ANCIENT UZBEK ARMY TERMINOLOGY AND TRANSLATION EQUIVALENT WITH ANOTHER MILITARY TERMS (Period of Amir Temur ruling)

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INTRODUCTION:

Military terms are very rarely used in the speech of our society that is why their meaning remained unchanged for many years in different languages. Amir Temur and his descendants, in particular Babur, made a significant contribution to the development of Western martial arts and terminology at that time. From ancient times, the factors that led to the adoption of a number of terms were military campaigns and a number of military conflicts. From the etymological point of view, we can see that the Uzbek language learned military terminology from Persian-Tajik, Hindi, Sogdian, Arabic, Greek, Mongolian, and Turkish [1]. For example, AYGOQCHI (t.-m.) was used in the middle Ages in the Central Asian region, mainly as a military term, and was widely used in the sense of informational woodcutters of the army and woodcutting units of the army. It is also known that the term 10 is also used to mean a middle ages in the Central Asian region, mainly as a military term, and was widely used in the sense of informational woodcutters of the army and woodcutting units of the army. It is also known that the term 10 is also used to mean a

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Keywords: Amir Temur, ruling, army, terms, English, Russian, Uzbek, military, terminology, problem, translation.

Abstract:

In this article, the author will consider ancient Uzbek military terms period of Amir Temur ruling and the concept of army terms from old period of ruling its adaptation reasons and comparing with the English military. There are given equivalents army terms in translation in both English and Russian adapted words from French into English too.
Asian khanates. Commander of a military unit of 50 soldiers or head of a neighborhood, village or aul that can distinguish 50 soldiers. The captain was appointed by the commander. O'N BASHI (t.) - Amir Temur's army and the smallest group of ten in the armies of the Central Asian khanates - the head of the military unit. In Western countries, the term means, for example, corporal (Russian), corporal (eng), le caporal (fr), corral (Russian), and so on. ARMY - military force, defense, army (r) and voorrujennye sily (r) are the new terms that have been added to this term, KOSHIN BEGI is the commander of a military unit. This term is understood commandant de l'unité militaire (fr), commander voyskovoy chasti (r). ARMY - military force, defense, army (r) and voorrujennye sily (r) are the new terms that have been added to this term, KOSHIN BEGI is the commander of a military unit. This term is understood commandant de l'unité militaire (fr), commander voyskovoy chasti (r). KOSHIN BEGI (t.) - double, military camp, chief of camp. From the XIX century Khiva khanate was the first minister of the khan in Kokand khanate. In the Bukhara emirate, the position of the twin was the highest. During the Mangit dynasty, the governors and beys of all provinces were subordinated to him, and he managed all the affairs of the khanate during the emir's absence from the capital. He was followed by his father. KUSHCHI, KUSHBEGI (t.) - In the XV-XVI centuries he was in charge of the palace of the khan's palace, and he was equated to the status of assistant commander (own). Personal servant who carries out the orders of the supreme ruler, flanc commandant (uzb), flanc (fr), commandant de bride (fr), flanc commander (eng) guard (r). HEAD = HEAD = HEAD - a person who heads an office, institution, organization. In other languages, it is understood as military boshiq (uzb), chieftain (eng), warlord (eng), chef de clan (fr). ARMY (?) - is a type of military position. He was in charge of military affairs in the Central Asian khanates. In the Bukhara Emirate, there were two artillery chiefs: one was called "artillery chief" and was the head of the Bukhara garrison. He was also called the "Minister of War." The second artilleryman was the chief of the capital's fortress. He was called the artillery chief, the commander of the fortress artillery. SARDOR - (Persian) - Commander of the Khan's army in the khanates of Central Asia, the leader of the people's army. The translation of this term in Western languages are commander (eng), le commandant (fr) commander (r). SOZAVUL - military officer, officer (r), officer (fr), officer (eng). TUTKAVUL = TUTXAVUL = TUTAVUL = TUGAVUL - the treasurer, the treasurer, meant that the royal palace was a person who performed a financial and economic function. LANGUAGE - A spy, in modern parlance, a spy (Uzbek) spy (r), espion (fr), spy (eng) [9]. TILCHI - The ground army did not have infantry, except that it was compulsorily formed from the population of the countries occupied by Genghis Khan's army. Amir Temur's army had infantrymen guarding castles, fortresses and fortresses. The term has been used to translate pexota (r), infantry (eng), l 'infanterie (fr). SU - Army, army (eng), armée (fr), voysko (r). SU BASHI is an army fish that has gradually lost its original meaning in both Central Asia and Turkey. Head of the troops (eng), chef des troupes (fr) nachalnik voysko (r). O'GLAN 1 (m.-t.) is a Mongolian word meaning heir to the throne, prince. O'GLAN 2 - An army soldier who responds to right-handed and left-handed wing forces. LASHKAR - (f.-t.) - meaning cherik, army, army. Under feudalism, which did not have a regular army, khans and kings sent troops to their provinces and gathered troops just before the military march. Everyone who was called to the army came with their own horse, weapons, and some food. This term is used infantry (fr) and infantry (eng), pexoty (r).

In conclusion, the most of the army terms denoting military titles and ranks are simultaneously included in several terminological lines: bek, amir, sipaxsilar, bek begi, daruga, district, begi, mingbash, and some terms denoting military status are chavush, tachi, yasavul, military terminology, etc., also belonged to judicial terminology [11]. Historical sources show that in ancient countries, in addition to military warriors, "guards", "guards", "chokar", "shikhna", "yasovul", "kokaldosh", "muhtasib", "posbonboshi", "sarboz", "mirshabobshi" and terms such as "mirshab" have served as guards of the ruler's residence, castles and other structures, maintaining peace and order in villages and towns, ensuring public safety and combating crime, identifying, finding and punishing perpetrators. Military Terms of bodies are also formed [12]. This, in turn, shows that the history of Uzbek statehood is rich in terms and terms have long historical roots.

REFERENCES