Analysis of the Adjectives in "Tavarih-i Musiqiyun" in Chaghatay

Ghojiabla Memet¹ Abduhelil Obul¹ Aynur Yasin¹.

¹Northwest Minzu University, Lanzhou, Gansu 730030, China
*Corresponding author. Email: 841800593@qq.com

ABSTRACT
Tavarih-i Musiqiyun is a biographical document in Chaghatay script written in the middle of the 19th century in Xinjiang of China Music (Twelve Muqam). In the literature language, there are more adjectives and one of the parts of speech with richer morphological changes. This article takes the book "Tavarih-i Musiqiyun" published in 1982 as the research object, sorts out the adjectives that appear in the literature, and analyzes and researches them based on the overall characteristics of Chaghatay adjectives.

Keywords: Tavarih-i Musiqiyun, Chaghatay, adjectives

I. INTRODUCTION
Tavarih-i Musiqiyun means the history of music masters. It is a biographical document in Chaghatay which introduces the lives and deeds of the 17 masters who created, organized, and performed Muqam. The literature records the history of classic Uyghur poets, the development of Chaghatay language, and the history of Uyghur music (Twelve Muqam) and its musical instruments. Tavarih-i Musiqiyun is the development of Chaghatay language and the history of Uyghur Music (Twelve Muqam) and its musical instruments. The manuscript is currently in the library of the Institute of Ethnic Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, file number: 900.217 / 149, for a total of 39 pages. Each page contains 15 lines of words, the letters are 22 × 15cm², the text is 19 × 9cm², and KHotan paper was written in 1854-1855.¹ The author, Ismatullah bin Nikmetullah Mucjizī (also known as Ismetullah bin Nicmetullāh Mucjizī) lived in the Hotan region of Xinjiang at the end of the Qing dynasty (mid-19th century). "Tavarih-i Musiqiyūn" is the author's only work. We can boldly assume that the work is not the original manuscript of the author, but a manuscript copied by someone else. "We speculate that the date of copying of the manuscript may have been around 1338 MC (that is, 1919-1920 AD)."² The work plays an important role in understanding the history and development of the "Twelve Muqam". Although there are now twelve forms of Muqam, the work appears in 16 Muqam names, including the current "Twelve Muqam".

II. A REVIEW OF THE RESEARCH ON "TAVARIH-I MUSIQIYUN" BY THE PREDECESSOR SCHOLARS
In 1982, Anwar Baitur and Hāmit Tömür published a book "Tavarih-i Musiqiyūn". The book consists of five parts: an introduction, a body, a translation, a commentary, and a color version. This book includes five parts: preface, text, translation, notes, and photocopy. It is a relatively high-level book in the research of Chaghatay literature area. The organizer publishes the main text, translation, notes, and photocopy in the book according to the research method of philology.

It can provide necessary information and academic value to later researchers. From documentary material perspective, Rabiyem Mamat's "The documentary value of "Tavarih-i Musiqiyūn" and its status in Uyghur biographical literature" introduce the documentary value of "Tavarih-i Musiqiyūn" and author. ³

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² Rebiyamu·Maimaiti. The documentary value of "Tavarih-i Musiqiyūn" and its status in Uyghur biographical literature [J], Chinese Classics and Culture, 2017(2): 51.
³ Rabiyam Mamat. The documentary value of "Tavarih-i Musiqiyūn" and its status in Uyghur biographical literature [J]. Chinese Classics and Culture, 2017 (2): 51-55.
Wumerjan-ibrayim's studied "the rhetoric part of "Tavârîh-i Musiqiyûn", the application of grammar and rhetoric. It evaluates the status and language characteristics of this document in Uyghur literature. Alim Niyaz, Mahemutjiang Obul's article "Language Features of "Tavârîh-i Musiqiyûn: A Study of the Development from Chagatay to Modern Uyghur" compares the similarities and differences between the literature and the modern Uyghur language. Although the thesis is a research and analysis of the grammar part, the characteristics of phonetics and vocabulary are still not thoroughly analyzed. Recently, most of the research results were the publication of the document, and the status of the documents. In this document, the Chagatay language research on the history of Uyghur language, especially the process of Chagatay language, has not yet been thoroughly studied in modern Uyghur. However, this document is still an important material for studying the history of Chagatay language. This article will sort out the adjectives that appear in the literature, and analyze and study them based on the overall characteristics of the adjectives in Chagatay.

