

# Analysis of the Adjectives in "Tavarih-i Musiqiyun" in Chaghatay

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## ABSTRACT

Tavarih-i Musiqiyun is a biographical document in Chaghatay script written in the middle of the 19th century in Xinjiang of China Music (Twelve Muqam). In the literature language, there are more adjectives and one of the parts of speech with richer morphological changes. This article takes the book "Tavarih-i Musiqiyun" published in 1982 as the research object, sorts out the adjectives that appear in the literature, and analyzes and researches them based on the overall characteristics of Chaghatay adjectives.

**Keywords:** *Tavarih-i Musiqiyun, Chaghatay, adjectives*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Tävâri-i Musiqiyün(Tavarih-i Musiqiyun) means the history of music masters. It is a biographical document in Chaghatay which introduces the lives and deeds of the 17 masters who created, organized, and performed Muqam. The literature records the history of classic Uyghur poets, the development of Chaghatay language, and the history of Uyghur music (Twelve Muqam) and its musical instruments. Tävâri-i Musiqiyün is the development of Chaghatay language and the history of Uyghur Music (Twelve Muqam) and its musical instruments. "The manuscript is currently in the library of the Institute of Ethnic Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, file number: 900.217 / 149, for a total of 39 pages. Each page contains 15 lines of words, the letters are 22 × 15cm<sup>2</sup>, the text is 19 × 9cm<sup>2</sup>, and KHotan paper was written in 1854-1855."<sup>1</sup> The author, Ismatullah bin Nikmetullah Mūcjizi (also known as İsmetullâh bin Nicmetullâh Mūcjizi) lived in the Hotan region of Xinjiang at the end of the Qing dynasty (mid-19th century). "Tävâri-i Musiqiyün" is the author's only work. We can boldly assume that the work is not the original manuscript of the author, but a manuscript copied by someone else. "We speculate that the date of copying of the manuscript may have

been around 1338 MC (that is, 1919-1920 AD)."<sup>2</sup> The work plays an important role in understanding the history and development of the "Twelve Muqam". Although there are now twelve forms of Muqam, the work appears in 16 Muqam names, including the current "Twelve Muqam".

## II. A REVIEW OF THE RESEARCH ON "TAVARIH-I MUSIQIYUN" BY THE PREDECESSOR SCHOLARS

In 1982, Änwar Baitur and Hämit Tömür published a book "Tävâri-i Musiqiyün". The book consists of five parts: an introduction, a body, a translation, a commentary, and a color version. This book includes five parts: preface, text, translation, notes, and photocopy. It is a relatively high-level book in the research of Chaghatay literature area. The organizer publishes the main text, translation, notes, and photocopy in the book according to the research method of philology.

It can provide necessary information and academic value to later researchers. From documentary material perspective, Rabiym Mamat's "The documentary value of "Tävâri-i Musiqiyün" and its status in Uyghur biographical literature" introduce the documentary value of "Tävâri-i Musiqiyün" and author.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Mujizi. "Tävâri-i Musiqiyün" [M], Anwar Bayituer, Hamiti Timur, Uyghur edition, Beijing: Minzu Publishing House, 1982.

<sup>2</sup> Rebiyanmu-Maimaiti. The documentary value of "Tävâri-i Musiqiyün" and its status in Uyghur biographical literature [J]. Chinese Classics and Culture, 2017(2): 51.

<sup>3</sup> Rabiym Mamat. The documentary value of "Tävâri-i Musiqiyün" and its status in Uyghur biographical literature [J]. Chinese Classics and Culture, 2017 (2):51-55.

Wumerjan-ibrayim's" studied "the rhetoric part of "Tävârih-i Musiqiyün", the application of grammar and rhetoric. It evaluates the status and language characteristics of this document in Uyghur literature.<sup>4</sup> Alim Niyaz, Mahemutjan Obul's article "Language Features of "Tävârih-i Musiqiyün: A Study of the Development from Chaghatay to Modern Uyghur" compares the similarities and differences between the literature and the modern Uyghur language.<sup>5</sup> Although the thesis is a research and analysis of the grammar part, the characteristics of phonetics and vocabulary are still not thoroughly analyzed. Recently, most of the research results were the publication of the document, and the status of the documents. In this document, the Chaghatay language research on the history of Uyghur language, especially the process of Chaghatay language, has not yet been thoroughly studied in modern Uyghur. However, this document is still an important material for studying the history of Chaghatay language. This article will sort out the adjectives that appear in the literature, and analyze and study them based on the overall characteristics of the adjectives in Chaghatay.

