

Analysis on Some Chinese and Foreign Chaghatay Works*

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Abstract—In the long historical process from the end of the 19th century to the end of 2018, scholars both in China and foreign countries have written and published papers with high academic level on Chaghatay language, and published relevant books and textbooks. Although the opinions put forward in published papers or published monographs and textbooks are basically the same, the beginning and ending time of Chaghatay, references for examples and punctuation marks used in various monographs are not the same. In this paper, the author mainly introduces the monographs and textbooks published and printed at home and abroad in the past 150 years. At the same time, the author compares philosophical works with each other, finds out their similarities and differences, and analyzes the academic value and application value of these works.

Keywords—Chaghatay; works; comments

I. INTRODUCTION

In the whole history of Uyghur, every era has certain documentation which is indispensable in the study of Uyghur phonetics, vocabulary and grammar, of academic value and application value. Scholars at home and abroad have studied the literature of Uyghur in each period from an interdisciplinary perspective. It is because the types of literature involve language, literature, folklore, history, philosophy, logic, medicine, contract, biography, music and so on. Since the beginning of the 19th century, scholars at home and abroad have collected first-hand literature and studied the language materials they collected, and have achieved internationally recognized research results. Due to the limitation of the professional field, the author focuses on the main works and characteristics of Chaghatay Language (Uyghur) research, which occupies a very important position in the history of Uyghur.

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From the mid-19th century to the 1960s, the so-called explorers came to Central Asia and China's frontier areas to collect information related to local customs, language, history and geography, and on this basis, wrote and published many research works. Among them, scholars from Britain, Germany, Sweden, France, Japan, the former Soviet Union, Hungary and other countries frequently came to Xinjiang, Gansu and Tibet to collect literature. On the basis of the linguistic data they collected, they began to write related works. In order to systematically and comprehensively understand the research and achievements made by scholars at home and abroad in the field of Chaghatay, it is necessary to comment on research works and textbooks of Chaghatay in chronological order. It can be said Ármín V ámb éry is a representative in this respect.

II. WORKS AND RESEARCH RESULTS

"The Study of Chaghatay" is a work of Hungarian Turkic scholar Ármín V ámb éry (1832-1913). It can be said that it is the first book on Chaghatay literature, published in German in 1867, and this book is the first research work in this field. This book consists of 266 pages, including the theory of order, preface, grammar knowledge, literature selection, vocabulary and so on. It is one of the indispensable reference books for scholars engaged in Chaghatay literature.

"Chaghatay Manual" is a great work by Yános Eckmann, a Hungarian scholar. Scholars at home and abroad believe that this work has a deep influence and strong academic nature in the field of Chaghatay literature research. From the research results of this scholar, it can be seen that he has a rich foundation and a high level of Chaghatay.

"Grammar of Ancient Uzbek" was written by Sherbak, an Orientalist of the former Soviet Union, and was published by Nauk Publishing House in Moscow in 1962, totaling 274 pages. In the introduction part of this book, Sherbak not only provides information and data related to Chaghatay, but also briefly introduces the typical authors at that time. The first part of this book is a review of the phonetics of Chaghatay. The second

part aims to study the morphology of Chaghatay. The third part illustrates the syntax of Chaghatay.

“Modern Uyghur” (Chaghatay) was written by Turdi Ahmet and printed by the Department of Languages, Xinjiang University in 1980. The book is composed of phonetics, lexical features, character features, literature selection and vocabulary, totaling 387 pages. It was one of the most important Chaghatay textbooks at that time.

“Chaghatay” was co-authored by Hamit Tömür (1931-2006), a well-known Uyghur linguist in China, and Abdureop Polat. It was published by Kashgar Uyghur Publishing House in 1986. The book consists of the use time of Chaghatay, pronunciation, lexicon, character features and literature selection, totaling 430 pages.

