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“BAHJAT UL-LUGAT” IS AN IMPORTANT LEXICOGRAPHIC SOURCE ON THE WORKS OF ALISHER NAVAI

Abstract: Nizamiddin Mir Alisher Navoi is an artist of words who created the spiritual image of the Turkic people with his eternal works and his unique genius in the history of world thought, and whose noble ideas he glorified in his works have not lost their importance to this day. This great genius, who used more than 26,000 words in his creative heritage, has been surprising the people of the world for more than five centuries with the deep philosophical observation of his works, the wide range of meanings and the boundless sea of eloquence in his poetic heritage. It is difficult to find another artist whose works are as widespread as Alisher Navoi, whose books are kept in almost every corner of the world. In the last years of Hazrat Navoi's life, a dictionary was created for the language of his works, which is a clear example of the great interest in his work. One of such rare dictionaries is "Bahjat ul-lugat" in Chigatoy-Persian, compiled by Fathali Qajar Qazvini based on the works of Navoi in the 19th century. In this article, the Tehran manuscript copy of the dictionary is analyzed, the history of the dictionary's writing, its components, the order of giving words in the dictionary, the total number of words, the order of giving examples from Navoi's works, Turkish, Arabic, Persian and Mongolian words in the dictionary, as well as interesting information about geography, history, ethnography is provided.

Key words: Alisher Navoi, Bahjat ul-lugat, Chigatoy, old Uzbek, Persian, Arabic, Mongolian, explanatory dictionary.

Language: English

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Introduction

Amir Nizamiddin Alisher Navoi (844-906/1441-1501) is a creator who has his place and status in the history of world artistic thought as a great poet and thinker not only of the Uzbek people, but also of the entire Turkic world. Alisher Navoi is a great scientist who was able to show the rich possibilities of the Turkish (Uzbek) language in front of the whole world and proved that it is a beautiful language in no way inferior to Arabic and Persian languages [1, p. 3].

Alisher Navoi's works have been the object of research by scientists for many years and are being studied with great interest worldwide. Dictionaries are needed to understand and analyze the works of the great poet. The existence of a long and rich lexicographical tradition related to the works of Alisher Navoi is a very rare phenomenon. Even in the history of Arabic and Persian lexicography, which is

rich in colorful dictionaries, there are no such dictionaries based on the works of a certain writer or several writers. Among the dictionaries compiled on Navoi's works are the following dictionaries:

1) Tole Imoni Hiravi's "Badoye' ul-lugat" (XV century) Chigatoy-Persian dictionary; 2) Chigatoy-Turkish explanatory dictionary known as "Abushqa" (XVI century, Turkey); 3) Uzbek-Persian dictionary called "Kelurnoma" by Muhammad Yaqub Chinghi (XVII century); 4) Explanatory dictionary of Muhammad Reza Khokhsar called "Muntakhab ul-lugot" (XVIII century); 5) Mirza Mahdi Khan's Chigatoy-Persian dictionary called "Sangloh" (XVIII century) ("Lugati atrakiya", "Khulosayi Abbasi" is a short version of "Sangloh"); 6) Sulaiman Bukhari's "Lugati Chigatai va Turki Osmani" (XIX century) ("Chigatoy-Turkish dictionary") and other dictionaries are included [2, p. 14-19].

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The main part. Degree of the investigating of the topic

During Navoi's lifetime, many books were written about him, and dictionaries were organized to help the understanding of his works. For example, Sultan Husayn Boygaro dedicated his work "Risola" to Navoi. It is written about Navoi in Davlatshah Samarkandi's Tazkirai Davlatshah, in several works of Jami, and in the prefaces he penned for his divans.

There are several dictionaries prepared for the purpose of explaining difficult-to-understand words and phrases in the works of Alisher Navoi, and in most of them, the words are given not with their roots (bases), but with the forms of Navoi's works through many examples.

Some of the dictionaries written for Navoi's works are in Persian. The main ones are "Badoye' ul-lugat" by Tole Imani Hiravi, "Sangloh" by Mirza Muhammad Mahdikhan Astrobadi, "Khulasai Abbasi" by Muhammad Hoyi, Chigatoy-Persian dictionary by Fazlullah Xan, "Bahjat-ul-lugat" by Fathali Qajar Qazvini (Lugati atrakiya) and Sheikh Muhammad Salih-i Isfahani's dictionary called "At-tamghayi Nasiri".

