



ABOUT THE TERMS THAT DENOTE THE TYPES OF TROOPS, MILITARY UNITS, DIVISIONS IN THE WORK OF SHARAFIDDIN ALI YAZDIY "ZAFARNAMA"

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ABSTRACT

Various processes in the socio-political, economic, and cultural life of Maverounnahr in the sixteenth century are reflected in the language of that time, including its vocabulary. The translation of Rafiduddin Fazlullah's famous "Jome'-ut-Tavorih" in the XV century in Samarkand, the translation of Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi's "Zafarnama" from Persian to Uzbek is closely related to the history of Genghis Khan and the great Amir Temur. In addition to its importance in introducing a significant contribution to the development of the lexical composition of the Uzbek literary language (1.118).

KEYWORDS: *Zafarnama, Uzbek literary language, Amir Temur, Jome'-ut-Tavorih, Persian language, Ashraf Ahmad*

INTRODUCTION

One of the aforementioned important sources, "Zafarnama" by Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi, was completed in the Persian language in 828 AD (1424-1425), which fully incorporates the old Uzbek literary language. The Uzbek translation of this work, executed by Muhammad Ali ibn Darvesh Ali al-Bukhari, according to the decree of the Sheibanids dynasty Khan Kochkunchihon (1510-1529), is important in 1519 (2). In his article on the study of this work, H.Dadaboyev explains how his vocabulary is very rich and varied (3). Because this work is about Amir Temur's activities and march, his vocabulary is rich in factual expressions that are stylistically different, including military terms, which are different from other written sources in the old Uzbek language. It is a linguistic study object of this unique work, which reflects the peculiarities of the old Uzbek language, although it has been published for a period of 17 years after Ashraf Ahmad and Haydarbek

Bobobekov published it in 1997 as a book. It laments the lack of attention of linguists and argues that the linguistic study of this work is a pressing issue (3.36).

MAIN BODY

This article came about as a result of these recommendations. It is known that some scientific works of the teacher were devoted to the study of military terms in various stages of development of the Uzbek language (4,5,6,7,8). However, Zafarnama did not serve as the main object of his research. As it was mentioned above, the vocabulary of this work is peculiar, and the military terms and concepts are close to the language of the people, and the simplicity of some of the terms in Amir Temur's epoch, although in some cases, "Boburnoma." Although different from the military terms in "Boburnoma" in terms of their numerical, phonetic, lexical, and methodological features, this work requires a thorough study of the system of military terms in the



work. Therefore, we think that our efforts to distinguish between the types of troops, military units and divisions in the language of the present work do not duplicate the content of research on this topic in the old Uzbek language so far. The translation “Zafarnama” can be used in various terms, depending on the types of troops, the role and position of the troops during military operations. The word foreword is a special military unit that is sent primarily during the war, and Sharafuddin and Muhammad Ali are leading the old Uzbek word. It is an independent Turkic word and concept, which is equally strong in Arabic as the “old”. In the original Turkic language, the prefix with the suffix “y” means the verb “go ahead” and the suffix “-r” is added to it. And the adjective is “forward” (9.116). In the old Uzbek language, the word is translated into a noun meaning “the type of military unit that initiates early military action”. As a result of the development of meaning this word in modern Uzbek has become a category of quality. Typically, the task of the advanced one is to fight the front, front or rear of the enemy, or engage in a provocative battle with the bulk of the enemy, capturing it as a “tongue,” giving accurate information about the enemy.

Z.Kholmanova’s study provides interesting evidence that during the Seljuk period, the terms yam and shad were used in the sense of the commander of the right and left wing of the army. The captain of both parts of the “Boburnoma” is called Burgundian and Brown, according to the character of the army (10.101). In the Uzbek translation of Zafarnama, each of the glossy and sparkly terms is used only twice, and only in the right hand and left-handed gloves: jolol emir Haji Sayfuddin stood in the jungle with cherry. And a jerk made Prince Omarshaykh stand up for some of the fights with Berdibek Sari and the Goddess Hussein. And right-handed and right-wing lords and district princes and army officers, each standing on its ground, made mats (2.138); “The right-handed and left-handed cherry should be anathema to Anchorage. And they will not come to Caesarea. (2.138).

