقادی رجال معاصر خود
آورده است (گلچین معانی، ج ۲، ص ۴۵۹). علامی (علامی،
ابوالفضل بن مبارک) درباره واقعات نوشته «دستورالعملی
است برای فرمان روایان عالم و قانونی است در آموختن
اندیشه های درست و فکرهای صحیح برای تجربت پذیران و
دانش آموزان روزگار» (علامی، ج ۱، ص ۱۸۱).

۶.۱

علی اکبر ولایتی، معرفت تاریخی و تاریخ نگری، تهران: انتشارات خبرگزاری تسنیم، ۱۳۹۶

SAM DN. 262547

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20473 BEVERIDGE, A. S. The Baburnāma. The material now available for a definite text of the book. *JRAS*, 1908, pp. 73-98

Baburname. Kitab
kati bu metni rus
dilinde mevcut maketyleydi

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27 MAYIS 1992

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Bestell-Nr.:
28 B 1320

Bābur, Zahir-ad-Din Muhammad: Le livre de Babur : Bābur-Nama ; mémoires du premier Grand Mogol des Indes (1494 - 1529) / prés. et trad. du turc tchaghatay par Jean-Louis Bacque-Grammont. - Ed. rev. et corr. Paris : Impr. Nationale, 1985 [erschienen] 1986. - 379 : Ill., Kt. (Collection orientale de l'Imprimerie Nationale) Einheitsacht.: Bāburnāma <franz.> ISBN 2-11-060836-5

11420 BĀBUR, Zāhir al-Dīn Muhammad, *Mughal emperor. Bāburnāma: Chaghatai Turkish text with Abdul-Rahim Khanhan's Persian translation*. Turkish transcription, Persian edition & English translation by W.M.Thackston. Cambridge (USA): Harvard University, Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations, 1993 (Sources of Oriental Languages and Literatures, 18; Turkish Sources, 16). 3 vols. 904pp.

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14 EYLÜL 2000

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Baburname-nis ilminsky
Barksinda şıpheli bu
paraj

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20475 BEVERIDGE, A. S. The Baburnāma description of Farghana. *JRAS*, 1910, pp. 111-128

Baburnamenis farghaneyi
Tarihi

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(el yezmeri) özerne baska
notlar

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HASAN, Mohibul. Introduction to the Hindustani section of the Babur-nama. *Indo Iranica* 29 i-iv (1976) pp. 57-86.

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bölgesine giri -

954.0252
BA.B Babur, Zahiruddin Muhammad

Baburnāme: Babur'un hâtıratı / by Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur; translated by Reşit Rahmeti Arat. - İstanbul: Millî Eğitim Bakanlığı, 1970. 3 vol. in 1 (628 p.); 20 cm. - (1000 temel eser; 39 - 41)

1. History, India - 1526 - 1530 2. History, Mogul Empire I. Arat, Reşit Rahmeti (tr.) II. Title III. (Series)

954.0252
BA.B Babur, Zahiru'd-din Muhammad

Babur-Nama: memoirs of Babur / by Zahiru'd-din Muhammad Babur; translated by Annette Susannah Beveridge. - Repr. - New Delhi: Oriental Books Reprint Corporation, 1979. 2 vol. in 1 (xi, xlvi, 880 p.); 1 maps; 22 cm.

1. History, India-1526-1530 2. History, Mogul Empire I. Beveridge, Annette Susannah (tr.) II. Title

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Baburana ismine dair
baskı notları is "Babur
Baburname-i-nis, kendi
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notları

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SMART, E. Four illustrated Mughal Baburnama manuscripts. *AARP* 3(1973), pp. 54-58.

Dört resimli (Cornelis)
Mopot Babur-name el yezmeri

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Baburname, Haydarabas
misveddeinde kamçlayıcı
olarak görülen bu pasaj

BĀBŪR - Zahiruddin Muhammed
b. Ömer

950.297
SADIT

Tarihi Muslimin fi Sibhîl Kâmetîl Hindîye
ve Hâdîratihîm. - 1 - 56

Babürname

11. MART 1992

Londra ve Tahrandaki İslâmî yazmalar

157

Kutuphanesi Vakıf (Câlbâri)

N. 2948 : Tüzük-i Babüri-Babür-nâmâ, 156. yaprak, sonu
eksik.

MADDE YAYINLANDIKTAN
SONRA GELES UKUMAN

R40 Baburnama: memoirs of Babur. Tr. & ed.
W.M.Thackston. Washington & New York, 1996.
Babürname Irwin, R. Afghanistan Forum, 24 i (1996), p.42 (E)
Nalle, D. Middle East Policy, 4 iv (1996), pp.156-158
(E)

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Babürname= Gazi Zahirüddin Muhammed Babur Giriş-metin (Kabil ve
Hindistan bölgeleri) açıklamalı dizin. SEN, Mesut. Doktora. Marmara Üniversitesi,
Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, İstanbul, 1993. 318 s., 87 ref.
Danışman: Prof.Dr.Maskali (Gürsoy) Emine. Dili:Tr.

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6844 JACKSON, A. V. Williams. The
tomb of the Moghul emperor Bâbur in
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Süleyman, Prof. Dr. Hauer

"Babürler Devri minyatür sanatı.
Şev. Dr. Hauer Aslan. Türk Dünyası
Arşivlerinden, İstanbul.

1982 sayı 19 ss. 189-213

Babürname

31 OCAK 1994

Babürname

Lit. Hist. Persia

BAUDY YAZMAKİLERİ
BABA BÜLEB BÜLEB
III. 452, 453-457

891. 59

BĀBŪR NAME

950.297
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Tarihi Musliminfi Sibhîl Kâmetîl Hindîye
ve Hâdîratihîm - 51 - 56

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Emperor Bâbur near Kabul. Epigraphia
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Kabil yakında İmparator
Babürün mezarı

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HUSAIN, M. Ashraf
Inscriptions of Emperor Bâbur.
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supp.) 1965, pp. 49-66

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20471 BANERJI, S. K. Some of the
women relations of Bâbur. Indian Culture
4 (1937-38), pp. 53-60

Babürün boy Kader
iğlileri

İmparator Babür'e ait kılıc
beleri.

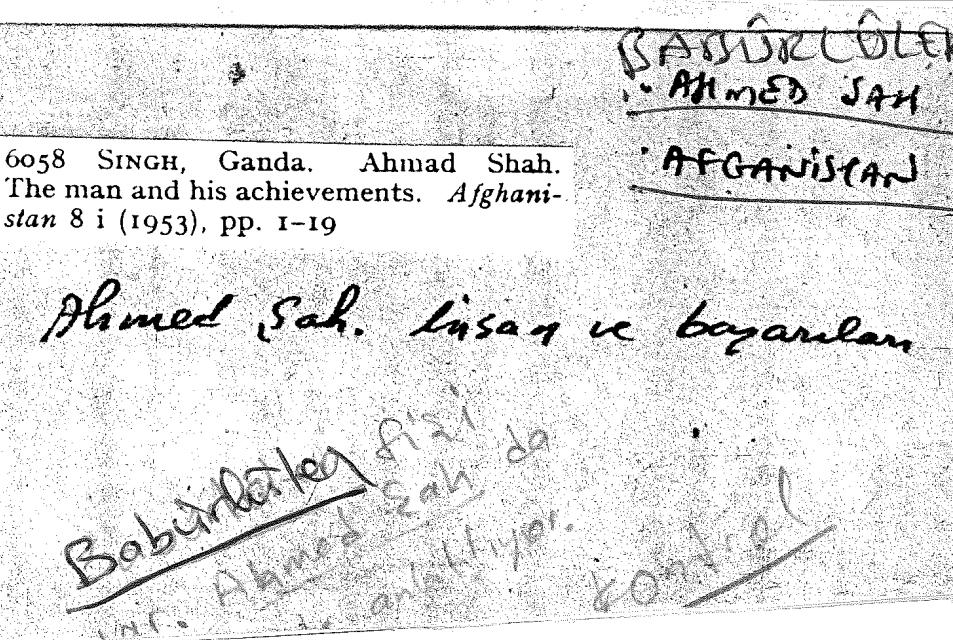
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22 OCAK 1991

AB, II, 147
ML, II, 34
TA, I, 23
BL,

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13 ARALIK 1991

Micro-fiche 88/59975 Jahangir, Emperor of Hindustan, 1569-1627. Jahāngīr - Tūzak-i Jahāngīr / agar-i Mir al-Din Muhammad Jahāngīr Gürkānī ; bībī Khushish-i Muhammad Hāshim -- [Tehran] : Bunyād-i Farhang-i Irān, 1359 [1980 or 1981] 62, 588, [2] p. ; 25 cm. -- (Manāfi'-i tārikh va jughrāfiyā-yi Irān ; 81) (Intishārāt-i Bunyād-i Farhang-i Irān ; 307) In Persian; romanized record. "Dunbālah-i Jahāngīrāmāh / nigārīsh, Mu'tamid Khāñ"-p. 406-438. "Zāmināmāh-i Jahāngīrāmāh / ta'līf, Muhammad Hādi"-p. (4391-516). Bibliography: p. (5861-590) Includes index. (Memoirs of the author; includes an introduction (62 p.) an explanatory notes by Muhammad Hāshim, a sequel to Jahāngīrāmāh by Mu'tamid Khāñ, and a supplement by Muhammad Hādi)

Babürler

Babür Yazi

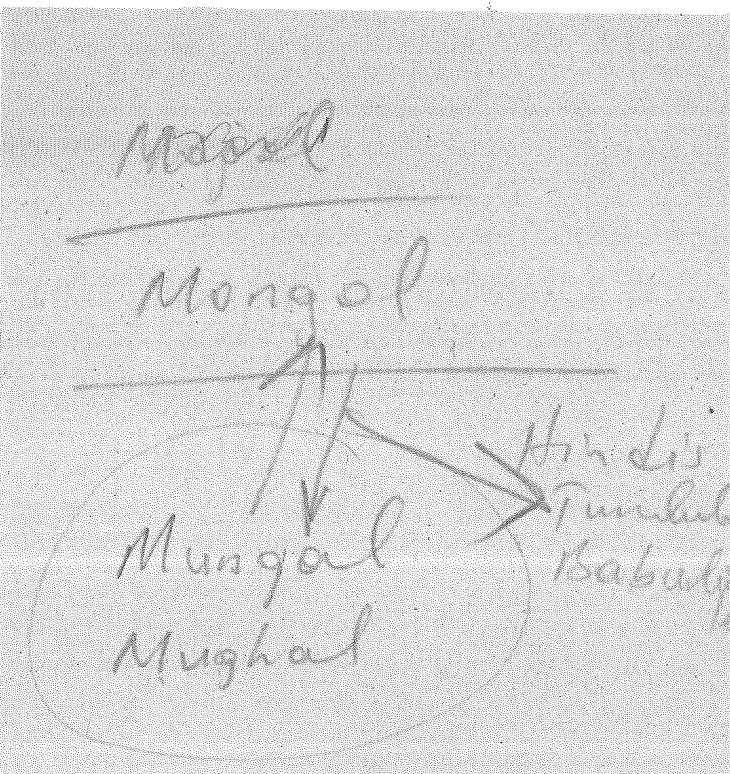
Ali Alpaslan

T.M. c.19, sf.207-209, 1980

MADDE YAYINLANDIKTAN
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11 MART 1002

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pp.67-68 (E)

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W.M.Thackston. Washington & New York, 1996.
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8008 BLAGOVA, G. F. K voprosu o podlinnosti teksta "Babur-name" po Kerovskomu spisku. KSINA 44 (1961), pp. 89-105

Baburname

MADDE YAYIMLANDIRTAN
SONRA GELEN DOKUMAN

14 TEM 2013

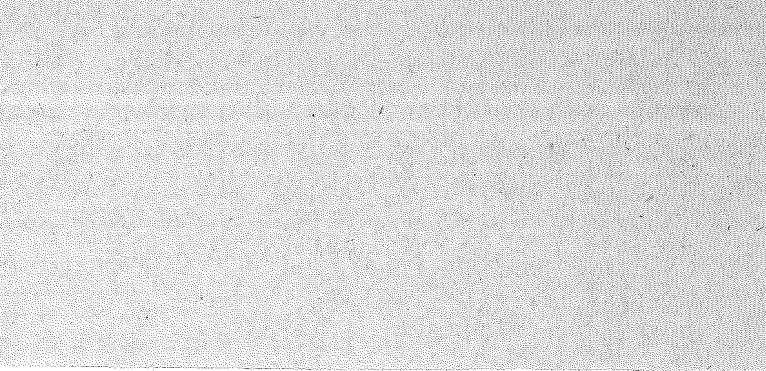
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038 Bābar, Emperador de India.