III. ADJECTIVES IN THE LITERATURE

As the predecessor of the modern Uyghur language, Chagatay language is different from the modern Uyghur language and old Uyghur language in terms of the use of adjectives in sentences and the number of adjective affixes. By comparing the adjectives introduced in the article "Language Adjectives in Old Uyghur Documents" and the adjectives in Abdurup Polat's "Introduction to the Chagatay Uyghur Language", it is found that there are many adjectives in Chagatay.

"Adjectives describe objects by their quality, quantity, or relationship. They have no special word-class markers. Some derivative adjectives can be identified as adjectives without grammatical context by their means of derivation. Judging from the form of Chagatay literature, a considerable part of the literature is poetry, which may lead to a large number of adjectives in Chagatay. There are also more adjectives in the biographical literature of Chagatay. This article introduces and analyzes the adjectives in the literature from the following gradable adjective, overlapping adjectives, dual adjectives, the use of adjectives instead of nouns, the use of adjectives instead of adverbs, and the affixes forming adjectives.

A. Gradable adjectives

Chagatay adjectives can be divided into gradable categories. Gradable adjectives indicate qualities of different degree or intensity. By definition, only adjectives expressing qualities belong to this category.

Chagatay grammar distinguishes four degrees of adjectives: positive, comparative, intensive, and superlative.

1) The positive degree: In Chagatay, there is no special grammatical marker for the positive degree. A large number of primary adjectives appeared in the "Tavârîh-i Musiqiyûn" literature. E.g., qara 'strong, black', köp 'many', sâde 'simple', eski 'old, bad', artuq 'more', qisqa (short), buyk (high), etc.

Many perfect apprentices have been trained in this subject.

The King wears peasant's plain clothes at night and pretends to be a homeless man living in a peasant's house in the village. There is a habit of discovering officials' oppressive behavior in this form.

He authored more than 20 books.

Our short book can't contain all of these contents.

This nobleman first worked by the side of King Babur, and later gained a high position in the camp of Mirza Abu Said.
The comparative degree: There are two ways to form the comparative degree in Chaghatay. Adjectives with the suffix -raeq/räq may indicate a greater or a smaller quality. E.g., tolarq 'a little more', artuqräq 'a little more', köprüq 'a little more', yaqinqraq 'a little closer', etc.

- yuzdin tolaraq şagird cığardılar. (Original 14, 8a14)

More than one hundred apprentices are trained
- iki yuzdin artuqräq şagirdlärını bu fändä mukämmlän väh mahir qildılar. (Original 14, 8a9-10)

More than two hundred apprentices have been trained in this subject.
- iki yuzdin köprüq şagirdlärini ustäd, kâmil qildılar. bu fännin däğiq sirları hâqqideä risâlalâ täsnif qildılar. (Original 19, 11b2-3)

More than 200 high-level apprentices have been trained. A manual has been written about the skills of this subject.
- bu cätziz köprüq cEmir Nizâmددín cElšir Nâvâyidäk hâzîrstänin çâzâylätârlaridin oqur ârdi. (Original 23, 13b6-8)

This noble (author) read only Emile Nizamuddin Alysir Nawai's Gezel for most of the time.
- Pâhlivânın mändin yaqinqraq dosti ्yoqtur. (Original 30, 16b9-10)

The Pahlíwan has no friend closer to me.

3) The intensive degree: The intensive or absolute form of the adjective indicates a high degree of quality with no reference for comparison. It is very closely related to the superlative degree. The difference being that the superlative degree indicates 'the best among many', the intensive, 'the very best'.

E.g., köp yaşiş 'how good', mäshhur 'very famous', xuş avaz 'good voice', köp mähasrät 'multi-skills', etc.: 11
- bu cätziz bu fänän ustadalârin qildırât, köp yaşiş râsilâ bu fân hâqidiq putüdâlâr. (Original 14, 8a13-14)

Regarding this subject, he wrote many excellent pamphlets and trained more than one hundred apprentices.
- öz zamanlarida mäcruf mâshhur musiqiyiyunlärini bolup qildırât. (Original 15, 8b1-2)

He was a very famous musician at the time.

