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SOI: [1.1/TAS](https://doi.org/10.1177/10.15863/TAS) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](https://doi.org/10.15863/TAS)

## International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

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

Year: 2020 Issue: 11 Volume: 91

Published: 21.11.2020 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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## ALISHER NAVOI'S VIEWS ON COMPARATIVE LINGUISTICS

**Abstract:** Navoi made a great contribution to the development of comparative linguistics. His work "Muhokamat-ul lugatain" was devoted to the comparison of unrelated languages, but this side of the work of the poet and thinker is still insufficiently studied. This article covers this problem.

**Key words:** General linguistics; historical and comparative method; comparative method; comparative studies; related languages; classification of languages.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Khudoyorova, N. N. (2020). Alisher Navoi's views on comparative linguistics. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 11 (91), 320-322.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-11-91-51> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2020.11.91.51>

**Scopus ASCC:** 1200.

### Introduction

The comparative-historical or historical-comparative method opened a new direction in the study of the history of languages and since then has served much for the benefit of science. The historical-comparative method is considered one of the main methods in the science of linguistics. Linguistics as a science is based on the historical comparison method, but for a more direct connection between philologists and linguists, a comparative method is very necessary. Philology itself does not have the ability to make historical comparisons. The main weapon of linguists when studying the history of a language, when comparing, is juxtaposition .1

In all scientific literature, it is noted that comparative studies entered linguistics at the beginning of the XIX century. and it is indicated that the founders of this science were F. BOPP, R. Rask, J. Grimm and A. H. Vostokov, but Eastern linguistics is not taken into account here, because although the method of comparison appeared in the XIX century, the first to use this method was a scientist who lived in the XI century - Mahmud Kashgari. He used this method in the description of related Turkic languages. One of the most famous scientists and specialists in Turkic Philology N. A. Baskakov writes about him: "the Pioneer in the application of historical and comparative method in the study of Turkic languages was Mahmud Kashgari»2. Mahmud Kashgari in his work "Devon Lu-gotit Turk" uses the historical and

comparative method of comparison in the study of dialects of the Turkic languages belonging to the same family.

In Europe, the first work on the relationship of related languages appears in 1538, its author is the French humanist Gwilelma Postelusa. In his work "Kinship of languages", the author attempted to classify related languages<sup>3</sup>.

Alisher Navoi was one of the first who raised the Turkic language to the level of a literary language, to the heights where the Arabic and Persian languages were located. He knew two languages equally well: Persian and Turkic, and this is especially important for comparing different languages. Alisher Navoi himself gave himself such a high, but fair assessment: "No one knows Turkic and Persian as well as I do", which is why he was also called "Zu-l-lisonain", especially since Alisher Navoi wrote his works in both the Turkic and Persian languages.

In 1499, Alisher Navoi was the first in the world to compare unrelated languages, that is, to compare languages belonging to different language families. He compares the old Uzbek language belonging to the Turkic language family with the Persian language belonging to the Indo-European family. The name of this work by Alisher Navoi is "Muhokamat-ul lugatain". the phonological, lexical and grammatical aspects of languages are the basis of comparison in it.

In the European world, such a work appeared 100 years after the work of Alisher Navoi. It was the

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work of the Dutch scholar Joseph Justus Scaliger, created in 1599. It was called "Reflections on the language of Europeans" and attempted to describe and classify all European languages. The scientist divides them into 11 main groups - 4 large and 7 small<sup>3</sup>.

Navoi in his work "Muhokamat-ul lugatain" for the first time gives a classification of the world's languages: "There are so many types of words (language) that it is impossible to describe and classify them all. If stated without exaggeration and as briefly as possible, they are divided into 72 languages of 72 peoples, but there are even more of them. The number of languages is equal to how many countries there are in the seven corners of the world, how many cities, towns, villages and villages in each country, how many groups of people on each mountain, on each island and on the banks of rivers. The language of each group, each society is different from the language of each other group, society, they differ from each other in many features and aspects, this difference is not present in other languages."<sup>4</sup>

In the same work, Navoi examines the movements of birds and animals, and emphasizes that the sounds produced by animals and the singing of birds are not a language.