### III. ADJECTIVES IN THE LITERATURE

As the predecessor of the modern Uyghur language, Chaghatay language is different from the modern Uyghur language and old Uyghur language in terms of the use of adjectives in sentences and the number of adjective affixes. By comparing the adjectives introduced in the article "Language Adjectives in Old Uyghur Documents"<sup>6</sup> and the adjectives in Abdurup Polat's "Introduction to the Chaghatay Uyghur Language"<sup>7</sup>, it is found that there are many adjectives in Chaghatay.

"Adjectives describe objects by their quality, quantity, or relationship. They have no special word-class markers. Some derivative adjectives can be identified as adjectives without grammatical context by their means of derivation."<sup>8</sup> Judging from the form of Chaghatay literature, a considerable part of the literature is poetry, which may lead to a large number of adjectives in Chaghatay. There are also more adjectives in the

<sup>4</sup> Wumrjn-ibrayim. A Rhetorical Study of the "Tävârih-i Musiqiyün" [D]. Xinjiang Normal University 2011.

<sup>5</sup> Alimu-Niyazi, Mahemutjiang-Wubuli. Language Features of "Tävârih-i Musiqiyün: A Study of the Development and Evolution of Chaghatay Language to Modern Uyghur Language [J]. Language and Translation, 2002(4):14-20.

<sup>6</sup> Li Jing wei, Jin Shangyi. Adjectives in Old Uyghur Literature Language [J]. Journal of Kashgar Teachers College (Social Science Edition), 2001(2):48-53.

<sup>7</sup> Abudulufu-Purati. Introduction to Chaghatay Uyghur Language Studies [M]. Beijing: Nationalities Publishing House, 2017:159-177.

<sup>8</sup> Bodrogliget, András J. E. 2001:95. A Grammer of Chaghatay. Lincom Europa.

biographical literature of Chaghatay. This article introduces and analyzes the adjectives in the literature from the following gradable adjective, overlapping adjectives, dual adjectives, the use of adjectives instead of nouns, the use of adjectives instead of adverbs, and the affixes forming adjectives.

#### A. Gradable adjectives

Chaghatay adjectives can be divided into gradable categories. Gradable adjectives indicate qualities of different degree or intensity. By definition, only adjectives expressing qualities belong to this category.

Chaghatay grammar distinguishes four degrees of adjectives: positive, comparative, intensive, and superlative.

1) *The positive degree:* In Chaghatay, there is no special grammatical marker for the positive degree. A large number of primary adjectives appeared in the "Tävârih-i Musiqiyün" literature. E.g., qara 'strong, black', köp 'many', sâde 'simple', eski 'old, bad', artuq 'more', qısqa (short), büyük (high), etc.

- köp şagird bu fändä mukämmäl qılıp in total ärdilär. (Original 16, 9a7-8)

Many perfect apprentices have been trained in this subject.

- kääsi sultân dihqançe sädä äski kiyimläрни kiyip qonuči musâfir sürätidä bolup, sährâ yaqalaridiki öylärdä gärbänä qonar vä bu rävis bilän cämäldärlärniñ räcyälärgä zımsitäm qılğan işlarini tähqıqlär cadäti ärdi. (original 34, 18b11-14)

The King wears peasant's plain clothes at night and pretends to be a homeless man living in a peasant's house in the village. There is a habit of discovering officials' oppressive behavior in this form.

- yigirmädin artuq kitap täsnif qıldilar. (Original 32, 17b10)

He authored more than 20 books.

- hämäni bu qısqa risaläğä sigdurmäqniñ ornı yoqtur (Original 27, 15a5-6)

Our short book can't contain all of these contents.

- bu cäziz aväl babur şahniñ huzurida hizmät qıldilar, kiyin mirza cäbu säcidniñ bargahida büyük orun tuttılar. (Original 27, 15a7-8)

This nobleman first worked by the side of King Babur, and later gained a high position in the camp of Mirza Abu Said.

2) *The comparative degree:* There are two ways to form the comparative degree in Chaghatay. Adjectives with the suffix -raq/-rāk may indicate a greater or a smaller quality. E.g., tolarraq 'a little more', artuqraq 'a little more', köpraq 'a little more', yaqınraq 'a little closer', etc.

- yüzdin tolarraq šāgird čıqardılar. (Original 14, 8a14)

More than one hundred apprentices are trained

- iki yüzdin artuqraq šāgirdlarni bu fändä mukämmäl vä mahir qıldılar. (Original 14, 8a9-10)

More than two hundred apprentices have been trained in this subject.