- alâm ötüp muniŋdäk xuş avaz kişi kâlmäydür ârdi. (Original 23, 13b8-9)

It can be said that there is no one who laughs like him in the world.
- ol jumlâdän biri ilmi musiqä irdäk, bu fändä köp mähasrät bar ârdi, qanunni öz qollärini bilân yasaş sim tartüp tüzup çâlgan vâ muğănnä şagirdtärägä orgtärkän ârdi. (Original 11, 6b10-14)

He was also very experienced in music, for example. Qalun had made it with his own hands, wired it, and taught it to his music students.

4) The superlative degree: The adjective is substantivized and put in a possessive relationship with the name of the group in which an individual stands out. The possessor may be without the genitive case marker. E.g., hâm pâhlivân zâbârdäskim 'the greatest hero', äkdär 'the most numerous', zârâ čâfgiq äsfiğ 'the most flawed'.

- hâm ulûq âvâlya, hâm qutubul âvâlya hâm pâhlivân zâbârdäskim, mîn yillar ötüp muniŋdäk âvâlya kâlmâgän. (Original 24, 14a11-12)

He is not only a great scholar and great saint, but also a great hero. Such a god-man has never appeared in thousands of years.

- äkdär naziem âlil û här nec şî-ir ayitsa ârdi, pâhlîvanın hozurlarîgä yâtkürür vâ ularnın isläh vâ izâhîn qâbül qîlûr ârdi. (Original 28, 15b13-15)

The numerous poets wrote many poems and showed them to Palliwan, and then accept his opinions.

- äğâr bu kişidä zârâ čâfgiq äsfiğ tabiçîlık bolsa ârdi, ular bu âzîzînî dostluqqa qâbül qîlîmäs ârdi. (Original 27, 15a13-14+28, 15b1)

If this person’s nature is flawed, Nawayi would not accept him as a friend.

B. Overlapping adjectives

In the Chaghatay language, the repetition of the original adjectives is sometimes used to form overlapping adjectives. This form of adjective expresses the abundance of things expressed by oneself.

By repetition. E.g., ҳil-ҳil 'numbers', mïn-mïn 'thousands', ânva-ânva 'various', jîlîd-jîlîd 'many', alvan-alvan 'various and various', türülîk- türülîk 'various and varied', etc.

- musîyqa fenide ҳil-ҳil muqamlar, mïn-mïn şagirdlär yaqdan qildär. (Original 30, 16b14+31, 17a1)
He also created various melodies in music and trained thousands of students.

- bu cäźiz hám bitiğëni ilimlän hâzïrät-i farabi, hâzïrät-i lutfïyädäk ârdïlïr, miñ-miñ tašiblärä änvä-änvä ilimlänör òrgänür òrdï. (Original 34, 18a4-6)

In all fields of science, this gentleman was as knowledgeable as Farabi and Lutfi, and thousands of disciples learned various sciences from him.

- bu cäźiz sîr-i muğemma fändidä yiganä-i dîvan, nadîr-i zäman òrdï, bu fändï, alahïdä jïld-jïlïd kiab òsnîf òrdï. (Original 28, 15b10-11)

These were the only elites of the epoch in the science of poetry. He has written many books on the science of music.

- alvan-alvan taçamlänärä tartïp dïstur hu-avannı yïğïp bölïnda babur şah musiqïqïqâ iïsârät qïllip ârdïlïr. (Original 21, 12b5-7)

After eating a variety of dishes and gathering at the table, Babur Shah ordered the music to be performed.

- türïß- türïß näqiślär, qävvâllär, âhânlar ijad òrdï. (Original 25, 14b3-4)

He created all kinds of songs, words, and melodies.

C. Dual adjectives

This form of adjectives can also be divided into synonymous antithetical adjectives and antonymous antithetical adjectives. These two types of adjectives in Chaghatay appear in the literature.

1) Synonymous dual adjectives: This kind of adjective is composed of a combination of two synonymous adjectives, which play a role in emphasizing the concept expressed by itself in the sentence.

