ABSTRACT

to PhD thesis of Ms. Nazgul Bultirikovna Ilyassova titled "Linguotextology of the monument "Һibat-ul haqayiq" (XII century)" performed for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in the specialty "6D020500 - Philology".

General description of the research work. Historical written sources in the Turkic language have reached us with various writing samples. A special place is occupied by literary relics written in the Middle Ages in Uyghur and Arabic alphabets.

Linguotextological, statistical analysis as a new direction appeared at the beginning of the XXI century. The author's variant is of great importance in the scientific perspective. Although in the history of Turkology ancient Turkic and old Turkic written monuments were studied from the textual point of view, there was no practice of linguotextological study.

The monument “Khibat-ul Khakayiq” by Ahmed Iugineki, which considered a heritage of the 12th century, is the historical root of the Turkic world, its genetic code. In this regard, today the need to study the linguotextology of ancient monuments, their comprehensive study in continuity with the changes and development of modern Turkic languages, including Kazakh, is undeniable.

Relevance of the research topic. According to the object of study linguotextology is divided into linguotextology of oral literature samples, linguotextology of ancient literature, and linguotextology of modern literature. The author can be identified through the style of work and paleographic studies. When there are very few copies of the work under study or the presence of omitted, not included in the edition parts, it becomes almost impossible to restore the original copy. And the main task of modern linguotextology is the formation of a stable text.

The manuscript work of the author of the medieval monument did not reach our era. Seven versions of the monument are known in the world linguistics. In our PhD thesis we take three versions of the written monument as a basis. In particular, the manuscript of the famous calligrapher Zeynul-Abidin Jurjaniy Huseini with the epic "Һibat-ul haqayiq" by Ahmed Yugineqi transcribed Uyghur script in 1444, which is kept in the library of Aya Sofia in Istanbul (version A); Uyghur manuscript written in Uyghur script in 1480 by Sheikhzada Abdur-Razzak Bakhshi, kept in the Ayah Sofia Library in Istanbul (version B). In this manuscript, the Uyghur script is transcribed in Arabic script; a manuscript with a copy made entirely in Arabic script (version C), kept in the Top Kapı Library in Istanbul. However, it is unknown when, where and who wrote this manuscript. Scholars assume that it was made in the late fourteenth or early fifteenth century.

According to the manuscript versions made by the scribes, we found that there were factors that made it difficult to study each aspect. There were many phonetic, lexical and orthographic peculiarities and differences due to the period of fulfillment,

literacy and accuracy of the scribe, due to the nature of preservation of the versions. On the part of scribes some work was done to change and correct the lexical layer of the versions. Since the text of the monument was written in the poetic genre, the scribes made changes in the number of terms, stanzas and rhymes.

In the process of rewriting the text, scribes removed ancient words that had fallen out of use, added new words, or made changes, which influenced the emergence of various problems of textual science. Changes made haphazardly are called "erroneous" changes. They include letter errors made due to incorrect reading of the text or in the process of typing, and the identification of changes made on the part of the scribe, due to readers' misunderstanding of certain obsolete words and unclear meanings, is the main relevance of the thesis work. The results of linguotextological research are not only the determination of the history of the monument, the identification and publication of all used (or preserved) copies, the description of content and linguistic discrepancies between copies, but also a fundamental reassessment of many points of view on certain issues of language history, which is the relevance of the PhD thesis.

All literary monuments of the Middle Ages are written on the basis of a combination of Oguz-Kipchak, Karluk-Uyghur elements of the language of the peoples living in that era. Because of historical, political-social, military-union, diplomatic, ethno-cultural relations of that epoch it was impossible to transfer a word from Oguz to Kipchak or, on the contrary, from Kipchak to Oguz. The predominance of the share of one language on the monuments of the peoples of that epoch, phonetic, lexical, morphological manifestations of linguistic facts in the context of each language of the people show the relevance of the research work. The relevance of the research work lies in the scientific differentiation of this issue through statistical and linguotextological analysis. Conducting research in this direction constitutes the main tasks of our PhD thesis.

Theoretical and methodological foundations and level of study of research work. The methodologies of domestic (M. Tomanov, Zh. Aralbayev, G. Aidarov, A.T. Kaidar, R.G. Syzdyk, B. Sagyndykuly, A. Kuryshzhanov, A. Ibatov, Zh.K. Tumebayev, A.B. Salkynbai, M.B. Sabyr, R.A. Avakova, B.R. Kulzhanova, R.D. Doszhan, B.M. Sayerkul, S.K. Tashimbay, G.Zh. Bayalieva) and foreign scientists (M. Kashgari, G.I. Ramstedt, V. Kotvich, E.N. Najip, E.I. Fazylov, N.A. Baskakov, E.R. Tenishev, S.Ye. Malov, E.E. Bertels, M. Koprulu, V. Radlov, E.S. Sevortyan, N. Hajiyeva, A.M. Shcherbak, A.N. Kononov, N. Asym, R.R. Arat, K. Makhmudov, S. Chakmak, Y. Karul) on the study of ancient and medieval manuscripts are used as the basis.

The main aim of the research work. The study of Ahmed Yugineki's epic "Hibat-ul haqayiq" (12th century) in linguotextological and statistical aspect.

The object of the research work is copies of Ahmed Yugineki's monument "Hibat-ul haqayiq" (XII century), transcriptions made by R. Arat and M. Mahmudov. Critical (stable) text of B. Sagyndykuly to the monument "Hibat-ul haqayiq".

The subject of the research work - Historical phonetics, historical lexicology and historical morphology of the ancient Turkic written monument.

Sources of the study. About 3000 linguistic units in versions A, B, C of "Ḥibat-ul haqayiq" by Ahmed Yugineqi are selected. In addition, transcriptions created by R. Arat, K. Makhmudov, and the author's version (in the critical, stable text) compiled by Prof. B. Sagyndykuly are used as well.