The main unit that fought and attacked between the Burgundian and the Brigade’s troops was called the Wadi, standing behind the army: Seeing Sahibkiran He scored a hat-trick and scored a hat trick (2.101). Z.Kholmanova notes that in ancient Turkic the word is used in place of the word “middle” but does not appear in “Boburnoma” (10.101). In the “triumph,” the word is used as a word and its duplicate: ... The Mahmudshah is using them. The guard with his blessed breath came forward (2.53). In one of the works, hand and hand are used in combination: The cherry of the lord, after the harvest, shakes hands with Musabek and enjoys Keshdin at

the well-deserved hour. (2.65). In the work, the great handmade is used twice: And I have set up twenty armies at the hands of the Great Hand, and if they need help during the war, they will help (2.138).

In the work, the use of the hand // handwritten word is also used in the ancient Turkic medium-sized word. Indeed, the average word in various parts of the work is also used in the quality, subtlety and support functions. But it is not hard to see how this word was used in the sense of the word in the following examples: Cherik came to the fort and took part in the battle (2.236). Lightning left Bayazid with a hundred hard work and hard work (2.262). In the work, words are formed following the mean word that has been agreed upon, and which expresses the action of imposing verbs, of which 31 are in the middle, in the middle. Used in 3rd place. Cavalry in the English translation of the Zafarnama, meaning “cavalry, guards”: And he fired a cavalry on the attack and instantly made a mark (2.238); “Army”, “army”, “soldier” are cherry: Husainbek and Cherik are in Bukhara. (2.51), they gathered at the Soldiers’ Palace, collected cherry and addressed the war; The words “infantry” are widely used in the word “infantry”: Ali Sultan enters and fights with infantry and water (2.200); After being judged by the deer, the grass and the cavalry became like a swarm of locust (2.153).

The word “army” is historically a military term, meaning “army, soldier” (5.72) and has been used in the same context in our article as the source for research: The army ordered the order and landed near Isfahan (2.115). Researcher A. Orozboyev interprets the word army as referring to aesthetic, Pahlavi (warrior) words, based on careful linguistic sources (16.5). It seems that the phonetic composition of the word, the word for artefacts, is also close. But dictionaries say that the word comes from the German ritter, which means “rider and rider” (17,387). Given that the Iranian languages and the German language belong to the same language family, we think that this assumption does not seem too suspicious or ridiculous.

MATERIAL METHOD

In Azari, the term siphon // sophomore is used in the sense of “soldier”, “officer”, “army”: And as the warriors are wary, Bakhrom puts his finger on the fifth sky. Send, be amazed and watch (2.153); Fighting with each other, The Heard of the Figns (2.18). In the book “Muhokamatul lug’atayn”, Navoiy described the following examples of horse-riding horse and military positions, namely: Hirulul, guard, porcelain, horseradish, sazavul, bakuvul, yasavul, baculul, shigul, daubawul (see 14.52). H. Dadaboev has published special articles on the wind affair (15)



on the terms of hitchhiking, rattling, hitchhiking (18. 26-27). Among the above-mentioned lexemes, the words hirov, chihuilovul, warfare, jovial, the guard are used as military terms in the work of Zafarnama. These terms have the same meaning as a military unit, division, and personnel. The word Yasawul refers to the concept of “chief of the guard” (5.196), “a disciplinary officer” and “a small officer standing near a high official” (11.III.597): (2.74).

The term guard is inscribed in the letter in the form of a guard, with the second letter “a soldier of the army;” guard unit, dosage, avanpost”(5.213): The guard with his blessed breath came forward (2.53).

Neighbourhood in the work means “personal guards” (3.38): Nuriddin was a neighbor, and he was known for his intelligence (2.154).

As we have seen, the terms used in the “Boburnoma”, such as martial arts, rifles, chasers, runners, warriors, targishers, military units and divisions, do not appear in the Uzbek translation of “Zafarnama”. In turn, the terms used in “Zafarnama” are terms such as the height of the army, theft, the middle, the arm, the right hand, the left hand.

Most of the poetry and texts in the beginning of Islamic Iran were panegyric, written at the demand of political and religious leaders as part of their attempt to establish their own legacy. In his lifetime, Timur wished that his deeds would be commemorated through clear and simple language.(19. 86,99-101)

CONCLUSION

In general, the study of the types of troops in the Uzbek translation of “Zafarnama”, the terminology that represents military units and units, gives us information about our ancestors’ high military potential for the defence of the Motherland. It helps to clarify the 16th-century development patterns of the old Uzbek literary language.

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