



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

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Article history:	Abstract:
<p><b>Received:</b> March 11<sup>th</sup> 2021 <b>Accepted:</b> March 28<sup>th</sup> 2021 <b>Published:</b> April 11<sup>th</sup> 2021</p>	<p>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.</p>

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

### 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 person who spreads lies, slanders, and slanders. In the English translation, it can be shown that they are used with the words *spy* (eng), *espion* (fr) [2]. AMIR (ar.) - Before the adoption of Islam, the word Amir in Arabic meant a tribal chief, a military leader. After the Arabs conquered many lands and converted to their religion, the governor, army commander, and major generals appointed to rule the countries dependent on the Arab caliphate were called amirs. The translation into other languages are indicated by grand *général* (fr) *general* [eng]. TAVOCHI (m.) - a high military official who served in the palaces of khans and kings in Central Asia and Iran in the XIII-XVII centuries. When a military march is planned, Tavochi is obliged to gather food, weapons, and cavalry from the subordinate provinces, to prepare all troops for the pre-military march, to rest the army during the march, and to place the army in a comfortable place for the march. Approaching the camp, stationing the besieging troops, controlling the punishment of the captives and criminals, and evacuating the inhabitants of the surrounding villages to the fort when the siege was imminent. When translating, terms such as *адъютант* (uzb) *adjutant* (fr), *adjutant* (eng) [4] can be used. BASH TAVOCHI (t.) - In Amir Temur's state, tavochi were divided into chief tavochi and infantry tavochi. The chiefs received receipts from the leaders of the district (tens of thousands), hazarajots (thousands), sadajots (hundreds), and the elders of the region on the timely delivery of the army in the prescribed quantity and quality. It corresponds to the status of the current chief of staff (own), and when the term is translated, it means *chef d'état-major* (fr), *chief of staff* (eng). TUMAN I (m.) - 1. Means ten thousand. A province with a population of ten thousand or capable of supplying an army of ten thousand men, i.e. a district. An army of ten thousand cavalry was also called a *district* (eng) *okrug* (r), *armée* (fr), *army* (eng). TURNACHI (?) - is an officer who cleans the military line, also known as a sergeant in ancient Turkestan and the Ottoman Empire. *officier* (fr), *officer* (eng). CHAVUSH 1 - is term which mean and translate as inferior *officer* (fr) lower rank *officer* (eng) *comandir* (uzb) *le commandant* (eng). CHAVUSH 2 - is a guard, guard, *le concierge* (fr). A term like guard (eng) means content and essence. MING BASHI - (MING) THOUSAND BEGI - military and administrative titles are equated with major [5]. Post-khan career in Kokand khanate. He was mainly engaged in military affairs. In the Khiva khanate, command was the smallest act. Before the conquest of Central Asia by Tsarist Russia, the governors of cities such as Tashkent and Oqmachit were also called commanders. During the colonial years of Tsarist Russia, the heads of the Tashkent districts were also called commanders. The Dahaming chief was elected by the people and approved by the provincial begi. He later became a commander in charge of trade. Until the nineteenth century, the term retained its meaning. In Western languages, the term refers to military titles such as *majeur* (fr), *major* (eng) *mayor* (r). YUZ BASHI - (t.) - 1. Military chief; 2. In the late Middle Ages, a hundred generals in Central Asia were called captains; 3. Village and neighborhood elder. Terms such as *capitaine* (fr), *captain* (eng) *captain* (r), *dahbashi* (crown), *rotmistr* - *desyatnik* (r) can be used. ELLIKBOSHI (t.) Is a military-administrative title, the term was considered the post of the centurion in the Central

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), *corporal* (Russian), and so on. ARMY - military force, defense, *army* (r) and *voorujennye 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 chasty* (r). ARMY - military force, defense, *army* (r) and *voorujennye 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 chasty* (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 kings and khans. He was tasked with organizing and conducting the hunt. It can be translated as poultry hunter (eng) in English, however, such a military term does not exist in western terminology. IG'OR BEGI - (t.) - considered the leader of the front (*avant-garde*) of the army. The term is translated *avant-garde* (eng), *l'avant-garde* (fr) and so on. YASAVUL - YASOVUL (m.-t.) - In the middle Ages, Mongolia, in Central Asia, was a small official on the stirrup of a king or 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, *flang commander* (uzb), *flanc* (fr), *commandant de bride* (fr), *flang commander* (eng) *guard* (r). HEAD = HEAD = HEAD - a person who heads an office, institution, organization. In other languages, it is understood as military *boshliq* (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), *officier* (fr), *officer* (eng). TURNACHI (SAVASH) - terms such as military officer, *officer* (r), *officier* (fr), *officer* (eng) are used. TUTKAVUL = TUTXAVUL = TUTGAVUL - 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 *infanterie* (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*, *mingbashi*, and some terms denoting military status are *chavush*, *tavachi*, *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", "mirshabboshi" 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.

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