- iki yüzdin köpräk šāgirdlarni ustād, kāmīl qıldılar. bu fänniñ däqıq sirlari häqqideä risalä täsnıf qıldılar. (Original 19, 11b2-3)

More than 200 high-level apprentices have been trained. A manual has been written about the skills of this subject.

- bu cäziz köpräk cEmir Nizāmiddin cElšir Nāvāyidäk häzrätläriniñ Ğazālyätleridin oqur ärdi. (Original 23, 13b6-8)

This noble (author) read only Emile Nizamuddin Alysir Nawai's Ğezel for most of the time.

- Pählivänniñ mändin yaqınraq dosti yoqtur. (Original 30, 16b9-10)

The Pahlivan has no friend closer to me.

3) *The intensive degree:* The intensive or absolute form of the adjective indicates a high degree of quality with no reference for comparison. It is very closely related to the superlative degree. The difference being that the superlative degree indicates 'the best among many', the intensive, 'the very best'.

E.g., köp yahši 'how good', mäšhur 'very famous', xuš avaz 'good voice', köp mäharät 'multi-skills', etc.:

- bu cäziz bu fänniñ ustadlaridin ärdilar, köp yahši risalä bu fän häqidä putudilar. (Original 14, 8a13-14)

Regarding this subject, he wrote many excellent pamphlets and trained more than one hundred apprentices.

- öz zamanlarida mäcruf mäšhur musiyqiyunlardin bolup ärdiler. (Original 15, 8b1-2)

He was a very famous musician at the time.

- aläm ötüp muniñdäk xuš avaz kiši kälmaidur ärdi. (Original 23, 13b8-9)

It can be said that there is no one who laughs like him in the world.

- ol jumladin biri ilmi musiqa irdiki, bu fändä köp mäharäti bar ärdi, qanunni öz qollari bilän yasap sim tartip tuzup čalgan vä muğänni šagirtlarigä örgätkän ärdi. (Original 11, 6b10-14)

He was also very experienced in music, for example. Qalun had made it with his own hands, wired it, and taught it to his music students.

4) *The superlative degree:* The adjective is substantivized and put in a possessive relationship with the name of the group in which an individual stands out. The possessor may be without the genitive case marker. E.g., häm pählivan zäbärdäskim 'the greatest hero', äkdär 'the most numerous', zärä čağliq äsfil 'the most flawed'.

- häm uluğ ävliya, häm qutubul ävliya häm pählivan zäbärdäskim, miñ yillar ötüp muniñdäk ävliya kälماغän. (Original 24, 14a11-12)

He is not only a great scholar and great saint, but also a great hero. Such a god-man has never appeared in thousands of years.

- äkdär näzim ähli här noc ši-ir ayitsa ärdi, pählivanniñ hozurlarigä yätkürür vä ularniñ islah vä izahin qäbul qilur ärdi. (Original 28, 15b13-15)

The numerous poets wrote many poems and showed them to Pallivan, and then accept his opinions.

- ägär bu kišidä zärä čağliq äsfil täbicätlik bolsa ärdi, ular bu äziñni dostluqqa qäbul qilmas ärdi. (Original 27, 15a13-14+28, 15b1)

If this person's nature is flawed, Nawayi would not accept him as a friend.

### B. *Overlapping adjectives*

In the Chaghatay language, the repetition of the original adjectives is sometimes used to form overlapping adjectives. This form of adjective expresses the abundance of things expressed by oneself.

By repetition. E.g., hil-hil 'numbers', miñ-miñ 'thousands', änva-änva 'various', jilid-jilid 'many', alvan-alvan 'various and various', türlük- türlük 'various and varied', etc.

- musiyqa fenide hil-hil muqamlar, miñ-miñ šagirdlar yadkar qildi. (Original 30, 16b14+31, 17a1)

He also created various melodies in music and trained thousands of students.

- bu cāziz hām bitāman ilimdā ḥāzrāt-i farabi, ḥāzrāt-i luṭfiydāk ārdilār, miṅ-miṅ ṭalibləri ānva-ānva ilimlārni örgānūr ārdi. (Original 34, 18a4-6)

In all fields of science, this gentleman was as knowledgeable as Farabi and Lutfi, and thousands of disciples learned various sciences from him.

- bu cāziz šir-i muğemma fānidā yiganā-i dāvan, nadir-i zāman ārdi. bu fāndā, alahidā jilid-jilid kiab tāsnif qildi. (Original 28, 15b10-11)

These were the only elites of the epoch in the science of poetry. He has written many books on the science of music.

