

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
ПИИИ (Russia) = 3.939
ESJI (KZ) = 9.035
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2021 Issue: 11 Volume: 103

Published: 30.11.2021 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Nafisa Usmanovna Sadinova
Navoi State Pedagogical Institute
Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)
nafisadinova1976@gmail.com

EXPRESSION OF WORDS RELATED TO OFFICE WORK IN HISTORICAL WORKS

Abstract: The article aims at the thorough discussion of the evolving process of official business terms in the Uzbek language and the role of our national scientific heritage as the core or internal sources in the origin and development of terminology of the official business documentation. It also presents the essence of term formation process on the basis of historical sources and provides the valuable data and a number of samples about the formation of business related terms, their enrichment, application etc. as well as the role and importance of the ancient written sources in being extant of the specific words to the present time.

Key words: dictionary, internal source, common Turkic words, business, term, term word, hybrid term.

Language: English

Citation: Sadinova, N. U. (2021). Expression of words related to office work in historical works. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 11 (103), 1195-1198.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-11-103-144> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.11.103.144>
Scopus ASCC: 1200.

Introduction

It is common knowledge that from the 7th century, the Arabic tribes began to conquer Iran, Central Asia and neighboring countries, and in those territories, along with Islam, they started to introduce Arabic culture, language and writing. During that period, in Central Asia, Iran, Khorasan, and even India, the Persian language was advanced as the language of literature and creativity, while scientific works in many fields, such as philosophy, law, literature, linguistics and medicine were created mainly in Arabic. After the establishment of the Caliphate, the Academy of Baghdad had a significant impact on the development of science. As a result, education in Central Asian madrasahs was also conducted in the Arabic language. It was also widely used in administrative offices and even in personal correspondence. The Arabic alphabet was firmly established in the writing system of that time.

The Arabic language kept its dominance in literature and science in the entire territories occupied by the Arabs for almost two centuries [1, 11.]. Therewith, the indigenous people were strongly urged to recognize Islam and fully obey its duties. Shari'a, the religious law of Islam and the application of

Allah's commands led to the introduction of a number of new Arabic words into the vernacular of that nation such as *ажр* (retaliation), *арз* (complaint), *баён* (statement), *ваколат* (mandate), *вазир* (a high executive officer in Muslim religion), *васий* (trustee), *васиқа* (a negotiable certificate), *ворис* (inheritor), *давлат* (state), *зиддият* (contradiction), *идора* (office), *инобат* (account), *манзил* (address), *махмама* (cabinet), *махр* (an obligation in the form of money), *муниший* (a secretary), *мунишаот*, *олмавий* (global), *рухсат* (permission), *шоҳид* (eyewitness), *қози* (judge). As a result of the rise and development of the Arabic language, Arabic words still occupy a significant place among the terms in the official-administrative style.

In the IX century, the Arab Caliphate finished its supremacy and the Samanid state emerged and declared Persian or Dari local language as its state and literary language. During that period, the focus on the Persian language greatly increased. Along with scientific and literary works, it became a common tradition to write official documents in that language. The influence of the Persian language was so strong that even before the beginning of the twentieth century, many of the Uzbek poets wrote their poems

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
ПИИЦ (Russia) = 3.939
ESJI (KZ) = 9.035
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

and literary works in Persian as well as Uzbek. So this explains why some Persian words such as *бозор* (bazaar), *гаров* (bet), *гувоҳ* (eyewitness), *гуноҳкор* (sinner), *зиён* (harm), *даромад* (income), *девон* (administrative office), *нарх* (price), *нишон* (target), *нома* (letter), *ошкор* (visible) came into the wide usage in Turkic languages.

After the Kara-Khanid dynasty took over the Samanids state, a number of changes took place in the formation and administration of the state. Although they did not fully adopt the Samanid system of government, many of the positions and duties of the Samanid period and their names were preserved. This, in turn, had a certain effect on the lexicon of public administration.

Even before the Arab conquest, the peoples of Central Asia could achieve some visible progress in the spheres of business and documentation. For example, the Sogdian word *парвонак кирок* – *парвоначи* was in the active use until the XIX century, while the word *бозкиром* (taken from the word *баз*) – *бож* is still used in the present time [5, 61.]. Many Turkic words, such as *улус* (a tribe, clan), *отабек*, *юрт* (country), *қўруқ*, *жарчи* (announcer), *тунқатор* etc. were still in use until recent times.

