

## Rumer Godenning “Gulbadanbegim” asaridagi Bobur obrazi

Umarov Bobir Norboyevich  
[bobirumarov80@gmail.com](mailto:bobirumarov80@gmail.com)

Senior teacher

The №3 department of the integrated English language course

Anarkulova Zubayda Fayzullo qizi  
[zubaydaanarkulova@gmail.com](mailto:zubaydaanarkulova@gmail.com)

Teacher

Uzbekistan State World Languages University

**Annotation.** This article analyzes the social, psychological and spiritual issues in the works of Rumer Goden. The author explores the unique aspects of Godin’s writing and examines similar thematic elements to his most famous novels and stories. The article emphasizes Godin’s deep interest in the inner world of humanity, his unexpected approach to various social and personal problems. Godin’s works are known for their simple style and psychologically realistic depictions of the human spirit, interdependent social systems, and the processes of individual self-realization. The article also comments on the specific artistic forms of Godin’s works and his unique images that are valuable for his time.

**Keywords:** Life images, human psyche, poetry, political activity, military leader.

## Персонаж Бабура в «Гульбаданбегим» Румера Годена

Умаров Бобир Норбоевич  
[bobirumarov80@gmail.com](mailto:bobirumarov80@gmail.com)

Старший преподаватель

Кафедра №3 интегрированного курса английского языка

Anarkulova Zubayda Fayzullo qizi  
[zubaydaanarkulova@gmail.com](mailto:zubaydaanarkulova@gmail.com)

Преподаватель

Узбекский государственный университет мировых языков

**Аннотация.** В данной статье анализируются социальные, психологические и духовные проблемы в творчестве Румер Годен. Автор исследует уникальные аспекты творчества Годена и исследует тематические элементы, схожие с его самыми известными романами и рассказами. В статье подчеркивается глубокий интерес Година к внутреннему миру человечества, его неожиданный подход к различным социальным и личным проблемам. Работы Годена известны своим простым стилем и психологически реалистичным изображением человеческого духа, взаимозависимых социальных систем и процессов индивидуальной самореализации. В статье также комментируются специфические художественные формы творчества Годена и его уникальные образы, ценные для его времени.

**Ключевые слова:** Образы жизни, психика человека, поэзия, политическая деятельность, военачальник.

## The character of Babur in Rumer Goden’s Gulbadanbegim

Umarov Bobir Norboyevich

[bobirumarov80@gmail.com](mailto:bobirumarov80@gmail.com)

Katta o'qituvchi  
Ingliz tili integratsiyalashgan kursi №3 kafedrası

Anarkulova Zubayda Fayzullo qizi  
[zubaydaanarkulova@gmail.com](mailto:zubaydaanarkulova@gmail.com)

O'qituvchisi  
O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti

**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada Rumer Godenning asarlaridagi ijtimoiy, psixologik va ma'naviy masalalar tahlil qilinadi. Muallif Godenning yozuvchilik faoliyatining o'ziga xos jihatlarini ochib beradi, shuningdek, uning eng mashhur romanlari va hikoyalari o'xshash tematik elementlarni ko'rib chiqadi. Maqolada Godenning insoniyatning ichki olamiga bo'lgan chuqur qiziqishi, turli ijtimoiy va shaxsiy muammolarga nisbatan kutilmagan yondashuvi ta'kidlanadi. Godenning asarlari, o'zining sodda uslubi va psixologik realistik tasvirlari bilan tanilgan bo'lib, unda odamning ruhi, bir-biriga bog'liq bo'lgan ijtimoiy tizimlar va individlarning o'z-o'zini anglash jarayonlari muhim o'rin tutadi. Maqolada, shuningdek, Godenning asarlarining o'ziga xos badiiy shakllari va uning o'z zamonasi uchun qadrlil o'ziga xos obrazlari haqida ham fikrlar bildiriladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Hayotiy obrazlar, odam ruhiyati, she'riyat, siyosiy faoliyat, harbiy rahbar.