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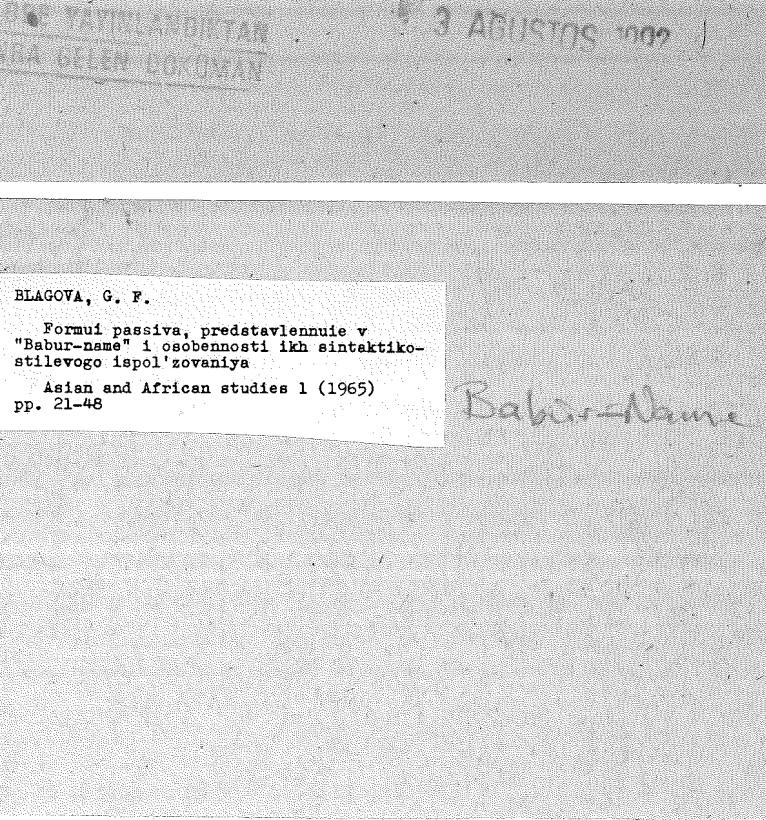
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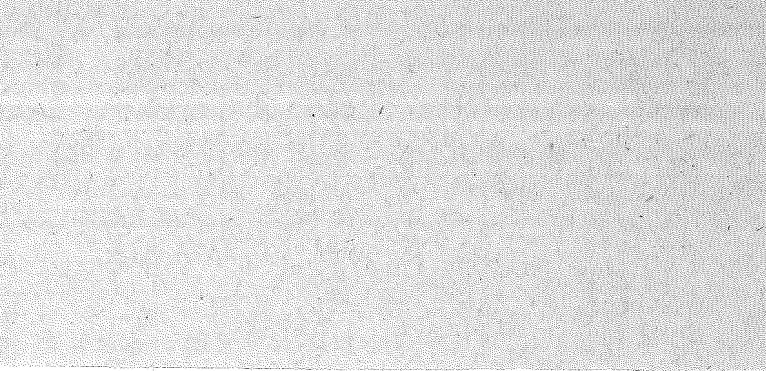
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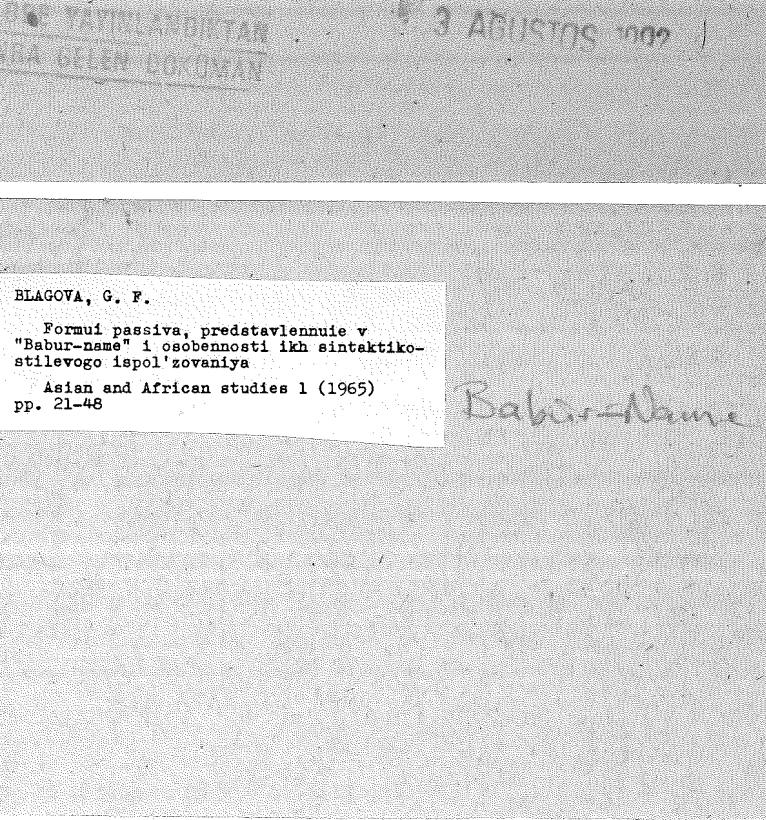
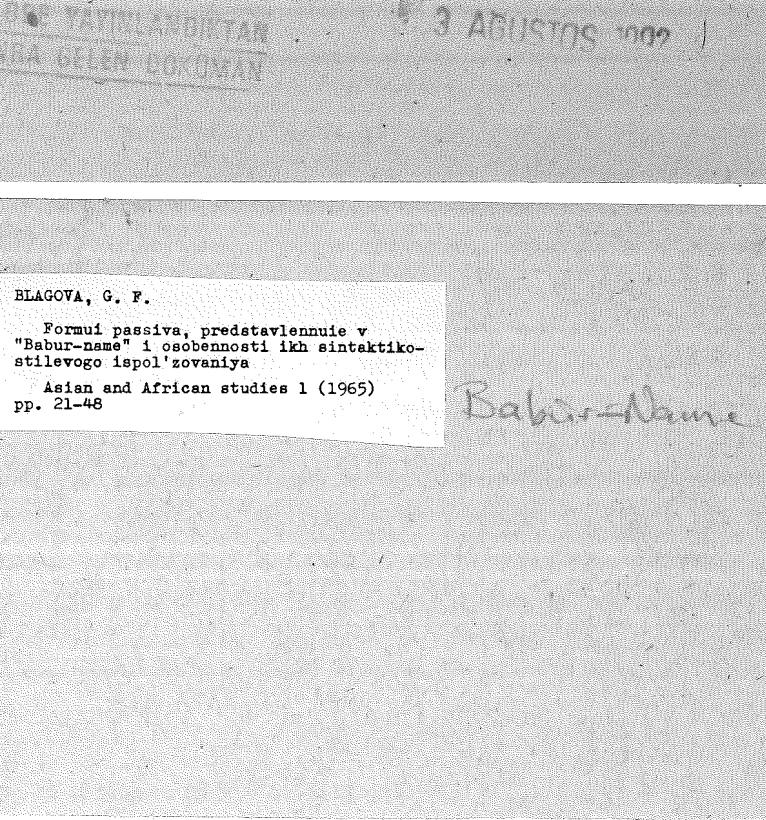
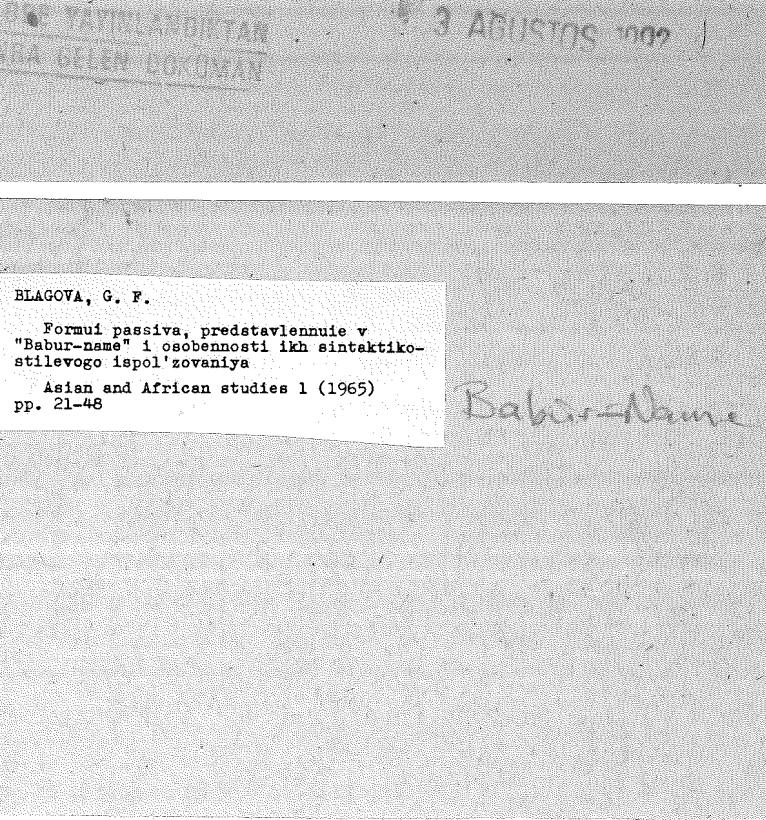
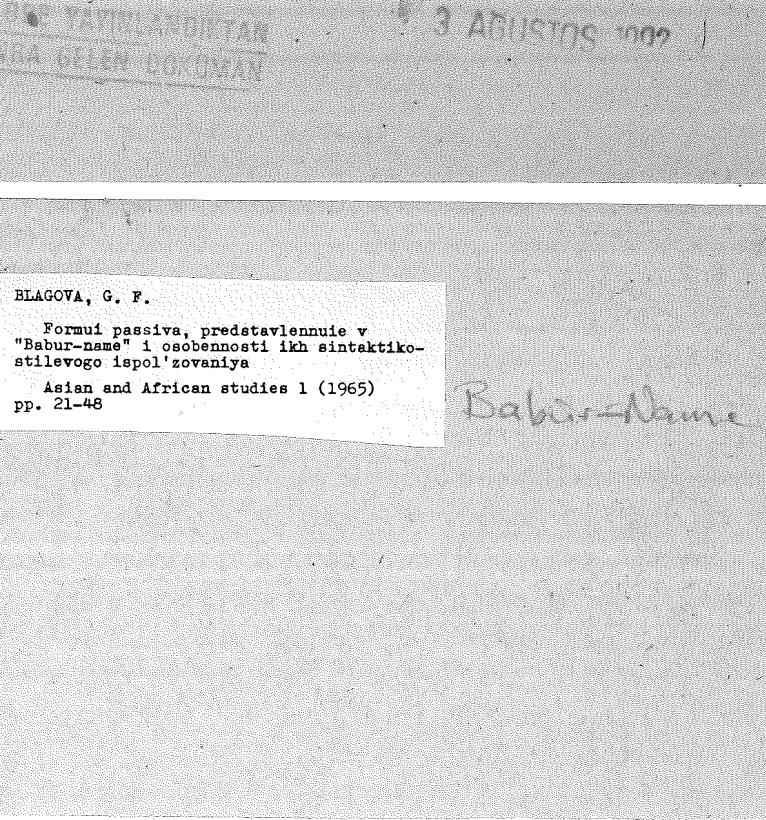
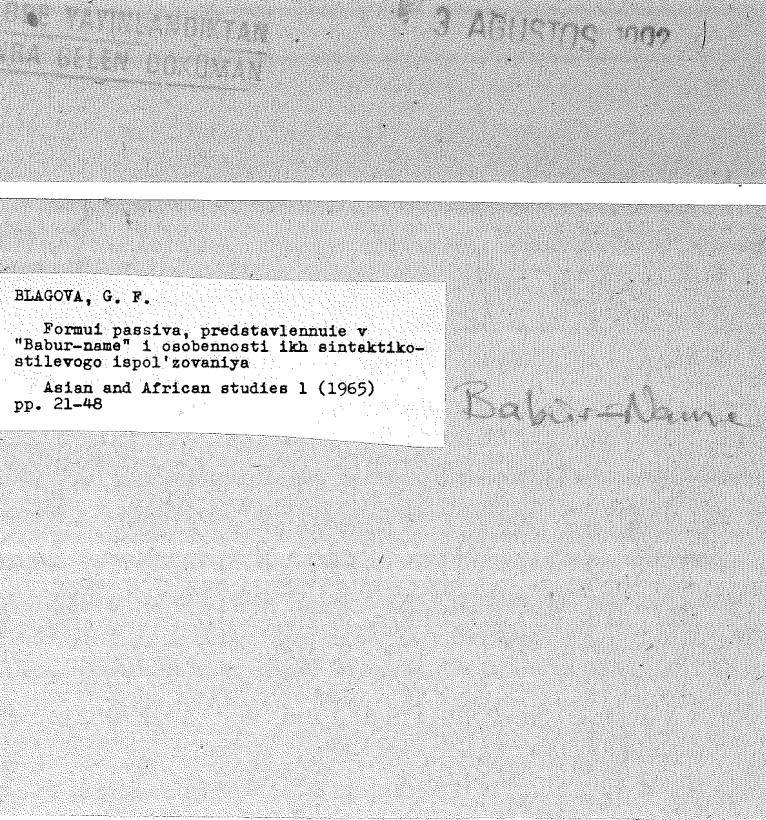
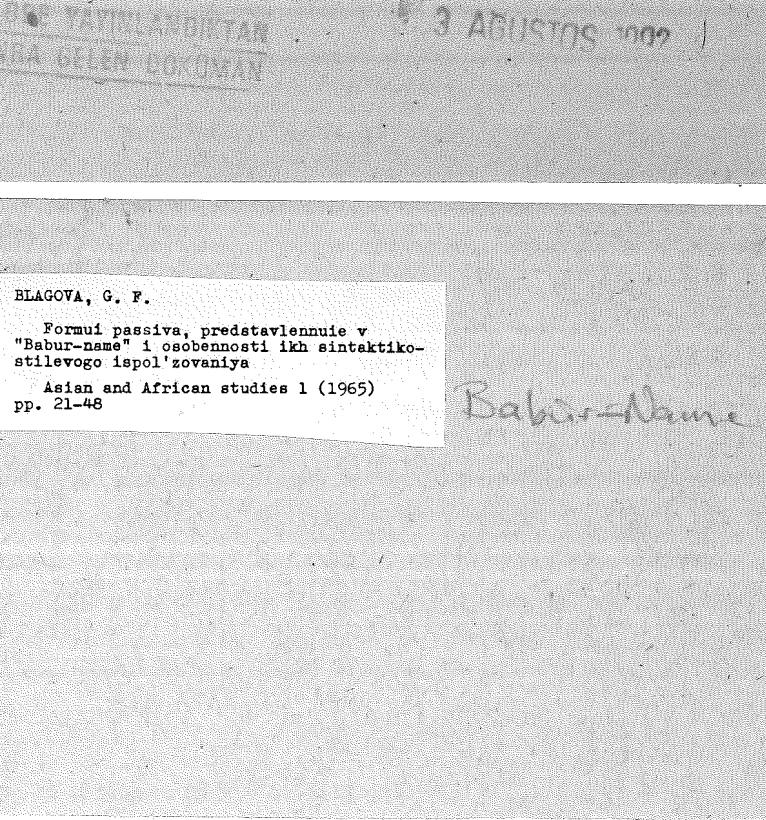
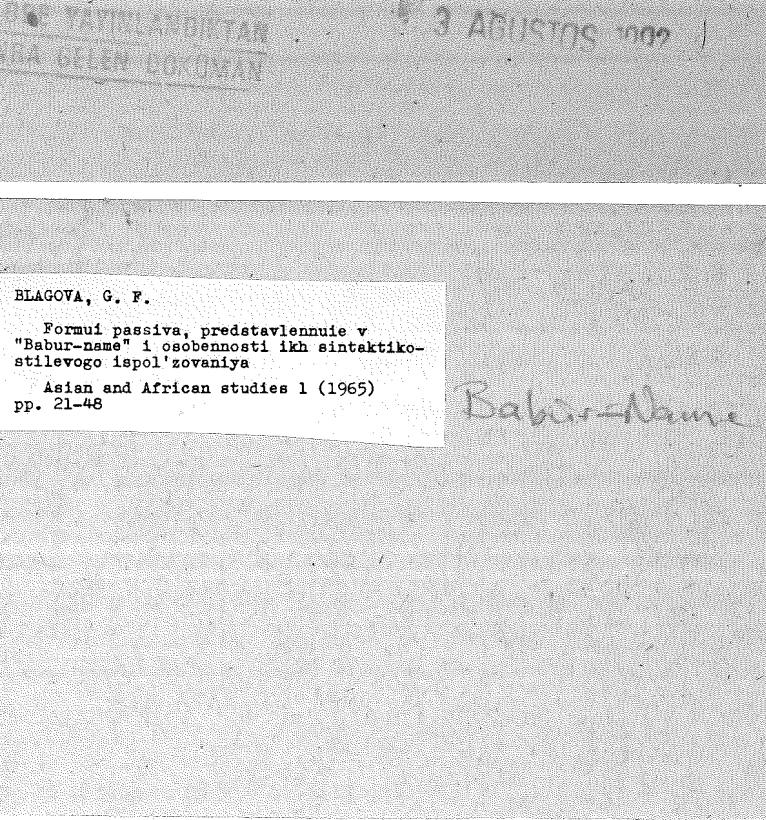
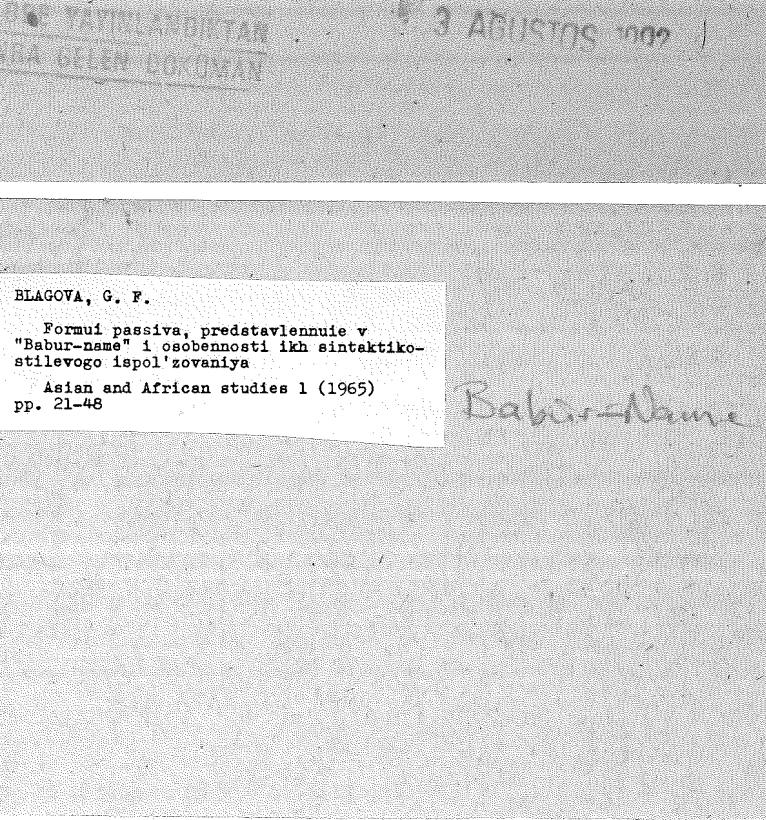
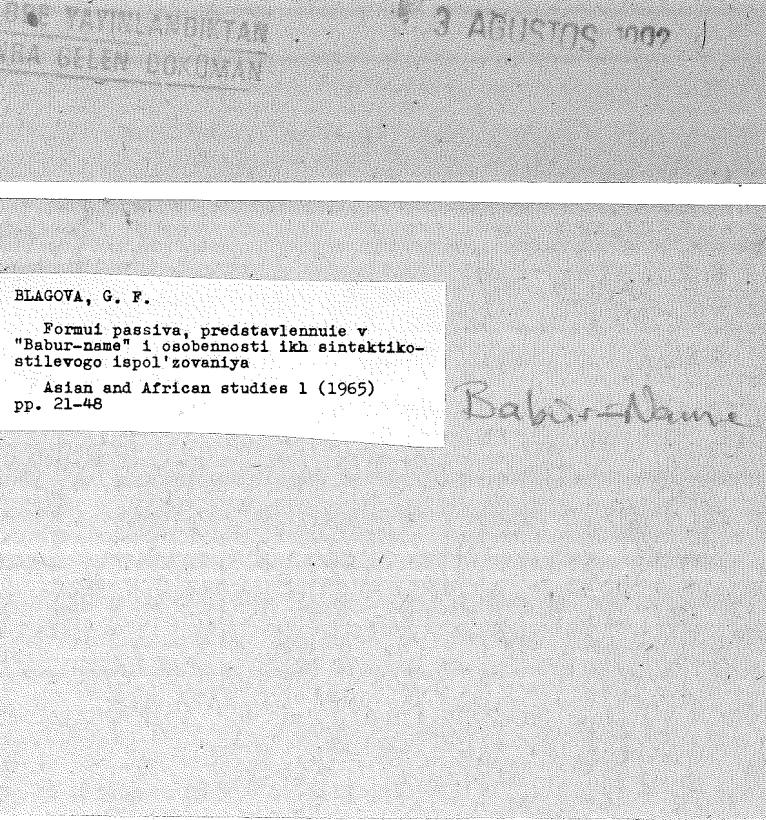
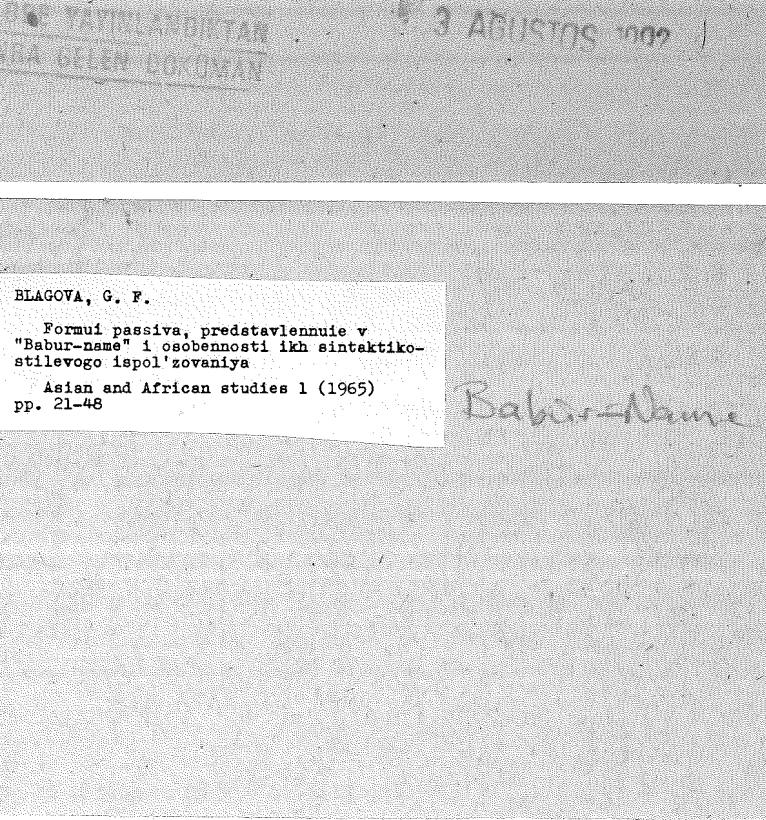
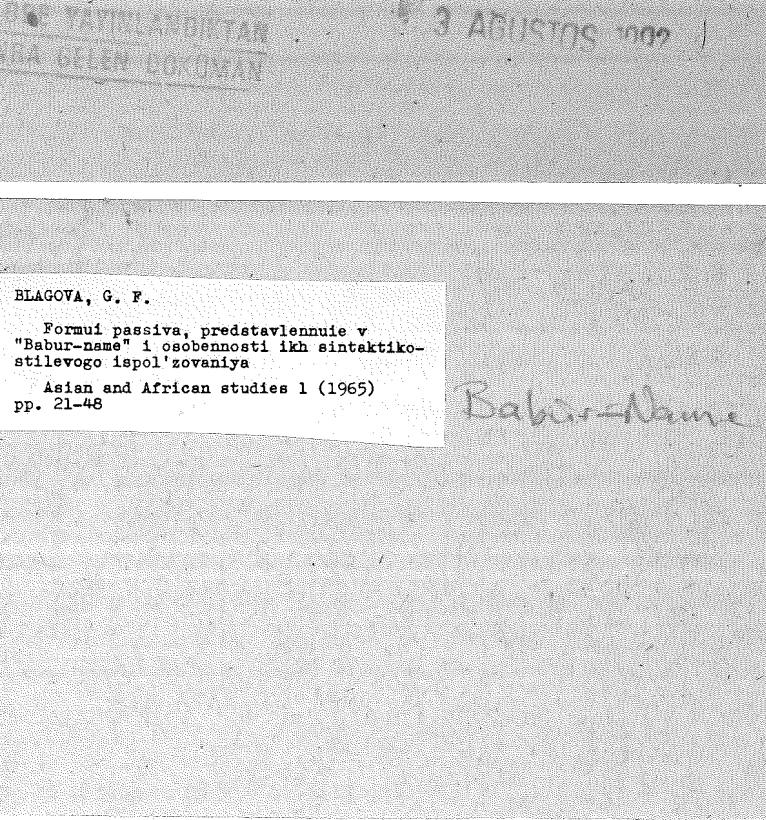
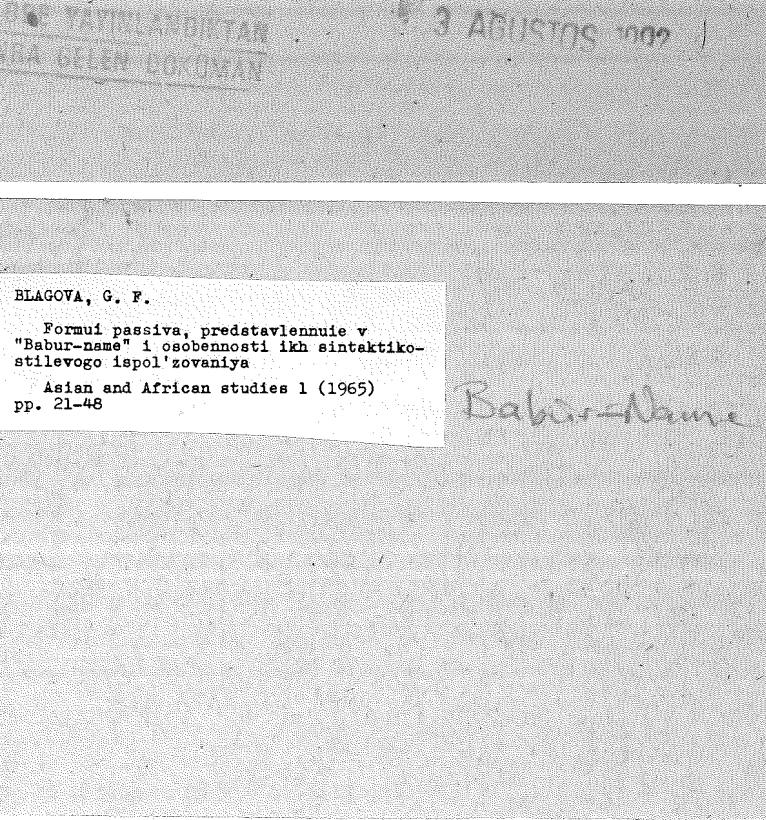
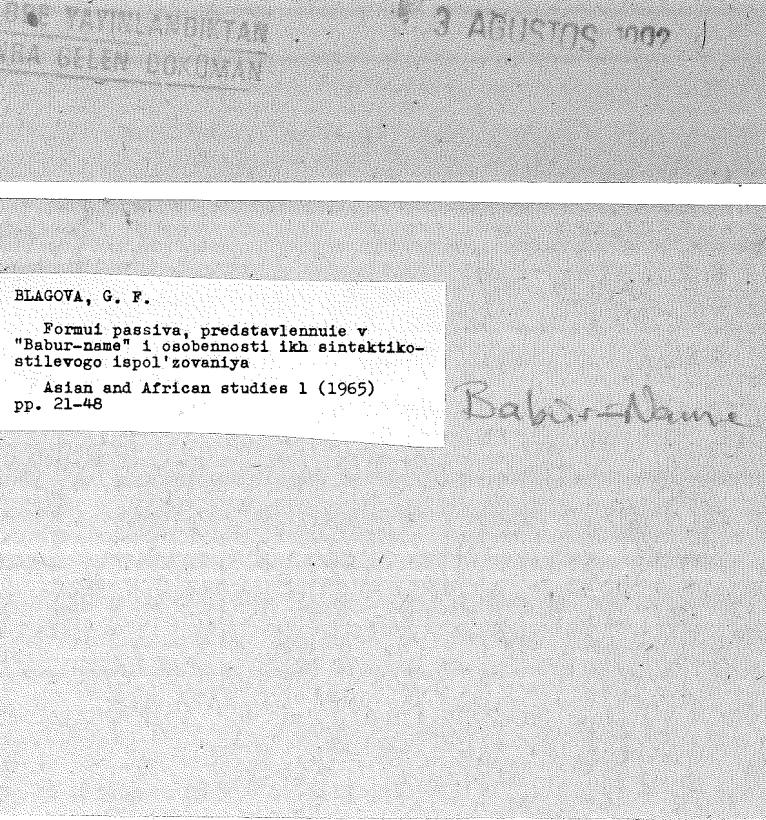
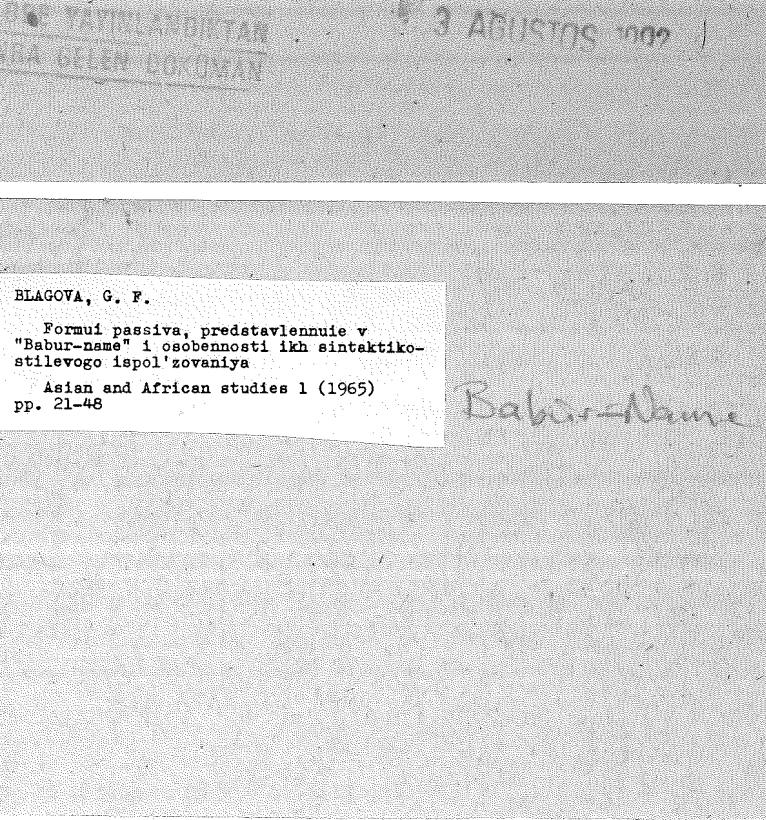
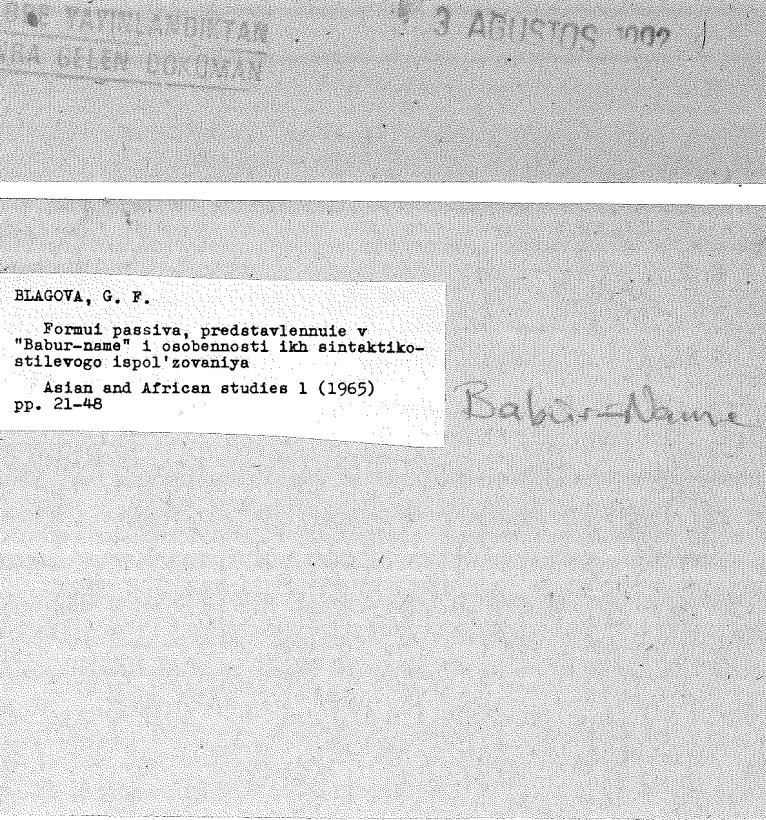
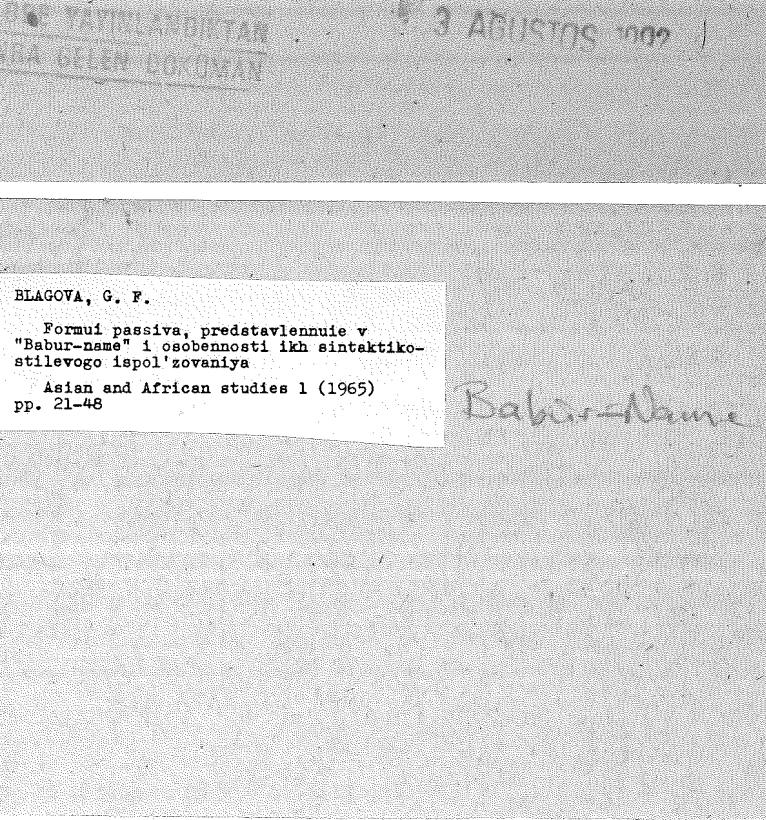
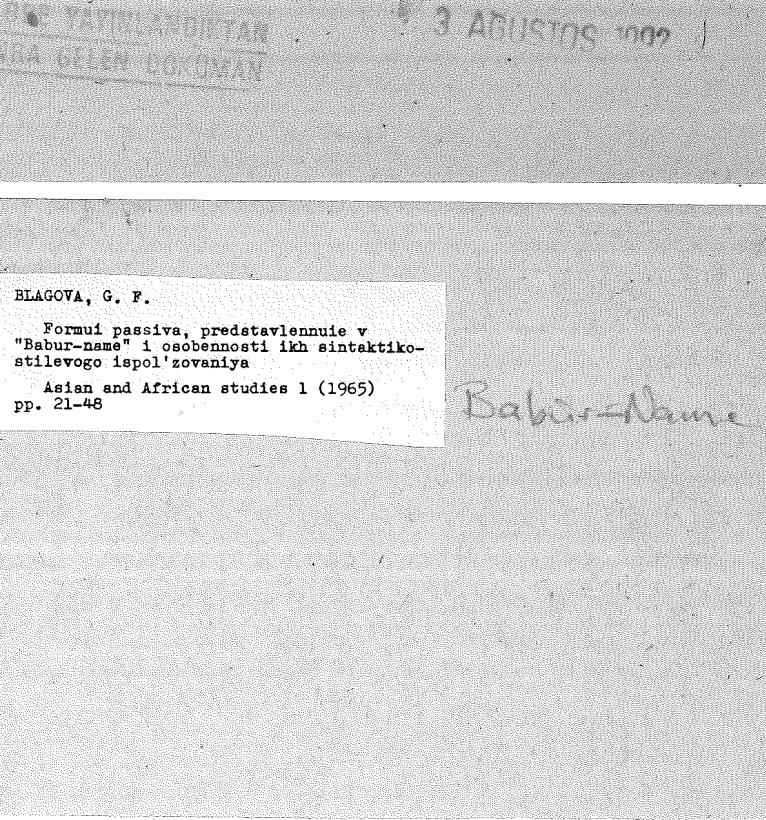
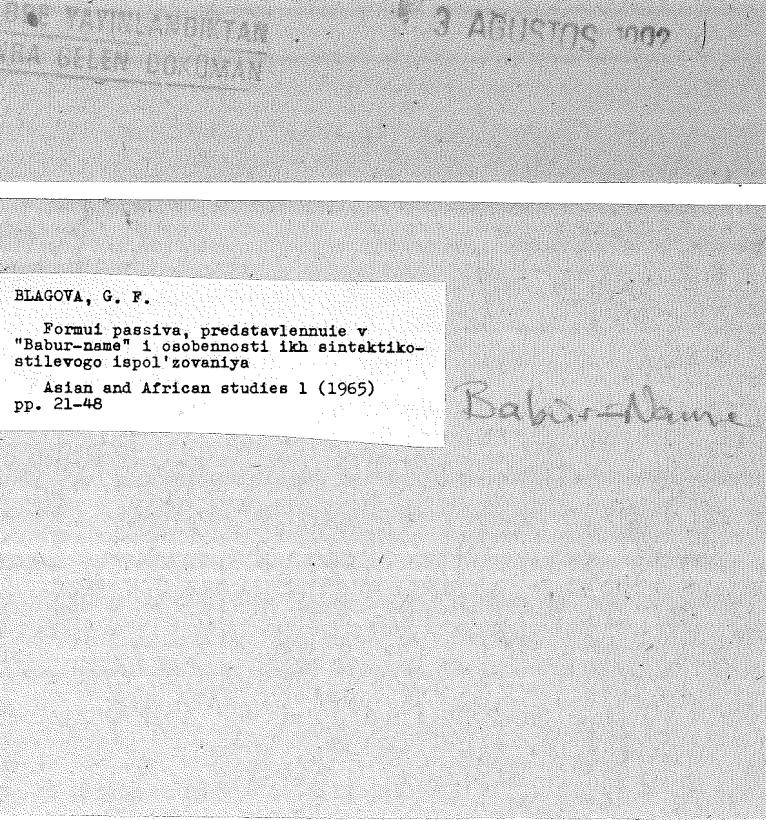
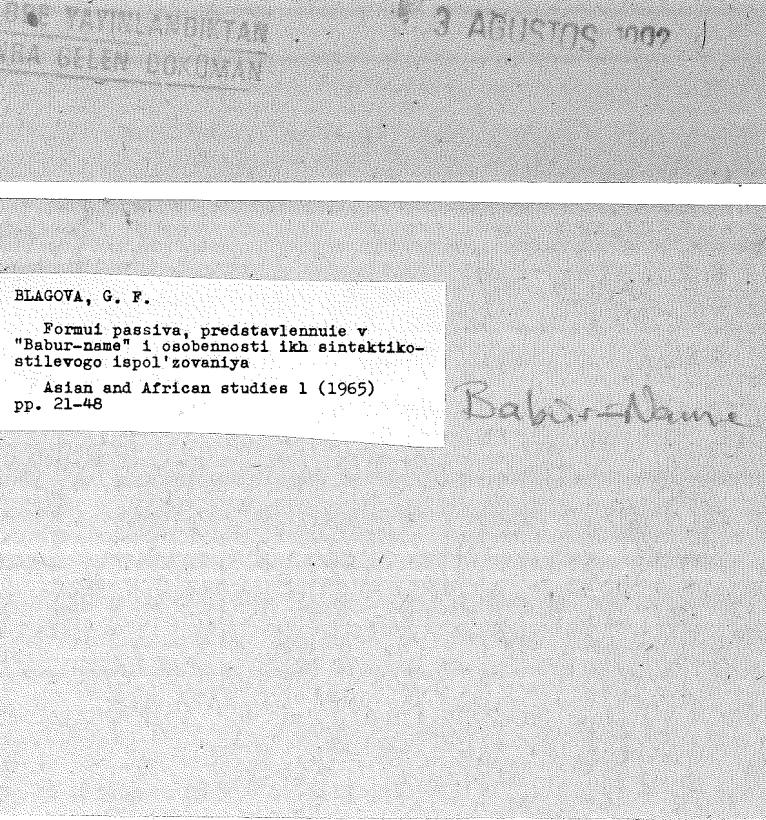
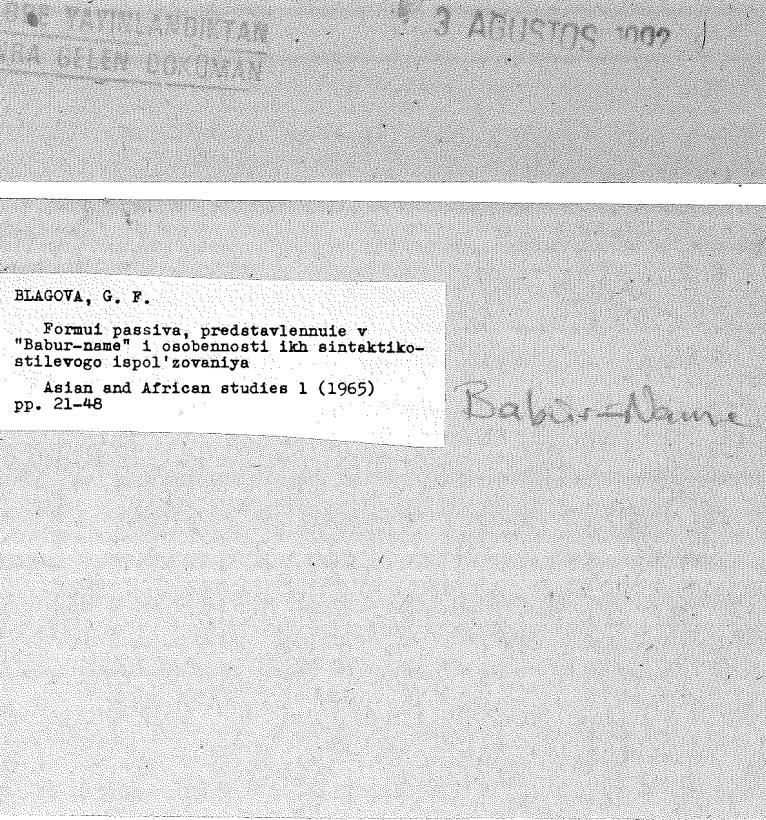
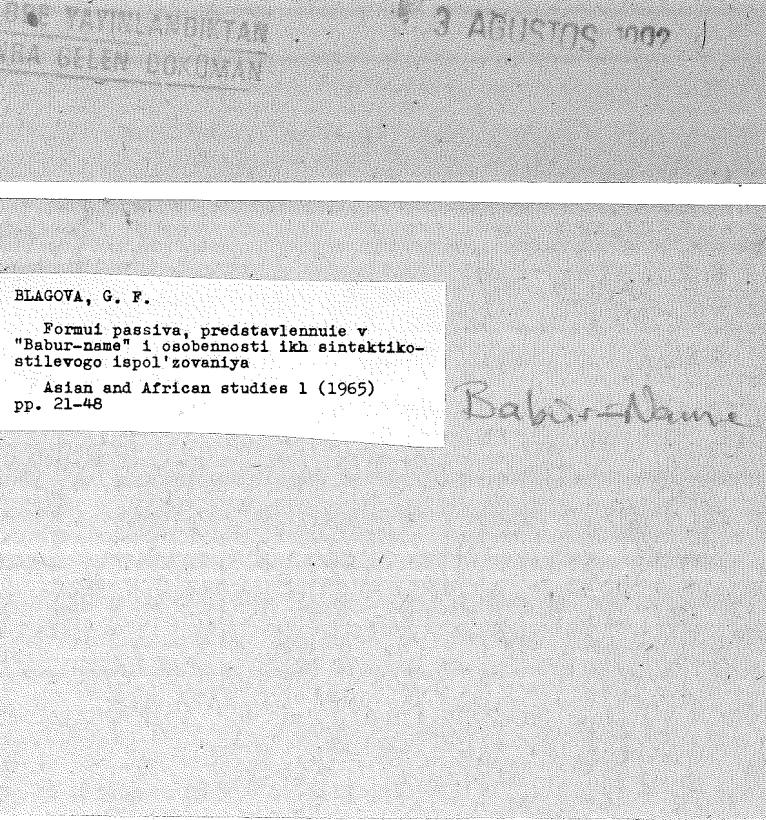