"Khulosayi Abbasi" by Muhammad Hoyi, "Bahjat-ul lugat" (Lugati atrakiya) by Fathali Qajar Qazvini, "At-tamghayi Nasiri" by Sheikh Muhammad Salih Isfahani are among the Persian-Chigatoy dictionaries written on the basis of the "Sangloh" dictionary. Among them, Fathali Qajar Qazvini, the author of "Bahjat-ul lugat", worked on the works of Navoi for many years, after three years of walking among Turkmens and learning Turkish, he created this work [3, p. 198].

"Bahjat ul-lugat" was written in 1862 by Fathali Qajar Qazvini in Persian-Chigatoy Turkish and is the largest of the Chigatoy dictionaries in the Persian language. The dictionary was compiled based on the works of Alisher Navoi and the "Sangloh" dictionary was used in its compilation. There are five copies of the dictionary in Iran, and together with the copies of Tury and Romaskevich, 7 written copies of the dictionary are known to science [4, p. 18].

Tury, who found a copy of Fathali Qajar Qazvini's dictionary called "Bahjat ul-lugat" in Istanbul and took it with him to Hungary, published it in Budapest and introduced the dictionary to the world of science for the first time through this work [5, p. 18]. This dictionary was created to make it easier for the Turkic peoples of Iran to read and understand Navoi's works.

The second copy of this unique dictionary was discovered in Tehran in 1914 by A.A. Romaskevich, and is now kept in the library of Muslim manuscripts of St. Petersburg University under number 1177 [6, p. 84].

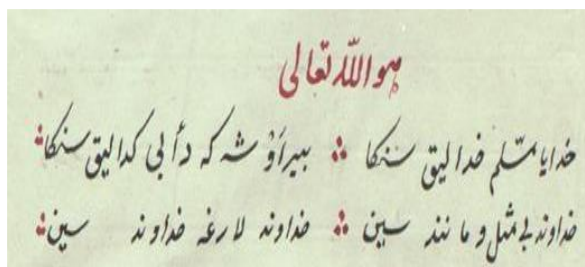
The Tehran copy of "Bahjat ul-lugat" written by Fathali Qajar Qazvini has 17 lines per page and is written in large nasx script. The dictionary is written

on yellow colored European-style paper, and the explained words, chapter headings, most of the nouns in the introduction, names of Alisher Navoi's works are written in red ink. In this copy of the dictionary, many corrections and additions written in nasta'liq letter both in the body of the text and in the margins of the manuscript are noticeable.

The manuscript consists of four parts:

1. Preface by the author
2. Chigatoy-Persian dictionary
3. Explanation of 12 words that were incomprehensible to Mirza Mahdi Khan, the author of the "Sangloh" dictionary
4. Dictionary of Persian words found in the works of A. Navoi.

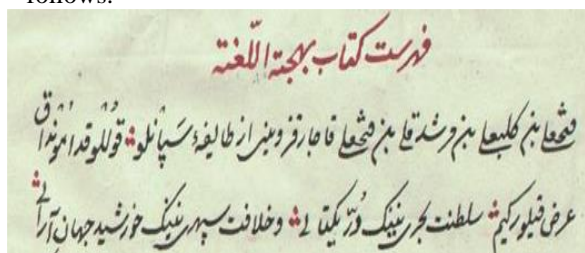
The first part of the manuscript - the preface of the author begins with the following verse from the epic "Saddi Iskandari" in "Xamsa" of Alisher Navoi:



That is:

Xudoyo, musallam xudoliq sanga,
Birov shahki, da'bi gadoliq sanga.
Xudovandi bemislu monandsen,
Xudovandlarga xudovandsen [1a].

Then the content of the manuscript continues as follows:



فهرست کتاب بهجت اللغت

فتحعلی بن کلبعلی بن مرشد قلی بن فتحعلی قاجار قزوینی از طایفه اسپانلو /// قوللوق دا مونداق عرض فیلو کریم سلطنت بحری نینگ دریکتابی /// و خلافت سپهری نینگ خورشید جهان آرابی [1a]

In the introduction to the work, after praising Nasriddinshah in rhyming prose, the author gives a brief description of his biography, the history of learning the Chigatoy language, and the writing of the work [1a-11a].