Scientific discoveries of the research work. The results of the research work supplement theoretical issues of history, historical linguotextology of modern Turkic languages with real linguistic data. The scientific discoveries of the research can be attributed to:

- Ahmed Yugineki's epic "Ḥibat-ul haqayiq" (12th century) is first theoretically investigated in linguotextological and statistical aspects;
- two verses of the monument "Ḥibat-ul haqayik" with distorted content are restored on the basis of linguotextological analysis;
- it is established that in the monument "Ḥibat-ul haqayiq" the lexicon of the Oguz-Kipchak language is represented by grammatical forms of the Karluk-Uyghur language;
- elements of Kipchak, Oguz, Karluk languages in the language of the monument were singled out and proved by historical facts;
- data on the seventh version of the monument "Ḥibat-ul haqayiq" are described for the first time in Kazakh linguistics;
- the PhD thesis contains a comprehensive study of the use of parts of speech in versions A, B, C of the monument "Ḥibat-ul haqayiq", and analyzed the statistical character for the first time.

Conclusions of the research work presented for defense. Based on the scientific findings achieved in the course of the research, the following conclusions are presented for defense:

1. By conducting linguotextological and statistical analysis of the language of the monument it is possible to recognize the transcriptions made by turkicologists R. Arat and K. Makhmudov into the language of the monument, and the author's variation (with a critical, stable text) created by B. Sagyndykuly as an ancient form of the Oguz-Kipchak language. The results of the study are new data in the restoration of the author's version on all versions of ancient Turkic and medieval monuments.

2. Copies of Ahmed Yugineki's version of the monument "Ḥibat-ul haqayiq" are compared, similarities and differences are revealed;

3. Differentiation of lexical, phonetic and orthographic features in the copies of versions A, B, C of the monument "Ḥibat-ul haqayiq", the result of the analysis of the correspondence of vowel and consonant sounds, helping to determine the involvement of the language of the monument to the language of the peoples living in that era, indicates the priority of the elements of the Oguz language in the language of the monument;

4. The results of linguotextological and statistical analysis of the language of the monument "Ḥibat-ul haqayiq" indicate that Old Kipchak words and

Old Kipchak phraseologisms were purposefully ousted from the manuscript versions of the monument and replaced by a number of Oguz words;

5. Based on the linguotextological analysis of the couplets of the monument "Һibat-ul haqayiq", the meaning of which was distorted, it was established that during the restoration, not knowing or not understanding the ancient Kipchak language, the scribes distorted and completely changed the idea and content of some couplets.

6. The result of morphological analysis of the language of the monument "Һibat-ul haqayiq" determined that the lexicon of the Oguz-Kipchak language in the epic is represented by grammatical forms of the Karluk-Uyghur language, and in the manuscripts of the epic pure Oguz-Kipchak grammatical features are preserved. The use of words in versions A, B, C of the monument "Һibat-ul haqayiq" allows us to identify the main reasons for the replacement of Oguz language words with Common Turkic or Arabic-Persian words. Statistical analysis in the study shows the reliability of the scientific assumption that "written in mixed Oguz-Kipchak language" and helps to systematically analyze the language of written monuments.

Theoretical significance of the research work. The theoretical conclusions used in the PhD thesis in the course of the study and analysis of the applied text of a medieval monument contribute to the study of language history, historical grammar, historical lexicology, comparative grammar and linguotextology of Turkic languages. Comparing Arabic and Old Uyghur versions of the language of written monuments of the Middle Ages and making statistical comparisons with the linguistic elements used in it helps to determine textologically the frequency of use of linguistic elements, distinguishing their belonging to the Kipchak or Oguz language group. While reasoning about the phonetic features inherent in the languages of the Kipchak group contributes to the development of the fields of comparative phonetics, lexicology, statistical analysis of morphological groups helps systematically analyze the language of written monuments, demonstrating the validity of the scientific assumption that "written in a mixed Oguz-Kipchak language".

Practical relevance of the research work. The results and scientific conclusions obtained in the research work can be used in higher educational institutions when teaching theoretical and practical basics of comparative-historical grammar, Turkology, in lectures, special courses on languages of medieval monuments, comparative grammar of Turkic languages, historical grammar of Kazakh language. In addition, the results of the study are new data in the restoration of the author's version on all versions of ancient Turkic and medieval monuments.

Publication and approbation of the study.

According to the results of the study 11 articles were published in domestic and foreign scientific publications, scientific and theoretical international conferences. One of the articles were published in the Scopus database, 4 articles in journals included in the list approved by the Committee for Scientific and Educational

Institutions of the Ministry of Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 6 articles were published in international conferences and foreign journals.

The content of the doctoral dissertation was published in the journal "Journal of language and linguistic studies", which is included in the SCOPUS list in Turkey. Articles: "Current Issues in the Science of Textology" " in the Vestnik KazNU. - №2 (170). – Almaty: Kazakh University, 2018, "Phonetik, morphological, semantic differences between the vocabulary of «hibat-ul-haqayiq and Kazakh language»" in the Vestnik KazNU. - №4 (172). – Almaty: Kazakh University, 2018, "Phono-morpho-semantic development of names associated with the human body" / KazNU Khabarshysy. - №4 (176). – Almaty: Kazakh University, 2019, Philological Series of the Bulletin of L.N. Gumilyov ENU "Aspects of Studying the Vocabulary of Turkic Languages" (Astana, 2024 №4), in journals approved by the Committee for Control in Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as reports at international scientific and theoretical, scientific and practical conferences.

Structure of the thesis. The research work consists of an introduction, two chapters, conclusion, list of references and appendix.