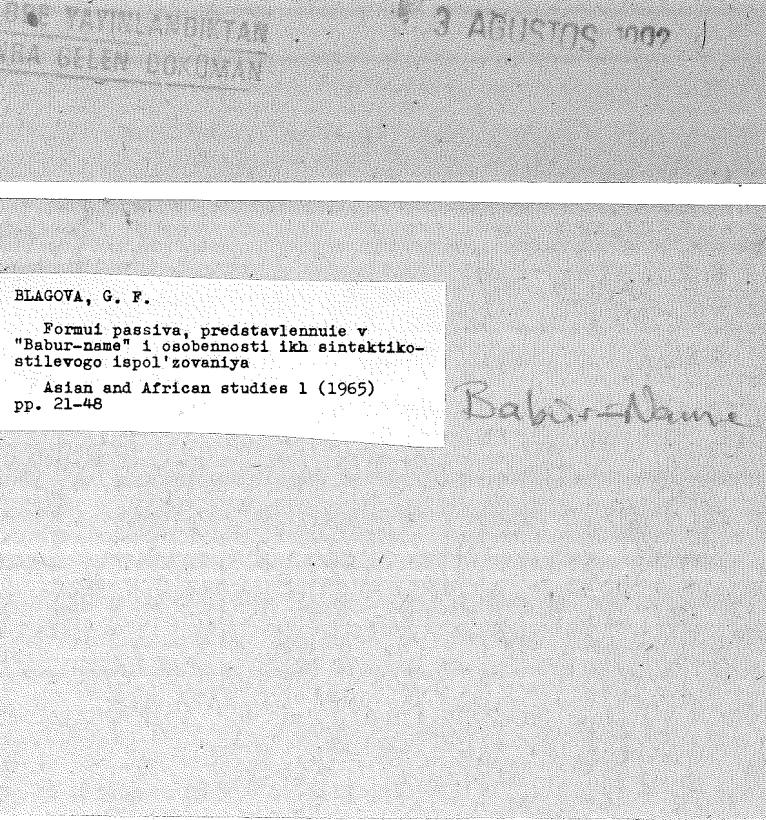
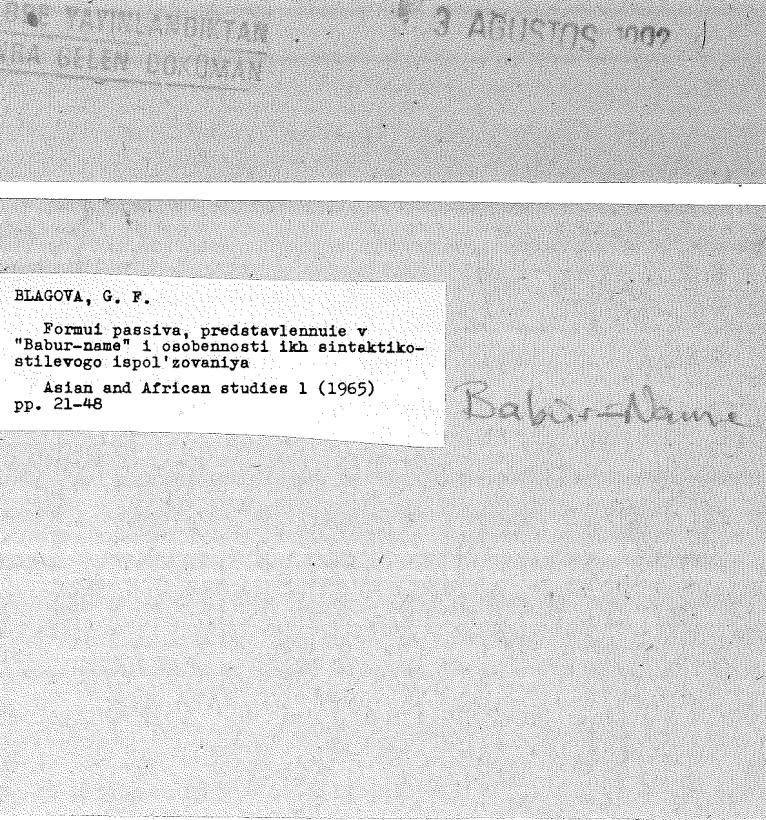
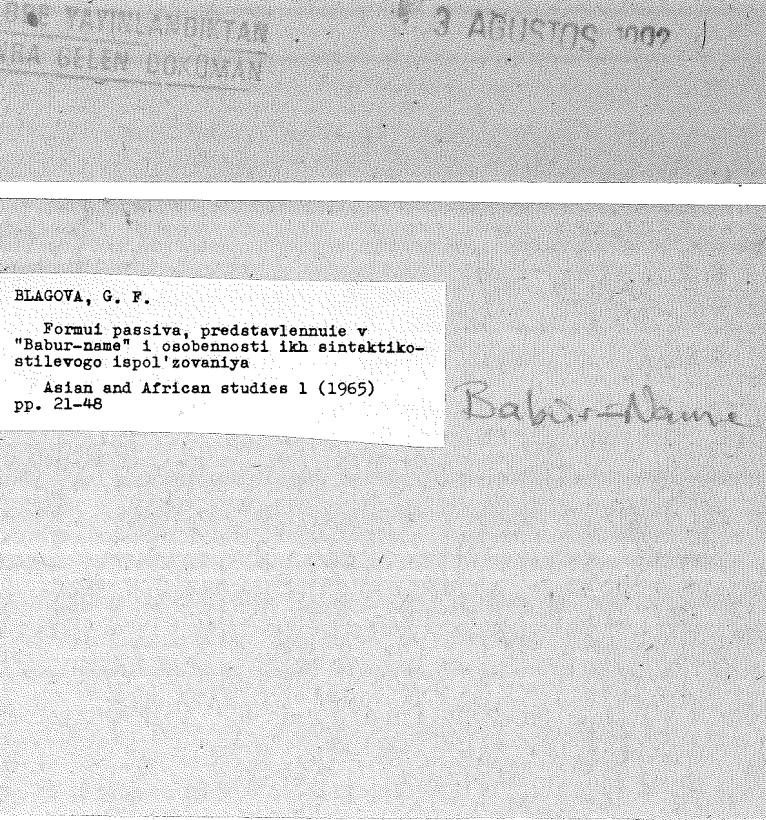
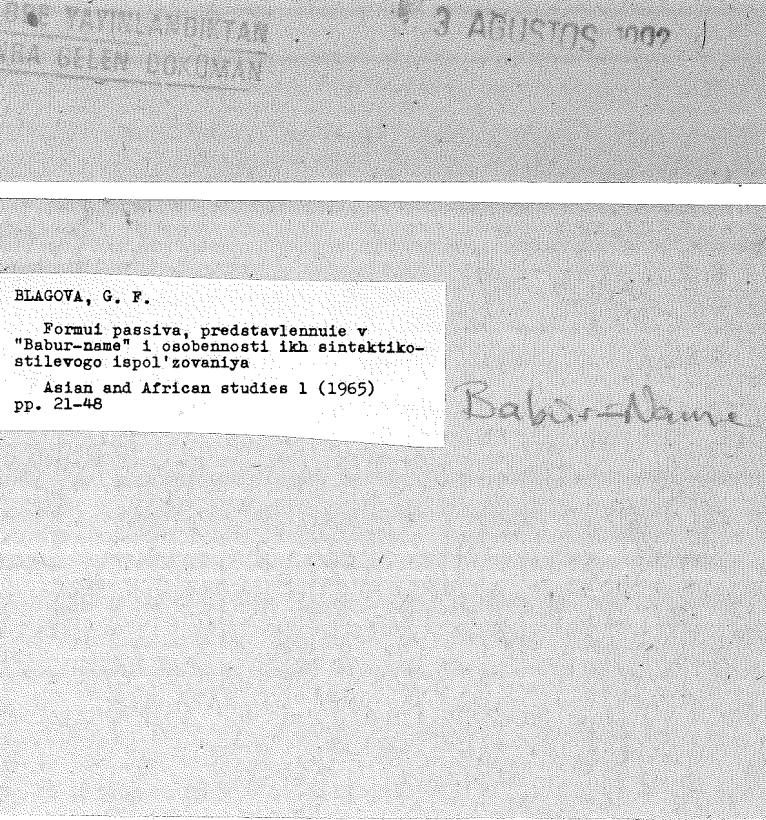
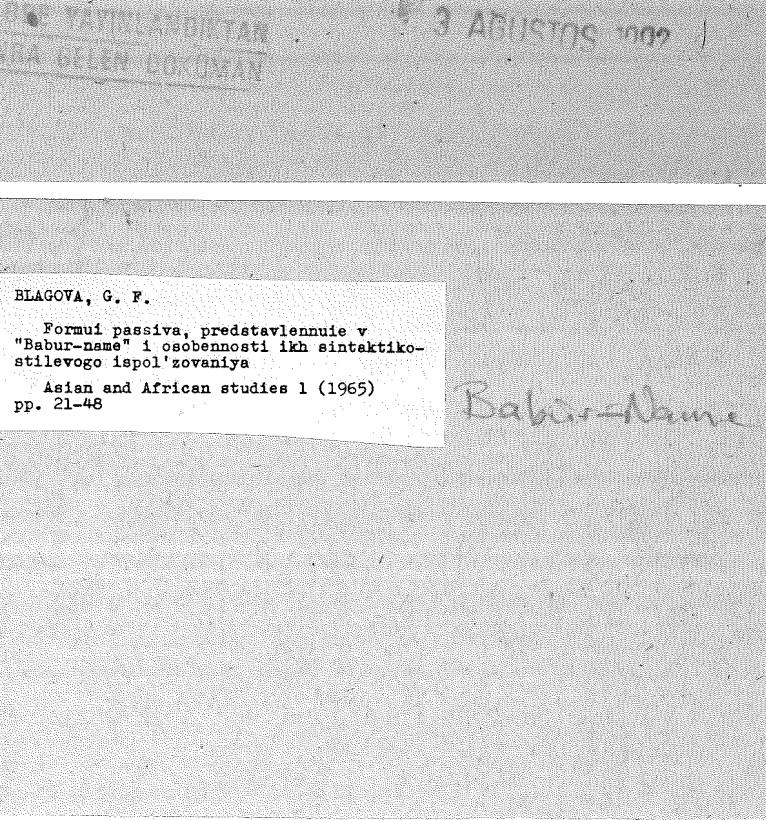
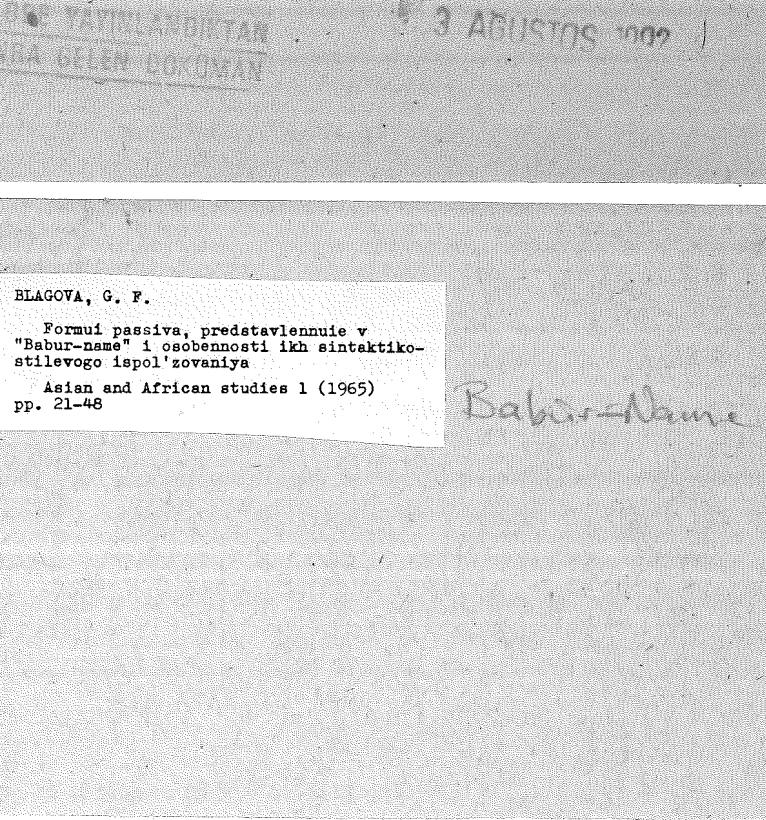
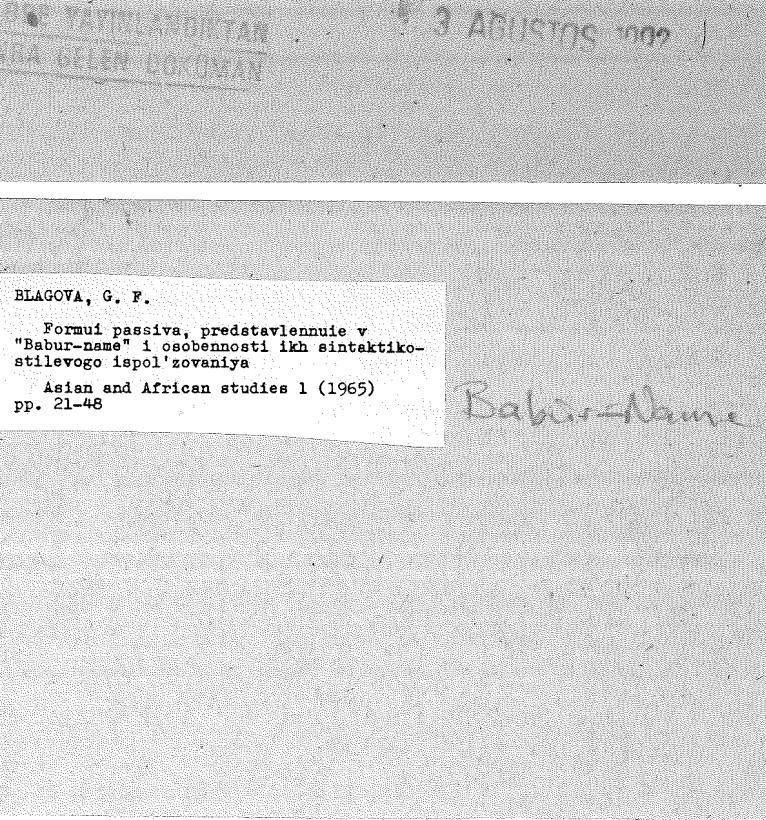
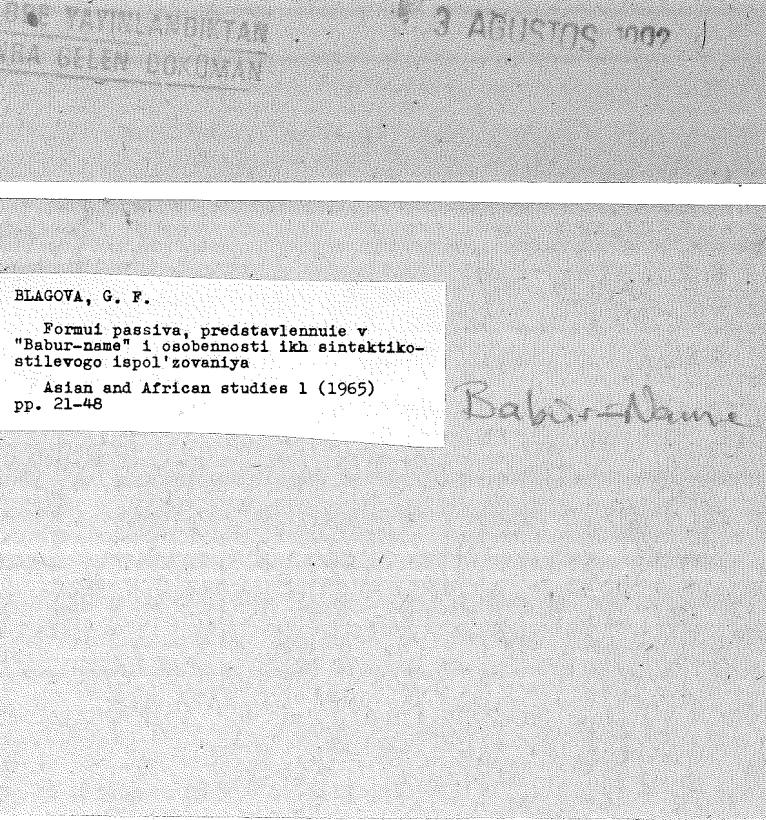
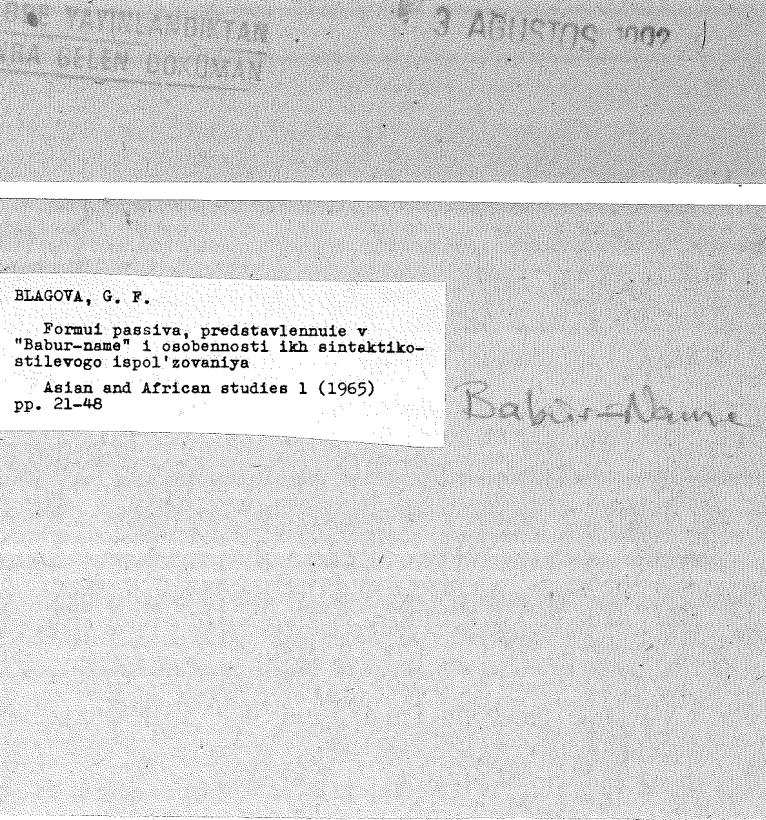
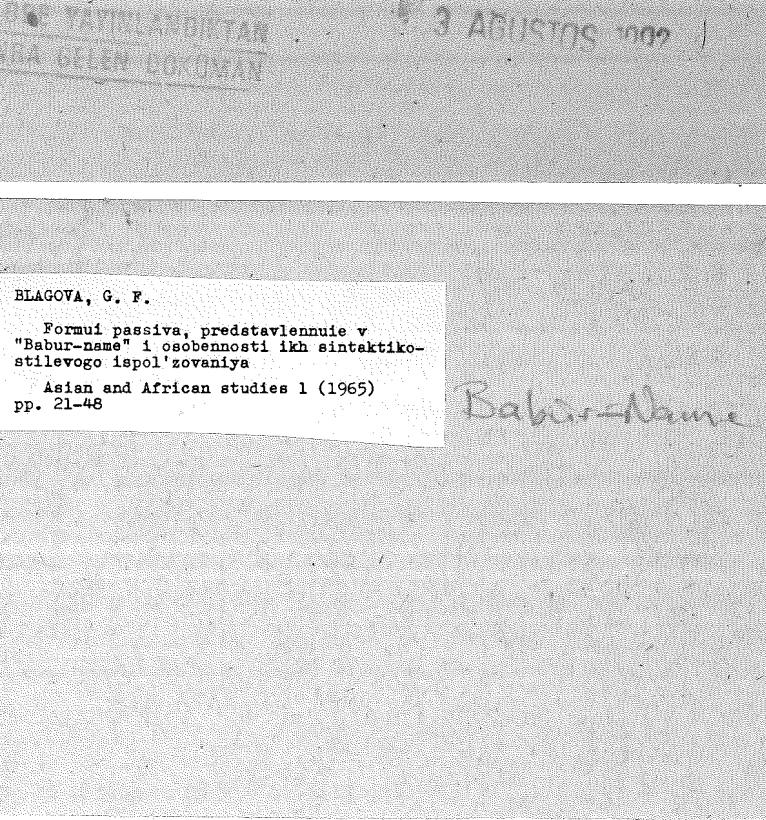
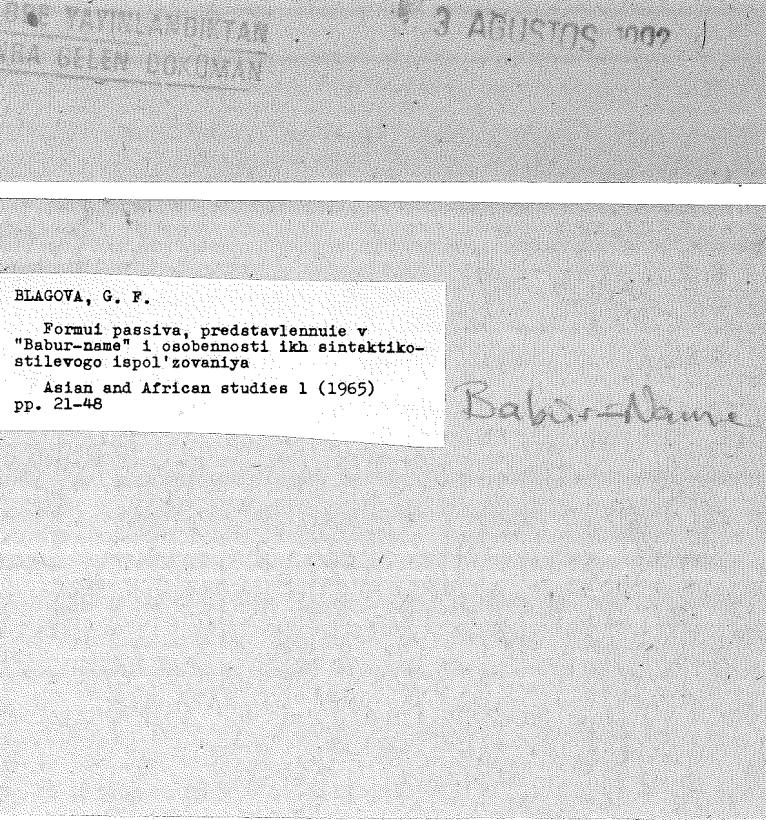
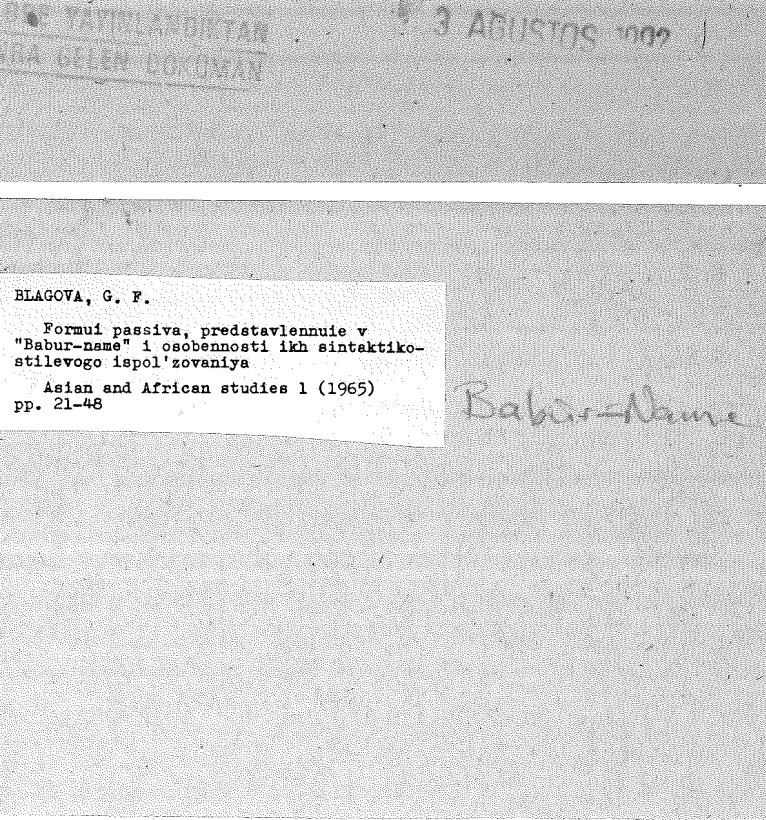
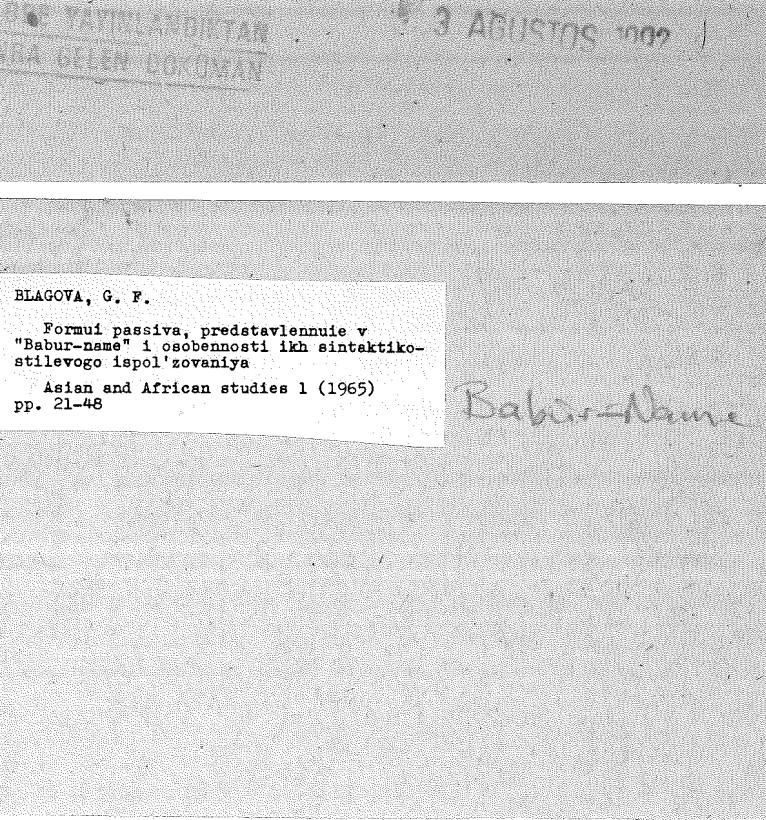
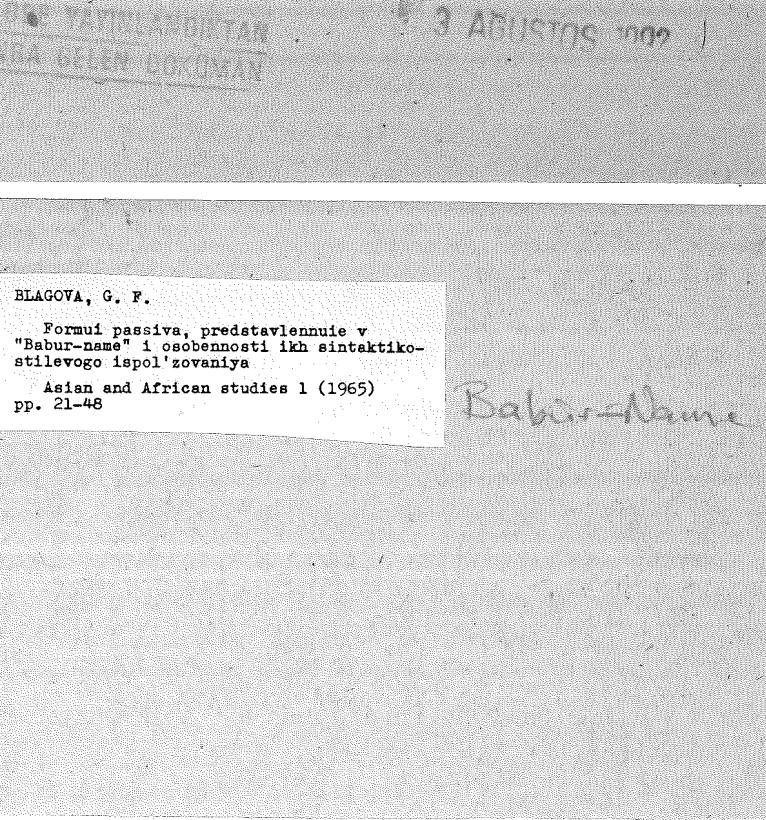
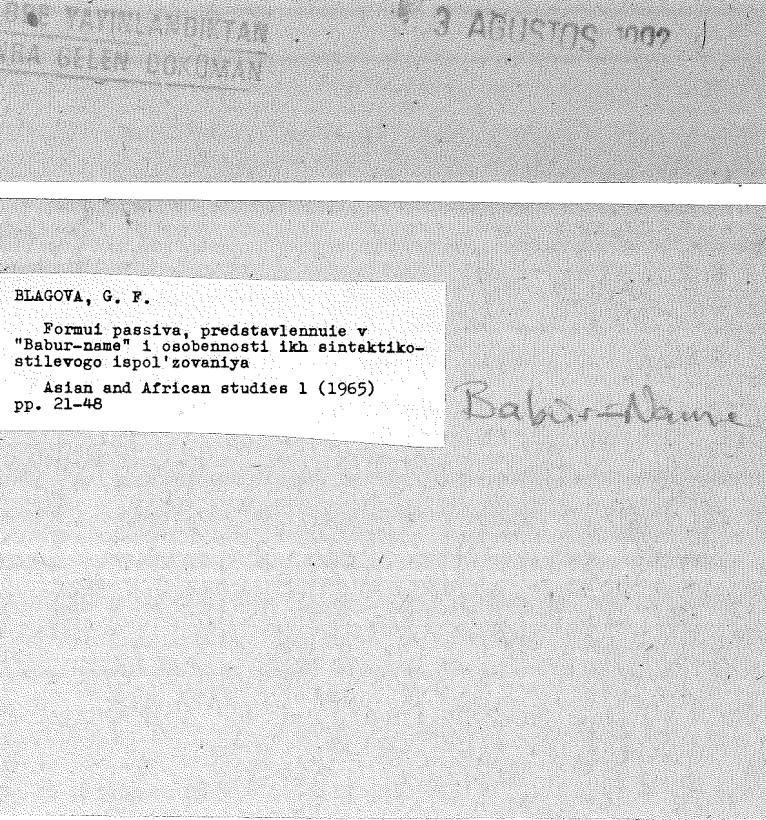
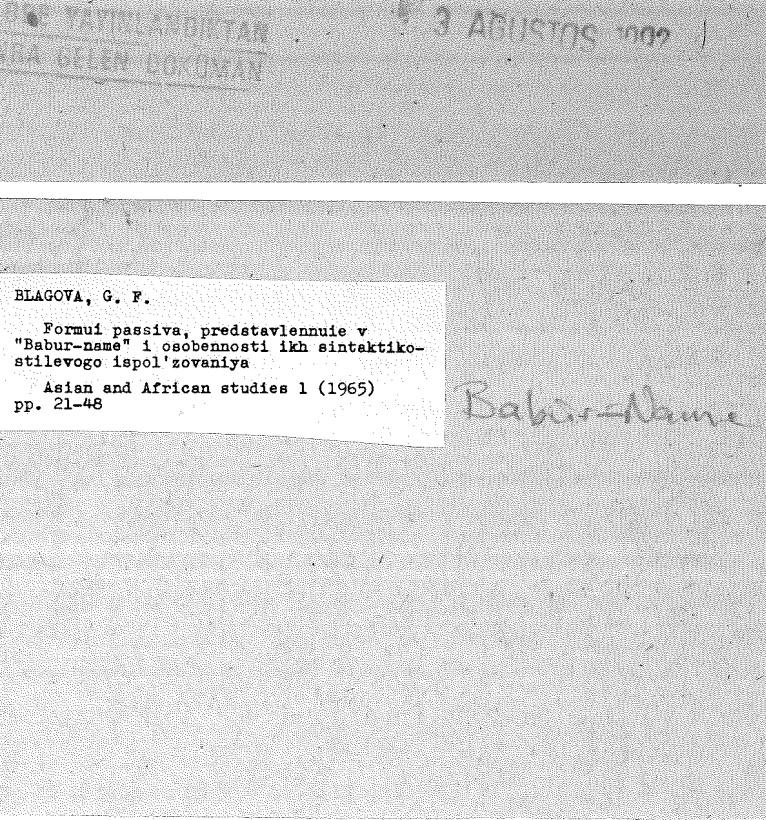
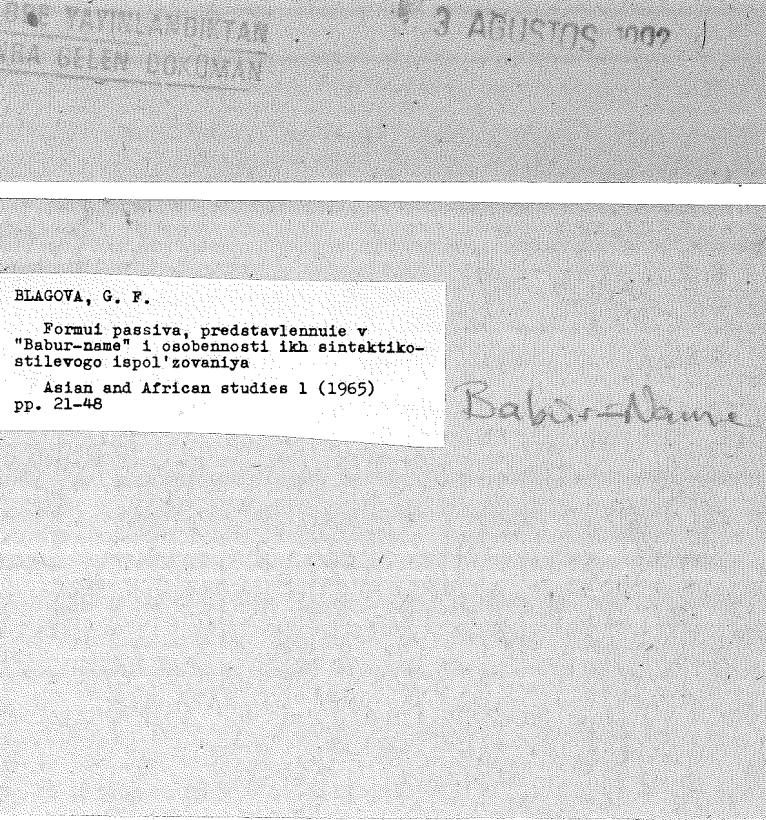
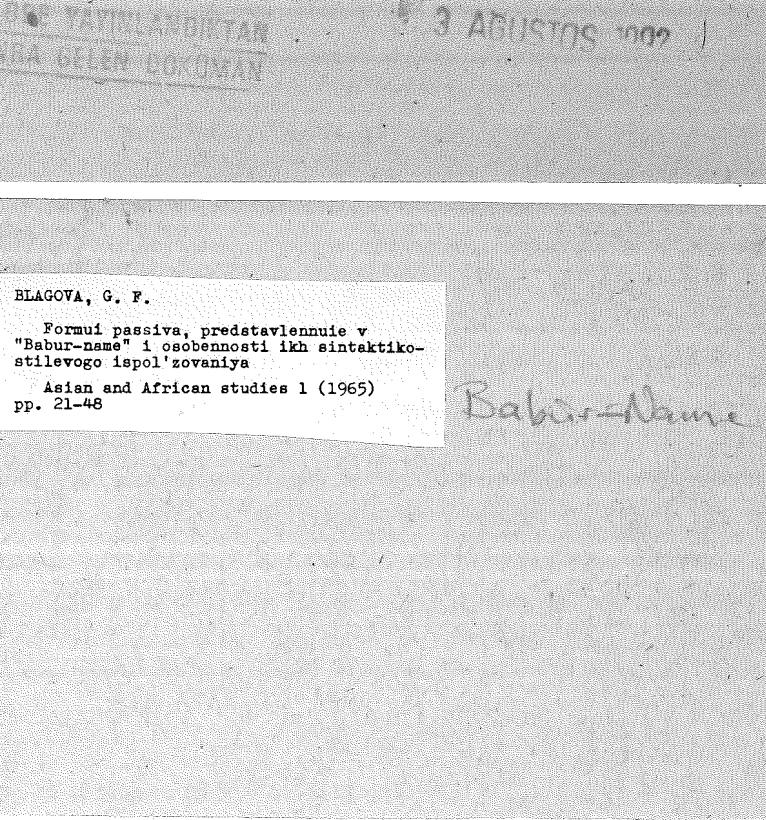
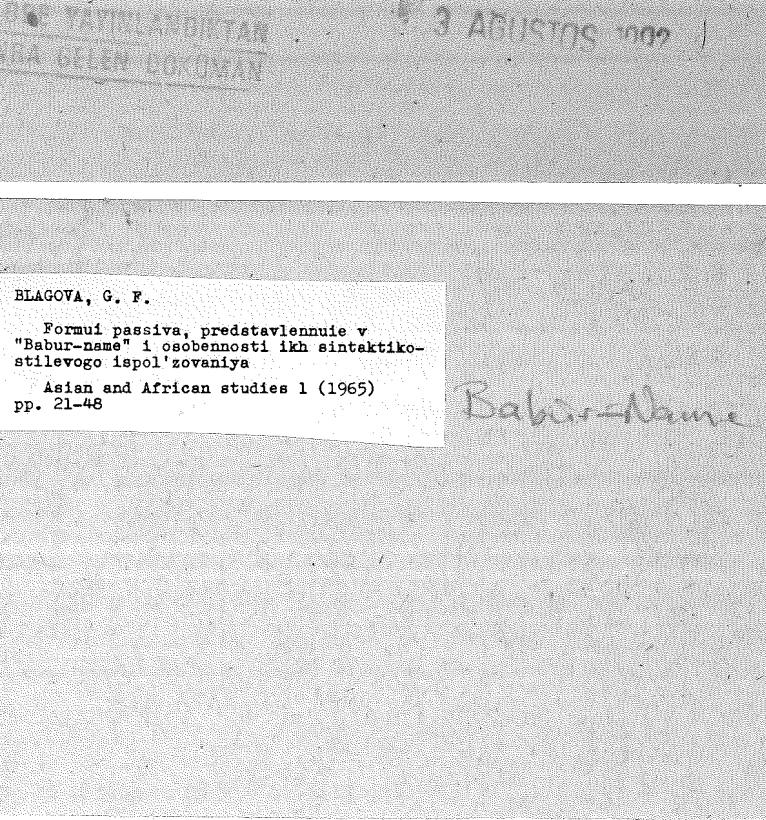
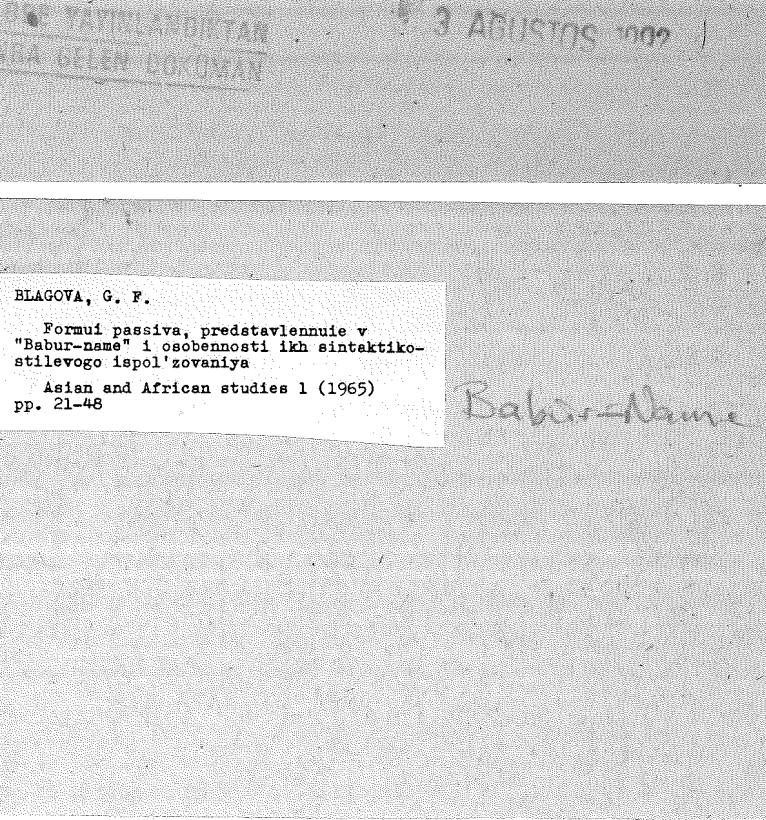
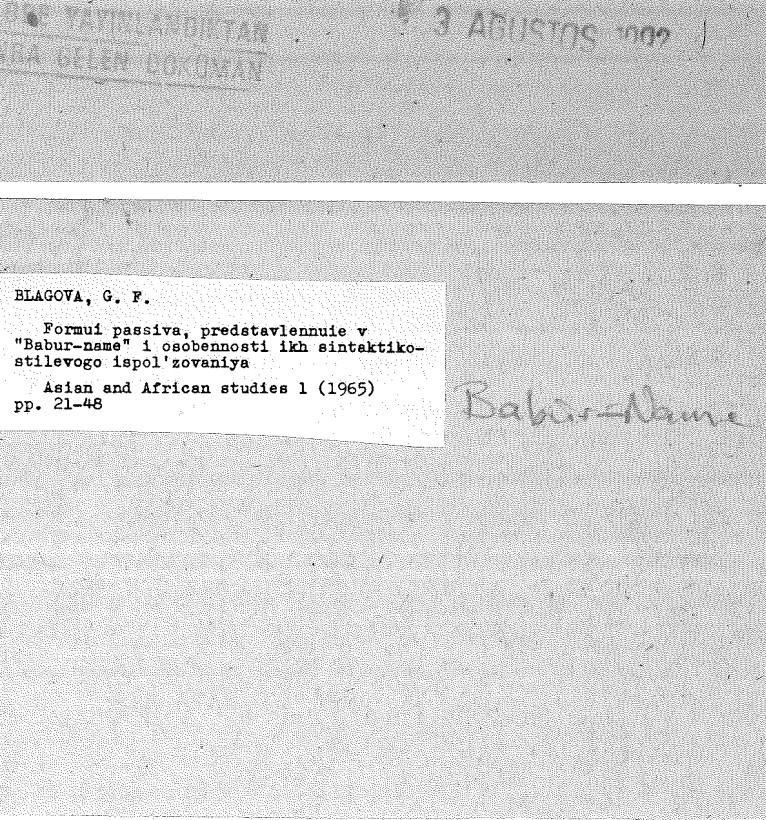
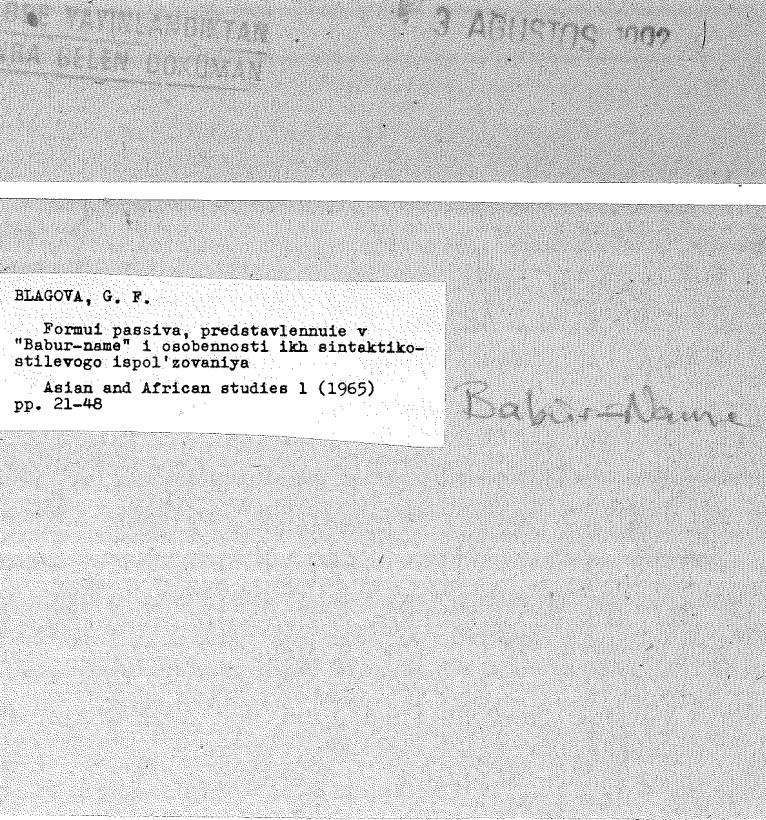
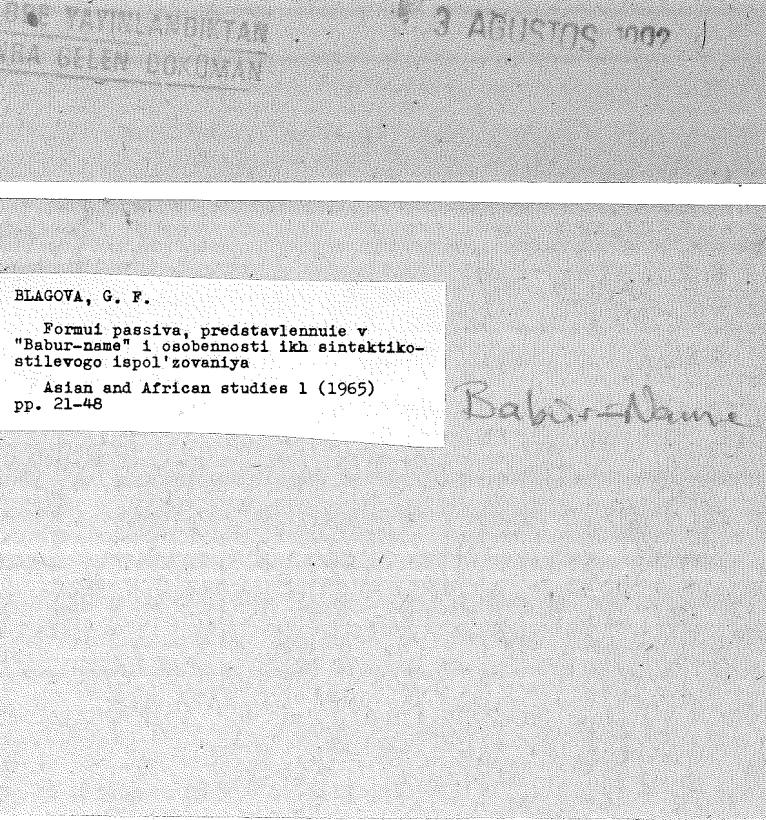
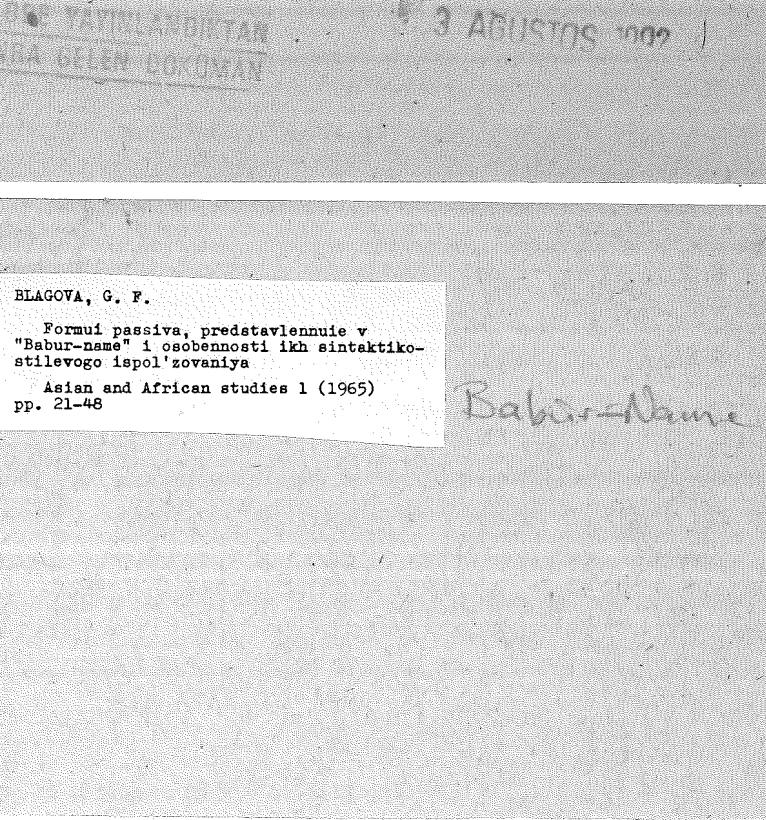
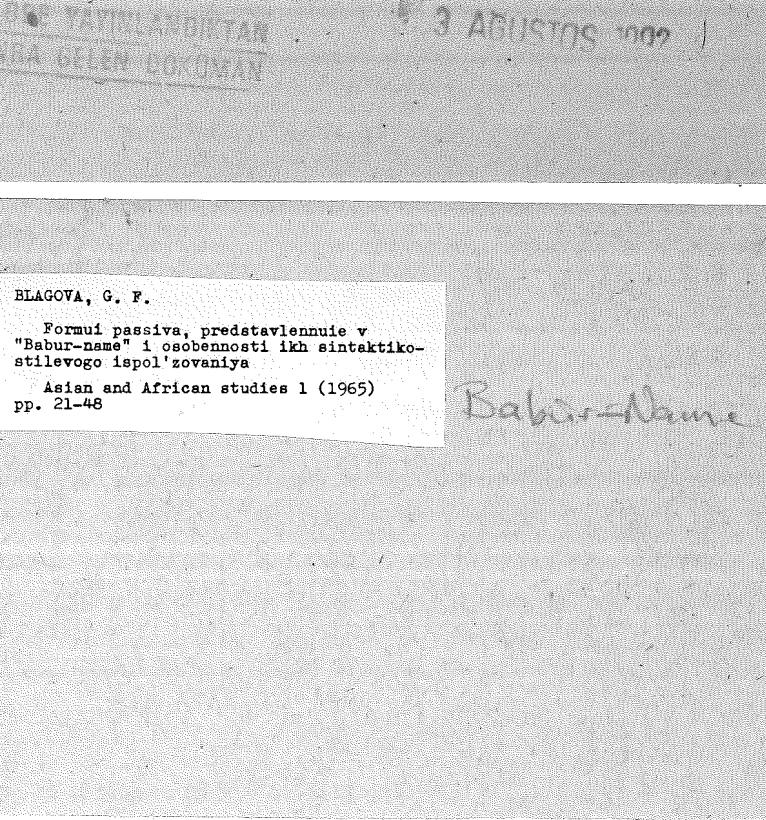
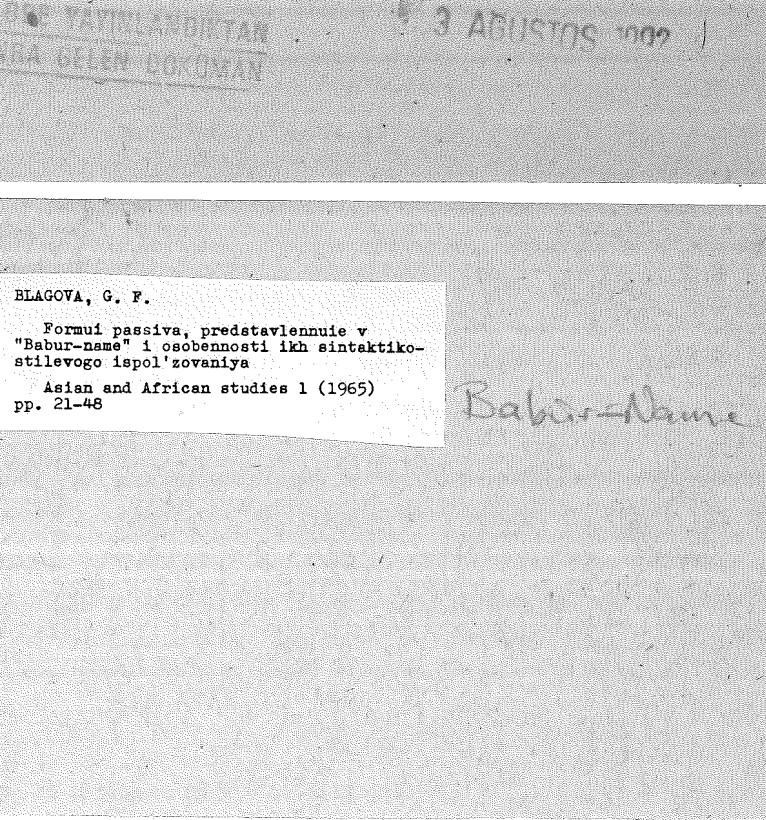
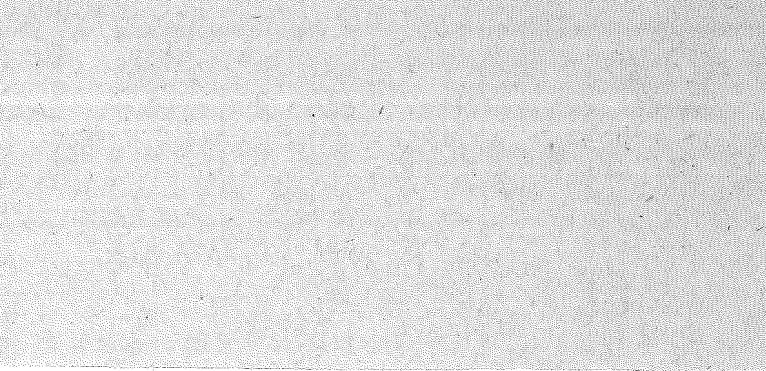