Fathali ibn Kalbali ibn Murshidquli ibn Fathali Qajar Qazvini came from the Karaquyunlu clan of the Qajar tribe under the Safavids. The author worked on the dictionary for four years and completed it in 1862 AD (1278 hijri lunar in the month of Sha'ban) in

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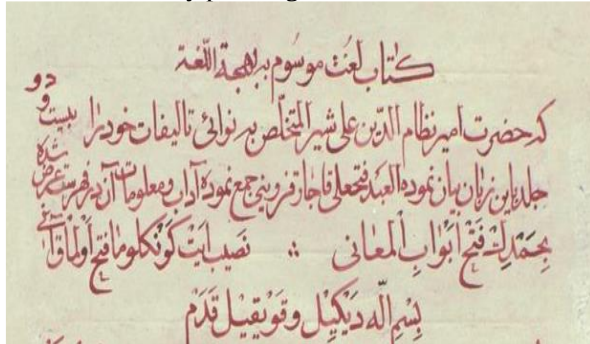
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Khurasan (namely in the city of Mashhad) [7, p. 85-88]. The work is recognized in Turkic studies as one of the best dictionaries created on "Chigatoy Turkic".

In the introduction, the author lists twenty-seven works of Navoi. A total of 7,694 words are included in the second, dictionary part of the manuscript. To clarify their meaning also gives examples from four divans of Navoi, "Xamsa", prose works - "Mahbub ul-Qulub", "Tarix-i Muluk-i Ajam", as well as the poems of Lutfi, Mir Haydar, Babur, Husayn Boykara, Iskandar Mirza, Banai, Kamali, Ubaydhan, Fuzuli, Saqi. Occasionally he also referred to Persian sources. It is noted that no examples from sources were given for two thousand words listed in the dictionary.

Fathali Qajar also focuses on the similarities and differences between the old Uzbek language ("Chigatoy Turki") and the dialect of Iranian Turks. For example, according to him, the old Uzbek words *ort* (fire), *cağir*, *tört*, *qirq*, *elli* were used in their language in the form of *ot*, *čaxir*, *dört*, *qirx*, *älli* [8, p. 65].

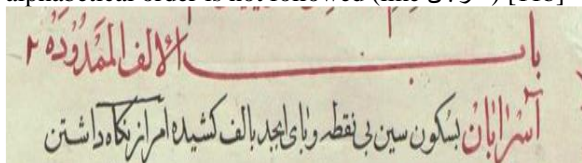
The second part of the manuscript, the Chigatoy-Persian dictionary part, begins as follows:



کتاب لغت موسوم به بهجت اللغة

که حضرت امیر نظام الدین علی شیر المتخلص به نوائی تالیفات خود را بیست و دو جلد باین زبان بیان نموده العبد فتحعلی قاجار قزوینی جمع نموده آداب و معلومات آن در فهرست عرض شده بحمدک فتح ابواب المعانی // نصیب آیت کونکوما فتح اولماق انی بسم الهه دیکیل وقویقیل قدم. [11b]

This dictionary includes not only primary words from the works of Alisher Navoi, but also derivative words with various word-forming and form-changing suffixes. Fathali Qajar, referring to the root-base principle in sorting words, arranged the words alphabetically according to the first two letters only. Each letter is divided into chapters in the following order, but in the chapter beginning with *أ*, the alphabetical order is not followed (like *أسرابان*) [11b]



The value of a dictionary is measured by the representation of the correct pronunciation of words. In this dictionary, Arabic diacritics are used in their

place to ensure that the words are read clearly and correctly. The following system of vowel representation was observed in the dictionary [9, p. 93]:

a – آ, ا, —, for example, آسراغان آنلار

ä – اَ, اِ, اُ, —, for example, آسراغان

e – اَیْ, اِیْ, اُیْ, —, for example, اَیْکَرْمَن

i – اِ, اِیْ, اِیْ, —, for example, اِیْکَرْمَن

o – اَوُ, اَوُ, اَوُ, —, for example, اَوُغُر

ö – اَوُ, اَوُ, اَوُ, —, for example, اَوُغُر

y – اَوُ, اَوُ, اَوُ, —, for example, اَوُغُر

ÿ – اَوُ, اَوُ, اَوُ, —, for example, اَوُغُر

The explanation of each word begins with words and phrases of the same form, such as *یعنی* or *بمعنی*. Further meanings of the word continue with the word *نیز*. It is observed that some of the 12 incomprehensible words in Mirza Mahdikhhan's dictionary "Sangloh" remained unclear even for Fathali Qajar. The author explains that the meaning of some words is unclear in Persian as follows: *نمی دانم چه معنی دارد هر کس فهمید بنویسد، یقین ندارم چه معنی دارد: بایاغ، ایندور، اؤلته، آجار، چاپون، قاربمچی.*