In the following centuries, we can observe the growing influence of Arabic and Persian-Tajik languages on the life of the society, including the administrative work of the state. As an example, below we will provide a thorough analysis of the names of position titles existed in the state administration of the Shaibanids and Ashtarkhanid dynasties in the XVI-XVIII centuries.

The public administration consisted of the following titles and positions: *нақиб* (Arabic), *оталиқ* (Turkic), *шайхулислом* (Arabic), *қозикалон* (Arabic-Persian), *садр* (Arabic), *девонбеги* (Persian-Turkic), *парвоначи* (Persian-Turkic), *додхоҳ* (Persian), *қўкалдош* (Turkic), *ясовул* (Mongolian), *эшикогабоши* (Turkic), *шиговул* (old Uzbek), *мирзобоши* (Persian-Turkic), *хазиначи* (Persian-Turkic), *мехтар* (Persian), *қушбеги* (Turkic), *мударрис* (Arabic), *қўрчибоши* (Turkic), *чухраогаси* (Persian-Turkic), *жарчи* (Turkic), *баковулбоши* (Turkic), *дастурхончи* (Persian-Turkic), *қоровулбеги* (Turkic), *қутвол* (from Indian word *kut* (village) and Arabic *вали* (from the word *ruler*), *жибачи* (Persian-Turkic), *тузбеги* (Turkic), *тўпчибоши* (Turkic) [2, 148- 176.]. *Нақиб* was the highest title among them, and we decided to pay special attention to it due to the lack of scientific data. According to the historian B. Akhmedov, who bases his information on the evidences of Makhmud ibn Vali, the princes and heirs to the throne were also ranked below them. That title could only be inherited by the descendants of Sayyids. However, it was passed from generation to generation. *Нақиб* was a close person of the khan and the governor trusted him

not only the military leadership but also the foreign state policy [2, 148-149.].

Furthermore, words derived from the Arabic and Persian languages obeyed to the rules of the old Turkic language, that is, they got the derivative suffixes of the Turkic language, and formed new words: *ҳожиблиқ* (position of *ҳожиб*) *вазирлиқ* (the position of high executive officer), *маликлиқ* (the position of governor, ruler).

Additionally, in the Persian literature of the XV-XVI centuries we can witness lots of borrowings from the Turkic language and words made with Turkic words and suffixes. The terms formed with the suffix *-чи*: *дастурхончи* (a person responsible for feasts and daily meals of the palace), *нақбчи* (underground digger), *парвоначи* (khan's administrator), *хазиначи* (treasurer).

The words with the words *бек*, *ага*, *боши* in their roots: *деванбеги* (head of khanate administration), *мирзобоши* (chief of secretaries, general secretary), *чухраогаси* or *чухрабоши* (servants of palace, chief of slaves) and others [3, 15.].

The above-mentioned considerations show that even before the Arab conquest, Central Asia had a developed unique state system with its official procedures and documentation, style and lexis.

Until the 19th century, the influence of the Arabic and Persian-Tajik languages on all spheres of the Uzbek language was very strong. That phenomenon was observed specifically in the field of business and documentation. These words were in active use and are very relevant even at present time. At the same time, all those words obeyed the internal rules of Uzbek word formation and took active part in the formation of derivative words. For instance, In the Uzbek language new words were formed from Arabic and Persian-Tajik words based on the internal features of the language and this is especially evident in the names of the following documents used in the field of business e.g., *баённома* (protocol), *васиятнома* (testament), *гувоҳнома* (certificate), *далолатнома* (letter of warrant), *рухсатнома* (letter of permission), *табрикнома* (greeting or birthday card), *тавсиянома* (recommendation letter), *тавсифнома* (letter of description), *таклифнома* (invitation), *ташаккурнома* (letter of appreciation), *шартнома* (contract), *шаҳодатнома* (certificate of graduation), *қайднома* (notification), *билдиришнома* (notification), *йўриқнома* (instruction), *сўровнома* (survey, questionnaire) etc. Although these words' roots are based on words derived from other languages, they are formed with the help of the Uzbek language's word-formative features and this way of word formation belongs to the third type. In this case, the word *нома* which came from the Persian and Tajik languages indicates the name of a document, and serves to form new terms made up with the formula "Arabic word + нома", "Persian word + нома", "Uzbek word + нома".