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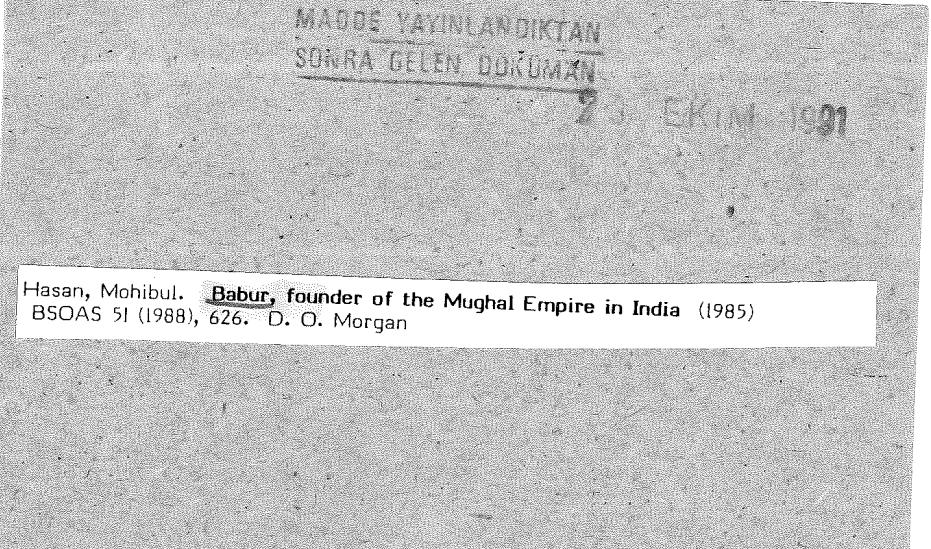
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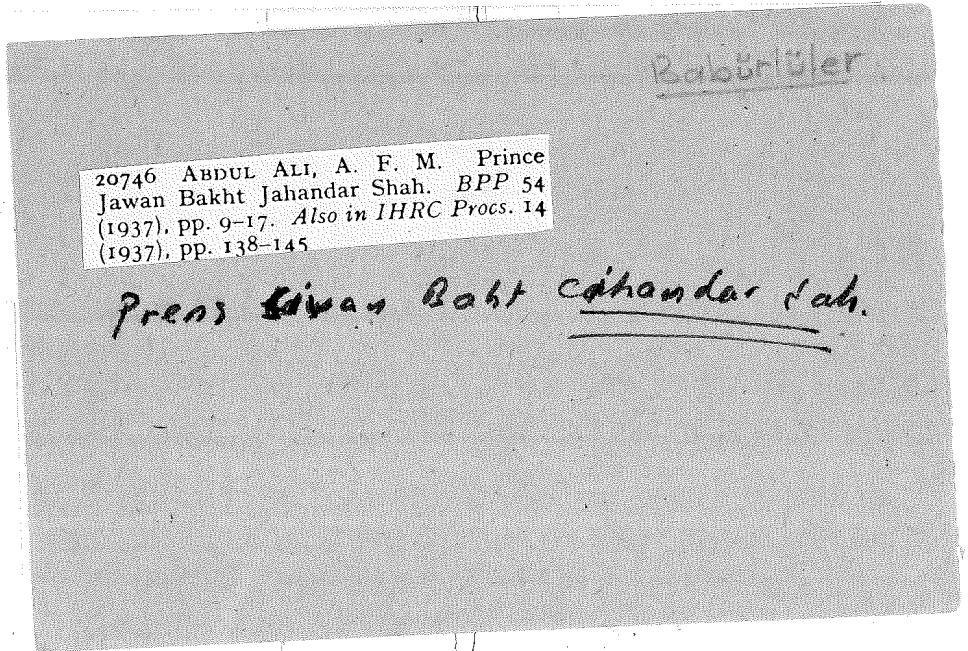
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Babur ve Bfçanlar



