



THE TRANSLATION PROBLEMS IN MEASUREMENT UNIT OF “BABURNAME”

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The unit of measurement is the size that is taken as the basis for the quantitative assessment of a particular dimension. If we analyze the literal meaning of the lexeme «unit of measurement»¹, then in ancient times, mankind received mainly «organoleptic measurements» - that is, through the members of its perception, approximate data on this or that physical texture. In this sense, these organs of perception performed the functions of a measuring instrument, although a certain value was not obtained in such measurements, but in each measurement, more precisely in the evaluation, a comparison was carried out with respect to a particular measurement.

Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur did not say in vain that «know the measurements, this is knowledge». One of the lexemes of units of measurement is the lexemes of time measurement. Syntagmatic options of percussion nouns the lexeme of time units of measurement, parts of the day, names of weeks, names of months, names of seasons is shown in detail in lexical-semantic groups. For example, the syntagmatic possibilities of lexemes, such as the day, tong sahar, azon, bomdod, choshgoh, tush, peshin, asr, shom, tun, xufton, representing the parts of the day, will primarily depend on their semantics. Unit of time measurement lexemes in the text «Baburname»: «*Намози пешинда Хожа Муҳаммад Алининг ўтоғида шурб мажлиси бўлди*»² (БН.178), one of the units of measurement is the lexeme «*пешин*», which represents the part of the day, clarifies the time in terms of semantics by connecting with the lexeme «*намози*», which determines the time.

In the text of the «Baburname», the lexeme of units of measurement is expressed in various forms, denoting the length, distance, weight, volume, monetary value, level, representing the whole piece, as well as the number of units of measurement together with the number of units of measurement, the lexeme of which represents the whole and the meaning of the totality, each of which represents In «Baburname»: «*Икки тупчоқ от эгари била; камар шамшири мурассаъ икки қабза; ханжари мурассаъ йигирма беш қабза; катора мурассаъ ўн олти қабза; жамдарайи мурассаъ икки қабза; пичоқи хинду ва бори олтун қабза; чаҳорқаб тўрт савб; сақарлот чакман йигирма секкиз савб*» (БН.212), were given. The word of «Қабза»³ 1) a handle of anything, a ball; 2) a pinch, the word of савб⁴ side мурассаъ⁵ – decorated with jewelery, expressing its

¹Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси Давлат миллий нашриёти. – Т.: 1990, – Б.152.

²Заҳириддин Муҳаммад Бобур. «Бобурнома». – Тошкент: Шарқ НМАК, 2002. – Б.178

³Исҳоқов Ф. Бобурнома учун қисқача изоҳли луғат. – Андижон, 2008. – Б.214.

⁴Ўша асар. – Б.145.

⁵Ўша асар. – Б.105.



meaning, each of the units of measurement has its own specific amount. This «ханжари мурассаъ йигирма беш қабза» passage that the sentence is a note twenty-five pinch was decorated with jewels, their number and value are determined in terms of meaning and content.

The second chapter of the first part is called «*Principles of translation of lexemes of units of measurement*». This chapter focuses on the principles of restoring lexemes of units of measurement used in classical works, their role and importance in the development of translation.

One of the peculiarities of the translation of lexemes of units of measurement is that the incorrect issuance of lexemes of units of measurement can seriously undermine the text of the original, but make the development of events related to it excessively or vice versa incomprehensible. In the translation of lexemes of units of measurement, which are used in classical works, the translator will have to emphasize its subtle aspects. Because the lexemes of such units of measurement are the product of the historical development of this people and are characterized by the embodiment of their historical and national features. When translating lexemes of units of measurement used in classical works, translators often use the method of transliteration.

Transliteration is one of the most convenient ways to interpret units of measurement, the original of which restores the national spirit without any compression of the historical situation as well as the social environment. Interpretation of words by transliteration, which means concepts that have national characteristics, such as distance, weight, monetary units, clothing, household goods, provides a clear revival of the foreign environment and conditions the reader.

Some translators do so when turning over the lexemes of historical-national units of measurement, we find it desirable to call it a method of impartial expression. This unit of measurement is not even transliterated, but the task performed by this unit of measurement is translated by the method of objective expression.

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