

TRANSLATION OF HISTORICAL TERMS AS A WAY TO RECREATE THE
ATMOSPHERE OF THE KOKAND KHANATE ERA IN THE NOVEL "BYGONE
DAYS" BY A.KADIRA

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Annotation: The article deals with the peculiarities of translation of historical terms in the novel "Bygone Days", which is set in the times of the Kokand Khanate. Special attention is paid to the terms denoting administrative positions and monetary units, such as "qutidor" and "tanga". Their meaning and cultural context are analyzed, as well as methods of translation into Russian and English, including transcription and transliteration. The author emphasizes the importance of historicisms for creating the atmosphere of the era and conveying the socio-economic and political realities of the time.

Keywords: Historicism; transcription; transliteration; cultural-historical flavor

Introduction. Literary works describing historical events and culture of a certain epoch represent an important source of knowledge about the past. Historisms - obsolete terms denoting objects, phenomena or offices characteristic of a particular historical period - occupy a special place in such texts. One of the vivid examples is a novel set in the times of the Kokand Khanate. The text contains numerous historicisms, such as "qutidor" and "tanga", which have no exact analogs in modern languages. Their correct translation plays a key role in conveying the color and spirit of the era. The aim of this article is to analyze the methods of translating historicisms into Russian and English, as well as to identify their cultural and historical significance in the context of the work. Special attention is paid to how translators coped with the lack of equivalents and preserved the authenticity of the original.

Original	Mirzakarim ismlik qirq besh-elli yoshlar chamasida qoraqosh, qorako'z, ko'rkam yuz, yaxshig'ina kiyingan bir kishi bo'lib Akram hoji elli besh yoshlar orasidag'i bir kekxa edi. Otabek qaytadan Mirzakarim qutidorni ko'zdan kechirdi . ¹
Russian translation (M. Safarova)	Mirzakarim, a black-browed, black-eyed, handsome and well-dressed man, looked about forty-five or fifty years old, while Akram-hajji looked about ten years older. Atabek again looked attentively at <u>Mirzakarim-kutidor</u> . ²
English translation (K. Ermakova)	With his black beard and black eyes, Mirzakarim cut a dashing figure. Lavishly dressed, he looked to be around forty-five to fifty years old. Akram-hadji, on the other hand, seemed about ten years

¹ Qodiriy A. O'tkan kunlar. - Toshkent: O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediasi, 2018. - B. 11-12.

² Kadyri A. Days gone by. Translated by M. Safarov. - Tashkent: Sharq, 2009. - C. 14.

	older. Atabek examined <u>Mirzakarim-Kutidor</u> carefully once again . ³
English translation (M. Reese)	Mirza Karim <u>Qutidor</u> appeared to be about forty-five years old, with strong brows and dark eyes; he was well-dressed and had a handsome face. Akram Hajji was roughly fifty-five years of age. Otabek again regarded Mirza Karim . ⁴

The highlighted word in this example should be called **historicism**, i.e. an outdated concept that has no similar synonym. In this case, the word "qutidor" means one of the high-ranking officials in the times of the Kokand Khanate. In the dictionary this word is labeled as follows: "1. Kutikuti pul-dunyosi bulgan yirik boy, sarmoyador. 2. ŷkon khonligida: olik-soliklardan tŷplagan pullarni qabul qilib oluvchi, saklovchi va khon hazinasiga topshiruvchi saroy amaldori"⁵ . It follows from this definition that the "qutidor" in Kokand was responsible in the khanate for collecting and keeping taxes and money for the state treasury. In addition, it should be noted that in most cases the name of the position often supplemented the name of the person, or completely replaced it. An example of this is again Father Kumush, who is often referred to in the work as Mirzakarim-kutidor or simply Kutidor.

Mirzakarim is described in the novel as an intelligent and stately man. He was considered one of the most respectful people in Margilan, as evidenced by the respectful and courteous attitude of the people towards him as a wise counselor. Kutidor is a wise man who is well versed in matters of politics and trade. His appearance, which is also given in the fragment, is able to impress a person. His respectful attitude with his wife and daughter indicate that he is a kind and sensitive person. It is this characterization of the character that makes the reader understand that in the history of Central Asia, educated and well-bred people were highly valued and appointed to positions of the highest importance. And it was such advanced thinkers of the epoch as Atabek, his father, Yusufbek-hajji and Mirzakarim-kutidor who laid the foundation for colossal changes in the sphere of education, science and art in the territory of Turkestan in the era of Jadidism.