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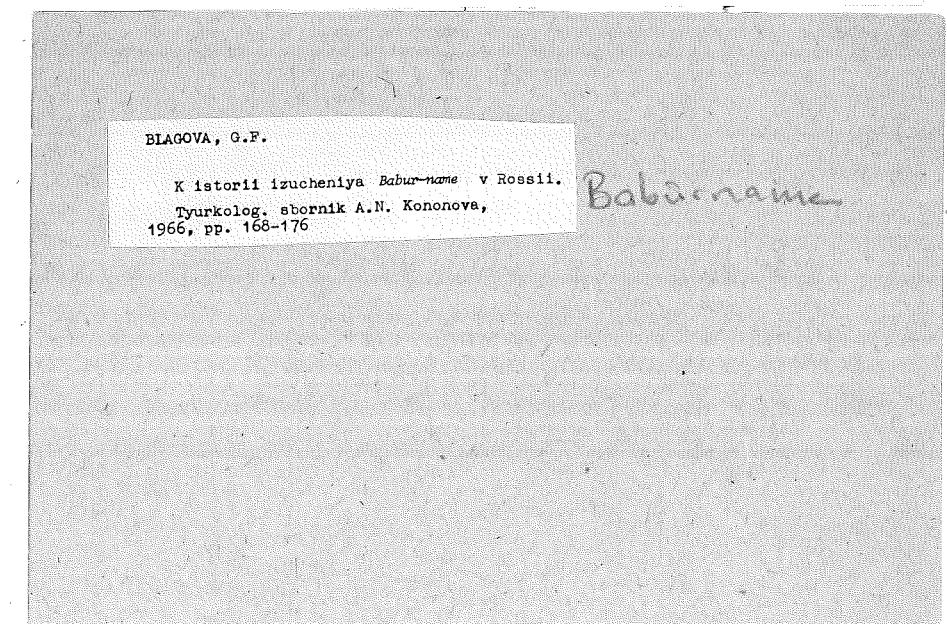
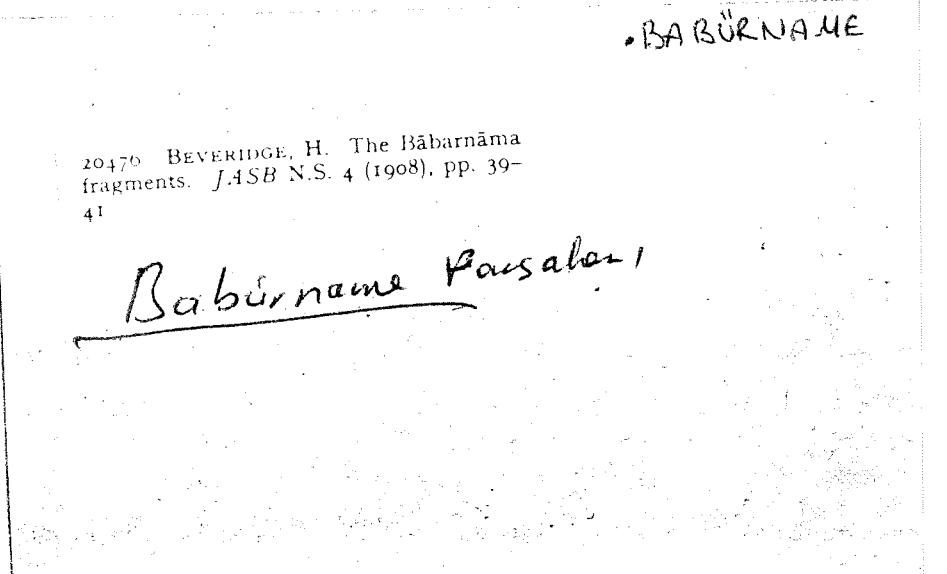
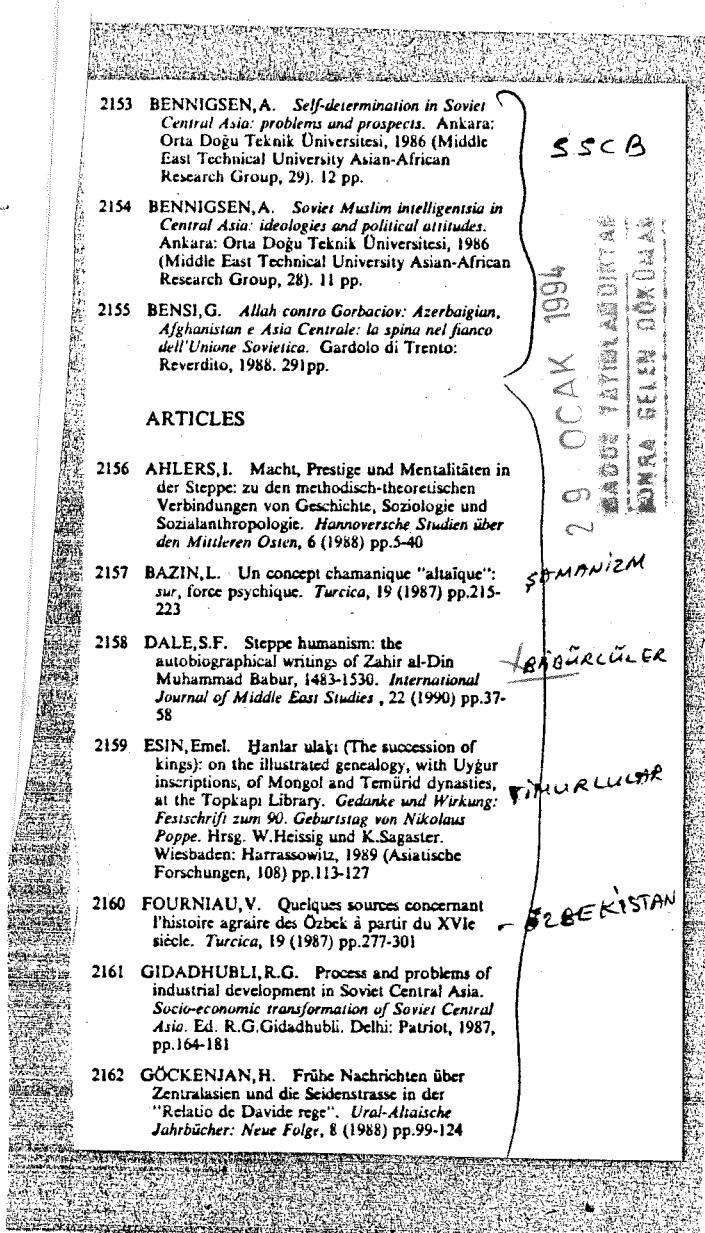
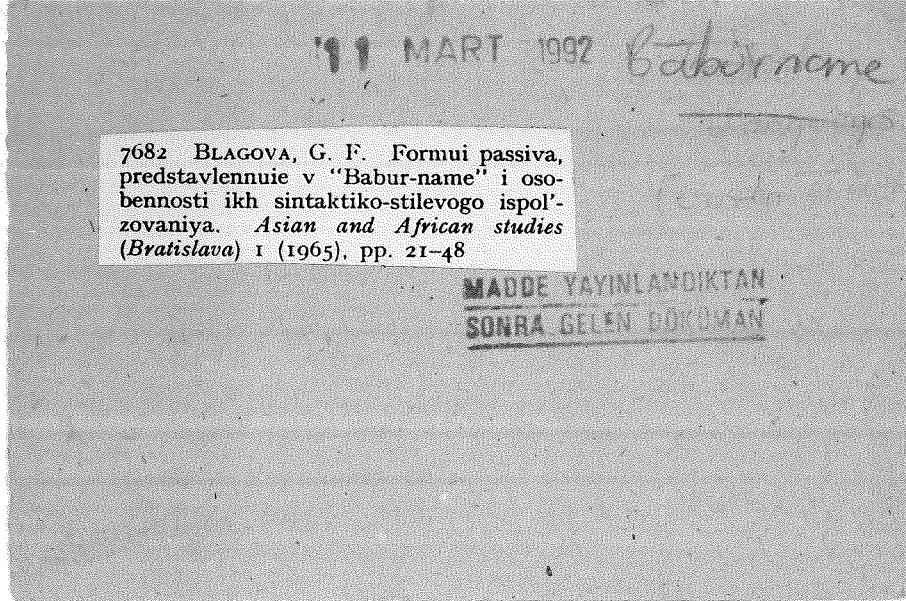
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ing parts of the text from the Turfan collection. Peter Zieme had the opportunity to study the St. Petersburg manuscript — in this particular case he was assisted by Dr Simone Raschmann. The text of the foreword and of the first two chapters of the first book is given in transcription and supplied with a German translation, textological and terminological commentary and, where it is possible, with the parallel text of the Chinese original. Results of the comparative study of the published texts are summarised in two concordances, the edition is supplemented with a glossary and a detailed terminological index systematically arranged, providing the reader with corresponding Sanskrit and Chinese equivalents of Old Turkic terms.

