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Historical and linguistic interpretation of the written artifact «at-Tuhfa az-zakiya fi al-lugat at-Turkiya»

ANNOTATION

of the dissertation submitted in fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in the specialization area «6D021200-Turkology»

General characteristics of the research work.

This dissertation aims to give historical and linguistic interpretation of lexemes and language units in the manuscript «at-Tuhfa az-zakiya fi al-lugait Turkiya». The original of the document is kept in the Validen Efendi library of the Sultan Bayazit mosque (Istanbul, Turkey) under the record number № 3092 «at-Tuhfatuz-zakiyatu fi-lugatit Turkiyati» («التحفة الزكية في اللغة التركية») (the beginning of the XV century) (hereinafter referred to as «at-Tuhfa»).

The original name of the manuscript «تكريتلا غللا يف تيكزلا فحتلا» is translated as «The precious gift in the Turkic language». The term "the Turkic" is a common name of Turkic languages. It refers to languages spoken by 40 different Turkic ethnic groups who speak in Turkic languages and have Turkic origin.

The study presents an etymological and semantic analysis of language units in the manuscript «at-Tuhfa», classification of units into semantic groups, and their comparison with corresponding units in modern Turkic languages. The language of this historical text, written in the era of Mamluk, is analyzed using medieval and Turkic dictionaries, and previous studies on the topic. The dissertation also presents the results of linguistic interpretation of ethnographisms found in the Arab-Kipchak dictionary of the at-Tuhfa manuscript.

The relevance of the research work.

In the medieval history of Kazakhstan, the written sources of the Kipchak era need a more detailed study by scholars. Analysis of manuscripts of the Islamic civilization could catalyze the development of a new perspective on Turkic civilization and culture.

It is known that emergence of written manuscripts in the Kipchak language in the XIII-XV centuries coincided with the Mamluk period in the Mediterranean region. Even though the Kipchak manuscripts of the ancient Otrar were destroyed, the cultural and literary heritage of the Kipchaks preserved in the Arab domain presents an invaluable treasury for modern Turkic scholarship. Thus the programs "Madeni Mura" and "People in the stream of history" aimed at returning cultural and literary heritage to the country could make considerable impact on the study of the history of the Kipchak language.

There are several Egyptian medieval manuscripts describing the Turkic languages, such as «Kitab bulgat mushtaq fi lugatit-Turk ua-l-kifjaq» (كتاب بلغة) (المشتق وفي لغة الترك والقفجاق) (Jamaladin at-Turki), («A book for the best study of the Turkic and Kipchak languages», XIV century.), «Al-kauanin-al-kulliaa li dabt-al-

lugati t-turkiya (التركية اللغة سدض بط الادلية القوانين) («Grammatical treatise for learning the language of the Mamluk Kipchaks»), «Tuhfatuz-zakiyatu fi-lugati turkiyati» («a valuable gift in the Turkic language», XV century), «Kitab al-Idrak li-lisan al-Atrak (الاتراد لسان الادراد التاب)» (Explanatory book about the Turkic language, Asir al-Din Abu Hayan, XIV century). These sources, written in Arabic and Persian, contain a lot of information about the Kipchak language and culture; thus they still are valuable sources of data for researches. These manuscripts, which were written in the Middle ages, present rich data about the language, history, lives, traditions and culture of the Turks.

Currently, the study of the manuscript «at-Tuhfa» in the context of a new academic paradigm of Turkology is a reason for emergence of new views and opinions in this area.

The dissertation analyzes the original written monument «at-Tuhfa». The examination of the manuscript reveals that in the XV century the Kipchak language was one of the diplomatic and royal court languages.

There is no consensus in academic literature on the exact place or time of production of the «at-Tuhfa» manuscript. The main goal of the work is to reevaluate the place and importance of the manuscript in modern turkology and attract attention of the general public to this historical document. This text plays an important because it sheds light on the history of the Turkic languages, especially Kazakh, Karakalpak, Nogai, Tatar, Bashkir, Kumyk, Karaite, Karachay-Balkar, and Crimean Tatar. Thus the «at-Tuhfa» manuscript is of great importance in the study of ethnolinguistic and ethnographic aspects of the languages of the Kipchak group.

