



METHODS OF TEXTUAL RESEARCH IN THE PROCESS OF TABDILI WORKS OF NAVOI

Manzar Abdulkhayrov Xusanovich,

Doctor of Philological sciences

E-mail: manzarabdulxayrov64@gmail.com

Abstract: The article is devoted to methods of textual research of Alisher Navoi's works. In it, issues such as “text editing”, “gloss”, “interpolation”, “conjecture”, “censorship and auto-censorship”, “structure of a work of art”, “semiotics of a work of art” are studied.

Keywords: text history, method, principle, text, structure of artistic work, textology, interpolation, analysis, research, gloss, conjecture, hermeneutic, paleographic

INTRODUCTION

In textology, the study of the text at the level of modern requirements is recognized as one of the important scientific-theoretical problems, “text history”, “variantity”, “text editing”, “gloss”, “interpolation”, “conjecture”, “censorship and auto-censorship”, “text, its various aspects, scientific-theoretical issues related to the text are investigated in the fields called “text research methods”, “structure of artistic work”, “semiotics of artistic work”, and they are considered as an important object of scientific research.¹

Therefore, it is natural that translation works widely use various methods and methods of traditional textual studies. Consequently, the method of studying the text and its types in world textology developed and developed over the next forty-fifty years. To date, dozens of methods and methods of studying the text have been developed, and they also play an important role in the translation of the text². Since the 60s of the last century, the analysis of the text using the methods of conjecture, gloss and statistical research has been widely supported at the international level. Nevertheless, there are many things that have not been said in Uzbek textual studies in this regard. This can be seen in the tendency not to look at the translation

¹ Расулов А. Концепция зарурати/Ўзбекистон адабиёти ва санъати. – Т., 2010. № 49.

²Бертельс Е.Э. Вопросы методики подготовки критических изданий классических памятников литератур народов Ближнего и Среднего Востока.-В. кн.: Первая Всесоюзная конференция востоковедов. Тезисы докладов и сообщений. – Т., 1957. – С. 13; Бертельс Е.Э. К вопросу о филологической основе изучения восточных рукописей// Советское востоковедение. – М.,1955.№3. – С.184; Лихачев Д.С. Некоторые новые принципы в методике текстологических исследований древнерусских литературных памятников. – Известия АСССР ОЛЯ, 1955.т. XIV, Вып. 5. – С.35, 477; Лихачев Д.С. По поводу статьи В.А. Черныха о развитии методов передачи текста. Исторический архив. 1956. №3, – С.508; Йўлдошев Б. Матни ўрганиш лингвистик методлари. – Самарқанд: СамДУ. 2008 – Б. 90; 294. Зубдату-т-таворих/Огаҳий (Муҳаммад Ризо Эрнийезбек ўғли); нашрга тайёрловчи, сўз боши, изоҳ ва кўрсаткичлар муаллифи Н.Жабборов. – Т.: O'zbekiston, 2009. – Б.240; Сирожиддинов Ш. Алишер Навоий: манбаларнинг қиёсий-типология, текстология таҳлили. – Т.: Akademnashr, 2011. – Б. 326.

of classic literature samples into modern writing, the issues of conversion, as a textological study. However, in the words of the famous textologist D. Likhachev, “Regardless of the type of publication, whether it is scientific-popular or intended for specialists, every publication must be scientific, that is, the publication must be based on scientific textological research”³. In this sense, first of all, it is appropriate to emphasize that in the textual research of the text of Navoi's works, the creation of theoretical developments of certain methods such as conjecture, gloss, statistics, and their appropriate and purposeful use will be an important contribution to the development of Uzbek textual studies.

The theoretical basis of the study of the classic text is determined by the study of the history of the text. After all, the history of the text is not limited to issues such as determining the authenticity of the text, reading it correctly, studying its behavioral and paleographic features, comparing manuscripts, creating a scientific and critical text, and publishing the text in the current alphabet. In this, the history of the text is studied directly and indirectly on the basis of internal and external data. After all, “no monument exists in isolation”⁴, for example, it has various historical foundations, principles, and sources of related fields. Therefore, information about the direct and indirect history of the text is an important factor in studying the text of Navoi's works.

