

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MEANING OF TITLES AND POSITION NAMES IN BABURNAMA

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Basis. In this work some titles are listed, their actual and historical meanings are shown and these words are proved with examples.

Key words. A historical work, a memoir, words and their meanings, diachronic words, synchronic words.

Every nation has great kings, great scientists, great poets and writers who clearly define its historical, cultural and national image. Shahs, khans and emirs such as Jalaluddin Manguberdi, Temur Malik, Amir Temur, Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur, Muhammad Shaibani Khan, Abulghozi Bahadir Khan, Amir Umar Khan, Muhammad Rahim Khan Feruz; scholars of secular, social-humanitarian and concrete sciences such as Muhammad al-Koshghari, Abu Mansur al-Saalibi, Mahmud Zamakhshari; scholars of hadith, kalam, religion and mysticism such as Imam Ismail al-Bukhari, Imam Moturidi, Abu Zayd Dabusi, Khwaja Ahmed Yasawi, Bahauddin Naqshbandi, Burhoniddin Marginani, Khwaja Ubaidullah Ahror; and great writers and poets such as Yusuf Khos Khajib, Hafiz Khorezmi, Maulana Lutfi Shoshi, Alisher Navoi, Muhammad Reza Ogahi, Mohlaroyim Nadira, Jahonotin Uvaisi, Zokirjon Furkat revive the image of our country's past in our imagination.

Babur the Great was a multi-faceted activity and creativity as a king, classical poet, linguist, theorist, literary critic, jurist, art critic, ethnographer, animal and plant scientist. Boburnoma alone is a clear example of his interest in more than twenty fields. Many artists such as Alisher Navoi, Abdurahman Jami, Behzod are described in Boburnoma and their creative activities are objectively evaluated. For example, it is said about Alisher Navoi: "Alisherbek was a man without lacks. There was no equal orator, when he recited poems in Turkish."

The information presented in Boburnoma shows that the scientist was well-versed not only in natural science and geography, but also in biology, zoology, ethnography, history and other subjects. In particular, Boburnoma contains more than a thousand geographical names - country, city, village, fortress, steppe, mountain, pass, gorge, river, bridge, lake, spring, garden, pasture, meadow and

other places. In addition, Babur mentioned the names of several distant countries (Arabia, Iraq, Iran, Azerbaijan, Rum, Tibet, China, Kashgar), which is a proof that the scientist was well aware of the geography of the world at that time.

While describing the climate, topography, population and other characteristics of different places in his work, Babur skillfully used the comparative method to compare them with each other. This is one of the widely used methods in modern geography. For example, Babur compares Osh with Koson (now Kosonsoy in Namangan province) and writes: "As water comes to Andijan from Osh, water comes to Akhsi from Koson. The weather is good. There are scenery gardens... There is a similarity between Osh and Koson in Khushhavoli...»

Boburnoma also compares the characteristics of the people living in different places and gives very interesting information: "...in Khurasan and Samarkand, Turks and Aymoks are powerful. In Afghanistan, Hazaras and Afghans move."

The names of places and natural objects mentioned in Boburnoma are given in the language of the population living there. This is a sign of the author's understanding of one of the main rules of toponymy, i.e. that place names cannot be translated. Babur called the mountains in the south-east of the Fergana valley (currently the Turkestan range) the Andijan mountains, and the mountains in the north (Talas) the Jettikent mountains. In Boburnoma, hundreds of geographical names in Central Asia, Afghanistan and India, including Konibodom, Hodarvesh, Kuhisafid, Nazargoh, Tashkent, Samarkand, Sivolak, etc., are explained historically and lexically.

The unique feature of Boburnoma is that the author describes the nature of different regions, geographical features, flora and fauna, and economic opportunities as a whole in simple language. Fergana Valley, where Babur was born, and about the geographical location of India, where he spent part of his life, mountains, waters, deserts, pastures and gardens, corresponding to their current state provided comparative data. From this point of view, it can be said that Boburnoma is the first major natural, historical, geographical scientific work written in Uzbek, and Babur is the first scientist who described the geography of Central Asia, Afghanistan and India in Uzbek.

In Boburnoma, in addition to the current and historical meanings of the words, the names of some positions and titles are also given, the meaning characteristics of these names are given, and each of them is proved by the examples given in the work. For instance:

SHAIKHULISLAM

[Arabic-Islamic sheikh; commentator on religious law]

The title of the head of the Muslim clergy, the highest religious title, and the person who holds this title, the chief priest. "Husayn Boygaro... asked Shaykhulislam about a matter related to Sharia." (Mirmukhsin, Architect)

KUSHBEGI

Kushbegi-was the highest state position in Bukhara Emirate as the prime minister. All state management agencies were subordinate to him. In a word, all executive power was in the hands of this deputy. Provincial and district governors were also appointed on the recommendation of him.