The relevance of the work is further substantiated by the scientific evidence that the vast majority of language units in the At-Tufa manuscript are still in use.

The «at-Tuhfa» manuscript is a linguistic source that can provide not only significant information about the medieval Arabic and Kipchak, but also about the history of the development of the Turkic languages. Scientific works of modern turkologists at the junction of new sciences related to this monument allow a deeper study of many linguistic facts and connections, important factors in the history of the language.

The subject of the research is the medieval «at-Tuhfa» manuscript.

The subject of the research is the historical and linguistic characteristics of lexical units in the «at-Tuhfa» manuscript.

The purpose of the research work.

The purpose of the study is to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the At-Tuhfa original monument, written in Arabic and Kipchak. To achieve this goal, the following **tasks** are set:

- To review secondary sources in order to determine the degree of research done on the manuscript «at-Tuhfa»;
- To carry out a paleographic analysis of the «at-Tuhfa» monument, determine the structure and linguistic features of the manuscript;
- To conduct a historico-linguistic analysis of the manuscript;

- To perform a cognitive-linguistic analysis of the most common lexical units - the names of «horses» and «dogs»;
- To determine the cognitive-linguistic nature of ethnographisms in «at-Tuhfa».

Sources of research work.

In the course of the research, the main source was the monument «At-Tuhfa (التحفة الزكية في اللغة التركية - a valuable gift in the Turkic language, XV century)», written in the Arab-Kipchak language

"Kitab ad-durra al-mudiya fi lugatit turkiyya ala tamam wa al-kamal (كتاب الدرّة - المضيبة في اللغة التركية على تمام والكمال - The brightest written manuscript of the XV century)", the manuscript considered as additional source.

In addition, I used explanatory and translation dictionaries, such as translations of M. Kashkari's work "Diwani lugat it-turk", by A.Egeubaev into Kazakh language (1-3 volumes, Almaty, 1997-1998), by Z.M. Auezov into Russian (Almaty: Daik-Press, 2005), Drevnetsurksky Slovar (DTS, Leningrad, 1969), ed. Sevortyan's «The Etymological Dictionary of Turkic Languages (General Turkic and inter Turkic Basis on vowels, M., 1974)», 16 Turkic Languages (Kazakh (Russian-Kazakh dictionary, Almaty, 2002), Karakalpak (Russian-Karakalpak dictionary, M., 1967), Nogai (Russian and Nogai dictionary, M., 1956), Tatar (Russian and Tatar dictionary, M.: Russian language, 1991), Bashkir (Bashkir-Russian dictionary, M., 1958), Kumyk (Russian and Kumyk dictionary, M., 1960), Turkmen (Russian and Turkmen dictionary, M., 1956), Azerbaijan (Russian and Azerbaijanian dictionary, Tom1-4, Baku, 1946-1990), Turkish (Gultek V. Russian and Turkish dictionary, Istanbul, 2012), Uzbek (Russian and Uzbek dictionary, I-II volume, Tashkent, 1983-1984), Uyghur (Russian and Uyghur dictionary, M., 1956), Kyrgyz (Russian and Kirgыз dictionary, M., 1957), Altai (Russian and Altai dictionary, M., 1964), Tuva (Russian and Tuvin dictionary, M., 1980), Khakass (V.Ya. Butanaev, Russian and Khakassian dictionary, Petropavlovsk: «Polygraphy», 2011), Chuvash (Russian and Chuvashian dictionary, M., 1971).