- alvan-alvan ṭacamlārni tartip dāstur hu-avanni yiğip bolğanda babur šah musiqiğā iṣarāt qilip ārdilār. (Original 21, 12b5-7)

After eating a variety of dishes and gathering at the table, Babur Shah ordered the music to be performed.

- türlü- türlü nāqişlar, qāvāllar, āḥāṅlar ijad qildi. (Original 25, 14b3-4)

He created all kinds of songs, words, and melodies.

### C. Dual adjectives

This form of adjectives can also be divided into synonymous antithetical adjectives and antonymous antithetical adjectives. These two types of adjectives in Chaghatay appear in the literature.

1) *Synonymous dual adjectives*: This kind of adjective is composed of a combination of two synonymous adjectives, which play a role in emphasizing the concept expressed by itself in the sentence.

E.g., buy-rāṅ 'taste and color', xuş-āḥāṅ 'tweet', māslāhāt-māşurāt 'ask', mācruf- māşhurdur 'famous', etc.

- äy, ḥikmātidin gulğā bāripsān buy rāṅ, bulbulni qilip çāmāndā xuş-āḥāṅ. (Original 1, 1b1-2)

(Hi, with philosophical taste and color, you let the larks sing together)

- hār vaqti hār jayda bu bar yārdā ḥālāyiqğā muhim-i piş kālsā, ḥālāyiq kālīp muniḡdin māslāhāt-māşurāt sorar ārdi. (Original 7, 4b11-12)

Anytime and anywhere, the people where he stayed encountered an important thing, they asked him for advice.

- sultān abdurāşitḥankim mācruf-māşhurdur, qādirḥansiz ṭacam şarap tartmas uyquğā barmas ārdi. (Original 24, 14a3-5)

Although King Abudureshit Khan is so famous, he didn't want to eat or sleep without Kaikdir Khan.

2) *Antisense dual adjectives*: This kind of adjective is formed by the collocation of two mutually antonymous adjectives. It expresses the variety and richness of people or things in the sentence. E.g., ilgāri-kāyin 'front-rear', köp-az 'more-less', dost-düşmān 'friend-enemy'

- bulardin başqa ilgāri-kāyin, köp-az bolup putkan otuz altā farçā kitaplaridin fāqir bāhrimānd bolup, özlāridiki ḥislāt vā cişqi muḥābātārini māclum qildim. (Original 17, 9b4-7)

In addition, with a total of 36 books of his works before and after he passed, I know of his character and love.

- ol kişigā mal-mānal dost-düşmān arasidur dādi. (Original 7, 4b9)

'Wealth is between a friend and an enemy,' he said.

### D. Use of adjectives instead of nouns

In Chaghatay, adjectives are used instead of nouns. In this case, the original adjective can be any sentence component of the sentence the same as a noun.

Adjectives are often used as nouns without any change in form. In this role, they can take plural markers, possessive suffixes, and case endings, mostly in this order. They can be abstract or concrete nouns. When they constitute the second element of a possessive structure, the possessor should be, preferably, in the genitive case. E.g., katta-kiçik 'all people', azdur 'less', kota 'short, brief', fakar 'dwarf', xuş 'good', ālahādā 'special', etc.

- katta-kiçik Hirat nimāt abaddin ṭacām yār ārdi. (Original 29, 16a8-9)

All the residents that come from Herat eat a diet.

- bu cāzizdāk bu fāndā māharāt körsātkān ustad azdur. (Original 23, 13b5-6)

This subject is less than this superb master.

- āgār āqli kota, boyum fakar, Ḥotānlikkā qildim muni yadkar. (Original 39, 21a9-10)

Although I have low intelligence and short stature, I left this to the Khotan people.

- mäclümdurkim, bu cäziz nävayi häzrätleriğä ählaq, äfhäl, ärvallar huş kilur ikän. (Original 28, 15b6-7)

This shows that this noble character is what Nawayi likes.

- Mävlanä alämdin käti, Babur şah täsnif qılğan "äsrari musıqa" atlıg risalidä bu qısä älahädä mufässäl bardur. (Original 22, 13a10-11)

Mavlana passed away. These things are described in detail in the King Babur treatise "The Mystery of Music".

#### *E. Use of adjectives instead of adverbs*

In Chaghatay, adjectives that express the shape characteristics of things are sometimes used instead of adverbs. These adjectives are like adverbs, expressing specific forms of actions in sentences. With adverbs of intensity such as lehze 'lightly', uçup 'flying', meşhur bol 'To be famous'. E.g.,

- bir bulbul kälip, tänburnıñ qulaqığä lähze qonup sayraşqa başladı. (Original 21, 12b9-11)

The music passed from two to three, and a lark fell in Tanbur's ear and began to scream.

