

## General and Conditional Peculiarities of Descriptive Means in «Baburname»

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### ABSTRACT

*This article is devoted to define of pragmatic and linguocultural aspects of «Baburname» and problems of adequate translation of descriptive means are considered one of the topical issues of translation studies. Along with the fact that «Baburname» is considered to be a unique example of memoir genre it is recognized as encyclopedic work in world literature as well. The reason why the work is recognized at the world level does not lie in the fact that the events are exact from historical aspect but this beautiful work has a firm scientific and literary basis for Uzbek people to study the history of literary-cultural relations with the other people of the world. The work is not only a literary memory.*

**KEYWORDS:** *important role, irony and sarcasm, function of descriptive means, phenomena of life, personage's speech*

### Intoduction

Descriptive means is an important poetic unit to supply the works with artistry. Descriptive means play an important role in increasing the readers' impressions on the work, systematization of reception process, realization of a historical condition and the essence of a state, in defining the function of the plot and images. Descriptive means appear differently in the structure of the fiction. In order to underline a specific feature of an object the words which show that feature is used or comparison with that object concretization and precision are achieved. Sometimes instead of showing some phenomena of life directly rather irony and sarcasm are referred to. Such means are called with the term descriptive means in linguistics.

Numbers of linguists and specialists in literature study researched descriptive means. For example, we can see that R.Kungurov, A.Yu.Boboniyozov, S.Jamalov, H.Kudratullaev, A.Abdullaev, G.F.Blagova, I.V.Arnold, V.P.Moskvin, Yu.L.Obolenskaya, Kh.Abrams and others<sup>1</sup> depicted descriptive means theory and practice in harmony. But translation problems of descriptive means used in «Baburname» text has not been studied in Uzbek study of literature.

The function of descriptive means in «Baburname» lies in that the author individuals, geographical areas and landscape can give rise to historical association in reader on the basis of descriptive means. Namely this feature of descriptive means facilitates receptive processes take place lively and efficiently. The problem of describing the hero's portrait in «Baburname» prior to us was studied by

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<sup>1</sup>Қўнғуров Р. Ўзбек тилининг тасвирий воситалари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1977; Бобониёзов А.Ю. А.Қодирийнинг Ўтган кунлар романида тасвирий воситалар. – Тошкент, 1995; Арнольд И.В. Стилистика. Современный английский язык. М.: Флинта, Наука, 2002; Москвин В. П. Выразительные средства современной русской речи: тропы и фигуры. М.: Едиториал УРСС, 2004. 248 с; Ю.Л.Оболенская. Художественный перевод и межкультурная коммуникация. М., 2006. 336 с; Abrams Н. А Glossary of Literary terms. – United States of America, 1999; Ўринбоев Б., Қўнғуров Р., Лапасов Ж. Бадиий текстнинг лингвистик таҳлили. –Тошкент, Ўқитувчи,1990.

B.Valikhujaev, A.Kayumov, S.Jamolov, H.Hasanov, S.Hasanov, H.Kudratullaev, V.Rahmonov, I.Haqqulov, M.Kaydar, Eiji Mano<sup>2</sup> to some extent. Unlike from present research Chapter One of our dissertation directed at studying general and conditional features of descriptive means. These aspects are studied from the perspectives of how hero's portrait, description of his character and their use in personage's speech, and under the functions of organizing the text poetics.

Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur in his «Baburname» did not just depict the description of cities, towns, villages, details of events, fighting; he expressed them by the help of artistic descriptive means. By this he achieved comprehension of the fiction by a reader. Especially, the representatives of state government system – wazirs (ministers), beks, historical persons, writers, specialists in study of literature, musicians, horse-riders, artists and others' portraits, features of the character. He revived in animating the heroes in front of the reader by the efficient use of descriptive means.

Detailed information about six historical people was given in «Baburname». They are: Umarshaikh Mirza, Sultan Ahmad Mirza, Sultan Mahmud Mirza, Khisravshah, Boysunqur Mirza and Husain Bayqaro.

For example, underlined that Babur Sultan Ahmad Mirza was a tall, strong man. Along with it, he stressed that he used to grow chin beard and it gave an important look. The author used the epithet «танбал» to describe both of them (his father and Sultan Ahmad Mirza) and it has the following meaning in «Навойи асарлари луғати» (*Dictionary of Navoi's Works*) «ТАНБАЛ» – ф. 1. Ялқов, дангаса; 2. Маж. Семиз, лўппи», тавсифланган<sup>3</sup>. To our opinion, the first meaning of the word «танбал» in the dictionary do not justify to be used for both of them. Because it was not probable that a high ranked skilled military person who was lazy-natured enthroned in the period when Babur lived. Apparently, these two people described with the epithet lazy by Babur were broad-shouldered, stout and strong.