Research material is about 1500 words of the manuscript «at-Tuhfa» in the Arabic-Kipchak dictionary, 1000 words of the synonym from the dictionary "ad-durra" in the lexeme «at-Tuhfa», 123 words of the synonym from the dictionary «Old Turkic Dictionary (DTS)» in the lexeme «at-Tuhfa», 16 Turkic languages (Kazakh, Karakalpak, Nogai, Tatar, Bashkir, Kumyk, Turkmen, Azerbaijani, Turkish, Turkish, Uzbek, Uyghur, Kyrgyz, Altai, Tuvan, Khakas, Chuvash in the dictionary «At-tuhfa» 1152 words of the synonym, which were collected and analyzed.

Scientific novelty of the research.

The results of the research work can contribute to development of theoretical approaches to the history of modern Turkic language and historical lexicology.

The novelty of the dissertation is the following:

- paleographic analysis and a comprehensive description of the manuscript «at-Tuhfa» were carried out;

- words in the manuscript of at-Tuhfa are classified by lexical-semantic groups and for the first time are compared with modern Turkic languages;
- Kipchak, Oguz, Karluk language elements in the manuscript are highlighted and confirmed by historical facts;
- lexical parallels common to medieval and modern languages are revealed, they are complete equivalents in form and content;
- comparative historical interpretation of the lexical units of the manuscript is carried out;
- cognitive analysis of the semantics of the words «horse» and «dog» were implemented;
- based on the analysis of ethnographisms, the ethnocultural characteristics of the Kipchaks in Egypt are described in a medieval dictionary;
- Kazakh translation dictionary based on transcriptions of the Arabic-Kipchak dictionary of the medieval manuscript «at-Tuhfa» was developed.

Scientific, theoretical and methodological basis of research work.

On the study of medieval manuscripts, the native researchers' methods of the works were brought, such as (A. Kuryshzhanov, R. Syzdyk, A. Derbisali, A. Rustemov, M. Mazhenova, B. Sagyndykuly, S. Sharapatovich, T. Arynov, A. Kerimov, A. Ibatov, M.B. Sabyr, S. Duisenov, Z.A. Auezova, B.N. Zhubatova, K. Sadykbekov, B. Atabai, S.S. Kalieva, B.M. Suyerkul) and foreign scientists (Kh. Kun, B. Atalay, S.M. Mutalibov, A. Zayonchkovsky, E.N. Najip, E.I. Fazylov, M.T. Ziyayeva, A.I. Tchaikovskaya, R. Ermers), genealogical classification of modern Turkic languages (N.A. Baskakov), language and tribes of ancient Turkic monuments (Malov S.E.), structural comprehensive study of Turkic languages (S.E. Sevortyan, N. Gadzhieva, A.M. Shcherbak), turkological studies of Kazakh linguists (A. Kuryshzhanov, R. Syzdyk, M. Tomanov, G. Aidarov, B. Sagyndykuly, A.T. Kaisar, M.B. Sabyr, R.A. Avakova, B.M. Suyerkul, K. Sadykbekov, G. Kortabaeva), onomastic space in ancient and medieval manuscripts (V. Makhpirov, T. Zhanuzak, R.N. Shoibekov, G.B. Madieva, S.K. Imanberdieva, K.Yu. Aronov), Turkism in the Arabic language (U.T. Alzhanbaeva, B.N. Zhubatova), ethnolinguistics (A.Kaidar, J.Mankeeva).

Main methods and methods of research.

The dissertations drawn upon the basic principles and methods in modern turkology. The main research methods are source studies, paleographic, component and semantic methods of analysis, historical-comparative method and methods of description, sorting and translation.

Theoretical significance of research work.

Theoretical findings which are based on analysis of medieval manuscripts, judgments concerning phonetic features characteristic of Kipchak languages, contribute to the development of comparative phonetics, lexicography, analysis of lexical groups can be used in complex interdisciplinary sciences, such as cultural studies and ethnolinguistics.

