

## РОЗДІЛ 3 ТЮРКСЬКІ МОВИ

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### THE WAY OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGE

#### ШЛЯХ РОЗВИТКУ АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНСЬКОЇ МОВИ

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The article examines the way of development of Azerbaijani language in different historical period. The aim of the education reform carried out in our republic is to ensure the effectiveness of the learning process, the upbringing of an active and proactive personality, mastering national and universal values, capable of thinking creatively and critically.

The Azerbaijani language in the development of education, as well as through teaching as a subject, fulfills the excellent task of achieving the mastery of this language by the people, its subtleties, grammatical features.

It was only after our people gained state independence that our language gained the right to be a “state language” in the literal sense, in practice. On November 12, 1995, the first independent Constitution of the independent Autonomous Republic was adopted by popular vote-referendum. It came into force on November 27. A radical change in the socio-political landscape and ideological views after the restoration of state independence, increased integration with developed countries, and a rapid increase in demand for specialists with universal knowledge and skills in the labor market led to reforms in the field of education. Azerbaijani linguistics reflects the language, linguistic units, phonetics, vocabulary, grammar, stages of language learning, methods, ways of studying it. Here, a concrete, consistent, systematic consideration of such topics as the formation of language, the direction of its development is always a requirement of the day. The role of education in their study is great. The education system is an area in which the interests of both the state and society, as well as each individual citizen, converge. The development of the education sector has made it possible to carry out significant work that is considered relevant for the general education system of our country.

**Key words:** education, language, Azerbaijani language, language units, the role of language.

У статті розглядається шлях розвитку азербайджанської мови в різні історичні періоди. Метою реформи освіти, що проводиться в нашій республіці, є забезпечення ефективності процесу навчання, виховання активної та ініціативної особистості, яка оволодіває національними та загальнолюдськими цінностями, здатної творчо та критично мислити.

Азербайджанська мова в розвитку освіти, як і через викладання як предмет, чудово виконує завдання досягнення оволодіння народом цією мовою, її тонкощами, граматичними особливостями.

Лише після здобуття нашим народом державної незалежності наша мова на практиці отримала право бути «державною мовою» в прямому сенсі. 12 листопада 1995 року всенародним голосуванням-референдумом була прийнята перша незалежна Конституція незалежної Автономної Республіки. Він набрав чинності 27 листопада. Докорінна зміна суспільно-політичного ландшафту та ідеологічних поглядів після відновлення державної незалежності, посилення інтеграції з розвиненими країнами та стрімке зростання попиту на спеціалістів з універсальними знаннями та навичками на ринку праці призвело до реформ у сфері освіти. Азербайджанська лінгвістика відображає мову, мовні одиниці, фонетику, лексику, граматику, етапи вивчення мови, методи, способи її вивчення. Тут завжди вимогою дня є конкретний, послідовний, системний розгляд таких тем, як формування мови, напрямки її розвитку. Роль освіти в їх вивченні велика. Система освіти є сферою, в якій сходяться інтереси як держави і суспільства, так і кожного окремого громадянина. Розвиток освітньої галузі дав змогу проводити значну роботу, яка вважається актуальною для системи загальної освіти нашої країни. Азербайджанська мова в розвитку освіти, як і через викладання як предмет, чудово виконує завдання досягнення оволодіння народом цією мовою, її тонкощами, граматичними особливостями.

**Ключові слова:** освіта, мова, азербайджанська мова, мовні одиниці, роль мови.

**The problem statement.** By joining the new information policy, our state requires a high level of professional training for new reforms – the areas of its application, in particular, the approach to education and its content, globalization and

integration of education, the creation of a single educational space and so on. The skillful use of available information and technologies sets itself as a task the joint efforts of researchers, creative educators and scientists, specialists in this field,

guiding the path of applied methodology, from the first stage of education to the last.

The new organization of a high-quality, modern educational process, methods of its use, the content of an active lesson, a responsible approach of educators, and also require a high level of cognitive and psychological completeness of a specialist. He sets himself a new qualitative approach to the criteria of education and upbringing and other problems. A researcher is a creative professional who will meet individual skills and requirements, helps to grow a person that society demands.

