

Research of Turkish Written Sources of The 2nd Half of The 14th Century

Urazova Iqbol

Senior Teacher of Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and,
Literature named after Alisher Navoi
orazovaiqbola@gmail.com

Parvin Salihi

universitet Balx,
salihiparwin@gmail.com

Abstract

In this article, the study of sources of the 14th century was analyzed, and the studies conducted by our scientists and researchers were divided into three groups, studied and reacted.

Keywords: old Uzbek literary language, language feature, literary sources, term, military term, diplomatic correspondence, zoonyms.

Introduction

Today's linguistics continues to study the history of language in depth, along with the study of modern branches of linguistics. Because it is clear to everyone that the study of the literary and artistic heritage left by our ancestors remains a source of new knowledge for our science. In addition, it is possible to witness that the linguistic features of the fourteenth century memoirs have been less studied than other sources. The language of the written monuments created in the second half of the 14th century is the period of the old Uzbek literary language, and in the study of the language characteristics of the sources of this period, E. Fozilov, A. Rustamov, E. Umarov, G'. Abdurahmonov, H. Dadaboyev, S. Ashirboyev, Q. Sodikov. The researches of Z. Kholmanova, B. Abdushukurov and others are noteworthy. Due to their effective work, reasonable conclusions have been reached about the general and specific principles of lexical, phonetic and morphological-syntactic features of the old Uzbek language.

Based on our observations, the works focused on the research of written sources of the second half of the XIV century can be grouped as follows:

1. Turkish written sources of the 2nd half of the 14th century are historical-literary analyzed sources and studies. There are works aimed at the historical study of the written sources of the 14th century, and historical documents of the same period have also been studied to some extent. Among them, historian A.P. from St. Petersburg. It is possible to note the researches of Grigorov, M.Usmanov from Kozna, and the scientific works of the Turkish researcher Malak Ozetgan. Uzbek linguists H. Dadaboev, Q. Sodikov, Q. Omonov conducted research in this field.

2. Literary analysis of Turkish written sources of the 14th century. Scientific research aimed at studying the life and literary heritage of artists who lived in this period was carried



out at the beginning of the 20th century, and these researches are distinguished by their breadth of scope. S. Kasimov has deeply researched Khorezmi's life and work in his candidacy work. In the dissertation, as sources written in the 14th century, "Qisasi Rabguzi", "Nafj ul-farodis" (written in 1357-1359 during the reign of the Golden Horde Khan Berdibek), "Khusrav and Shirin", "Gulistoni bit-turkiy", "Latofatnama" are listed as sources written in the 14th century. There is information about literary life in the second half of the 14th century in the research and articles of Fuad Koprulizoda, Hifzi Tavfiq, Hasan Uli, Turi Yujef, Fitrat, Hodi Zarif, A. Najib, J. Sharipov and others. Kazakh scholar A. Kraubaeva studied the works of "Qisasi Rabguzi" and "Love Story" in her research. Nasrullah also studied the heritage of Davran Saifi Palace. The scientist has extensively studied the life and work of Saifi Saraoi, besides, he obtained the "Yodgornoma" manuscript and made it known to the people of science. Each chapter of the translation of "Gulistoni bit-turki" is compared with Saadi's "Gulistan", the changes made by Saifi Saraoi are shown, and it is proved that the work is a free translation.

M.A. Ganikhanov's research is aimed at studying the works from the point of view of both textual and literary studies. During his research, the researcher compares the epic of Nizami Ganjavi and the translation of Qutb, both textually and artistically, and shows the differences and achievements of Qutb in the translation. In the research, "Qutb was able to translate the nature of proverbs and figurative expressions in Nizami's epic", "for this reason, sometimes he translated the original proverb or phrase, sometimes he replaced them with a Turkana alternative", "and in some places he added a new proverb or phrase of his own." " is shown with reasonable arguments.

3. Studies on the linguistic characteristics of the written Turkish sources of the XIV century. A. Borovkov, G'. Abdurakhmonov, A. Najib, E. Fozilov, H. Ne'matov, H. Dadaboev, Q. Sodikov, S. Ashirboev contributed greatly to the detailed analysis of the vocabulary of the Old Turkic language.

The services of scientists like Ergash Fazilov and Nasrullo Davron in researching and publishing the sources of this period are incomparable. Academician Ergash Fazilov in his research lists "Gulistoni bit-turkiy", "Muhabbatnama", "Nahj ul-farodis", "Khusrav and Shirin" as memoirs of the 14th century. In the study, the lexical composition of Khorezm's memoirs was studied, it was explained by dividing it into its own and assimilated layers, and the categorical forms of each category were highlighted morphologically, divided into categories, the lexical content of the works was attached as a dictionary, as well as "Gulistoni bit-turkiy" and "Khusrav and Shirin" Transcription of his works was also given.

Another researcher who linguistically studied the monuments of the second half of the 14th century is Amir Najib. He studied the lexicon of Olim Qutb's epic "Khusrav and Shirin" in a historical-comparative aspect, as well as conducted research on the morphological and syntactic features of Sayfi Saroi's "Gulistoni bit-turkiy".

H. Dadaboev's dissertation entitled "Military Lexicon in Old Uzbek Language" discusses the semantic functional analysis of military terms in the old Uzbek language, and the military lexicon collected from the sources includes military terms denoting positions and positions, military terms denoting concepts related to the army, weapons and military weapons. Denoting terms, such as terms denoting military-engineering fortifications, were separated and analyzed.



In the study, military terms are etymologically divided into two main groups: own layer and assimilated layer. Dictionaries created as a result of H. Dadaboev's study of military, political, economic and social terms used in written sources of the 11th-18th centuries are a great treasure for linguistics.

In his treatise, S. Ashirboev dwells on the aspects of the language of the epic "Khusrav and Shirin" that are different from the language of other sources and reveals the lexical, phonetic and morphological peculiarities of the language of the work based on examples.

In the dissertation of B. Abdushukurov, the zoonyms used in the period of the old Turkic language and the old Uzbek language were selected as the object of research, including 42 animal names used in "Gulistoni bit-turkiy" and 15 animal names used in "Muhabbatnoma" were analyzed as sources of this period. The author's research entitled "The Lexicon of Rabguzi's Story" aims to reveal the linguostatistical, thematic, historical-etymological, lexical-semantic features of the words used in Rabguzi's work, and some words are compared with the lexicon of Sayfi Saraoi and Khorezmi's works.

O. T. Sayimbetov conducts research on the language of the work "Muhabbatnoma" and its role in the formation of the Karakalpak language.

In conclusion, it can be said that the sources of the XIV century were studied by linguists in the following directions: a) general analysis of the lexicon of the work (E. Fozilov, B. Abdushukurov, O. Sayimbetov); b) analysis of certain substantive groups in the lexicon of the work (H. Dadaboev, Q. Sodikov, Q. Omonov, B. Abdushukurov); c) analysis of grammatical features in the language of the work (A. Najib, E. Fozilov).

The above grouping was done conditionally, since each scientist's search, approach to analysis is unique.

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