In translating the historicism into Russian and English, the translators used the method of **transcription**, since there is no similar substitution in the target languages. In addition, it should be added that in addition to the position of "qutidor", the novel uses a whole kaleidoscope of different ranks associated with the economic, political, military, social, religious, and domestic life of the people. Numerous names of professions of court servants, aristocracy, artisans and workers fully recreate the atmosphere of life of the Uzbek people in the second half of the XIX century, and enrich the text of the novel with stylistic colors, thanks to which their translation, which is also carried out by the method of transcription, which conveys the national and cultural-historical color of Uzbek life.

The next category of obsolete vocabulary, which is presented in the novel, is the names of monetary units. It is known that coins since ancient times have not only practical value, but also are a valuable material source of information about the history and development of the people, and play an important cultural and historical role. Numismatics, as a science that studies coins, can characterize from an economic and social point of view the era when the coin was minted, as the quality and size of coins indicates the position of the state and the people, the status and wealth of the ruler. Even today, currency is considered an integral part of a country's domestic

³ Qadiri A. Days Gone By. Translated by Carol Ermakova. - Paris: Nouveau Monde, 2018. - P. 18.

⁴ Qodiriy A. Bygone Days. Translated by Mark Reese. - USA: Coppel TS, 2020. - P. 57.

⁵ Madvaliev A. Uzbek tilining isoxli lugati. xarfi. - Toshkent. 2006 -2008. - B. 390.

and foreign policy, as a stable currency guarantees stable development. For this reason, the study and analysis of monetary units in the novel is an important task, since the names of coins, being historicisms, as a valuable source of historicity, reflect the social, everyday and political life in the khanate.

Original	Qo'rg'on begiga kimxob to'n, yuzboshilarg'a atlas chopon, boshqa yigitlarga uch <u>tangadan pul</u> in'om berilsin . ⁶
Russian translation (M. Safarova)	Give the chief of the fortress a brocade robe, the centurions a silk robe each, all other brave men three <u>tangas</u> each . ⁷
English translation (K. Ermakova)	Hand a brocade khalat to the garrison chief, silk khalats to each of the generals, and three <u>tangas</u> to each brave fighter . ⁸
English translation (M. Reese)	Give a gilded robe to the commander of the fortress. Silk robes to the yuz boshis, three silver <u>tenga</u> for soldiers with meritorious service . ⁹

One of such **historicismisms** in the work is the word "tanga". In modern Uzbek language this word has several meanings, of which "coin, kopeck" and "fish scales", also "the main currency of modern Kazakhstan" are considered the most common. But in history the word was also used in the meaning "Bukhoro khonligida 15 tiyinga, Kukon khonligida 20 tiyinga teng bulgan kumush pul"¹⁰ . That is, in the place of the novel's action in the period of khanates "tanga" denoted a monetary unit of value of 20 tiyins in the Kokand khanate.

In the work itself, the word "tanga" was used by Azizbek, the ruler of Tashkent after the successful siege and capture of the city. As a reward, he grants his soldiers three tangas each, which is typical of the rulers of the time. However, over time, this very meaning of the word has been lost, making it obsolete.

The translation of the word into Russian and English was done by transliteration, resulting in the words "tanga", "tanga" and "tenga". Each of the translated words is supplemented with notes indicating that it denotes a silver coin.

Conclusion. Thus, the use of historicisms in the novel not only conveys the spirit and atmosphere of the era, but also provides a deeper understanding of the social, economic, and cultural realities of the time in which the events unfold. Thanks to careful translation using transcription and transliteration methods, readers of different languages can touch the rich historical heritage and national flavor of the work. Lexical features, including historicisms, play an important role in creating an authentic image of the past and strengthening the link between modernity and history.

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⁶ Qodiriy A. O'tkan kunlar. - Toshkent: O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediasi, 2018. - B. 88.

⁷ Kadyri A. Days gone by. Translated by M. Safarov. - Tashkent: Sharq, 2009. - C. 93.

⁸ Qadiri A. Days Gone By. Translated by Carol Ermakova. - Paris: Nouveau Monde, 2018. - P. 85.

⁹ Qodiriy A. Bygone Days. Translated by Mark Reese. - USA: Coppel TS, 2020. - P. 156.

¹⁰ Madvaliev A. Uzbek tilining isoxli lugati. xarfi. - Toshkent. 2006 -2008. - B. 661.



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