Navoi examines in detail the origin of languages and their classification: "Then there are three types of languages that are real and most revered, they are like a precious stone, the dignity of each of them is great. They are the origin of the real Turkic, Persian, and Indian languages... " - that is, there are three languages that are the basis of all languages, and each of these languages corresponds to the speakers. From these languages there are a lot of other languages. But while recognizing Turkic and Hindi as the basis for the emergence of other languages<sup>5</sup>, he divides all languages into three families and notes that all languages are descended from Turkic, Persian, and Hindi. As can be seen from the above, the classification of Alisher Navoi corresponds to the modern classification. However, the only drawback of this classification is that Persian and Hindi belong to different language families according to this classification. The reason for this is that the difference between Persian and Hindi is quite large.

Alisher Navoi correctly identified the Turkic languages as a separate family, which corresponds to the modern Altaic theory. This classification of languages by Alisher Navoi testifies to the vastness and thoroughness of his knowledge in the field of linguistics.

The absolute high value of this work attracted the attention of scientists all over the world and caused its multiple editions and translations:

1. in 1841, the famous orientalist published "Muhokamat-ul Lugatain". This work is kept in The national library in Paris.

2. In 1882 and in 1902 in the town of Bakhchisarai.

3. In 1897 in Istanbul Ahmed Javadom.

4. December 16, 1917 in Kokand Ashurali Zahiri publishes lithographic method.

5. In 1925-1926 in Ashgabat.

6. In 1903-1908 years in Astrakhan.

7. In 1940 in Tashkent, Usman, O. and P. by Shamsieva

8. in 1948 in Tashkent by Aibek and p. Shamsiev.

9. In 1964 in France.

10. In 1966 in Leiden in English Deveriam.

11. in 1967 in Tashkent by P. Shamsiev.

When studying this work from the point of view of linguistics, it was the English edition that was of great help. When studying the languages compared by Alisher Navoi, all dictionaries created in the Uzbek language were used. However, during the scientific study of 211 words and phrases, difficulties arose, the meanings of some words did not coincide with the meanings of the same words in dictionaries created by Uzbek scientists. This gave rise to an appeal to the English edition, that is, to "Judgment of the two Languages". The problem was solved.

"Judgment of the two Languages" consists of three parts. 1 part Introduction-introduction. consists of 12 pages part 2 - English translation of "Muhakamat - ul Lagutin", part 3-copy of the original "Muhakamat - ul Lagutin" written in Arabic alphabet.

In France, Robert Devereux presents his thoughts in English. In particular, he writes that Navoi was born in a family of Turkic aristocrats: "He was by birth Amir (or beg), hence the Mir before his personal name", - he was born Emir-Bek, so before his name is written "Mir". Deverex further writes that "The description is certainly appropriate as far as it goes, for Navai was famous as a patron of the arts and a mentor and supporter of literary talent of whatever nature", that is, he tells that Alisher Navoi was the owner of a powerful talent that manifested itself in literature, art, and government activities.

In the second part of the work, the main content of the work is given, and in it we found those words whose meanings or translation were incorrect in Uzbek sources. For example 'yorgachi' - in Uzbek dictionaries is interpreted as the name of a profession or action, but in the English edition the correct meaning of this word is given: 'yorgachi' - ('yurgachi-horseman') - horseman; for example, another word, 'kemachi' is given in Uzbek dictionaries as a shipbuilder, but in English - 'kemachi'

- ('kamachi-sailor') - sailor; 'kozchi' - in Uzbek - 'one who cares for geese', and in English-'kozchi' ('gazchi - hunter of geese')

- 'geese hunter'. The above examples show that the study of the English edition of the work of Alisher Navoi is of great importance. Only the study of all the editions of "Muhakamat - ul Lu-gatein" can give a complete picture about this product.

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The scientific discovery of Alisher Navoi is still of great scientific and theoretical significance, and it has not lost its value to this day.

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