

## REFLECTION OF ARCHAIC WORDS IN ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS OF THE TEXT "BABURNAME"

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Babur's mastery of language was a great word artist who knew perfectly everything from the earliest examples of the Turkic language to its classical forms, and used the best examples of them in his work accordingly.

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At the same time, his mastery of the Arabic and Persian languages, his poetry, scientific and historical work, especially the great work "Baburname", led to his emergence. In this regard, of course, the importance of the ancient Turkic language, which is the basis of the language "Baburname" is boundless.

According to the Babur scholar Z. Kholmanova, "Baburname" used more than 1720 all-Turkic lexemes, which were widely used in the ancient Turkic language.

In determining the attitude of the lexicon of the work to the period of the ancient Turkic language, the words are divided into three groups: 1) Turkic lexemes, which are widely used in the old Uzbek literary language; 2) lexemes that were obsolete before the period of the old Uzbek literary language; 3) lexemes formed in the period of the old Uzbek language". It is well known that archaisms are a collection of words not used in a living and literary language of a particular period. In this regard, the use of archaisms in the language of "Baburname" indicates that the author of the work has a deep knowledge of linguistic history and linguistic experience.

In fact, the work "Baburname" is the yellowest and most precious of the legacies left by Babur. This is one of the main reasons why this work has attracted the attention of orientologists around the world. As the Japanese scholar Eiji Mano puts it, "The Boburnoma is so clear, understandable, and rich in information that anyone who studies it wants to study it again, it is a whole treasure." So this work is truly a treasure trove that is a resource for all industry owners to explore.

Archaisms are words that were used in ancient times and now have alternatives. We encounter archaisms more often in translations of ancient writings or in works written by modern writers about earlier periods. Sometimes we can't even find alternatives to them, so we even have to turn to annotated dictionaries.

An explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language explains the term archaism and the archaic word belonging to the category of adjectives as follows: "Archaism (from Greek to Russian through Uzbek) -

lingv. obsolete, obsolete word, phrase, grammatical form. Archaic (in Russian: arxaichniy, arxaicheskiy) - obsolete, obsolete, archaic word, archaic phrase". According to T. Boboev: "Archaism is an old word that has a synonym among active words. Here the form of the word is obsolete, but the meaning is preserved - it is moved to another word. Archaic words and phrases may not be understandable to everyone. It is understood only in the text itself, and has meaning in that text.

The study of archaisms and their translations was carried out by E.Kilichev, N.Urmanova, Isakova Sh and other scientists. In translation studies, our scholars have so far expressed their views on the reflection of archaisms in French and their expression in translations.

The study of English translations of archaisms in the text of the "Baburname" has not yet been fully studied. We therefore studied archaisms as one of the visual means. We have made a comparative study of how archaisms are reflected in English translations based on the translations of Leiden-Erskin, A.Beverij, and W.Tekston.

According to S.Vlakhov and S. Florin, the reader encounters archaic words and phrases in the following cases: 1. In the translation of works of past writers. 2. In the translation of works written by modern writers referring to the past.

"Baburname" belongs to the first type as a historical work. In this we can come across a lot of archaic words. It describes the military strategy of its time, scientific achievements of a number of sciences, mountains and ravines, lakes and rivers, various plants and animals, underground and surface resources, customs, language, literature and art of peoples, etymology of some words. .

In the text of "Baburname" archaic words were not used by the author as archaic words. However, the words that belonged to the ancient Turkic layer in the time of Babur were also included in the "Baburname" according to the scope of the author's knowledge. Some of the words that reflected modernity in Babur's time have become archaic in our time. If there are archaic words in the description of events, it will not be clear to the reader who speaks the original language.

They can know the meaning of this archaic word through a dictionary of classical literary sources. In the text of "Baburname" archaic words were not used by the author as archaic words. However, the words that belonged to the ancient Turkic layer in the time of Babur were also included in the "Baburname" according to the scope of the author's knowledge. Some of the words that reflect modernity in Babur's time have become archaic in our time. If there are archaic words in the description of events, it will not be clear to the reader who speaks the original language. They can know the meaning of this archaic word through a dictionary of classical literary sources.

In general, archaic words are one of the factors that determine the pragmatic features of the original text. According to G. Rakhimov: "Attempts of the translator to modernize the original pragmatic features of the original also lead to changes in the original text. In this case, the time and place of the events described in the original and the time and place of the events in the translation will be completely different from each other. When archaic words are reflected in translations, it is important to preserve the meaning and content of the words.

In "Baburname" it is written: The village houses were ready and we entered the fort. That morning, Shaibanikhan came to Turkestan and came to our country. Our cherub was not close. Some went to the village council for some Raboti Khoja, some for Kobud, some for Sheroz ("Baburname" 2002; 58). Not all of the underlined words are archaic in terms of the language of the Babur period. But to this day, writing has become archaic in form, lexical function, and meaning.

The word 'consensual people' in the text is understood today to mean 'consecutive people'. This archaic word is reflected in the translations of Leiden-Erskin, A.Beverij and W.Tekston as follows: In Leiden-Erskin's translation: "repeated messengers", in A.Beverij's translation: "again and again" (again and again) ), And V. Tekston, in translation as "a stream of people". The translators translated this

archaic word in a way that was unique to all three translators.

Comparing them with each other, it is observed that in each translation archaic words are given in different forms. In terms of pragmatic features, each serves only one meaning. But these, even if they perform a certain semantic function in the translated text, do not give the exact meaning in the original. The Leiden-Erskin translation can be said to be more pragmatically consistent with the original than other translations. In some places, translators have used annotations to fully align archaic words with the content of the text.

The archaic word “ko'mak tilabdur” is expressed in the translated texts as follows, in Leiden-Erskin's translation: “inviting him to come to his assistance”, in A. Beverij's translation: “to ask help”. and in W. Tekston's translation: “to request assistance”.

We will make a comparative analysis in order to clarify whether this is reflected in the translation in relation to the meaning of the archaic word in the text, or whether there is a change in meaning.

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