

BUDAPEST COPY OF ALISHER NAVOI'S "MUKAHAMATU-L-LUG'ATAYN"

Alimukhamedov R.A*; Qudratova M**

*Associate Professor, Doctor of Philology,
Head of the department of Classical Philology and Literary Source Studies,
Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies,
Tashkent, UZBEKISTAN
Email id: rixsitilla@gmail.com

**3rd grade student,
Field of textual and Literary Source Studies,
Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies,
Tashkent, UZBEKISTAN

DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2022.00752.2

ABSTRACT

Alisher Navoi made a great contribution to the field of linguistics with his work "Muhokamatu-l-lughatayn". In this work, Navoi proves the richness of the Turkic language by comparing languages belonging to two language families. Through various examples, in particular, it intertwines at the phonetic and lexical levels. It reveals 100 verbs that have no alternative in Persian, the male and female animals that are called by one word in Persian, and the subtleties of the image of the beloved through beautiful examples. This article discusses the Budapest copy of this work and its features.

KEYWORDS: *Alisher Navoi, Risala, "Muhokamatu-L-Lug'atayn", Comparative Linguistics, Budapest.*

INTRODUCTION

Understanding linguistic or literary views of an artist to be the ideas presented in his works. It may present such views of the creator in the works of a certain type. This is more visible in the works of artists in linguistics and literary studies. Along with the general theoretical rules within the field of science, the scientist's own observations and knowledge related to it included the phenomena of language or literature in these works. For example, Alisher Navoi's work "Muzonu-l-Avzon", which contains his views on literary studies and literary theory, provides examples of the rules of poetry, weights, and their compatibility with Turkish linguistics [1].

In the Middle Ages, many poets lived and worked near Movarounnahr and Khorasan. Lutfiy, Sakkokiy, Atoyiy, Alisher Navoiy, Khojandiy and others wrote works in Turkish and Persian languages. Mir Alisher Navoi, a great thinker who contributed to the advancement of the Turkish language, left an indelible mark in the history of our literature through his unique works. Many books on literature, linguistics, religious-educational works, lexicology, music and economics belong to his pen. Alisher Navoi's work on linguistics "Muhokamatu-l-lug'atayn" ("Discussion of two languages") is one of the rare works in the history of the Turkish language. This work compares two languages - Turkish and Persian. Navoi is one of the first in the history of science

to analyze comparative linguistics. Professor Kasimjon Sodikov writes about this work: "The treatise was not created under the influence of the passionate feelings of the author during his youth. Navoi created this work in the last moments of his life - at a time when he had accumulated great life experience, reached the height of his scientific views, found his mind precisely, and reached the level of perfection"[2].

As we mentioned earlier, Navoi compares the Turkish and Persian languages in this work and highlights their unique aspects. This lays the foundation for comparative linguistics. In addition, examples prove that the Turkish language has wide possibilities, that it does not lag the Persian language, and even surpasses it in many places. Some Turkish poets wrote more in Persian than in their mother tongue, Turkish. "Navoi says that the reason some Turkish poets prefer to write in Persian rather than in their mother tongue is that they do not know the rich possibilities of the Turkish language and cannot use it effectively" [3].

This work is Navoi's work dedicated to comparative linguistics, in which he sheds light on the phonetic, morphological and lexical aspects of the Turkish language of his time on the example of two compared works. At the beginning of the work, he gives his opinion about the release of clips of world languages.

Navoi describes the word as having several variants, i.e. dialects: "There are so many types of words that it is impossible to think and describe them. If it is stated superficially without exaggeration and written down briefly, there is no word that is divided into seventy-two varieties and becomes the words of seventy-two peoples; but it is more than that. It is like how many countries are there in each of the seven climates of the earth, how many cities, towns and villages are there in each country, and how many different desert peoples are there in every plain, in the belts and above every mountain, how many islands and banks of every river. there is a group of people. The language of each community is different from the others and the speech of each group is different from the others and has several characteristics, which are not different from others [3]".

So far, 5 manuscripts of the work "Muhokamatu-l-lug'atayn" have been found, 3 of them are part of Navoi's collections. "The first of those three manuscripts is a copy of the collection classified by Navoi himself. This manuscript, which was read continuously between 1496 and 1499, is stored in the Topkopi Palace Library in Istanbul, Turkey with number 808. The second is a two-volume manuscript kept in the Paris National Library with numbers 316-317. This copy, copied in the first quarter of the 16th century, shares a number of features with the Istanbul copy. According to this, if it was copied from this copy, perhaps, and finally, the third manuscript is kept in the second treasure of Turkey - the Fatih section of the Suleymaniye library with the number 4056" [2].