Kushbegi-an official next to the khan in the Khiva khanate. He was the first assistant of the khan. All the decrees and decrees of the Khan passed through his hands.

Kushbegi-during the Kukan khanate, he was the second-ranking official of the Ming dynasty. He was the khan's first adviser, and at the same time he was appointed as an independent mayor in one of the big cities. For example, the city of Tashkent was ruled by Kushbegi at a certain time.

In the past, Kushbegi was the title of the officials who organized the khan's work related to hunting (shikor) in the Khanate of Bukhara and Khiva.

Kushbegi- became the most influential state in the country during the reign of Ashtarkhani, Ubaydullah Khan, became the second person after the emir in the Emirate of Bukhara during the Mangit period. As the prime minister, Kushbegi oversaw the most important issues related to the country's administration, finance, taxes, treasury, and the situation in the capital. Also, all regions were subordinated to him.

In the first half of the 19th century, Kushbegi was an important post in the Khanate of Khiva.

PARVONACHI

Parvonachi-the duty of the holder of this position, which existed even during the Shaibani period, was to deliver the Khan's decrees and official documents to the responsible persons and executors.

Parvonachi-the official who delivers the label to that person when a person is appointed to a position in Bukhara Emirate under the rule of the Mangit dynasty.

Parvonachi is an official in the Kokhan Khanate whose authority is equal to that of the Kushbegi.

Parvonachi- during the reign of the Ashtarkhanids, he was an official who delivered the judgments, labels and other official documents issued by the ruler to their owners and executors.

Parvonachi- the person who conveys the labels of the supreme ruler to the officials and the relevant people in general; he is also assigned to deal with the Arab population In the Emirate of Bukhara.

MUHTASIB

Muhtasib (chairman) was engaged in monitoring the observance of the rules of ethics by the citizens of the country.

Muhtasib-an official who monitored the implementation of Sharia laws by Muslims during the rule of the Mangits in the Bukhara Emirate.

Muhtasib-during the Shaibani period, he was engaged in the work of observing the moral norms of the country, especially the attitude of officials and even religious leaders to this issue.

SHEIKH

Sheikh is derived from the Arabic word, religious leader, religious teacher.

The sheikh is the supreme representative of the Muslim clergy; the head of the path of mysticism, the guide; a teacher; a learned person, a pious person, a Sufi, an old man, a wise man. In the composition of names, it means belonging to the family and generation of sheikhs.

Sheikh-1) old, elderly; 2) Eshon, the head of the Sufis. 3) a word added to the names of great poets and scholars, indicating their great wisdom: like Sheikh Saadi, Sheikh Kamal.

SULTAN

Sultan-shah, ruler, king. In the composition of names, it expresses the meanings of high-ranking, glorious, high, shining. In some names, the word sultan means a child born after visiting the tomb of Hazrat Sultan Ahmed Yassavi or other holy places, that is, a gift, gift of the sultan.

Sultan is derived from the Arabic word, shah, ruler, king, i.e. May he live long and hold high ranks.

SAYYID

Sayyid-Honorary title of the descendants of Muhammad (pbuh), the prophet's generation belonging to that generation. This word also appears in nouns in the meanings of nobleman, leader, boss, master, respectable, respected breed.

Sayyid is derived from the Arabic word, meaning: owner; chief, leader. This word is an honorary title of the descendants of Muhammad (pbuh); nobility; nobleman

SARKOR

Sarkor is derived from the Persian-Tajik language and means guide, leader; observer, controller.

Chief executive.

KHOJA

Khoja is derived from the Arabic word, which means respectable, considerate or master, chief, or knowledgeable, wise, scholar. This name also means big merchant.

Khoja-1) chief, master, owner, landlord, slaveholder, master. 2) a big merchant 3) a word used for a respectable and great person; Like Khoja Khafiz, Khoja Kamal. 4) pious, white bone 5) name, noun.

In conclusion, it can be said that no matter how much we study the work, there are many more secrets - art, and undiscovered aspects that we should learn more than we have studied it. We touched upon some of the titles and positions in the work, and tried as much as possible to reveal the diachronic and synchronic meanings of each of them. In the course of the analysis, we intend to reveal the different meanings of other titles and positions used in the work, to study their morpheme and morphological structure, composition and structure, and to continue studying other linguistic aspects in our further work.

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