E.g., buy-rän 'taste and color', xuş-âhän 'tweet', mäslâhät-mäşurät 'ask', mäçruf- mäşhurdur 'famous', etc.

- äy, hiçmätidin guñqâ bïrïpsân buy räñ, bulbulni qïllip çämnâdä xuş-âhän. (Original 1, 1b1-2)

(Hi, with philosophical taste and color, you let the larks sing together)

- här vaqti här jayda bu bar yärdä hâlâyiqä múmiñ-i piş kïlsä, hâlâyiq qïllip mïnînidin mäslâhät-mäşurät sorar òrdï. (Original 7, 4b11-12)

Anytime and anywhere, the people where he stayed encountered an important thing, they asked him for advice.

- sultan abdurâşïtðäkïm mäçruf-mäşhurdur, qädirïnsiz tàçam şarap tartmas uyuqágä barmas òrdï. (Original 24, 14a3-5)

Although King Abudureshit Khan is so famous, he didn't want to eat or sleep without Kaïkdir Khan.

2) Antisense dual adjectives: This kind of adjective is formed by the collocation of two mutually antonymous adjectives. It expresses the variety and richness of people or things in the sentence. E.g., ilgïrï-kiyän 'front-rear', köp-az 'more-less', dost-düsümän 'friend-enemy'

- bulardin bäsqa ilgïrï-kiyän, köp-az bolup putkan otuz altä färçä kitïplärïdin fägïr bâhrrïmdä bolup, özlïrdïki ïlsït âs ñïsqï muhïbätïlærïni màcuml qïldïm. (Original 17, 9b4-7)

In addition, with a total of 36 books of his works before and after he passed, I know of his character and love.

- ol kışıgâ mal-mânal dost-düsümän arasïdïn dândï. (Original 7, 4b9)

'Vealth is between a friend and an enemy,' he said.

D. Use of adjectives instead of nouns

In Chaghatay, adjectives are used instead of nouns. In this case, the original adjective can be any sentence component of the sentence the same as a noun.

Adjectives are often used as nouns without any change in form. In this role, they can take plural markers, possessive suffixes, and case endings, mostly in this order. They can be abstract or concrete nouns. When they constitute the second element of a possessive structure, the possessor should be, preferably, in the genitive case. E.g., katta-kičik 'all people', azdur 'less', kota 'short, brief', fakar 'dwarf', xuş 'good', alahïdâ 'special', etc.

- katta-kiçik Hirat nimät abaddin tàçäm yär òrdï. (Original 29, 16a8-9)

All the residents that come from Herat eat a diet.

- bu cäźizdüdäk bu fändä mäharät körsätkän ustad azdur. (Original 23, 13b5-6)

This subject is less than this superb master.

- ägär ägïli kota, boyum fakar. Hoñänlikkä qïldïm mûnî yâdkar. (Original 39, 21a9-10)

Although I have low intelligence and short stature, I left this to the Khotan people.
• mäclümürkim, bu cäźiz nävayi häźrätlerïgü äẖlaq, äẖfal, ärvaller ḥuṣ kîlur ʾikân. (Original 28, 15b6-7)

This shows that this noble character is what Nawayï likes.

• Mävlanä alämändi kätï, Babur šah täsnîf qîlgend “āsrari musîqa” âtlîq risâldî bu qisâ ālahâda müfâsâil bardur. (Original 22, 13a10-11)

Mävlanä passed away. These things are described in detail in the King Babur treatise "The Mystery of Music".

E. Use of adjectives instead of adverbs

In Chaghätay, adjectives that express the shape characteristics of things are sometimes used instead of adverbs. These adjectives are like adverbs, expressing specific forms of actions in sentences. With adverbs of intensity such as ležje 'lightly', učıp 'flying', meşhur bol 'To be famous'. E.g.,

• bir bulbul kälîp, tânburnîn qulaqijä lâhçä qonup sayrasqa başladi. (Original 21, 12b9-11)

The music passed from two to three, and a lark fell in Tanbur's ear and began to scream.

• bulbul sayrap yaraqdin učıp kälîb özini tânburğä urar ārdi. (Original 21, 12b12-13)

The nightingale flew from a distance and began to beat Tanbur.