According to Yusuf Tursunov, a scholar of Navoi, candidate of philology, and senior researcher, another copy of "Muhokamatu-l-lug'atayn" is kept in the library of Salorjang in Hyderabad, India, under index 18, in the same cover as Babur's book. The work was copied in 1180 Hijri (1766-1767 AD) [4].

Another copy of "Muhokamatu-l-lug'atayn" is kept in Budapest. We'll get to this copy in more detail later.

Alisher Navoi's work on the discussion of two languages was first published in 1841 in Paris by M. Katremer. Later, it was published by Ismail Gaspirali (1882) in Bogchasaroy, and by Ahmad

Javdat (1895) in Istanbul. In addition, this work was also printed in the beginning of the last century in the lithography method (Koqan, 1917).

The work was published in Tashkent in 1940 by P. Shamsiyev and O. Usmanov in Latin graphics. This publication is based on the Paris copy of the work, and the Istanbul and Kokan prints were also used as auxiliary copies. Later, Porso Shamsiyev published the work in Cyrillic script in 1948 and 1967[2].

The work "Muhokamatu-l-lug'atayn" was published in many other cities, including Ankara, Ashgabat, and Urumqi. The work was published twice in Tashkent by Professor Kasimjon Sodikov (2011, 2017)[5]. In addition, the scientific and critical edition of the work was carried out by Yusuf Tursunov, a literary scholar[3].

In this article, we will focus mainly on the manuscript of "Muhokamatu-l-lug'atayn" kept in the library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Another copy of "Muhokamatu-l-lug'atayn" is kept in Budapest, the capital of Hungary, in the eastern section of the library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences under the number Ms Torok Qu.75.

This copy of the work differs from others in the following features. For example, the Topkapi copy of the work has 27 lines of text on each page and is decorated with a gilded border. The Budapest copy we are describing has 11 lines of text without a border around it. In the manuscript's introduction (page 1b) it is written: "Risolayi muhokamatu-l-lug'atayn" (رساله) (محاكمة اللغتين) This copy is copied in a beautiful letter, in black ink. Races are given regularly. In the places where there are poetic passages in the work, the title "bayt" has been left, but in the places where there are rubai and qita, it can be seen that it is written not as rubai, qita, but as a poem. Some places are missing titles. In addition, drew a red ink line over the text in the places where the verses appear.

Another significance of Alisher Navoi's work "Muhokamatu-l-lug'atayn" is that in it, the writer gives one hundred Turkish verbs that cannot be expressed in Persian. In Topkapi and Paris copies of the work, the number of verbs is ninety-nine, and one verb is missing from the list. Fatih and Budapest copies have one hundred verbs. The missing verb in the above two copies is the verb čimdilamaq, which comes after the verb qičiğlamaq[2]. The copyist of the manuscript wrote the words piece by piece while giving a hundred verbs in the work. It is possible to observe where the text was written because writing separately the words until the manuscript is complete.

In the work, the knowledge of phonetics, lexicon, morphology and terminology of the old Uzbek (Turkish) language of the Middle Ages is illuminated through beautiful examples, which shows its importance in its time and even now. This work serves as the main source for creating works related to the history of our language and historical grammar.

In general, the discovery of new manuscripts of written sources known and unknown to science leads to the expansion of the scope of work on the work, and enrichment with new information. Through these, it will be possible to publish new and excellent scientific editions of these works.

REFERENCES:

1. Alisher Navoiy. Mesonulus Avson. MAT. – T.: 2000.
2. Kasimjon Sadikov. "Muhokamatu-l-lughatayn". – Academic edition, 2017. – Page 4.
3. Alisher Navoi "Muhokamatu-l-lughatayn". Under the analysis, translation and interpretation of Q. Sodikov. - T.: Akademnashr, 2017. - p. 56.
4. <https://saviya.uz/ijod/adabiyotshunoslik/unutilayozgan-topilma-yoxud-muhokamat-ul-lugatayn-ning-haydarobod-nusxasi/>
5. Q. Sadikov. Learning by reading "Muhokamatu-l-lughatayn". 5220700 – a study guide for students studying Eastern classical philology. -Tashkent, 2011. - 96 p.; Alisher Navoi. Muhokamatu-l-lughatayn. Under the analysis, translation and interpretation of Kasimjon Sodikov. - Tashkent: "Akademnashr", 2017. - 128 p.
6. Alisher Navoi. "Muhokamatu-l-lughatayn". Scientific and critical text. / Compiled and prepared for publication by Yu. Tursunov. - Tashkent, UzRFA "Fan" publishing house. 2021.- 160 p.