**The purpose of article** is to show history of development of Azerbaijani language.

**The main material.** The aim of the education reform carried out in our republic is to ensure the effectiveness of the learning process, the upbringing of an active and proactive personality, mastering national and universal values, capable of thinking creatively and critically.

The Azerbaijani language in the development of education, as well as through teaching as a subject, fulfills the excellent task of achieving the mastery of this language by the people, its subtleties, grammatical features.

It was only after our people gained state independence that our language gained the right to be a “state language” in the literal sense, in practice. On November 12, 1995, the first independent Constitution of the Independent Republic of Armenia was adopted by popular vote-referendum, which entered into force on November 27.

This is the first Constitution of independent Azerbaijan, developed under the chairmanship of national leader Aliyev. The articles of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia concerning civil rights, human rights, the right to education, etc., have broad socio-pedagogical significance.

A radical change in the socio-political landscape and ideological views after the restoration of state independence, increased integration with developed countries, and a rapid increase in demand for specialists with universal knowledge and skills in the labor market led to reforms in the field of education. All this gave an impetus to the development of our native language, the emergence of a new generation of educators and the activities of established teachers. Our native language, which was once banned, and then with a small number of hours was allowed to be taught only in a madrasah, the alphabet of which changed several times, has already begun its extensive activity. They tried to destroy this language at every opportunity, but they could not achieve it. The historical path of development of our native

Azerbaijani language once again confirms our opinion.

The alphabet plays an important role in the development of the literary language, as it is the most important area in the language of all peoples. There are more than 250 alphabets on earth. Due to their specific characteristics, alphabets have benefited from each other. The history of alphabets is very ancient. People managed to use the alphabet to express their relationships through writing, as well as verbally express their speech, their thoughts. The expression of the sages “writing is half of science” has always been considered an important component of pedagogical work in our history of ideas. Some scientists have expressed the opinion that the alphabet originated from the ancient Egyptian script. However, in this area, it is considered to be grounded in other opinions.

Considered the first poetic pearls of Turkic thinking that have reached the peak of perfection, the Goyturk, Gultekin, Tonyukuk, Orkhan-Yenisei alphabets are considered their sacred pages.

In 1893, the Danish scientist Thomson proved that this is the Turkish alphabet. It is considered the beginning of the world written culture. According to G.D. Polivanov, it was the Turkic alphabet that caused the emergence of the world alphabet. Other studies related to this have proved that the Turkic alphabet dates back 2500 years ago. Professor Bekir Chobanzade wrote in his notes that in the XIV century Rashidaddin in his work “Jami at-Tavarih” indicates that long before the Orhan inscriptions there were inscriptions of the Turks. Thus, they proved the spread of the alphabet from the Turks all over the world.

Every researcher knows that peoples have historically tried to create an alphabet. But not all nations were able to create a special alphabet for themselves. Peoples who did not have their own alphabet used existing alphabets to create their own alphabet. Our people, historically the creator of the first alphabet, were subjected to certain pressure, invasions, various social and political forces that always sought to crush, dismember, and make this powerful state dependent. In this regard, separate alphabets were used at different times. These are the following:

1. From the ancient national Turkic alphabets (from ancient times to the second half of the VII century)
2. Alphabet on Arabic graphics (from the second half of the VII century to 1929 of the XX century)
3. Latin alphabet (1929–1940)
4. Cyrillic alphabet (1940–1992)
5. Again in the alphabet with Latin graphics (6, p. 55)

There were Turkic-Uighur and Orhan-Goyturk alphabets used by the Azerbaijani people, who had ancient historical traditions, mainly spiritual culture, and were subjected to severe pressure and persecution.

The Arabs, having occupied Azerbaijan in the middle of the VII century, forcibly introduced their alphabet. This alphabet is very complex in its nature and structure. In the Arabic alphabet, letters are distinguished by dots. The most important thing was that it burdened the training. The children could not accept this teaching. To this end, the great thinker M.F.Akhundov developed a new alphabet. It is a pity that it was not possible to implement it. But time has spoken its word.