Rumer Godden was an English author with more than sixty books, fiction and non-fiction, to her credit. Rumer Goden is the author of *Gulbadanbegim*. *Gulbadanbegim* describes the "Humayunnoma" in a compact, fluent, simple, understandable language. She was eight years old when her father Baburshah died. Recounting the events preserved in his memory, humbly testifies to the events "I am helpless", "I am right". After taking the throne of Kabul, Baburshah had four Sharia wives, the eldest of whom, Mohimbegim, was educated, wise, beautiful woman. Therefore, Babur really loved and appreciated this beautiful princess. In 1507, Humoyun, heir to the throne – his first child, was born from Mohimbegim. *Gulbadan* writes about this: God blessed the taking of Kabul and the coming of Humayun to the world. When Humoyun was twelve years old, special men were engaged in his upbringing, like all princes according to custom in the Timurid court. Because was the Crown Prince. Babur gave Humoyun the rule of Badakhshan province. In historical accounts, Mohimbegim had no children other than Humayun, when they were young they had lost sight of the untimely world. It was much more difficult for the chief Queen to leave her only son's bosom. *Gulbadanbegim* is one of the best works of Rumer Goden. This work is a modern literary work that fictionalizes historical personalities, including Babur, and incorporates them into a more imaginative story. It is not a historical document like the *Baburnama* or *Humayun Nama*. *Gulbadanbegim's* character in Rumer Goden is shown as being intimately acquainted with the complexities of the Mughal court. She is frequently depicted in association to important historical characters, including her brother Humayun and father Babur. Generally speaking, Babur is portrayed as a man torn between his personal identity and his imperial aspirations. He might be portrayed as a very complicated leader who is entangled in a web of personal interests, political aspirations, and family issues. Through the views of a woman in a male-dominated political arena, *Gulbadanbegim's* work offers a significant and nuanced viewpoint of the royal family of the Mughal empire, reflecting the internal and external difficulties they encountered. In this regard, Babur's portrayal in *Gulbadan's* writing would probably capture his essence as a visionary but troubled leader who struggles with the expansion of his kingdom and his own losses. The specific portrayal of Babur in this fictionalized account would differ from the more straightforward historical texts, likely exploring his softer, human side in contrast to his larger-than-life persona as an emperor. In the novel *Rumer Goden*, the portrayal of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, the founder of the Mughal Empire, is filtered through the narrative lens of the

author. If you're referring to how Babur's character appears in literature or interpretations of historical figures in fictional works, it's important to note that authors often blend historical fact with imaginative reconstruction. Babur, in his own memoirs, the *Baburnama*, is portrayed as a sensitive, cultured, and reflective ruler, deeply connected to the arts, poetry, and nature. His character is often shown as determined yet vulnerable, burdened by the weight of leadership while also showcasing a keen sense of humor and self-awareness. His personal reflections and battles, both internal and external, add layers to his identity, making him appear as a complex and multifaceted individual (kh-davron.uz/kutubxona).

If you're looking for images or visual representations of Babur as described in Gulbadan Begum's writings, they would likely focus on his portrayal as the first Mughal emperor, his central role in the foundation of the Mughal Empire, and his physical appearance, as described by contemporary sources.

Here are some characteristics or scenes that could be visually depicted based on Gulbadan Begum's memoir and other historical records about Babur:

**Portrait of Babur:** Artists from the Mughal court would have produced portraits of Babur, showing him as a young and dynamic ruler with a military presence. In many Mughal miniatures, Babur is depicted with a strong, regal appearance, often wearing traditional Mughal clothing and a turban, which could be captured in a rich and colorful portrait style.

**Babur in Battle:** Gulbadan Begum's writings recount many of Babur's military campaigns, particularly his conquest of India. Scenes depicting Babur as a warrior, mounted on horseback, leading his troops into battle, or the famous Battle of Panipat could be visualized. This would show his leadership and martial prowess.

**Babur's court:** Babur is often described as a cultured and scholarly figure. His court was filled with poets, artists, and intellectuals, and it is likely that an image could capture him in a royal setting, perhaps reading or discussing with his advisors, which could reflect his multifaceted persona as both a conqueror and a patron of the arts.

**Babur with Gulbadan Begum:** While no direct visual records of Gulbadan Begum's interactions with her father exist, one could imagine an image based on the family dynamic she described. A scene of Babur with his daughters, showing him as a family-oriented leader, would provide an intimate glimpse into the royal family's relationships (Anarkulova, 2024).

However, if you are referring to a specific portrayal of Babur in *Rumor Goden* it's likely that the depiction of his character might differ depending on the narrative focus and artistic license of the author. Gulbadan Begim was a prominent figure in the Mughal empire, known for her connection to the royal family as the daughter of Emperor Babur, the founder of the Mughal dynasty. She was also the sister of Emperor Humayun and the aunt of Emperor Akbar, one of the most celebrated Mughal rulers. Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, the founder of the Mughal Empire in India, was a central figure in Central Asian and Indian history. He is renowned for his memoir, the *Baburnama*, which provides valuable insights into his life, character, and the early stages of Mughal rule. Gulbadan Begim played a significant role in preserving the history of the Mughal dynasty through her writing. She authored a memoir titled *Humayun Nama*, which detailed the life and reign of her brother, Emperor Humayun. Her writings are notable for their perspective as a royal woman and provide an intimate view of the Mughal court. Gulbadan Begim's *Humayun Nama* contains several important examples of Babur's image. In her memoirs, Gulbadan Begim reflected her personal experiences, observations and respect for Babur. Here are some examples of Babur's character from the play:

1. Babur's human qualities: Gulbadan Begim, while writing about Babur, points out that he was not only a strong ruler, but also a kind and honest person towards his family and relatives. Despite his great successes, Babur often felt fragile and sad. His sincerity and loyalty are highlighted in many of his memoirs.

2. Babur and his family members: Gulbadan Begim describes Babur not only as a ruler but also as a family member. He recalls his childhood days with Babur and paints a picture of him as a kind

but firm father. In her family memoirs, Gulbadan Begum repeatedly emphasized Babur's love for his family and children.