The complete solution of the theoretical problems of Uzbek textology or the creation of theoretical literature in this regard is yet to come. However, some Western textual scholars prioritize the scientific-theoretical study of the text. At the same time, they admit that publishing a translation of a text without a thorough study of the history of the text and introducing it into a scholarly treatment can lead to major textual defects⁵.

It should be recognized that the principles and methodological criteria of Uzbek textology and literary source studies are introduced to all textual research works. This phenomenon of criteria and methodological directions of textual studies can also be applied to the process of converting the text of Navoi's works.

Until now, the research works dedicated to the textual research of Alisher Navoi's works had an undoubted commonality and consistency: - it mainly involved classification and description of the manuscripts of the work, identification of similarities and differences in the original, creation of a scientific and critical text of the source, translation, preparation for publication, etc. consisted of features. More precisely, they prioritized the comparative study of behavioral characteristics between manuscripts, but not all methods of analysis characteristic of the important scientific-theoretical methodological nature of literary source studies and textual studies were used.

After these comments, the question arises as to what other methods of textual research should be applied in order to study the text of the classical work in a complete and comprehensive manner. First of all, today, modern principles and methodological criteria of world textology are being introduced to the study of all textual problems. Any method of textual research must focus on eliminating the textual problems that make it difficult to interpret the text. Consequently, it is appropriate to study the text of Navoi's works using the gloss and conjecture methods of ethnology. In this sense, in this section, each text of Navoi's works was interpreted, mainly based on the historical principles of the concepts of gloss and conjecture:

³ Лихачев Д.С. Текстология. – М.-Л., 1962. –С. 490.

⁴ That source. – С.62.

⁵ See: Лихачев Д.С. Текстология. – М.-Л.: Наука, 1962. – С.219.

1) the gloss method of textual research. This method of textual research represents very broad concepts in linguistics and is often used interchangeably with the term "interpolation". They can be distinguished from each other in the following cases. A gloss is a note in the margin or between the text of a particular manuscript. After all, a gloss is a separate note written by a scribe to comment on a place, rather than joining it with the main text in the manuscript. Interpolation is included in the text of a particular work, and it is an addition added to the text. The calligrapher himself may add interpolation to the text directly during the copying process, but often the interpolation represents the gloss that the calligrapher copied.

The famous Russian textologist D.S. Likhachev expressed the following opinion about the use of glosses and interpolations: "Glosses and interpolations are included for various reasons: to enhance the perfection of the text, (for example, especially in historical works, to include interpolations from other works on the same topic) or for the copyist to fill in imaginary or real omissions and to explain the text that is unclear (a gloss that explains difficult to understand words, defects in the text, unclear reasoning, unclear facts)"⁶.

As mentioned above, one of the main tasks of the gloss is to identify and explain the place of words and phrases in the text that are difficult to understand, that have not been explained before, as well as those that have not been recorded even in subsequent dictionaries compiled according to the edition of the work, and to attach them to the text.

Below we will focus on the analysis of such difficult to understand explanatory dictionary and glosses in the text of all Navoi's works, which were not completely attached to the next perfect edition of the work. In this sense, it is difficult to understand this situation partially in the text of "Majolis un-nafois" (MN), we pay attention to the gloss - analysis of words and phrases, which is not fully attached even to the explanatory dictionary and the later perfect editions of the work.

The poet used Arabic and Persian lexical units together with Turkish words with high artistic skill, and this situation did not affect the constructional structure of the language of the poet's works, but gradually enriched the layer of artistic expression of each work. In particular, the poet used Arabic words in the work in different word forms, characteristic of the inflectional features of the Arabic language. Unfortunately, the explanation of such words, i.e. glosses, is not included in the dictionary or in the last perfect edition of the work. However, the commentary of such glosses is extremely useful in revealing the meaning of the text. We consider it permissible to give examples of such glosses in order to have a bright idea.

For example, some Turkish words belonging to the verb group were also explained by the method of interpretation with synonyms: For example, the meaning of the verb "اولا ماق/اولا" *uvalamoq//uvlamaq* found in the work "Nasayim ul-Muhabbat" is explained by the verbs to massage, to rub:

"Ahmad says that yesterday I lost my legs" [NM, 155]. This word is also found in the language of some classical sources in the form of "*uvlak*".