In the 20s of the XX century, the question of the alphabet arises again. Since 1922, certain measures have been taken. In 1929, this alphabet was excluded from our orthography.

Since 1922, the alphabet on the Latin chart has prevailed. Finally, the Azerbaijani alphabet, developed on the basis of the Latin alphabet, retained its strength and functioned until 1940.

As the Soviet power strengthened, the issue of its independence, freedom of speech, and free thought among peoples was seriously considered. From this point of view, in fact, apart from some changes, a new Azerbaijani alphabet of 32 letters was created on the basis of the same Russian alphabet. Since January 1, 1940, this has been carried out. However, important changes in the accepted alphabet itself occurred between 1947 and 1958. These changes have been improved in the name of the development of our alphabet and language.

In terms of independence, freedom, efforts and struggle were manifested in all spheres. It also influenced the culture of writing, the formation of our language. It was also realized as an unforgettable, unfinished dream of representatives of the intelligentsia of the people. We can also accept this as a necessity. Strengthening and establishing the alphabet and the native language, as well as other rights of an independent state, is our right. On the other hand, it was an opportunity to restore relations, to establish ties between the Turkic peoples, who had separated over the years. The establishment of ties between the Turkic peoples, the establishment of historical relations, the recognition of the role of written culture in the revival of forgotten traditions, the restoration of our Latinized alphabet, which is the fruit of our newfound independence, is the cornerstone of our cultural wealth.

New studies of the 90s of the XX century prove that the Latin alphabet also has its roots in the Turkish

people. The owners of this alphabet are two Turkic tribes Tur and Saklarmysh. They united to create a strong state and contribute to the world in a cultured and beautiful alphabet. But Latsis, a neighboring state, waged war and defeated them, taking possession of their alphabet, as well as other riches. History has delivered its verdict. The alphabet on the Latin script was reintroduced by the peoples of Turkic origin.

The alphabet commission, established under the chairmanship of Afad Gurbanov, has started working with the involvement of some linguists. After much discussion, a new Latin alphabet was adopted. Thus, in our newly independent country, since August 1, 2001, the alphabet on Latin graphics has been introduced in all regions. The most important area of our life is just as important in our writing as our language. Always emphasizing that communication between people is priceless, we must take into account that writing is of great importance at times when communication is unavailable. People who have found a way out of every difficulty have also overcome this difficulty by creating an alphabet. The reflection of the alphabet signs, as we know, is called graphics. The graphics also tell you what phoneme each letter is, determines how it is read, how many tasks each letter performs, how the letter images are scratched and how they are combined. Considering that each nation has its own alphabet and graphics, it becomes obvious that it is impossible to master the graphics, the writing system of each language without knowing its graphics, alphabet.

The task of the alphabet is to reflect phonemes in writing and how the sounds of the language are pronounced. That is, the alphabet also teaches us how to pronounce the sounds of our language, as a rule, forms the idea that the fluency of our language is of great importance, if not an entity that every person should master. Just as it is impossible to imagine writing separately from language, it is impossible to separate language from words and other rules of special significance.

In the monograph "General linguistics" A.Gurbanov considered writing as one of the most important problems of Azerbaijani linguistic science, spoke about its features, progress, great role in society, drew attention to the types of writing, its formation, connection with punctuation marks and other qualities and gave it a definition: "Writing is a system of signs perceived through vision that help in expressing an idea as the main means of communication".

The adopted modern Azerbaijani alphabet provides writing to the necessary extent, since it is composed in accordance with the sounds of the Azerbaijani

language. The task of each reflected letter exists. Since it is not a letter that is used incorrectly, the basic phonemes can be reflected. This project, along with the drafting of a draft law on the language, is important for the more active functioning of the Azerbaijani language, as well as for expanding its functions in the public sphere. In order to expand the scope of our language in society, printed publications with Latin graphics, the printing of works, the provision of office work in central and local authorities meant its absolute use as one of the attributes of our statehood.