The discussion about the relation between the Turkic translation and the Chinese original (or originals) should probably be considered here in brief. P. Zieme has no doubts that the Uighur translation was made from the Chinese version by I-jing, which, however, is quite obvious. He definitely rejects the suggestion made by R. Finch that Šingqo Šäli Tutung could use the Sanskrit original of *Suvarṇaprabhāsa* or its Khotanese Saka or Kuchine (Tocharian) version⁹. However, it is still an open question

whether Šingqo Šäli Tutung could be familiar with some other Chinese translations. Citing the suggestion made by K. Röhrborn¹⁰ on the possibility that the Uighur translator might be familiar with some other version of I-jing's translation, or that he was treating the Chinese text too freely, P. Zieme comments that the foreword and the first book of *Altun Yaruq* provide no arguments for any suggestions of this kind (pp. 14—5). One should remember, however, that A. von Gabain in the review of the publication by Ch. Ehlers (*JRAS*, 1988, Pt. 1, p. 98) did not exclude the possibility that some passages of the Old Turkic text were going back to the more ancient Chinese translation of A.D. 600. What is evident, anyway, is that only studies as profound and thorough as the one demonstrated by P. Zieme (but covering the whole text of *Altun Yaruq*) will probably give the final answer to the question and terminate the discussion. Meanwhile the monograph by P. Zieme remains an exceptionally valuable work combining academic precision with outstanding intuition. It is a model of publication and textological study of the Old Uighur manuscript.