2) conjectural method of textual research. The researcher has the right to use conjectures if the single list is broken in some place, or if in some other place it gives a clearly broken text, or a text which, although it is clear, could not be in the text of the original author, editor, according to one or another consideration. Conjecture is corrections provided by the researcher based on various considerations (more precisely, partial restoration of the original text). The method of conjecture is the ability to identify errors and defects

⁶Лихачев Д.С. При участии А.А.Алексеева и А.Т. Боброва. Текстология на материале русской литературы X – XVII веков. – СПб.: Алетейя, 2001. – С.90 – 92.

in the publication of a work based on extensive experience and logical thinking, even without comparing it to the original, and to bring it closer to the text created by the author. Scientific corrections provided by the researcher on the basis of reasonable opinions on the text of a particular work are also included in conjectural actions. The textual scientist N.V. Peretts writes about the conjectures: "There are cases when not one of the existing manuscripts gives a clear, satisfactory reading, or there is a manuscript of some monument with only one broken, unclear place. In such cases, the critic is in the place of the author and is forced to try to restore the corrupted text with the help of conjectures, that is, various considerations and assumptions. There are no clear general laws and rules for conjectures: the one who can think more closely to the author of this work than others, can deeply feel his spirit and style, can understand him more than others - only he can correct it more successfully. Of course, the proposed conjectures should, as much as possible, give the most literal meaning to the text and should not contradict other parts of the work, the habits of the author"⁷.

Everything written by V. N. Peretts about the need to "be like the author", "to deeply feel his spirit and style" is very important. The first task of a textologist is to see the author behind the text, his outlook, spirit, and even his habits. It should only be added that one should not limit oneself to the author - one should imagine not only the one who created the original text, but also the one who changed it - copied, wrote and reworked it. It is necessary not only to restore the modified text to its original state, but also to be able to explain how, when and why the modification of the text happened. It is necessary to restore the place of interest to us and make a correction along with the explanation of the change made - only then the conjecture is considered to be complete. If the change of the text was made consciously, it is necessary to explain the purpose of this change, the reasons, the situation that caused this change. If the alteration of the text was done unconsciously, if there is an error in our eyes, then it is permissible to explain paleographically how the error appeared, and what type of error was made⁸.

Conjectures are important from two points of view: to publish the text and to restore the history of the text. The degree of indisputable correctness of the conjecture is different. Nevertheless, for the history of the text, conjectures with a low level of validity are also important. P. Maas, a mature textologist who wrote a famous work on textology, believes that it is necessary to leave all possible conjectures in the text variants, because they may turn out to be correct as a result of the discovery of new manuscripts. P. Maas calls such conjectures left in the options as "diagnostic conjectures" (*Diagnostische Koniekturen*)⁹.

Of course, textual issues such as conjecture, understanding the author's soul, in fact, began long before scientists like D.S. Likhachev, and enough scientific and theoretical views were formed in this regard¹⁰.

Currently, the *conjectura* mainly happens after the text is published. Textologists identify errors and shortcomings in translations based on the textual meaning. Therefore, fully understanding the behavioral and spiritual characteristics of the original, based on logic while imagining, being able to correctly correct the defects in its publications is part of the conjectural actions.

⁷ Лихачев Д.С. При участии А.А.Алексеева и А.Т. Боброва. Текстология на материале русской литературы X – XVII веков. – СПб.: Алетейя, 2001. – С.592.

⁸ Лихачев Д.С. При участии А.А.Алексеева и А.Т. Боброва. Текстология на материале русской литературы X – XVII веков. – СПб.: Алетейя, 2001. – С.592.

⁹ Paul Maas. *Textkritik Leipzig*. 1957. – S.33.

¹⁰ Бласс Фр. *Герменевтики и критика*. – Одесса : Университет, 1891. – С.71–183.

In conclusion, although the study of the text using modern methods has gained recognition in world textology, they have not been effectively used in Uzbek textology. In particular, it is desirable to study the translation of the text by means of gloss and conjecture methods. It is of great scientific importance that these methods are introduced for classical works other than Alisher Navoi's works. With this, an attempt is made to determine the specific path of the development of classical works.