

PRIMKUL KADYROV “STARRY NIGHT” AND THE LINGUACULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF ITS TRANSLATION

Creation and translation of the novel

Pirimkul Kadirov was born on October 25, 1928 in the village of Kengkol. In 1951, he graduated from the Faculty of Oriental Studies of the Central Asian State University (now UzMU), and in 1954 he graduated from the post-graduate course of the Institute of Literature in Moscow. Candidate of Philological Sciences. The first book – “Students” was published in 1950. The writer wrote “Starry Nights” in 1978. In addition, the writer is the author of such historical works as “Avlodlar Dovani” (1988) and “Farewell to Mother Falcon” (“Ona lochin vidosi”) (2001).

Pirimkul Kadirov died on December 20, 2010 at the age of 82.

“Starry Nights” is a historical novel by Uzbek writer Pirimkul Kadirov. The work tells about the life of the Timurid king and poet Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur (1483-1530). P. Kadirov worked on this novel for ten years (1969-1978). “Starry Nights” was based on “Boburnoma” and “Humayunnoma”.

“The topics related to Babur Mirza's life and work are as endless as the ocean. Tens and hundreds of literary ships can sail in this ocean. “Starry Nights” was created in the form of one of these metaphorical ships. When I submitted it, it was as if a weight like a mountain had been lifted from my shoulders. But under the pressure of the authoritarian regime, the novel was not published for six years. During these years, I felt like I was carrying that heavy burden on my shoulders again. The fact that Babur Mirza saved the Timurid dynasty from destruction and carried it from century to century, from country to country, is a great “The fact that the dynasty continued for more than three hundred years in the land of India aroused a sense of admiration and pride in my heart even in those years,” writes the writer in the preface of the novel. This work depicts the disintegration of a huge kingdom like Movarounnahr, the crisis of the Timurid dynasty, and the tragic fate of brothers and cousins who fought for the throne and raised swords against each other in the pursuit of power. Through the events of the novel, the reader learns about the conflicts between the Timurids, the bloody wars caused by sedition, corruption, and

the cruel bloodshed caused by the bloodthirsty beggars. Babur's personality unites the fact that the novel consists of two parts. Such a detective feature of the plot, composition, and character's life is interesting and interesting, it discovers its own conflicting dialogues, elegant, devastating images, and psychological monologues. The reasons for previous failures and subsequent successes are clearly shown. In the 80s, Adib wrote the novel "Avlodlar Dovani", which is considered a logical continuation of the novel "Starry Nights", which tells about the life of Babur's son Humayun and grandson Akbar Jalaluddin Muhammad. "Starry Nights" has been translated into several languages, including Russian, Karakalpak, Kyrgyz, Kazakh, translated into Urdu, Turkmen, Hindi and Bengali languages. Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur was born on February 14, 1483 in Andijan and was the eldest son of Umarshaikh, the fifth generation of Amir Temur, the ruler of Ferghana. Babur's mother, Qutlugh Nigorkhanim, was an educated and intelligent woman, who actively helped Babur in his administration and accompanied him in his military campaigns. Babur ascended the throne at the age of 12 due to the early death of his father Umarshaikh. Babur's only goal was to restore the state founded by his grandfather Amir Temur, and he first tried to conquer the ancient city of Samarkand. Babur was able to capture Samarkand only after several battles to capture Samarkand. Depicting the life of the poet and king Babur occupies an important place in the work. "Starry Nights" is a large ensemble work. In it, Babur's personal qualities, family life - true filial feelings for his mother Kutlug Nigor, brotherhood for his sister Khanzodabegim, paternal love for his children Humayun and Gulbadan, the drama of the sad moments he spent with his first life partner Ayshabegim, the drama with Mohim beautiful introduction moments, Mohim's undying loyalty to Babur, Malika Baida, the mother of Ibrahim Lodi, who died in the battle of Panipat (after she succeeds in poisoning Babur, the two rivals face each other. Then Malika Baida expects death from the king, thereby killing the king (he wants to achieve the ceremony, to publicly shame the king who sentenced his mother to death, but Babur, realizing this, does not punish him and shows that he is the king) and the relationship between Babur is exciting and beautifully expressed. Throughout the entire work,

the author constantly emphasizes that Babur's cruelty as a king and conqueror is his greatest sin. Babur said in an interview with the historian scientist Khondamir: "... let the generations know the truth, and not think that we are angels. Let them be aware of the heavy burden of our sins... I have felt the disloyalty of the Crown for a long time. If he is faithful to me, only my written works can be faithful. Even if I cannot return to my country, my work may return. My dream now is to do my filial service to the country of my birth, which I could not do..." Along with Babur, many historical figures such as Shaybani Khan (a person who was glorified as "faith of the age", "caliph of mercy"), Ayshabegim, Zuhraabegim, Khadichabegim, Khanzodabegim, Gulbadanbegim, Malika Bayda, Mohim, Humayun, Qutlug' Nigorkhanim are in the work. image is also created. It is clear that Shaibani Khan is an extremely evil, cruel, shameless and hypocritical person in his treatment of Zuhra Begim and Khadijabegim. The very fact that Zuhraabegim came to the conqueror khan's "favour" and believed in his fake declaration of "love" in his letter reveals the level of this woman's spiritual level.