S. Klyashtorny

⁹ R. Finch, "Chapters XVI and XVII from the Uighur Suvarṇaprabhāsottama-sūtra (Altun Yaruq)", *Türklik Bilgisi Araştırmaları*, XVII (1993), p. 102.

¹⁰ K. Röhrborn, "Śūnyavāda und Vijñānavāda. Zentralasiatische Resonanzen eines Schulstzeits", *Ural-Altaische Jahrbücher*, N. F., Bd. 5 (1985), p. 132.

The Baburnama. Memoirs of Babur, Prince and Emperor. Translated, edited and annotated by Wheeler M. Thackston. New York—Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996, 472 pp.

It is not long ago that my review of the edition of *Bābur-nāma*¹ published in Japan by Prof. Eiji Mano² appeared on the pages of *Manuscripta Orientalia*. Now I hold in my hands a new edition of *Bābur-nāma*, which has just came out in the USA. It looks as if the destiny of some writings is to attract scholars' attention in the course of many years. The work by Zāhir al-Dīn Muḥammad Bābur (1483—1530) is definitely one of them. This Muslim ruler, the descendant of Tīmūr, who ascended his father's throne in Farḡāna when he was eleven, became extremely famous among his contemporaries as well as later generations not only as a statesman but also as the author of memoirs known as *Bābur-nāma*. His own life, so rich in events, provided him with vast materials for his literary activities. At the very beginning of the sixteenth century Bābur was forced to flee away from Central Asia to Afghanistan under the pressure of nomadic tribes from Eastern Dashti

Qibchāq (the modern steppes of Kazakhstan). Finally he settled in India where he founded a new Muslim state, the Empire of the Great Moghuls (1526—1858).

The personality of Bābur has long since attracted the attention of scholars. It was primarily due to his own work presenting the portrait of this Muslim ruler with expressiveness and details unusual in Islamic literature. The "Records" of Bābur depict an extraordinary and gifted personality and a prominent statesman. At the same time *Bābur-nāma* is a masterpiece of Turkic prose. Neither before nor after Bābur was there anyone writing in Central Asian Turkī with such expressiveness and force. There is no wonder that new and new scholars apply to his work, an important source on political, social and cultural life of Muslim peoples. *Bābur-nāma* in many respects a unique monument of literature, allows us to reconstruct the picture of the spiritual life of medieval Muslim society and to see a lively portrait of the outstanding personality, one of those who affected the course of historical events.

The publication of *Bābur-nāma* undertaken by Prof. Thackston is a translation of the text published by the same author in 1993³. The information about the translator

¹ See *Manuscripta Orientalia*, II/1 (1996), pp. 67—8.

² Zāhir al-Dīn Muḥammad Bābur, *Bābur-nāma (Waqā'i')*. Critical edition based on four Chaghatai texts with introduction and notes by Eiji Mano (Kyoto, 1995); Zāhir al-Dīn Muḥammad Bābur, *Bābur-nāma (Waqā'i')*. Concordance and classified indexes by Eiji Mano (Kyoto, 1996).

³ Wheeler M. Thackston, *Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur Mirza. Baburnama. Chaghatai Turkish Text with Abdul-Rahim Khan Khanan's Persian Translation* (Cambridge, Mass., 1993), i—iii.



BĀBUR IN PRAYER, DEVOTING HIMSELF FOR HIS SON.

Babūr-nāma, s. 1-185, 1937 Lahore
(Dibas 8266) (Tsnf 954.02 Bāb. B.)

BABŪRNĀME

THE MEMOIRS OF BABUR

SECTION I. FARGHĀNA.

IN the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate.

In¹ the month of Ramzān of the year 899 (June 1494) and Haidarābād MS.
in the twelfth year of my age,² I became ruler³ in the country of
Farghāna. fol. 1b.

(a. Description of Farghāna.)

Farghāna is situated in the fifth climate⁴ and at the limit of settled habitation. On the east it has Kāshghar; on the west, Samarkand; on the south, the mountains of the Badakhshān border; on the north, though in former times there must have been towns such as Almāligh, Almātū and

¹ The manuscripts relied on for revising the first section of the Memoirs, (i.e. 899 to 908 AH.—1494 to 1502 AD.) are the Elphinstone and the Haidarābād Codices. To variants from them occurring in Dr. Kehr's own transcript no authority can be allowed because throughout this section, his text appears to be a compilation and in parts a retranslation from one or other of the two Persian translations (*Waqi'at-i-bāburī*) of the *Bābur-nāma*. Moreover Dr. Ilminsky's imprint of Kehr's text has the further defect in authority that it was helped out from the Memoirs, itself not a direct issue from the Turki original.

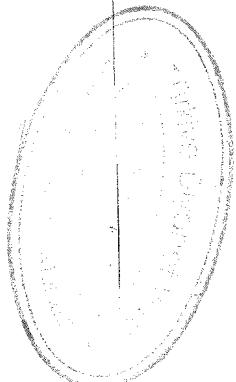
Information about the manuscripts of the *Bābur-nāma* can be found in the JRAS for 1900, 1902, 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1908.

The foliation marked in the margin of this book is that of the Haidarābād Codex and of its facsimile, published in 1905 by the Gibb Memorial Trust.

² Bābur, born on Friday, Feb. 14th. 1483 (Muḥāram 6, 888 AH.), succeeded his father, 'Umar Shaikh who died on June 8th. 1494 (Ramzān 4, 899 AH.).