“Chaghatay” is edited by Professor Arkin Abdurehim in Kashgar University. It was printed by the Academic Affairs Office of Kashgar Teachers College in 1986, totaling 540 pages. There is knowledge of words, selected documents, grammar, dictionaries, etc.

“Ancient Uzbek” was written by Juma Niyazof, an Uzbek scholar. It was published by the Uzbek Teacher Press in 1989, totaling 267 pages. The main feature of this book is that it is easy and suitable for beginners who have just started to learn Chaghatay. There are 36 lessons in the book. The main contents are the characters used in Chaghatay, the usage of letters, the knowledge of zodiac signs, the selection of literature, vocabulary and so on.

“A Grammar of Chaghatay” is the work of Andras Bodorighti, published by Link Europe Press in 2001. The main contents include the pronunciation, lexicon and syntax of Chaghatay (with emphasis on lexicon). The appendix of the book is selected into the typical works and vocabulary of Chaghatay period.

“Chaghatay Uyghur” is a textbook, compiled by Ablimit Ehet. It was published by Xinjiang University Press in 2002. It has 546 pages and has been printed three times so far. The main contents of this book include the generation and characteristics of Chaghatay Uyghur, the handwriting characteristics of letters, the special phonetic phenomena, the selection of works and vocabulary.

“Chaghatay Uyghur Tili Heqqide Mupessel Bayan”, “Chaghatay Uyghur Tili Grammatikisi”, “Chaghatay Uyghur Tilidin Meghizliq Bayan” and “Introduction to Research on Chaghatay Uyghur” were written by Abdureop Polat who is a professor at the Minzu University of China. Before his retirement, he had been engaged in teaching and researching Chaghatay Uyghur in Minzu University of China. He was one of the well-known scholars in this field in China and was taught by Mr. Hamiti ·Tiemur.

“Chaghatay Turkish” was written in Turkish by Hanifi Vural, Ali Osman Solmaz, Recep Karaatlı, and published respectively in 2006 and 2010, totaling 360 pages. This book is composed of preface, age of Chaghatay Turkish and related literati, literature selection and so on.

“Chaghatay Turkish” was written by Mustafa Argunşah, published by Turkish Kester Publishing House in 2013, with a

total of 381 pages. This book consists of three parts. The first part is a summary of Turkish language and Chaghatay literature, introducing the literati and works at that time. The second part elaborates phonetics. The third part is morphology, and the appendix part is included in the literature.

“Grammar and Text Studies — Chaghatay Turkish” was compiled by Turkish scholar Ersin Teres and published in 2013 by the University of Surat Press, Turkey, with a total of 224 pages. The main contents include the age division of Chaghatay Turkish, the famous literati at that time, the study of the dictionary of Chaghatay Turkish in the study of the origin of the Chaghatay Turkish, phonetics, lexicology, literature selection, text research, etc.

III. CONCLUSION

The research works and textbooks on Chaghatay Uyghur published since the end of the 19th century have enriched the research field of Chaghatay Uyghur and literature, and provided sufficient materials for researchers and self-learners in this field. Although these research works and textbooks have many similarities, there are still some differences. The following comparisons will be made between these works:

First, from the perspective of the history of Turkic language development, these books and textbooks all consider that Chaghatay Uyghur (Chaghatay Turkish) is the common language of Turkic people in Central Asia, including Uyghur, Uzbek and other Turkic people. Modern Uyghur and modern Uzbek are the direct inheritors of Chaghatay.

Second, researchers of ancient Turkic think that ancient Turkic language has eight vowels (9 in some people's opinion), which are divided into pre-vowel and post-vowel. All the works mentioned above are marked with international phonetic notation, paying special attention to vowel harmony.

Third, papers or works on Chaghatay Uyghur and literature refer to the famous scholar Alishir Nevai. All the research works published at home and abroad introduce Alishir Nevai's works and his status.

Fourth, the structures of the above works are basically the same, including summary, chronology division, document input, phonetics research, lexical characteristics and other contents and examples.

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