By describing Sultan Mahmud's social and state governing activity briefly, Babur facilitated this hero's portrait being brighter and more detailed. For example: by saying «мажлис ва бахшиш ва шилон ва девони бисёр яхши эди. Барчаси қоида ва тузуки била эди» Babur gave rise to appear reader's imagination about a hero and it was enriched by one more important feature of his portrait. The word «бахшиш» interpreted as «бериш, эҳсон этиш, мурувват» in the explanatory<sup>4</sup>. Babur expressed (Бобур «Султон Махмуд Мирзо мурувватли, кўли очик, дастурхони тўкин-сочин киши эди») «Sultan Mahmud Mirza was merciful, with open-hand and abundance of table» by a brief and realistically one capacious word «бахшиш». Foreign specialist in Babur studies U.Erskin also underlined this point: «If Babur speaks of a person, he used to describe his appearance, the way he wears clothes, taste and habits that by such real details we feel as if we saw him in real life and live together with him»<sup>5</sup>.

As is seen, Babur, in describing people's portraits vividly in his works, used properly and efficiently poetic, historical, linguistic means briefly, precisely, bright colours and means close to people, pure Turkic words and all of them define of portrait creating principle. And it shows peculiar high mastery

<sup>2</sup>Қаюмов А. Асарлар, 5-жилд. – Тошкент: Мумтоз сўз, 2010; Қаюмов А., Ҳасанов С. Бобур ижодиёти. – Тошкент, 2007; Ҳасанов Ҳ. Бобур – табиатшунос ва сайёҳ. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 1983; Қудратуллаев Ҳ. Бобурнинг давлатчилик сиёсати ва дипломатияси. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2011; Раҳмон Ваҳоб. Мумтоз сўз сеҳри. – Тошкент: O'zbekiston, 2015; Ҳаққул Иброҳим. Ким нимага таянади? (Адабий суҳбатлар). – Тошкент, 2006.

<sup>3</sup>Навойи асарлари луғати. Тузувчилар: П.Шамсиев, С.Иброҳимов. – Тошкент: Фафур Фулом номидаги адабиёт ва санъат, 1972. – Б.592.

<sup>4</sup>Ўша асар. – Б.99

<sup>5</sup>Эрскин У. Бобур Ҳиндистонда. / Ф. Сотимов таржимаси /. – Тошкент: Чўлпон, 1995. – Б.105.

of Babur's prose. Japan scientist Eiji Mano gave his idea about it. He emphasized Babur described clearly every historical person's portrait and character<sup>6</sup>.

Character is considered to be the most important poetic unit to provide the wholeness of the fiction. If an artistic portrait mainly serves to evoke imagination of a hero's appearance, character is his inner world and it functions as a means of providing relations between the plot of the work and other heroes in it. When artistic portrait and character humanize and at this time hero's essence will be revealed in full. The power of impact, aesthetic value, practical and didactic importance of the work will increase.

Character is considered to be properly studied problems in study of literature. A serious attention was paid to the issue of a character in Aristotle's «Poetics» in the history of study of literature. Greek scientist underlined four important aspects of a character in his work. The first of them is having a character good or precise intention or having a bad intention; the second one, being appropriateness and correspondence of himself as a hero (to the hero's personality); the third one, being a real character, the fourth one, character should be consistent<sup>7</sup>.

The description of characters in «Babunama» was studied on the basis of the following classification:

Image of the ruler. Ulughbek Mirza, Umarshaikh Mirza, Abdulaziz Mirza, Badiuzzamon Mirza, Boysunqur Mirza, Hussain Bayqaro, Sultan Mahmud, Sultan Ahmad, Shaibanikhan; 2) Images of Amirs: Darvesh Alibek, Muhammad Burunduq Barlos, Jahongir Barlos, Nuyonbek, Zunnun Arghun and others; 3) Images of wazirs (ministers): Majididdin Muhammad, Sheikh-ul-Islam Sayfuddin Ahmad, Mavlono Shaikh Husain, Mullozodai Mullo Usman, Mir Murtoz, Mullo Ma'sud Shirvoni and others; 4) Images of religious leaders: Khoja Ubaidullah Ahror, Mir Sarbarakhna, Kamoliddin Husain Gozurgi and others; 5) Images of military officials: Dilovarkhan, Qosimbek and others.

### Conclusion

Babur depicts ruler's lifestyle and habits comparing them and underlines their peculiar character. For example, thirty six amirs of Husain Bayqaro, thirteen amirs of Umarshaikh Mirza, eleven amirs of Sultan Ahmad Mirza, and six amirs of Sultan Mahmud Mirza were mentioned in «Babunama». A reader who operates this information will be aware of which ruler was more powerful, magnificent and longed for luxury.

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<sup>6</sup> Eiji Mano. The characteristic description of historical people in Babunama. Бобур абадияти. Бобурнинг жаҳон маданияти ва тарихидаги роли (Халқаро анжуман материаллари). – Андижон, 2017. – Б. 23-24.

<sup>7</sup>Аристотель. Поэтика. Поэзия санъати ҳақида. – Тошкент: Ғ.Ғулом номидаги АСН, 1980. – Б.31.

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