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
РИИЦ (Russia) = 3.939
ESJI (KZ) = 9.035
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

The structure of the Uzbek language terminology was formed on the basis of centuries-long historical development of the Uzbek people and has taken the present form. For that reason, the origination and time of the formation of the terms relate to different periods.

The antique written sources had a great importance in the creation, enrichment, application and to a certain extent approachability of the terms formed on the ground of the intrinsic possibilities of the Uzbek language. The following literary heritage is very valuable in learning the field related terms: Makhmud Kashgari's "Devonu lug'otit turk", Yusuf Khos Hajib's "Qutadg'u bilig", Babur's "Boburnama" (Memoirs of Babur), Ali-Shir Navai's "Muhakamat al-Lughatayn" (The Comparison of the Two Languages) "Munshaot" (A Collection of Letters), "Waqfiya", and several of Agahi's historical works. The rich scientific heritage of these scholars played an important role not only in the enrichment of the Uzbek language, but also in the formation of universal values that inspire humankind to spiritual perfection [6, 569.].

The great encyclopedic scholar Makhmud Kashgari's work "Devonu lug'otit turk", a pearl of the Turkic nations, contains a number of words and terms directly or indirectly related to business sphere of that period. Here are some of them:

alim – "олим, олинадиган қарз" (scientist, debt or loan) (17) [4; 7.], *alimchi* – "қарз берувчи" (lender) (17), *alimga* – "шоҳ мактубларини турк хати билан ёзувчи котиб" (secretary writing the royal letters in the Turkic language) (17), *arquchi* – "воситачи" (mediator, negotiator) (25), *barig* – "ваъда, аҳд" (promise) (59), *bax* – "бек" (an honoured rank) (62), *baxlik* – "беклик" (63), *bxrgu* – "қарз" (debt or loan) (66), *bxrimchi* – "қарз олувчи" (borrower) (66), *bilig* – "илм, билим" (knowledge) (69), *bimig* – "сийхдон" (ink-pot) (70), *bitik* – "ёзув" (script, writing) (70), *bitimguchi* – "битувчи" (creator) (70), *budun baishgani* – "жамоа улуғи, раиси" (an honoured person of the society) (76), *jarish* – "тақсим" (distribution) (116), *jarlig* – "хоконнинг хати, фармони" (the letter or order of the khan) (116), *jumushchi* – "шоҳ, воситачи" (king, mediator) (141), *kenjaysh* – "кенгаш" (council) (154), *kenjayshlik* – "маслаҳатлик, кенгашлик" (consulate, advisory board) (154), *kenjayshsiz* – "маслаҳатсиз, кенгашсиз" (without advice) (154), *kunluk* – "кунбай" (daily

(174), *kusurgai* – "ичига қоғозлар солинадиган папка" (folder for paper) (176), *manchu* – "иш ҳақи" (salary, wage) (178), *maraz* – "ёлланган ишчи" (hired worker) (179), *mujanchilik* – "воситачилик" (mediation) (180), *ordu bashi* – "шоҳлар хизматидаги киши" (a person in the service of the king) (186), *orunchaq* – "омонат" (deposit) (187), *oguz* – "II давлат, даргоҳ (state, place); IV бадал (reparation); эваз, бошма-бош" (ransom) (191), *otundi* – "ўтинди, арз қилди" (to complain) (201), *otunch* – "қарз (ўғуз)" (debt) (201), *saw* – "хабар" (information, news) (201), *samiq* – "олди-сотди, савдо-сотик" (trade, commerce) (210), *samguch* – "сотувчи" (seller) (211), *sejish* – "тўлов" (payment) (216), *tawar* – "товар, мол, мато-товар" (goods) (240), *tajanzu* – "воситачи" (mediator) (242), *tamga* – "тамға, муҳр" (stamp) (246), *tamgalig* – "муҳрли" (with stamp) (246), *tanuq* – "гувоҳ" (eyewitness) (247), *tanuqluk* – "гувоҳлик" (testimony) (247), *tarxan* – "бек (исломдан илгари қўлланган)" (an honoured rank before Islam) (252), *taxshut* – "бадал, ўринма-ўрин" (reparation) (259), *tergi* – "иш ҳақи" (salary, wage) (264), *tiqraq* – "хабарчи, югурдак" (informer, messenger, servant) (267), *tipik* – "мажлис" (meeting) (271), *tipnuk* – "одамларнинг йиғилиш жойи" (a place for people's meetings, gatherings) (271), *toru* – "I конун, қоида, адолат (rule, justice); II расм, одат" (custom) (279), *tutrug* – "васият" (testament) (286), *tutug* – "гаров" (287), *tuzraq* – "хоннинг муҳри (ўғуз)" (khan's stamp) (289), *uqa* – "кафиллик, кафолат" (guarantee) (309), *uluk* – "улуш, ҳисса" (share) (313), *xaqan* – "хоқон" (emperor) (318), *xumaru* – "I мерос (heritage); II эсдалик" (memory) (318), *qur* – "мартаба, даража – чин, ранг" (rank, position) (377) etc.