3. Babur and his political decisions: In Gulbadan Begim, Babur took many decisions in his political career. But he made these decisions not only for his personal interests, but also taking into account the interests of the empire. In her memoirs, Gulbadan Begim explains Babur's complexity in politics and repeated changes of decisions, and writes that he strived to be a completely fair and intelligent ruler.

4. Babur and his ideas: Gulbadan Begim, one of the most important characteristics of Babur is his high demand for justice. As a ruler, he always tried to improve the condition of his people. Gulbadan Begim, in her work, covers many of Babur's constructions and state reforms, showing his practical justice and attention to justice.

5. Babur and his wars: In the work of Gulbadan Begim, Babur is depicted not only as a brave commander in his campaigns, but also as a person with high qualities aimed at caring for his army and giving them spiritual motivation. He fought many times, not just for personal victory or purpose, but it shows that he fought for the welfare of his people.

Gulbadan Begim's Humayun Nama shows Babur's complex and human aspects. He is portrayed not only as a ruler, but as a leader with familial, religious and political responsibilities, who cares about his people and values personal integrity and justice. This work reflects deep respect for Babur's life and work.

Gulbadan Begim's Humayun Nama is a valuable resource for its historical significance and unconventional perspective. This work reflects not only the early days of the Mughal Empire, but also Gulbadan Begim's own past, family relationships, and relationships with historical figures. Gulbadan Begim managed to convey her personal experience to a wide readership through her intelligent and honest views, human feelings and memorable events.

1. Personal and Historical Narrative: Gulbadan Begim gives a very clear and detailed picture of her life, family, and especially the personality of her brother Humayun. His work reflects not only politics and wars, but also his inner world, family feelings and the desire for loyalty.

2. Simple and human description: Gulbadan describes great personalities like Begum, Babur and Humayun as human beings and not just as rulers. The difficulties, weaknesses and human characteristics of Babur and Humayun occupy an important place in the work. This shows the reader that they are not only historical figures, but people who think from the heart and realize themselves as human beings.

3. Humanity and justice: In Gulbadan Begim, Babur and Humayun express the idea of valuing humanity and justice through their political decisions, wars, loyalty to their people and family. Gulbadan Begim's belief in the truth and her desire for justice are openly reflected in the work.

4. Early Years of the Mughal Empire: Humayun's Nama gives the reader a first-hand account of the early years of the Mughal Empire and its rulers. Gulbadan Begum's writings, based on her own experiences, provide valuable information about the political and social life of that time.

Along with its historical value, Gulbadan Begim's Humayun Nama stands out for its human aspects, the depth of family and political connections, as well as its appreciation of justice and sincerity. This work helps to understand not only the history of the Mughals, but also the feelings, customs and values of the people who lived in that period. Gulbadan Begim's original and truthful approach made her incomparable as a historical and literary source (Azimjonova, 1990).

In conclusion, Gulbadan Begum holds a unique and significant place in the history of the Mughal Empire. As the daughter of Emperor Babur and sister to Emperor Humayun, her position within the royal family allowed her to witness and document critical events of her time. Her memoir, Humayun Nama, offers a rare and invaluable first-person account of Mughal court life during the early 16th century, providing insights not only into the politics and personal dynamics of the Mughal dynasty but also into the role of women in this imperial setting.

Gulbadan Begum's writings stand out for their detailed portrayal of Mughal rulers and the inner workings of the empire, from the perspective of a royal woman. Her narrative offers a window into the complexities of family loyalty, political turmoil, and the intricacies of Mughal society, enriching our understanding of this important historical period.

While she is often overshadowed by more prominent male figures in Mughal history, Gulbadan Begum's contributions are indispensable to the study of the Mughal Empire. Her memoir continues to be an essential resource for historians and scholars who seek to grasp the nuances of Mughal governance, familial relationships, and the role of women in the shaping of history. Through her life and writings, Gulbadan Begum offers a distinct and influential voice in the historical narrative of South Asia. Gulbadanbegim was not destined to see the regnal years of Khurram, the fifth generation of baburians known by the name of Shah Jahan. He turned a blind eye from this phonic world with a malaria patient at the age of eighty. This happened two years before Akbarshah's death. Akbarshah carried his faithful uncle Gulbadanbegim's coffin on his shoulder a long time (Sotimov, 2008).

In summary, Gulbadan Begum occupies a pivotal role in Mughal history as the daughter of Babur and sister of Humayun. Her memoir, *Humayun Nama*, provides a unique first-person view of early 16th-century Mughal court life, revealing insights into the political and familial dynamics of the dynasty, particularly regarding women's roles. Despite being eclipsed by male counterparts, her writings crucially enrich the understanding of Mughal governance and society. Gulbadan's perspectives on loyalty and chaos reflect the complexities of her era, influencing historical narratives in South Asia. She passed away at eighty, before Shah Jahan's reign.

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