Language, being such a necessary means of communication as spiritual and cultural enrichment, is an important area in strengthening national being and unity. Our language is a mirror of our spirituality, the existence of our perfect world, a factor of our existence and national wealth. For the fact that it occupies a worthy place among the languages of the world, for its commitment to state policy in the field of linguistics, for its richness, modernity and other features, the great leader wrote that this is a great achievement that we have our own language, we can express our opinion.

“The language of every nation is its language, which lives, develops its nationality, spiritual values”, said our great leader, one of the great speakers of his time. H. Aliyev was a wise statesman, whose wise decisions and speech were the most vigilant guardian of our language.

H. Aliyev said that “Every citizen of Azerbaijan, every Azerbaijani should know his native language perfectly – Azerbaijani”, because this language was dear and sacred to him. He spoke to various audiences, used all the subtleties of the language, repeatedly emphasized its richness, fluency, the presence of a valuable vocabulary, valued artistry on a par with philosophical ideas.

As in other spheres in the socio-political arena of Azerbaijan, the recognition of our language, its independence, the proclamation of the state language is a pride. Article 21 of the Constitution of our independent State, adopted on November 12, 1995 under the title “State language”, states that the State language of the Republic of Azerbaijan is the Azerbaijani language. The Republic of Azerbaijan ensures the development of the Azerbaijani language. This law paved the way for the growth of the authority of our language, to ensure that it occupies one of the honorable places among the languages of the world and the Turkic languages, acquired a political status, sounded at international diplomatic negotiations.

Heydar Aliyev’s vital fire and love for this sphere led him to further development and progress. The

operational solution of the necessary aspects of our native language, which are of a conceptual nature, and the problems associated with the language in a conflict situation, was solved on the personal initiative of our national leader. He always stressed the importance of preserving the purity of our language, which is our spiritual wealth, stressed the importance of observing this necessary condition in public administration. The language policy pursued during the period of integration into the world in the field of national state-building, the embodiment of respect for our historical roots, the historical past in the rise of our national linguistic thinking, were highly raised by the example of H. Aliyev’s activities in this area. In each of his speeches, the riches of our language were revealed, and there was an amazing observance of the laws of orthoepy.

The historical injustice that occurred in the fate of our people disappeared after a certain struggle, there was a transition to the Latin alphabet, the law of our state on language joined the system of common law of the peoples of the world.

Taking into account the connection of language with speech, style, word, the peculiarity of a single and stable division of language, the researchers came to a consensus that the study of functional styles and linguistic units of the Azerbaijani literary language in the new classification is at the level of significant sources. The study of their origin from a historical point of view, the laws of development, a systematic analysis of general theoretical issues is the duty of every dedicated scientist considering the present and future of language.

Azerbaijani linguistics reflects the language, linguistic units, phonetics, vocabulary, grammar, stages of language learning, methods, ways of studying it. Here, a concrete, consistent, systematic consideration of the issues of language formation, directions of its development, etc. is always a requirement of the day. Education also plays an important role in their study. The education system is an area in which the interests of both the state and society, as well as each individual citizen, converge.

The main goal of the ongoing reform in the field of education is to ensure quality education of citizens. Here, along with the content of education, learning strategies, evaluation issues, education management occupies an important place. Improving the mechanism of education management is one of the issues being implemented as part of the reform. Interest is the main condition for learning, the main incentive. To do this, it is important to create favorable learning conditions. Especially at the present stage of our development, its creation on the basis of the most

modern equipment is required. The teacher-student relationship should be based on mutual understanding and humanistic ideas. The teacher must penetrate into the inner world of each person-student, student, study their feedback, benefit from their idea.

**Conclusion.** In the type of training aimed at a person, its development, the attitude to the content of training is changing. Education in this case is more aimed at increasing the level of his education, becoming a perfect person, finding himself in it, than at

transferring knowledge to the student, the educational material does not act as an object of assimilation, the task of creating an educational environment is set for the student. As can be seen, the content is given to the student for his assimilation, acts as an educational product and regulates the organization of activities. So, in a sense, it can be assumed that the content of education becomes its attribute as a product of the student's activity and, as a result, creates conditions for the formation of skills and abilities.

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