The novel "Starry Nights" written by Pirimkul Kadyrov is devoted to the life of the king and poet Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur. The work covers the period from Babur's accession to the throne until the end of his life. He worked on the literary work for almost 10 years (1969-1978). The writer himself says about this in the preface to the work: "When I first wrote it and submitted it for publication in 1972, it was as if a mountain had been lifted off my shoulders. But under the pressure of the authoritarian regime, the novel remained unpublished for six years. These years I felt like I was carrying that heavy burden on my shoulders again. The manuscript was read by many responsible officials and senior academicians and gave their opinions. The issue of printing can only be solved with the permission of the Red Empire Center. They read the line-by-line translation of the manuscript in Moscow and gave written reviews. I scratched my way through the thicket of various thoughts and opinions, and in order not to lose my way, I always relied on the truth of history, in particular, on original sources such as "Boburnoma". Six years The new revisions

I made to the novel were more focused on correcting its artistic defects and uncovering the truth of history more deeply”.

In the work, special attention is paid to the work of Babur not only as a king and poet, but also as a theoretician, historian, and art critic. The novel consists of two parts. The first part covers the period from Babur's accession to the throne to the beginning of his years of wandering. The second part covers the period from the foundation of the Baburi dynasty to his death.

From some names and facts found in historical sources, the writer creates the image of a living person with a whole head, plot directions. For example, there is a character named Tahir in the novel. It also has a historical basis. Babur Mirza says that at the end of his life, he abdicated the throne and wanted to live in a corner with Tahir Atobachi. So, Tahir did many favors for her and became dear to her. Fiction, like other forms of art, reflects life, the mental state and thoughts of people in it. Life always consists of people's livelihood, work, struggle, feelings, experiences. The image subject of literature is, first of all, a person. There is no human image, and there is no fiction where it is not intended. Accordingly, the central concept in the science of literary studies is the concept of hero. There are broad and narrow meanings of the concept of image – symbol. If the concept of symbol in a broad sense means the scene of life infused with the thoughts and feelings of the creator, in a narrow sense it represents the human figure reflected in the work of art. An artistic image is an aesthetic category that characterizes reality by adapting and changing it in a way unique to art. Also, any event that is creatively recreated in a work of art is called image.

In the image, objective perception and subjective creative thinking are mixed. The specific characteristics of the artistic image are clearly manifested in the relationship to reality and the thought process. As an artistic reflection of reality, the image has the emotional clarity of the real object, continued in a certain time and space, materially complete, mature in itself. An artistic image should not be confused with a real object; it differs from real reality by its conditionality and symbolism and forms the inner “illusory” world of the work. The image is not a simple reflection of

reality, but summarizes it and reveals the most essential, unchanging, stable, literary aspects of a separate, transient, accidental event.

“Starry Nights” is a historical novel written by the Uzbek writer Pirmkul Kadirov. The work is about the life of Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur. The author worked on this novel for ten years. “Starry Nights” was based on the works “Boburnoma” and “Humayunnoma”. It is a work dedicated to the life of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur and is considered a perfect example of modern Uzbek novel. Although Babur respected his religious beliefs and respected the saints and religious people, he did not allow them to interfere in his political problems and did not accept advice about sectarianism. and did not allow other controversial issues to spread in the palace. Although Babur was a pious Muslim, he was not prone to sectarian “fantasy”. He always treated them decently and treated them in a friendly manner... “Babur not only changed the political situation in the country, but also united the kingdom with the western provinces. Under the rule of the Turkish sultans, the borders had become neglected. Babur established his kingdom between Afghanistan and India, and then strengthened the northern and southern borders in the middle. became a business and cultural-educational center”.

The work is not only devoted to the life of Babur, but also describes the past of ordinary black people, taking into account that, the work begins with the love story of Tahir and Rabia, who are children of ordinary peasants from Kuva. The people were confused when they heard that the enemy was invading Kuva, but Tahir and his friends realized that the fighters could not do anything to the enemies and took advantage of the absence of anyone at night to cut down the Kuvasoy bridge on the way to Kuva and broke many of its wings. Towards dawn, some of the enemy's soldiers crossed the bridge in a thin line, but as the ranks behind them were too thick, the bridge broke, and a large number of warriors and camels were swept down the stream. Due to the bridge incident, the enemy side suffers heavy casualties and is forced to offer a truce. Everyone is surprised that the liberation that was not possible for the grandparents was achieved by the risk-taking young men whose hearts were filled with the spirit of patriotism, and what is true heroism, what is the simple love

for the country, the place where one was born and grew up. they show it with dedication that seems to require great courage. After the death of Umarshaikh, the worries of the throne forced Babur to think and search incessantly.