³ pād-shāh, protecting lord, supreme. It would be an anachronism to translate pādshāh by King or Emperor, previous to 913 AH. (1507 AD.) because until that date it was not part of the style of any Timūrid, even ruling members of the house being styled Mīrzā. Up to 1507 therefore Bābur's correct style is Bābur Mīrzā. (Cf. f. 215 and note.)

⁴ See *Ayin-i-akbarī*, Jarrett, p. 44.



designs on the walls themselves. The suggestion is one which I find attractive. It is necessary to point out, however, that the evidence adduced is circumstantial. Argument proceeds too frequently on the basis of supposition: 'The vizier-poets who were *ra'īses* probably drew the calligraphy of their own poems for the palace rooms, perhaps with the help of expert assistant *kātibs*. I assume that ...' (148). Of one inscription it is asserted (293) that it was 'designed in the studios of the *Diwān al-Inshā'*, probably in the presence of Ibn al-Jayyāb and Ibn al-Khaṭīb'. There is a danger here that an attractive and stimulating hypothesis will be converted into an established orthodoxy. Did the *dīwān* even possess a 'studio'? Let us hope that Fernández-Puertas's persuasive presentation of his case will lead to further confirmatory investigations, but as I see it, the final proof is as yet lacking. I find it paradoxical that, although Fernández-Puertas's approach places particular emphasis on the contribution which the poets, as creators of texts, made to this architecture, the actual texts are discussed only sporadically, and are not printed for readers to scrutinize them. In contrast the 1842–5 edition printed (thanks to Gayangos?) the texts (or most of them) both in Arabic characters and in English translation.

Miscellaneous remarks: English readers would feel more at home with an emperor called 'Charles V' than with 'Carlos V'; p. 91, 'tangled threads' sound too flimsy: I suggest 'esparto fibre enmeshed in cane'; p. 264 for *ghuzāt* read *ghāzī*; p. 301 n. 44, the last line should read G. Bruin or Braun, *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*, 1572; p. 449 *tafl*: (here) 'fuller's earth'.

'This first volume is mainly concerned with Naṣrid art and architecture and the geometric proportion of the Alhambra buildings and decoration', Fernández-Puertas tells us [xv]. That difficult task (probably more difficult than what is assigned to volume two, which is the discussion of 'the people who inhabited these palaces, and the use they made of the ... buildings') is well carried out. The pity is that for Fernández-Puertas the main focus is geometry (which he deals with brilliantly), whereas Jones was both an architect and an artist highly sensitive to colour who stated explicitly that 'form without colour is like a body without a soul'. Because, as indicated at the opening of this review, some of these repetitive designs passed from the Alhambra Court into the decorative vocabulary of industrial products such as wallpapers, there is a danger that we as modern tourists will experience the Alhambra itself as walls with surface decoration applied to them, superior wallpaper. Fernández-Puertas's studies certainly help to avoid that. What they have achieved is to show us how in this building it is not so much that the patterns are *applied* overall to the walls, rather do they arise individually out of the dimensions of each part, as an expression of what is implicit there already. To have succeeded in demonstrating that is in itself a considerable achievement, and it is perhaps unreasonable to regret that we could not have been led on one stage further. Fernández-Puertas does occasionally approach the theme of the 'Use of Colour in Naṣrid Decoration' (386), but he contents himself with straightforward description, and does little to help us understand how, by means of colour, to adopt Jones's expression, the soul was breathed into the body.

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Journal of Islamic Studies, vol. X/1 (1999)

10.363

The Baburnama

Translated and edited by WHEELER M. THACKSTON. New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press. 1996. Price HB £30.00. 0-19-50967-1.

Wheeler M. Thackston's new edited English translation of the *Bāburnāma* is the most recent evidence of continued interest in the autobiographical memoirs of Zāhir al-Dīn Muḥammad Bābur, the founder in 1526 of the Mughal empire of India. Writing in the language that he called Turki, known since the late nineteenth century as Chaghatai Turkish, Bābur ignored prevailing literary and historical stylistic norms and produced an astonishingly frank and meticulous chronicle—of his own emotions, of the individual characteristics of friends, of political realities, of the natural world. His work is a unique text in the early modern Islamic world. Yet Bābur was an autobiographer, a rhetorician, who wrote first of all to secure his reputation among the Central Asian Turco-Mongol élite who could read Turki. His professed intention to be 'absolutely truthful' is a typical autobiographer's assertion. It means only that Bābur, like other authors, interprets motives and character from his own very self-interested perspective. Thus, while Bābur was exceptionally precise, he was not objective.

Thackston's new edition is a beautiful book. Published through the Freer Gallery of Art and the Sackler Gallery of Washington, DC, the book has been impeccably printed by Oxford University Press. Thackston, a remarkably prolific translator of Persian-language literary and historical texts, has provided a useful introduction and marginal notes, and very helpful maps and genealogies to enable readers to navigate the little-known shoals of Central Asian, Afghan, and Indian politics in the late fifteenth and early sixteenth century. His edition is likely to become the most popular English-language edition of Bābur's text and deservedly so. However, it has not, as some have suggested, rendered Annette Beveridge's early twentieth-century English translation obsolete.

Translation of a work of this size—the printed Turki text fills more than 600 pages—is a huge undertaking, particularly in view of the fact that no comparable Turki prose texts exist that can illuminate difficult passages. Still, any late twentieth-century English-language translator benefits from the existence of numerous other translations—in Russian, French, and modern Turkish, to name only a few—and from Annette Beveridge's work, previously the only complete English translation from the Turki text. Thackston does not discuss translations into languages other than English, but he summarizes the history of the English editions and discusses Beveridge's work in detail. He takes a very uncharitable view of her edited translation, describing it as one that 'reads like a student's effort', accurately observing that she chose to produce a one-to-one correspondence between Bābur's text and the translation, which he characterizes as 'a grave mistake for the translator'. He also criticizes her decision to try to reproduce Turki syntax in English. His criticism of her stylistic limitations is accurate but not exactly fair. Nowhere does he point out that Beveridge worked in a different era when scholarship on Turki and Central Asia was in its infancy. Nowhere does he mention that she was a self-taught scholar who worked largely in isolation—she produced most of her translation

MADDE YAYINLANDIKTAN
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18.11.2011 12:06

The Bābur-nāma in English

(Memoirs of Bābur)

Translated from the original Turki Text
OF

Zahiru'd-dīn Muḥammad Bābur Pādshāh Ghāzī

BY
ANNETTE SUSANNAH BEVERIDGE

W. Ibish

85 OCAK 1997

MADDE YAYINLANDIKTAN
SONRA GELEN DOKUMAN



LUZAC & COMPANY LTD.,
46, Great Russell Street, London.

1969.

147907

Gazi Zahireddin Muhammed Babur
Baburnâme (Vekayı)

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Birinci Basım: Temmuz 2006

Teknik Hazırlık: Zeliha Güler – Gül Dönmez

Kapak Düzeni: Gökmen Ekincioğlu

Yayma Hazırlayan: Çetin Şan

Türk Tarih Kurumu'nun 1987 baskısını temel alan Kabalci Yayınevi'nin bu edisyonu
eserin Çağatayca el yazmasından Deniz Işık tarafından kontrol edilip
Annette Susannah Beveridge'in *The Babur-nâma in English* (1922)
ve Wheeler M. Thackston'in *The Baburnama* (1996)
İngilizce çevirilerinden yararlanılarak hazırlanmıştır.

KABALCI YAYINEVI
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Tel: (0212) 526 85 86 Faks: (0212) 513 63 05
www.kabalciyayinevi.com yayinevi@kabalci.com.tr
internet satış: www.kabalci.com.tr

KÜTÜPHANE BİLGİ KARTI
Cataloging-in-Publication Data (CIP)
Babur, Gazi Zahîreddîn Muhammed (1483-1530)
Baburnâme (Vekayı)
1. Türk-Moğol İmparatorluğu 2. Türk Tarihi
ISBN 975-997-067-8

Baskı: Yaylacık Matbaacılık San. Tic. Ltd. Şti. (0212 5678003)
Litros Yolu, Fatih Sanayi Sitesi No: 12/197-203 Topkapı-İSTANBUL

BABURNÂME

(VEKAYÎ)

GAZİ ZAHÎREDDİN MUHAMMED BABUR

Doğu Türkçesinden çeviren:
Prof. Reşit Rahmeti Arat.

Önsöz ve Tarihi Özet:
Y. Hikmet Baydur

TÜRKİYE DİYAHESİ VAKFI İslâm Araştırmaları Merkezi Kütüphanesi	
Dem. No:	147907
Tas. No:	954.02 BAB-B

 KABALCI YAYINEVI

sanat bakımından büyük aşama kaydettiği, Qing Hanedanlığı (1644-1911) döneminde ise klasik usul kullanılarak doruk noktasına ulaştığı görülmektedir.

Ming-Qing geçiş döneminde, kısa öykülerin önem kazandığı görülmektedir. 14. yüzyıl sonlarında 20. yüzyıl başlarına kadar son iki feudal hanedanlık döneminde ait kısa öykülerin bir araya toplandığı eserler; Qin öncesi efsanelerden, İlkbahar-Sonbahar, Savaşan Beylikler dönemine ait kissadan hisse türü öykülerden başlayarak; Tang, Song, Yuan döneminde yazılmış kısa hikâyelerden izler bulunmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada dönemin bütün özelliklerini bünyesinde toplayan, "Üç Deyiş İki Rivayet" ve "Bir Çalışma Odasından Garip Öyküler" adlı üç eser baz alınmıştır. Üç Deyiş, Feng Men Long (1574-1646) tarafından yazılmıştır; toplam 120 bölümdür. "İki rivayet" Ling Meng Chu (1580-1644) tarafından yazılmıştır, toplam 80 bölümden oluşmaktadır.

Ming döneminin sonlarında yazılmış olan ve Çin Edebiyat tarihi içinde kısaca "Üç Deyiş, İki Rivayet" olarak adlandırılan iki eser, Tang, Song, Yuan ve Ming döneminden beri süregeLEN, halk arasında yaygın efsaneleri, dini inaçları, toplumsal yapıyı, topluma hakim düşünce sistemlerini içermektedir. Ayrıca, dönemin sosyal yaşıntısı, gelenekleri, feudal sistem içindeki çarpıntıklar ayrıntılı bir şekilde işlenmektedir.

Qing dönemi başlarına ait, kısa öyküler alanında büyük isim yapmış diğer bir yapıt, Bir Çalışma Odasından Garip Öyküler'dir. 1640-1715 yılları arasında yaşayan Pu Song Ling tarafından yazılmıştır. Eser, Wei Jin Kuzey Güney Hanedanlıklar dönemindeki insan üstü varlıkların İslendiği efsanelerden, Tang Hanedanlığının dönemi de zengin içerikli kısa öyküler ile halk arasında yaygın kisa hikâyelerin bir araya gelmesinden oluşmuştur. Üstün sanat anlayışı, parlak ve özgün üslubuya günümüzde de ilgi çekmeye devam etmiş, sadece Çin Edebiyatı için değil, Dünya Edebiyatı içinde de önem kazanmıştır.

Ming-Qing geçiş dönemine ait bu eserler, kendilerinden sonraki kuşakları büyük ölçüde etkileyerek, Çin Edebiyat Tarihinde hikâyelerin gelişmesine katkıda bulunmuş, atasözü ve deyimlere kaynaklık etmişlerdir. Günüümüzde, Pekin Operası gibi Çin'e özgü sanat dalları, film yapımcıları ve senaristler için değerli malzeme olarak kullanılmaktır. Çin insanının düşünce sistemleri, folklorik ve toplumsal özellikleri konusunda yapılan araştırmalara işık tutmaktadır.

Can, H. Derya: "Rāmāyana Destanındaki Karakterlerin İncelemesi", Yüksek Lisans Tezi (Danışman: Prof. Dr. İnci Macun), 204.04.01 VII+113 sayfa.

Hindülerin yaşamlarında önemli bir yer tutan Rāmāyana destanı sanskrit diliyle yazılmış yirmidört bin beyit ve yedi kitaptan meydana gelmiştir. Bu büyük destan Hint edebiyatında ilk şiir yanı Ādi Kāvya, yazar Vālmīki'de ilk şair yanı Ādi Kāvī olarak kabul edilir.

Destan, bir saray entrikası yüzünden ondört yıl gibi uzun bir süre sürgüne giden Prens Rāma'nın hayat hikayesini içerir. Kral Daśaratha'nın en büyük oğlu Rāma, tahta varis olarak ilan edileceğini öğrendiğinde büyük bir sevinç yaşar. Ne varki üvey annesi Kaikeyi kendi oğlu Bharata'nın tahta gecebilmesi için Rāma'nın sürgüne gönderilmesini sağlar. Sürgün sırasında Rāma'ya karşı Sītā ve kardeşi lakshmana'da eşlik eder. Sürgünün ilk yılları oldukça huzurlu ve mut-

lu geçer. Ormanda yaşayan büyük azizleri ziyaret edip onlardan değerli bilgiler öğrenirler. Sürgünün son yılları yaklaştığında Sītā kötü rākshasa Rāvana tarafından kaçırılır. Rāma maymunların şefi Sugrīva'nın yardımıyla Sītā'yı kurtarır ve Ayodhyā'ya geri dönerler. Ancak Ayodhyā halka Sītā'nın masumiyetinden şüphelendiği için onu kabul etmezler. Bunun üzerine Rāma, Sītā'yı istemedende olsa ormana geri gönderir. Ormanla geri dönen Sītā bir süre sonra Rāma'nın ikiz oğulları Kuśa ve Lava'yı dünyaya getirir. Bu iki çocuk büyüdüklерinde babalarına ve annelerine ait hikayeyi öğrenip bölge bölge dolasarak anlatmaya başlarlar. Rāma, oğulları olduğunu bilmeden bu iki gençten hikayeyi öğrenince yaptığı yanlışın farkına vararak Sītā'ya Ayodhyā'ya geri çağrıır. Sītā, Vālmīki'yle birlikte Rāma'nın huzuruna çıkar. Rāma onun masumiyetini halkın ispatlamak için aṣvamedha (at kurban töreni) meclisinin önünde yemin etmesini ister. Yemin töreninden sonra halk ve saray mensupları Sītā'nın masumiyetine inanırlar. Ancak Sītā kendisi yapılan bu haksızlığa dayanamaz ve toprak anaya kendisini alması için yalvarır. Toprak yardımları ve Sītā'yi içine alır. Rāma, Sītā'nın dünyadan ayrılmamasıyla çılguna döner. Rāma'nın bu durumu gören tanrılar onun artik dünyadaki görevinin tamamlandığını karar verek yanlarına alırlar. Rāma'yla birlikte Lakshmana, Bharata, Śatrughna ve birçok kişi bu dünyadan ayrırlar.

Destanda Rāma karımıza dürüst, güvenilir, sözünde duran her zaman iyi-lerin yanında kötülerin karşısına bir kahraman olarak çıkmaktadır. Kardeşleri Lakshmana, Bharata ve Śatrughna ve tipki Rāma gibi mükemmel birer kahramandırlar. Karısı Sītā kötü rākshasa Rāvana tarafından kaçırıldığında bile ko-casına olan sadakai ile övgüye değer bir kişilikdir. Kral Daśaratha iyi bir eş, iyi bir baba ve kusursuz bir kraldır. Sītā'nın bulunmasına yardımcı olan maymun Sugrīva ve Hanuman'ın gösterdiği cesaretli örnekleri, Rāma'nın yaşamında önemli yer tutan azizler, kötü rākshasa Rāvana ve diğer bütün karakterler direk yada dolaylı olarak Rāma'nın hayatı rolden oynamışlardır.

Güneri, Mukadder: "Baburname'nin Temel Konuları" Yüksek Lisans Tezi, (Danışman: Yrd. Doç. Dr. Şevket Bulu), I-VI, 353 s.

Babur (Zahir al-DIN Muhammed) 14 Şubat 1483'de Fergana'da doğdu. Onun Türk nesrinin önemli eserleri arasında olan ve yazıldığı dönemde her yön- den kaynak teşkil edecek Baburname adlı eserini, siyasi, ekonomi, kültürel, dini ve sanatsal yönden inceleyerek ayrı ayrı bölgümler halinde yazdım. Babur, Atalar Yurdı diye ifade ettiği Fergana'da 1494-1504 yılları arasında gerek, akrabalara- na gerekse diğer düşmanlarına karşı mücadele eder. Ona da tutunamayacağını anlayınca da, 1404 yılında Kābil'i alarak buraya yerlesir. Daha sonra Hindistan'a beş kez sefer yaptıktan sonra 1526'da Agra ve Delhi'yi alarak, Hindistan'da Lüdi hanedanının hakimiyetine son vererek Baburlu Devlet'i ni kurar. Bu başarısını, 1526'da Panipat'ta 1527'de Kanya'da tekrarlayarak, daha çok Mülküman-Türk-Hint İmparatorluğu diye bilinen baburlu imparatorluğunu kurar (1526-1530). Beş yıl gibi kısa bir süre Hindistan'da hükümdarlık yapmış olmasına rağmen, Hindistan'da 1526'den 1707 yılına kadar sürecek Türk idaresinin sağlam temellerini atar. Hükümdarlığının yanısıra Divan, Mubayyan, Risale-i Validiye, Aruz Risalesi gibi eserleri de vardır.

Gürol, A. Çağla: "Japonca Öğretim Yöntemleri" Yüksek Lisans Tezi, (Danışman: Prof. Dr. Pulat Otkan), Sayfa:160.

BABUR-NAMA

Babur Name

Translated from the original Turki Text
of
Zahirud-din Muhammad Babur Badshah Ghaznvi
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Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı İslâm Ansiklopedisi	8266
May.	8266
Tasrif No. :	954.02
	8AB.B

**SANG-E-MEEL
PUBLICATIONS**
CHOWK URDU BAZAR LAHORE (PAKISTAN)

Baburnâme [584.] MANO, Eiji. "The *Baburnama* and the *Tarikh-i Rashidi*: their mutual relationship", in: Lisa Golombek & Maria Subtelny eds., *Timurid art and culture: Iran and Central Asia in the 15th century*. Leiden, Brill, 1992, pp. 44-47 (Muqarnas Supplements, 6)

Rapide comparaison stylistique et structurelle de deux grandes chroniques centre-asiatiques du début du 16^e s., le *Bâbornâme* de Bâbor Pâdshâh (m. 1530/937 q.) et le *Târikh-e Rashidi* de Heydar Mirzâ (m. 1551/958). L'A. conclut que non seulement la majeure partie du *Târikh-e Rashidi* a été composée en utilisant le *Bâbornâme* comme modèle du style et du genre, mais que sans ce dernier, le *Târikh-e Rashidi* n'aurait pas existé, et termine en montrant l'importance du *Bâbornâme* dans l'historiographie de l'Asie centrale. M.S.

MADDEH-E TÂRÎKH-E
SONBÂD-E TÂRÎKH-E RASHIDI
TÂRÎKH-E RASHIDI

Abstracta Iranica (*Suppl. Studia Iranica*),
c. 15-16, 1992-1993, Tehran 1997. p. 140