

Study on the Dictionaries of Alishir Navayi's Works

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ABSTRACT

Alishir Navayi is a poet and thinker who has an important position in the history of Chaghatay literature in the 15th century. In the sixty years, he has created and published 29 works related to language, literature, philosophy, history, etc. successively in China and foreign countries. The dictionary of Navayi's works provides a reference for scholars who study authors and their works from the 14th century to the early 20th century. This paper mainly takes the dictionaries of Navayi's works published in China and foreign countries as the research objects. From the perspective of lexicography and lexicology, this paper uses literature review method and analysis method to illustrate the similarities and differences of eight dictionaries related to Navayi's works in China and foreign countries and its meaning.

Keywords: *Navayi, works, dictionaries, characteristics*

I. INTRODUCTION

Alishir Navayi is a great Uyghur poet, thinker and literary master in the 15th century. He wrote 29 works in language, literature, philosophy, biography, history and so on. Alishir Navayi's legacy laid a solid foundation for the development of Chaghatay literary language. Also, it had a certain influence on the development of Chaghatay language, literature and Muqam. By 2015, more than 10 works have been officially published in China. Although other works have not been officially published, they have been collated and published by many scholars.

II. LIST OF ALISHIR NAVAYI'S WORKS

Nizamiddin Mir Alishir Navayi (9 February 1441 – 3 January 1501) was a poet, politician, linguist, scientist, author, calligrapher, art-patron, intellectual, painter, builder... of Uyghur origin who was born and lived in Herat. He is generally known by his pen name Navoi ('the weeper').

He belonged to the Chaghatay class of the Timurid elite. His father, Ghiyāth ud-Din ("the Little"), served as a high-ranking officer in the palace of Shāhrukh Mirzā, the ruler of Khorasan. According to contemporary historian Mirza Muhammad Haidar Dughlat (1499-1551), he was a descendant of Uyghur "Bahkshis"-originally scribes. Serving in the Mongol Empire who often put orders, issued by Chengiz Khan and his descendants, in shape of verses, declaring by

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loud voices - many of whom later served at the courts of almost all Chagatai and Timurid rulers and later became powerful military officials (thus the military title Mir). Under the pen name Navai, Alishir was among the key writers who revolutionized the literary use of the Chaghatay languages. Navayi himself wrote primarily in the Chaghatay language and produced 29 works over a period of 30 years, during which Chagatai became accepted as a prestigious and well-respected literary language. Navayi also wrote in Persian (under the pen name of Fani). Navayi's works are as follows:

Diwans: Navayi's best-known poems are found in his four, or poetry collections, which total roughly 50,000 couplets. Each part of the work corresponds to a different period of a person's life: Ghara'ib as-Sighar ("Wonders of Childhood"), Nevadir ush-Shabab ("Rarities or Witticisms of Youth"), Bedayi. ul-Vasat ("The Marvels of Middle Age"),Fevayid ul-Kibar ("The Advantages of Old Age").

Khamsa: Hayrat-ul- Abrar (Wonders of Good People), Farhad va Shirin, Layli va Majnun, Sab'ai Sayyar ("Seven travellers (planets)", Sadd-i-Iskandari ("Alexander's Dam", an epic poem about Alexander the Great).

The works about language, poetry, biography etc are as follows: Mizan-ul Avzan ("The Measure of Meters"), Majalisun Nefayis ("Assemblies of Distinguished Men"), Lisanut Tayr ("Language of Birds"), Muhakamat-ul Lughatayin ("Judgment between the Two Languages"), Mahbulul Qulub, Munshaat ("A Collection of Letters").

III. STUDIES ON ALISHIR NAVAYI

It is understood that national museums and libraries in China, Uzbekistan, Turkey, Russia, Britain, France, Sweden, Iran and other countries have collected manuscripts of Navayi's works and relevant dictionaries compiled by scholars.

In China, Uzbekistan, Germany, Turkey and other countries, ancient monographs and dictionaries have been published. These dictionaries or works provide better convenience for scholars engaged in this field. For example, there are Ahmet Caferoglu's "Ancient Uyghur Dictionary" and Gerard Clauson's "An Etymological Dictionary of Pre 13th Century Turkish".

In foreign countries, the complete works of Navayi were published in Uzbekistan from 1920s to 2011; in China and Turkey, scholars sorted out and published some of Navayi's works, and studied Navayi's works from the perspectives of linguistics, literature (comparative literature), music, philology and philosophy. In order to better understand and appreciate Navayi's works, it is necessary to use Navayi's dictionary. The compilation of Navayi's dictionary not only contributes to the correct writing, understanding, collation and publication of all kinds of works from the 14th century to the 1930s, but also provides a reference for the researchers of Chaghatay language literature. The most important thing is to understand the contact and influence of Chaghatay-Mongolian, Chaghatay-Arabic and Chaghatay-Persian with the use of Navayi's dictionary.

In China, there are a lot of research results on Chaghatay Uygur. However, with the name of Navayi's works, no dictionary has been compiled and officially published. In foreign countries, France published "Al-lughatayn Nevaiyya ve Istishhadat-ul Chaghatayya-Abushqa" at the end of the 19th century. In Uzbekistan, from 1983 to 1985, the "Detailed Annotation of Navai's Works" edited by Kononuf was published, including 18,000 words approximately. The "Dictionary of Navayi's Works" compiled in 1993 by Batur Hasanov was published in 1993, including a total of 15,000 words. In Turkey, Mustafa Kachalin compiled and published "Al-lughatayn Nevaiyya ve Istishhadat-ul Chaghatayya-Abushqa" in 2011, including the characteristics, usage and provenance, etc. There are 2753 words and a lot of reference materials in this dictionary.