At the same time, one may see the words *iyazdi*, *bitidi*, *bilidi* / *bilirdi*, *kochurdi* in the dictionary which played a key role in the formation of modern document names such as *ezma*, *bildirishi*, *kuchirma*.

It is of interest that only one of the more than 90 words related to the field of business - *amir* (another variant is *хамир*) given in the dictionary were derived from the Arabic language, but the rest belonged to the Turkic family. One of the reasons for this can be explained by the fact that Makhmud Kashgari's purpose in compiling that dictionary was to present only the Turkic lexicon of his time.

References:

1. Abdusamatov, M. (1971). *Fors tili* (darslik). (Persian language (course book)). (p.11). Tashkent: Uqituvchi.
2. Akhmedov, B. (1982). *Istoriya Balha*. (History of Balh). (pp.148-176). Tashkent: Fan.

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHII (Russia) = 3.939
ESJI (KZ) = 9.035
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

3. Akhmedov, B.A., & Mukminova, R.G. (1986). *Turkskie zaimstvovanija v persojazychnyh hronikah XV - XVII vv. / "Istoriko-kul'turnye kontakty narodov altajskoj jazykovej obshhnosti"*. (Turkic borrowings in the Persian-language chronicles of the 15th - 17th centuries / Historical and cultural contacts of peoples of the Altai language community) (abstracts of reports of the XXIX session of PIAC, Tashkent, 1986). Ch. II. (p.15). Moscow: Nauka.
4. Dadaboyev, H., & Kholmuradova, M. (2018). *Qutadg'u bilig"dagi so'zlarning o'zbekcha, ruscha va inglizcha izohli lug'ati (Annotated dictionary "Kutadgu bilig" words in Uzbek, Russian and English. - Tashkent: Navruz.*
5. Iskhakov, M. (1986). *Jelementy sogdijskogo jazyka v sovremennom uzbekskom / "Istoriko-kul'turnye kontakty narodov altajskoj jazykovej obshhnosti.* (Elements of the Sogdian language in modern Uzbek / Historical and cultural contacts of peoples of the Altai language community). Abstract of reports of the XXIX session of the post-war international Altai conference (PIAC). Ch. II. (p.61). Moscow: Nauka.
6. Chuliyeva, V.E. (2021). The principles of commonality and specificity in the philosophical teachings of Baha ud-din Walad and Jalal ad-din Rumi. *International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science*, Year: 2021, Issue: 09.Volume: 101, p. 570.
7. Alikulov, M. N. (2021). Auger Recombination in Semiconductors. *International Journal of Development and Public Policy*, 1(3), 1-4.
8. Kaxarboyevich, A. S., Norim o'g'li, A. K., & Shuxratovich, K. S. (2021). Free Vibrations of an Elastic Two-Layer Plate. *International Journal of Innovative Analyses and Emerging Technology*, 1(4), 121-126.
9. Kirgizov, X. T., & Abdukaxarov, A. (2021). Study of the Movement of Soil Particles along the Working Surface of a Spherical Disc. *International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*, 1(5), 288-294.
10. Shavkatovna, D. Z. (2021). Solving Cauchy Problems Using Euler Methods Using the C# Programming Language and Method Mapping. *International Journal of Innovative Analyses and Emerging Technology*, 1(4), 74-77.