- bulbul sayrap yaraqdin uçup kälip özini tänbürgä urar ärdi. (Original 21, 12b12-13)

The nightingale flew from a distance and began to beat Tanbur.

- pänjigah mäqamini ijad qılıp, häzrät mävlanä katıpniñ bu ši-irigä bağlap irdilärkim işitkan, aqlagan ademgä hozur bolurkim äjäm, mavära-unnähri şähärläridä mäşhur boluptur. (Original 26, 14b4-6)

He created "Panjigah" Muqam, and added a poem by Secretary Aizreti Maulana for others to appreciate. This set of Muqam enjoys a high reputation in the cities of Äjäm and the Seven Rivers.

#### *F. Formation of adjectives*

In Chaghatay language when discussing the formation adjectives, we must keep in mind that there are no strict boundaries between nouns and adjectives on the one hand and adjectives and adverbs on the other. Derivatives of the formation of an adjective may occur as well in the category of adverbs or nouns. Rarely though, adverbs may also turn up in the list of adjectives. Adjectives are formed by morphological and syntactic means.

1) *prefix*: Although there are many additional components of adjective suffixes in the Chaghatay

language, two kinds of prefix forms of some additional components appear in the literature.

The Prefix huş- 'good':

- hem şa-ir häm muğänni häm ägñiya-i, häzälqıyas bunıñdäk huşhuluq, huşguy kişi yoq ärdi. (Original 24, 14a13-14)

He is not only a poet but also a musician, even a man of great wealth. So there is no one as amiable as him.

- bulbulni qilib cämändä xuş ähän. (Original 1, 1b1-2)

You let the larks sing together.

The Prefix bi- 'without', be is in farsi. bi-ädäd 'ill-mannered',

- bu cäziz bulardin başqa tähi bihäd vä bi-ädäd Ğazäl, muqamlar, ağanlar ijad qıldılar. (Original 26, 14b14+27, 15a1)

In addition to these, this nobleman also composed countless ballads and muqam tunes.

- bu fändä täbiçlari biğayät mulayim ärdi. (Original 28, 15b15-16)

His research on this subject is meticulous.

- bu cäziz häm bitämam ilimdä häzrätı farabi, häzrätı lutfidäk ärdilär. (Original 33, 18b4-5)

This noble man is as famous in academia as Farabi and Lutufi.

- Sulţan bu qizniñ muhäbätidä caşq biqararru bihoş bolup käti. (Original 35, 19a12-13)

The King burned in the girl's love and fainted.

2) *Suffix*: There are many suffixes of adjectives in Chaghatay, and three suffix forms of some additional components appear in the literature.

The Suffix -i appears in İzäfät structure.

- divani näfisä atlıq şirin bir kitabini täsnif qilib ärdilär. (Original 34, 18b3-4)

She has written a book called "Näfisä Scroll".

The Suffix -liq//-lik, originally it forms abstract nouns. In Chaghatay, however, many of the derivatives created by this suffix are adjectives.

- şa-irliq, muğännilik, hättatlıq toğrasida bunıñdäk mufid kitab azdur. (Original 37, 20a13-14) ğ

There are very few such interesting books on poetry, quyi and calligraphy.

The Suffix -siz means 'without'. This suffix is also of privative case. Meselehetsiz 'without consult'.

- muniñ mäsälähätsiz iş qılmas ärdi. (Original 31, 17a5-6)

They don't do anything without of him advice.

#### **IV. CONCLUSION**

Generally speaking, "Tävârih-i Musiqiyün" is one of the representative biographical documents in the last stage of Chaghatay in the mid-19th century. There are a large number of commonly used adjectives in Chaghatay in the morphological parts of speech of the document's language. From the study of adjectives in this document, there are many types of adjectives in the work reflecting some of the characteristics of the adjectives in the Chaghatay language literature, and most of them show the general characteristics of adjectives in Chaghatay. The adjectives in the work reflect some of the characteristics of the adjectives in the Chaghatay language. In my opinion, this will be useful in the future to analyze the phonetic features of the language of the work in comparison with the phonetics of the modern Uyghur language. Also, the work is of research value from the point of view of the interdisciplinary sciences, and the work is important in the field of biography, the history of Uyghur literature, and the course of the Twelve Muqams.

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