The practical significance of the research work

The results and findings of the research work can be used in teaching comparative historical lexicology in higher educational institutions, theoretical and practical foundations of Turkology, in the preparation of textbooks, as well as in the study of special courses on General linguistics, history and culture of the Turkic languages, and in the preparation of dictionaries that require cultural data. In addition, the results of the study can be used as a dictionary on the History of Kazakhstan textbooks. Kazakh Orientalists, Turkology, Kipchak studies in research work have a practical contribution to the study of the information base of indigenous ethnic groups, provide new data in the definition of ethno-cultural and linguistic relations. The compiled Arabic-Kipchak dictionary can be used for bachelors, undergraduates, and doctoral students in the specialty of Turkology as an additional textbook on the subject "medieval Turkic monuments".

The Arabic-Kipchak verbal part of the manuscript «At-Tuhfa» was compiled and published under the title «Arabic-Kipchak-Kazakh dictionary (the lexicon of the manuscript «At-Tuhfa az-zakiyya fi lugati-t-turkiyya» (XV century))» [Almaty: Kazakh university, 2019. - 84 p.].

Recommendations to protect the findings of the research work

Based on the scientific innovations achieved during the research, the following conclusions are attached to the defense:

1. The Kipchak language in the era of its active status served as a means of communication between the Arab people and representatives of the upper ruling class. The manuscript is a textbook for studying the Kipchak language by the Arabs and a multilingual dictionary reflecting the international status of the Kypchak language in the Eurasian steppe.

2. The manuscript «At-Tuhfa» written in Egypt describes the historical position of the Turks in the Arab-Muslim society under the Mamluks and reflects the worldview of the Mamluks of that era. This work indicates a high level of popularity of the Turkic language of that time.

3. The language of the manuscript of the dictionary At-Tuhfa is the Old Kipchak language and belongs to the group of languages (y) in which there are elements of the Oguz and Karluk languages, in science it is defined as a common language for all Kipchak-Mamluk monuments of Egypt and Syria.

4. The result of the rich vocabulary of Turkic languages is the large number of names «horse» and «dog» and a special place that these tokens occupy in the manuscript, reflecting the everyday speech of the Kipchaks. The historical foundation of these sems is a linguistic symbol that reflects the direct connections of people with nature, the «cultural codes» stored in national identity. The names of «dogs» and «horses», preserved in almost all Turkic languages, reflect the national identity, worldview, culture and customs.

5. The Arabic-Kipchak dictionary «at-Tuhfa» provides valuable information about the culture and economy of the Turkic tribes in the middle ages, traditions, martial and jewelry arts, life and the environment. The ethnographisms common to the Turkic languages found in the monument have been found to be lexemes, which are linguistic units, which are directly linked to the historical and social,

socio-political fate of the people, customs and traditions, beliefs, and understanding and perception of nature and society.

Approbation and publication of research work.

According to the results and results of the research, 12 articles were published in local and foreign academic journals, conference proceedings and other. Among them, 1 article in the Scopus database, 8 articles at international conferences, 3 articles in journals included in the list approved by the Committee for control in the field of education and science of the MES of Kazakhstan.

The dissertation participated in the scholarship program for young scientists of the branch «Eurasian Research Institute» Khoja Ahmed Yasavi International Kazakh-Turkish University, on the basis of one part of the dissertation, the scientific project «Historical and linguistic excursion» to the work «at-Tuhfa az-Zakia fil lugat it-Turkiya» was developed and translated into English.

Dissertation work in the framework of the project «the Turkic-Kipchak layer in the culture of Egypt» (2018-2020) (project Manager – Philol. PhD., associate Professor B.N. Zhubatova), which was learned the linguistic units of the manuscript «at-Tuhfa» and researches as a medieval manuscript.

The structure of research work.

The disstertaion consists of introduction, three chapters, conclusion, and a list of references. The Appendix gives the Arabic-Kipchak dictionary of the manuscript «at-Tuhfa», translated into the Kazakh language, with respectively Arabic, Kipchak variants of words, transcription, and Kazakh translation written on a handwritten sheet.