



MILITARY TERMS USED IN BOBURNOMA

Gulnoza Badriddinova

2nd year graduate of Andijan Turon University

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Annotation: This article is devoted to the military campaigns, army organization and administrative activities in Babur's work "Boburnoma". In the text fragment, Babur describes in detail his military campaigns, battles with Uzbek and Turkmen troops, the decision-making process, diplomatic relations through ambassadors and representatives, as well as territorial administration and the construction of buildings, gardens and structures. Through the work, one can obtain information about such issues as military strategy, army deployment, resource distribution, legal and financial management of that period, as well as Babur's personal management style and diplomatic activities. The annotation allows for a scientific analysis of the events and military, diplomatic and administrative activities in the fragment.

Keywords: Baburnama, Babur, military campaign, army organization, diplomatic relations, territorial administration, decision-making, building construction, parks and avenues, resource distribution, ships and waterways, masters and officials, soldiers and ambassadors, historical events

Аннотация: Статья посвящена военным походам, организации армии и административной деятельности в произведении Бабура "Бобур-наме". В тексте фрагмента Бабур подробно описывает свои военные походы, сражения с узбекскими и туркменскими войсками, процесс принятия решений, дипломатические отношения через послов и представителей, а также территориальное управление и строительство зданий, садов и сооружений. В произведении можно получить информацию по таким вопросам, как военная стратегия, дислокация армии, распределение ресурсов, правовое и финансовое управление того периода, а также личный стиль управления и дипломатическая деятельность Бабура. Аннотация позволяет провести научный анализ событий и военной, дипломатической и административной деятельности, представленных в фрагменте.

Ключевые слова: Бабур-Наме, Бабур, военная кампания, организация армии, дипломатические отношения, территориальное управление, принятие решений, строительство зданий, парки и проспекты, распределение ресурсов, корабли и водные пути, хозяева и чиновники, солдаты и послы, исторические события

In world linguistics, the object of scientific research is a number of problems aimed at identifying lexical semantic features associated with the concept of professional language units. Today, learning a professional language has reached a new level. However, the issues of determining the principles of classification of language units in the professional field by topic or on the basis of other subgroups and specific types of intersystem relationships, as well as determining the specific functional features of these language units, are still awaiting decision.



In this context, from the first days of independence, linguists of Uzbekistan have been entrusted with a number of tasks to study language units and systematize terms, as well as create special industry dictionaries. In the scientific work of H. Dadaboev "Military vocabulary in the Old Uzbek language," the system of military terms was first analyzed from a semantic-functional, historical-etymological and structural-grammatical point of view, which created a large basis for studying the terminology of the military sphere in Uzbek linguistics and Turkology. In the textbook "Uzbek military terminology" co-authored with H. Dadaboev and H. Yodgorov, the stages of dynastic formation and development of Uzbek military terminology are determined, in particular, the Turkic Khanate, Karakhanids, Khorezmshahs, Temurids, Shaibani, The significant role of other languages in the formation of military terminology of the Central Asian khanates is reported, Tsarism, former soviets and the Uzbek language during the period of independence, as well as the processes taking place in Uzbek military terminology over the years of independence.

If national statehood in our native land has a rich history of 3 thousand years, then in those days the military sphere, like various spheres of society, passed the stage of development at a high level, and the role of the national language in this process is invaluable. We know our history is far.' In particular, the military terms used in Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's "Boburnom" show how rich and unique our language is.

Babur has always felt responsible for his country and people. He set himself the task of creating a Timurid state, creating a centralized empire around Samarkand, thereby fulfilling Sahibkiran's dream. But his wishes did not come true. By the will of fate, he ascended the throne in Kabul, founded the great Baburi empire in India.

In India, Babur Mirza made military campaigns against India in order to strengthen the policy of statehood, transform the country into small feudal lords and rajas, and unite the country's regions into a central kingdom. In 1525, Babur formed an alliance with Rano Sango and went to war against Abraham Lodi to capture North India. At the end of autumn 1525, Babur subjugated Punjab, and in 1526, in the first battle near the village of Panipat, Baburshah defeated Mahmud Lo'di, brother of the Delhi Sultan Abraham Lo'diya "Established strong ties." At the Battle of Panipat in April 1526, Babur defeated the 100,000-strong army of his main rival, the Sultan of Delhi, Abraham Lodi, and captured Delhi. In March 1527, in the battle of Sikri Babur, the Rajput commander Rano Sango defeated his army and subjugated it to all of North India.

Zahiriddin Babur not only founded the Babur empire in India, but also made major changes in the postal and communication sphere, introduced innovations in a unit of time, applied Movarounnahr in architecture, founded the national artillery, navy. The era of the Great Empire of Babur not only had historical significance, but also enriched India with huge architectural monuments, unique literary research works.

Due to the fact that Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur captured India, great changes took place in India, in particular in the field of architecture and culture. Today, world orientalists widely recognize Babur as a historian, geographer, ethnographer, prose writer and poet.

More than four centuries have passed since the death of Babur, a statesman and commander. During the reign of the Indian baboons Humayun, Akbarshah, Jahongirshah, Shahjahan, the territory was especially prosperous. In particular, Akbarshah and his grandson Shahjahan took a deep place in the hearts of the Indian people. Although Baburshah's heart



sometimes divided his homeland - Andijan, he spent the rest of his life in India, engaged in creation, state and administrative affairs.

"Baburnom" makes extensive use of military terms that reflect military actions and tactics of Babur's time. In these terms, events occurring in the work are described. Babur used many words and expressions related to military strategy, weapons, combat techniques and the command system, which also influenced the formation of the military vocabulary of the Uzbek language. In addition, the military terms in "Baburnom" refer to lexical units formed from a mixture of Turkic and Persian languages.

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