• pänjigah müqamini ijad qîlîp, häźrät mävlanä katïpinj bu şî-irîq bağlap iðîliârckîm išîtkan, ânljgan ademqä hozur bolurkîm äjîm, mavâra-ünhîri šâhârlâridä mâşhur boluptur. (Original 26, 14b4-6)

He created "Panjigah" Muqam, and added a poem by Secretary Aizreti Maulana for others to appreciate. This set of Muqam enjoys a high reputation in the cities of Äjâm and the Seven Rivers.

F. Formation of adjectives

In Chaghätay language when discussing the formation adjectives, we must keep in mind that there are no strict boundaries between nouns and adjectives on the one hand and adjectives and adverbs on the other. Derivatives of the formation of an adjective may occur as well in the category of adverbs or nouns. Rarely though, adverbs may also turn up in the list of adjectives. Adjectives are formed by morphological and syntactic means.

1) prefix: Although there are many additional components of adjective suffixes in the Chaghätay language, two kinds of prefix forms of some additional components appear in the literature.

   The Prefix ḥuṣ- 'good':

• hem ša-ir hâm muğännî hâm âgniya-i, häźâlîqyas bünüidädı ḥuṣhułuq, ḥuṣgyî kişi yoq ärdi. (Original 24, 14a13-14)

He is not only a poet but also a musician, even a man of great wealth. So there is no one as amiable as him.

• bulbulnî qîlîb cämândä xuš âẖân. (Original 1, 1b1-2)

You let the larks sing together.

   The Prefix bi- 'without', be is in farsi. bi-âdäd 'ill-mannered';

• bu cäźiz bulardin başqa tâhi bihäd vâ biâdäd Gâzâl , muqamlar, âhänlar ijad qîldîlarr. (Original 26, 14b14+27, 15a1)

In addition to these, this nobleman also composed countless ballads and muqam tunes.

• bu fändä tâbicîlari biqayät mulayim ârdi. (Original 28, 15b15-16)

His research on this subject is meticulous.

• bu cäźiz hâm bitüçmâ ilîmdä häźrätî farabi, häźrätî lutfididä ârdîlarr. (Original 33, 18b4-5)

This noble man is as famous in academia as Farabi and Lutfî.

• Sultan bu qiznîn muhabättidä cašq biqârarru bihoş bolup kätî. (Original 35, 19a12-13)

The King burned in the girl's love and fainted.

2) Suffix: There are many suffixes of adjectives in Chaghätay, and three suffix forms of some additional components appear in the literature.

   The Suffix -iţ/ii-ti appears in ìzâfât structure.

• divani näfiså atîq şirin bir kitâbîn tâsnîf qîlîb ârdîlîr. (Original 34, 18b3-4)

She has written a book called "Näfiså Scroll".

The Suffix -iţ/-ňik, originally it forms abstract nouns. In Chagatay, however, many of the derivatives created by this suffix are adjectives.

• şa-irîq, muğännîlîk, ħâttatîq toğrasîda bünüidäd muîîd kitab azdur. (Original 37, 20a13-14) g

There are very few such interesting books on poetry, quyi and calligraphy.

The Suffix -siz means 'without'. This suffix is also of privative case. Meseleheâtsiz 'without consult'.
They don’t do anything without of him advice.

IV. CONCLUSION

Generally speaking, “Tavârih-i Musiqiyûn” is one of the representative biographical documents in the last stage of Chaghhatay in the mid-19th century. There are a large number of commonly used adjectives in Chaghhatay in the morphological parts of speech of the document's language. From the study of adjectives in this document, there are many types of adjectives in the work reflecting some of the characteristics of the adjectives in the Chaghhatay language literature, and most of them show the general characteristics of adjectives in Chaghhatay. The adjectives in the work reflect some of the characteristics of the adjectives in the Chaghhatay language. In my opinion, this will be useful in the future to analyze the phonetic features of the language of the work in comparison with the phonetics of the modern Uyghur language. Also, the work is of research value from the point of view of the interdisciplinary sciences, and the work is important in the field of biography, the history of Uyghur literature, and the course of the Twelve Muqams.

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