The author cites Arabic and Persian words in the dictionary and explains this situation as follows: *لغت عربی (فارسی) است چون در تالیفات حضرت امیر بود بقلم آمد "It is an Arabic (Persian) word, and it is quoted because it is in the works of Hazrat Amir".* All Arabic and Persian words do not follow this comment, whether through carelessness or lack of familiarity with the word.

The author also pays special attention to Mongolian words that have entered the Chigatoy language. In contrast to Arabic and Persian words, he is not satisfied with adding the Mongolian words found in A. Navoi's works to the dictionary, but plans to create a dictionary of Mongolian words in the Chigatoy language. More than 20 of the nearly 200 Mongolian words in the Fathali Qajar's dictionary are not recorded in existing dictionaries of the Chigatoy language [10, p. 94].

Along with common nouns and their meanings, Fathali Qajar also provides information on a large number of geographical words in his dictionary. According to J. Tury, the dictionary of Fathali Qajar is a comprehensive geographical dictionary that contains very valuable information about the ancient and modern geography of Central Asia. Although A. Romaskevich does not fully agree that "Bahjat ul-lugat" is a geographical dictionary, he notes that in addition to well-known place names (*قچچاق، آمو، آلمالیغ*) the following geographical names, which are not so well known, are found in the dictionary [11, p. 97]:

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آی توغدی - ... نام محلی از بلوکات کابل [31a]
آقرای - نام ولایتی است از بلاد قیریم مسکن تا تاریخ [35b]
أوبا - قصبه از توابع هرات [38b, 39a]
أولنگ - نام محلی مابین قندهار و کابل که مسکن طایفه هزاره
میباشد [50a]
ایپا قوروغی - قصبه از سمرقند [65a]
ایلان اوتی - نام محلی از توابع سمرقند [82a]
بابغیز - محرف با دغیس است [90a,b]
یول گوری - پُلی باشد مابین ولایت خوار و سمنان سرحد
عراق و خراسان [400a]

In addition to geographical and historical information about the mythical Turkic and Mongolian tribes, the dictionary also contains some interesting ethnographic information about the Turkic tribes.

Information about table and banquet etiquette:

ایل چغتای: در ایل چغتای رسم چنان است یا مرغ یا گوسفند یا
بره یا امثال آن که پخته میشود میر مجلس چنانچه بخواهد بشخصی از
راه التفات خصه بدهد باید بالهای آن در سر طعام باشد اگر بال او را
التفات نکند از سایر اعضای مطبوع التفات بشود مثل اینست که هیچ
التفات در حق آن شخص نشده است و آن میر مجلس را خسیس و لنیم
می شمارند و بان طعام التفاتی و اعتنایی نمی کنند. [63a]

About wedding songs in Turkic tribes:

أولنگ: یک نوع سرودبست که در میان اتراک می خوانند و
آن در عروسیها در حجله عروس دختران در وصف داماد تصنیفها
خوانند و در خانه داماد برقص عروس را و او می دارند. [50b]

About the ancient custom of placing black almonds on the grave of a deceased person:

قرابادام: در قدیم رسم بوده شخصی که فوت میکرده در میان
تابوت بالای جنازه آن شخص بادام سیاه می گذاشتند. [274b]

The manuscript ends with two articles: the first is a detailed explanation of a number of words found in Navoi's poetic works and not explained by Mirza Mahdikhān, and the second is a list of several hundred Persian words included as an appendix to Navoi's Chor Divan.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said that Fathali Qajar Qazvini's work "Bahjat ul-lugat" is the result of many years of work and is one of the best dictionaries of the old Uzbek language (Chigatoy Turkic). The explanation of 12 words whose meaning is not given in the "Sangloh" dictionary is one of the achievements of this dictionary. Along with Turkish words, Arabic, Persian, and Mongolian words are also explained and given examples, which increases the value of the dictionary. "Bahjat ul-lugat" is one of the notable dictionaries as it contains interesting information not only on linguistics and literature, but also on geography, history and ethnography.

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