In the 15th century, many scholars made the creation in Persian. Navayi mentioned in "Khamsa" that the predecessors wrote "Khamsa" in Persian, such as the Azerbaijani poet Nizhami Ganjiwei, and the Indian Amir Husrew Dehliwy. Contrary to them, Navayi wrote "Khamsa" in Chaghatay language. Navayi refuted the fallacy that Chaghatay language is inferior to Persian in "The Judgment of Two Languages".

To a certain extent, the frequency of words in literary works can be used to evaluate the language art of the writer. It is understood that Pushkin used a total of 21,197 words in his works; Shakespeare used more than 20,000 words; Servantis used about 18,000 words; Abdullah Tokay used 14,000 words; Abay used 6,000 words; and Navayi used 1,368,067 words in all his works (including repeated words). Navayi used more than 17,000 words in his book "Farhad and Shireen", among which more than 5,000 words were not used repeatedly.

IV. DICTIONARIES RELATED TO NAVAYI'S WORKS

A. *Abushka*

Most scholars believe that "Abushka" is the first dictionary written in Chaghatay language, including more than 2,000 words. In addition to detailed explanations of the words in the dictionary in Ottoman, it also notes the usage in Navayi's works. Mustafa Kachalin proposed that "Abushka" was written in 1544 in "Argument on Navai's Vocabulary and Chaghatay language". Buden Jozsef compiled and published "Abushka" in 1862; V. V. Veliaminof-Zernof compiled and published "Abushka" in St. Petersburg in 1869 (a total of 447 pages), and the words in "Abushka" are both written in Arabic and Latin; Albel-Jean-Baptiste PAVET DE COURTEILLE compiled and published "Abushka" in Paris in 1870. In addition to Navayi's works, this dictionary also uses the works of Babur and Abulgazi Bahadurhan, with a total of 5507 words. Turkish scholar Besim Atalay collated and published "Abushka" in 1970. In 2011, the new version of "Abushka" was compiled and published by Mustafa Kachalin, with a total of 1110 pages and 2753 words. A photocopy of the dictionary is also provided. The main features of "Abushka" compiled by Professor Mustafa Kachalin are as follows. First, when explaining each vocabulary, the research was carried out from the perspective of etymology; second, there are key annotations on important vocabulary, names, and place; third, the indexes are provided to facilitate the scholars.

B. *Mabani'l Lughat (Mirza Mahdihan)*

"Mabani'l Lughat" was compiled and published by E. Denison Ross in India in 1910. It is on Chaghatay grammar written in Persian. This work cites related works by Navayi when explaining Chaghatay grammar.

C. *Senglah*

This dictionary occupies a very important position in Chaghatay dictionary, which was written by Mirza Mahdihan in 1760. The author mentioned in the preface of the dictionary that he had worked hard to collect Navayi's works. This work was named "Senglah",

including 6000 words. In the third part of the dictionary, the author mainly explained the Arabic-Persian words that appear in the works of Navayi.

D. Detailed annotation of Navayi's works

This dictionary was compiled by Kononov from 1983 to 1985, with a total of 4 volumes. This dictionary was adapted on the basis of Navayi's works published before 1980. It has a total of 18,000 words and provides the source of these words. At the same time, it provides the Arabic writing of each word.

E. Detailed annotation of Chaghatay language

In 2002, it was compiled by scholars such as Muhammettursun Bahawuddin, Ghanizat Ghayurani, İsmail Qadir, Ablimit Ahet and other scholars. The words of the dictionary come from the works of Navayi, Babur and literati living in Xinjiang.

F. Chaghatay-Turkish Dictionary

In 2013, it was published by Turkish Education (Eğitim) Publishing House. It was compiled by Suat ÜNLÜ based on the works of poets such as Navayi, Babur, Lutfi, Sekkaki, and Baykara. The dictionary contains a total of 26,665 words, and the meaning, etymology, and origin of each vocabulary in Turkish are provided when explaining each vocabulary.

G. Chaghatay language and Ottoman Turkish

This dictionary was edited by Sheyh Sulayman Afandi Özbeki Buhari and published by Mihran Publishing House in 1298 in the Islamic calendar. The main Chaghatay words in this dictionary are explained in Ottoman Turkish. In 2003, Turkish scholar Mehmet Orimez republished this dictionary.

H. Bedayi'ul Lughet

This dictionary is a Persian dictionary in Chaghatay compiled by Navayi's friend Baykara. The dictionary contains more than one thousand words. In addition to the works of Navayi, the works of poets such as Lutfi and Mirza Haydar are also referenced. In 1961, Russian scholar Borokov published this dictionary together with a comparative study of Abushka, Senglah and other dictionaries and original documents.

V. THE ACTUAL MEANING OF THESE DICTIONARIES

Firstly, these dictionaries are conducive to the convenience of scholars in this field. Each of the above dictionaries has its own characteristics and fills up its shortcomings to some extent.

Secondly, it is helpful for us to better understand Navayi's works, Navayi's language and art, and literary

viewpoints. Because the vocabulary in Navayi's works involves Arabic, Persian, Mongolian, Chinese and other languages. Therefore, through these dictionaries, we can find relevant vocabulary and correctly understand the meaning of Navayi's poems.

Thirdly, these dictionaries not only help us understand Navayi's works, but also help us understand the works of various genres of Navayi's contemporary poets, writers, and subsequent generations of poets and writers.

VI. CONCLUSION

Generally speaking, in addition to the above dictionaries, Iran, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and other countries have also published Navayi's dictionaries. This paper mainly introduces the more important and influential dictionaries in academia. There are similarities and differences among these dictionaries, as well as strengths and weaknesses. Therefore, they will make up for each other.

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