

THE OPPORTUNITIES OF SCIENTIFIC-CRITICAL TEXT

Rashid Zohidov*

* Professor,
Doctor of Philological Sciences,
Chairman of the Departure of Literary source Studies and Textual,
Studies at Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature,
Email id: rashid_zohidov@umail.uz

DOI: 10.5958/2249-7315.2022.00128.9

ABSTRACT

In this article the author analyzing the scientific-critical edition of classical and historical works came to conclusion that any such studies will base on fundamental and academic research. Manuscripts which include the lives of our ancestors in detail are the bridge between the past and the present. The importance of ancient manuscripts in the history of human civilization is so important that in order to truly inherit this priceless spiritual heritage, it is necessary to study them in depth, to popularize the knowledge formed when studying them. The acquisition of spiritual property inherited from ancestors begins with the same process - the popularization of knowledge.

KEYWORDS: *Primary Source, Commentary, Scientific Index, Scientific-Critical Text, Booking History, Printing Invention, Text Research, Researcher, Main And Supportive Copy, Margin.*

INTRODUCTION

Every nation in this world has its own history. There is not any source in the study of this history which can fully explain in detail as written resources. Manuscripts which include the lives of our ancestors in detail are the bridge between the past and the present. The importance of ancient manuscripts in the history of human civilization is so important that in order to truly inherit this priceless spiritual heritage, it is necessary to study them in depth, to popularize the knowledge formed when studying them. The acquisition of spiritual property inherited from ancestors begins with the same process - the popularization of knowledge.

In this case, the invention of printing marked the beginning of a new century not only in the history of literature, but also in the history of human thought, human culture. With the industrialization of the printing industry, it became possible to produce thousands of copies of a book that previously could only be copied in one or more copies, and ideas that were not in the age of manuscripts became popular among the general public. Naturally, this situation with regard to printing activities put on the agenda the development of rules for the publication of manuscript sources. [1]

The significance of the task was that firstly, according to various socio-cultural reasons, the goal of textual literature is to identify the specific manuscript copies scattered throughout the world's libraries, and then to compile them for further study after identification. Since the textual studies acquire various copies of the manuscript which is being studied, they come across the fundamental question of "which copy is more entitled to publish". Older or more modern? Full or wrong? Good or bad? Is it more reliable or less reliable? Although the answers to these questions seem theoretically easy, their practical application is not easy. An older version may not always be more modern or more complete, but it can be the other way around.

If a suitable copy is selected for publication, the most crucial process begins, which is a matter of text research. The research process consists of comprehensively substantiating with scientific evidence that each word in the text, each sentence corresponds to the author's text. The scientist engaged in this activity is known by the term of "researcher" in the East.

Some scientists, namely Abdussator Abdulhaq Haluji and Bashshor Avvod Maruf report that the ideas and the proposes of other scientists different from one another in the field of manuscript research. Some say that it is important for the researcher preparing the manuscript for publication to be limited to studying several copies, selecting one copy from them and publishing it showing the differences between them. Others argue that the researcher's task is not to limit himself to alternative copies in the study, but to determine which copy text originated from which and thus restore the originality. Another group of scientists argues that as many copies as possible should be involved in the research process. These scientists, who conditioned "accuracy of text", say that in order to achieve the highest level of accuracy of the text, it is necessary to correct the text, if necessary, to clarify the content with explanatory additions, to describe each case.

This view has led to new questions in the process. If the corrections, additions, comments are larger than the text of the book, is it better to mention the ideas related to the text in the margins (with the meaning of the text), or is it separated from the original text and given as a separate, independent part? Also, is it better to correct the flaws and errors of the text, or is it better to give the text as it is and show the error or correct options in the box?

Let's look for the answers to these questions in the history of Uzbek literature. In most of the work carried out in our textual studies, Navoi's works have become the object of research. It can be said that Uzbek texture was formed in the process of preparing Navoi's works for publication.

In 1947, IzzatSultanov defended his dissertation on "Navoi's" Mezonul-avzoni "and its critical text". The dissertation consists of two parts, the previous part deals with the principles of preparation of the scientific-critical text of "Mezon-ulavzon". Topics such as "Illustration of the Manuscript", "Types of Differences", "Gestures", "and Principles of Amendments to the Basic Manuscript" are listed as principles and are supported by examples. In the second part, a photocopy of the base copy is presented as a scientific-critical text. The differences between the copies are numbered on the same word in the base text and explained in the link. [2]

In 1956, the scientific-critical text of "Sab'aiSayyar" was published, the fourth epic work of "Khamsa". At the beginning of the book there is a preface by PorsoShamsiev on the principles of preparing a scientific-critical text. The article states that one base and two auxiliary copies were selected for the scientific-critical text, two of which were copied during Navoi's lifetime. According to the publisher, in addition to these three copies, "reference to copies that have undergone various changes in different centuries complicates the work and increases the number of differences and makes it difficult to use the text. And there is no need for that. Because the purpose of composing a critical text is only to have a solid and reliable copy of a certain work, free from any doubts and shortcomings, and thus to open the way to the use of this work. The article explains the circumstances of the writing in all three manuscripts, the differences between them, and their conditional features in the scientific-critical text. The scientific-critical text is typed in Arabic script. Each section is separated and numbered from ten couplets to ten couplets. Differences in the copies are given with the meaning of the text; there is no sign in the text pointing to them.

In 1963, on the basis of a scientific-critical text prepared by PorsoShamsiev, "Farhod and Shirin", another epic of "Khamsa", was published. In this book, too, one can observe a repetition of the order in the previous edition. The difference is that the number of copies selected for comparison has increased, and as a result, their naming has changed slightly: the base copy; basic supportive

copies;supportive copies. It also referred to “other manuscripts, even lithographs, in determining the reading of certain words in the course of work”. To make the scientific-critical text of the epic “Hayrat-ulaborr” published in 1970, the number of basic copies reaches six, three of which are lithographs.

In the 60s of the last century, along with the study of the text “Khamsa”, the four volumes of “Khazoin-ulmaoniy” were prepared for publication on the basis of a scientific-critical text. Since the publication was general, the scientific-critical text of the Devons’ original text was not given in any of the volumes. However, the information and generalizations in the four colorful tables attached to the “Favoid-ulKibar” show how much effort was demanded in the process of preparing the devon’s scientific-critical text. The first table, entitled “Editorial Classification of Uzbek Manuscripts of Navoi’s devons”, which classifies the volume of works in 16 genres in each of the 20 authoritative copies, including “Khazoin-ulma’oniyy”, as well as the first devon, “Bado’e-ulbidoya”, “Navodir-un nihoya” and national devons made. The second table shows the alphabetical order of ghazals, rubais and problems in “Khazoinulma’oniyy” on the example of 9 copies. The third table identifies the real chronology of the “Khazoinulma’oniyy” devonson the basis of rare manuscripts of the XV century. The fourth table shows the relative chronology of “Khazoinulma’oniyy” resulting from the conditional division into four devons.

There is no exaggeration to say thatFathiddinIshakov’s research on Zarbulmasal was an important step in the history of Uzbek textual studies, in particular, in the preparation of scientific and critical texts. In this study, a comprehensive approach to the resource is taken, and traditional methods of textual research are enriched with new experiences. F. Ishakov, as a result of comparative study of different manuscripts of “Zarbulmasal”, first of all, it was necessary to determine the content of the work, its general plot. Only then did he examine the “internal differences” and establish the principles of writing. During the researches, special attention was driven to the signs of similarity and between the copies. Manuscripts were not copied from a single common source, but in terms of size, order of components, beginning and end of stories, it was concluded that these manuscripts were related to three sources (archives) copied by different secretaries. Classified manuscripts from each archive are divided into conditional groups: “Group I manuscripts”, “Group II manuscripts”, “Group III manuscripts”.

The “principle of active critical selection” was followed in compiling the scientific-critical text of “Zarbulmasal”. The comparative view and scientific-logical analysis of the copies provided a clear basis for critical selection. When it comes the structure of the scientific-critical text, F.Ishakov describes the characteristic feature of the research as follows: “The differences between the copies are several and varied. Nearly 2,300 places have more than 3,500 differences in meaning alone - word usage, sentence structure, and how certain proverbs or parts of speech are used. Keeping track of them all in the scientific apparatus can obviously make the text difficult to read. However, we cannot take the path of narrowing these differences to the scientific apparatus. In order to show the history of the manuscripts of the work, and the “evolution” of the “Zarbul Masal” depended on the secretaries, and to benefit future research on the work, we found it necessary to show all the differences between the copies scientifically and also we did not hesitate the possible difficulties in this case”.

It is obvious from these analyses in Uzbek texture, the correction related to the scientific-critical text and a brief description of the affixes are given within the whole text; a detailed explanation is given at the beginning of the text as an independent part. This can be seen in the scientific-critical texts of the epic “Lison-uttayr” and “Nasoyim-ulmuhabbat”.

“Is it better to correct the mistakes and errors of the text, or is it better to give the text as it is and show the mistakes or correct options in the box? As for the question, according to the above, the scientific-critical text is as much as possible subject to the traces of the basic manuscript. When

the time allows, the base copy is also approached critically. In this case, other copies required by the content are preferred over the base copy. In scientific publications intended for experts in the field, based on the reliability of the ancient copy copied in the life of the author, it is preferable to frame the options, assuming error or correctness, giving the text as it is. General publications, on the other hand, should be published on the basis of the revised text, without mixing various scientific indicators into the text, and if dictionaries and commentaries are needed, by attaching them to the end of the book.

A reliable scientific-critical text is a primary resource that provides ample opportunities and rich information for both mass publication and philological research. As long as the work done on the classical texts, whether in the mass or scientific direction, the primary source, the results obtained will be of a temporary nature. To prevent from this, research on classical literary sources must be based on a solid foundation - a scientific-critical text.

REFERENCES:

1. Sodikov K. Fundamentals of textology and source studies. Tashkent: Tashkent State Institute of Oriental Studies; 2017. 216 p
2. Juraboev O. Secrets of textuality. Tashkent: Tamaddun; 2017. 199p.