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Organization and development of document flow on children's literature in Azerbaijan (Second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century)

İsmayilov Nadir¹, Ganbarova Shahla²

¹Baku State University, Head of the Department of Bibliography, Doctor of Philosophy in Pedagogy, Associate Professor, ²Director of the Republican Children's Library named after F. Kocherli

nadir_ismayil56@mail.ru, cbs-1968@rambler.ru

Abstract. It allows you to track and analyze the pace of formation and development of any sectoral document flow in different periods, to reflect on the requirements and realities of that period, as well as the level of development of science and culture. Following the process of formation and development of the flow of documents on children's literature in Azerbaijan, the historical development processes and stages of a large number of existing documents revive the panorama of the period in terms of both socio-political and material-spiritual values. The article examines the formation and development of the flow of documents on children's literature in Azerbaijan in the second half of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX century, the factors influencing this process.

Keywords. Azerbaijan children's literature, children's press, textbooks, "Debistan", "Rahber", "Mektep" magazines, document flow on children's literature

Introduction

As is known, the history and theory of each subject are inseparable. If we want to create a fuller picture of today's flow of children's literature and guide its future development, we must look to its past. Azerbaijani children's literature owes its achievements to its past. Because it rests on the essence of the previous tradition and develops as its continuation. Therefore, there is an urgent need to study the past of our children's literature, starting from its formative period. In the second half of the 19th century - the beginning of the 20th century, the revolutionary democrats of Azerbaijan did their best to give the right direction to the development of children's literature in this turbulent period of literature and culture. Both with the strong influence of the social and political structure and with the power of the pens of intellectual writers, the publication of Azerbaijani children's literature was carried out in a high-quality and efficient manner. Document flow in the field has reached a high level of development.

Statement of the issue

The development of children's literature in Azerbaijan, like other areas of literature, was manifested by the creation of folklore. Children's folklore - fairy tales, lullabies, parables, etc. this literature based on the second half of the 19th century began to develop further as a result of the serious revival in the field of education and culture. In the second half of the 19th century, the establishment of some educational centers, charitable societies, publishing houses, and libraries in Azerbaijan significantly boosted the development of children's literature. So, writers dealing with children's literature, first of all, started preparing textbooks for new methods in schools and also published their works in these textbooks. Because of the emergence of new methods schools brought forward the preparation of textbooks with new content as an urgent and urgent provision. During this period, many bold steps were taken in the process of preparing textbooks.

So, the best examples of textbooks published for children according to their time are:

- In 1855, Mirza Shafi Vazeh's "Muntakhabati - Kitabi - Turki", - In 1861, Mirza Vazirov's "Textbook of Tatar - Azerbaijani Dialects",
- In 1863, the "Book of Recitation", which consists of proverbs and tales in both Russian and Azerbaijani languages,
- Safari Valibayov's "Treasure - newspaper (history and geography)" in 1890, Mirza Sadiq Akhund Molla Asadulla Tabrizi's "Book - Literature" in 1893, and Abdurrahim Talibov's "Book - Physics or Wisdom - Nature" in 1893.

In 1899, a prominent educator and statesman Nariman Narimanov wrote the book "The use of the Turkish-Azerbaijani language", which talks about a stable literary language and uniform spelling rules.

"Motherland language" was the main textbook for Azerbaijani schoolchildren for nearly 40 years, from 1882 to 1920. The first part written for first graders was published by A. Chernyaevsky in 1882, and the second and third parts intended for second and third graders were published in 1888.

It should be noted that Chernyaevsky compiled the second part of the "Motherland Language" textbook together with the outstanding Azerbaijani educator and translator Safarali Bey Valibayov. In 1889, Safarali Bey Valibayov compiled and published a reading book called "God's Power"-"God's Omnipotence" consisting of short and easy-to-understand reading texts for students. This textbook is one of the first textbooks in the Azerbaijani language for primary classes. In 1890, Safarali Bey Valibayov published his next work, the encyclopedia "Treasure - Newspaper" - "Treasure of Knowledge". The encyclopedia contains informative articles on literature, history, geography, ethnography, and famous historical figures. S.B. In 1896, Valibeyov also published a textbook in Persian called "Usuli-Jadid - lisani - Farsi" - "A new method of learning the Persian language" which was intended for the elementary schools of Azerbaijan, Persia, and Bukhara and was taught in Persian. Safarali Bey Valibayov is known as the first highly trained pedagogic staff of those times in Azerbaijan.

In addition to the development of teaching materials and the increase in the pace of publication, the children's press, one of the largest branches of the Azerbaijani press, began to develop in the second half of the 19th century. Nariman Narimanov, Sultanmajid Ganizade, Jalil Mammadguluzade, Mirza Alakbar Sabir, Abdulla Shaig, Uzeyir Hajibeyov, Suleyman Sani Akhundov, Rashid Bey Efendiyev, Abbas Sahhat, and others played an important role in the development of children's press as a field. The mentioned intellectuals were engaged in artistic creativity, prepared textbooks, teaching aids, and programs, and at the same time spoke in the press of the time. One of the important issues that concerned the intellectuals of the time

was to write and publish poems and stories, essays dedicated to any historical events, according to the level of knowledge and taste of children. Thus, the first children's journals - "Rahbar" - along with publications ("Molla Nasreddin", "Zanbur", "Babayi - Amir", "Mazali", etc.) that unite democratic and enlightened intellectuals around them, promote advanced trends and realistic ideas (1906-1907), "Dabistan" (1906-1908), "School" (1911-1920) - began to be published.

Educator, intellectual, and publisher Mahmud bey Mahmudbeyov published "Rahbar" magazine's aim and purpose was training and upbringing teenagers. Essays by Firudin Bey Kocherli, a series of articles by Sultan Majid Ganizade about the methods of education called "Education of Infants", and translations from world literature by Mirza Alakbir Sabir and Abbas Sahhat were also published in these educational magazines.

Teacher Mahmud Bey Mahmudbeyov was the author of the "New Alphabet Book" published this book in 1907. The book was republished 16 times until 1923 under the names "Qiraat", "First year", "Turkish alphabet" and "Ilk Qiraat". In 1908, Mahmud Bey Mahmudbeyov wrote the textbook "Second Year" with 5 people who were graduates of the Gori seminary. In 1909, he published the textbook "The Third Year" together with Abbas Sahhat. In 1914, he published his book "The First Step to Turkish Literature", which was the first textbook and was intended for the study of Azerbaijani and Turkish literature in the upper grades of elementary school.

The outstanding playwright, translator, and poet Abbas Sahhat, along with his teaching activities, translated the works of Lermontov, Pushkin, Krylov, Maxim Gorky, Victor Hugo, and other poets and writers into Azerbaijani. Thus, in 1912, a collection of poems called "Broken Instrument" from the poet's poems and a book of poems called "Western Sun" translated from European poets were published. A little later, the poem "Courage of Ahmed" was published, and in 1916, the romantic poem "Poet Muza and townsman" was published [2, p. 6].

The outstanding Azerbaijani poet, writer, and journalist Aliabbas Muznib created excellent examples of children's literature. His verse story for children called "Ibrat" was published in Baku in 1909 by Orujov Brothers' printing house. The book of the same name was printed again in 1911 in the same printing house. The book "Qiraat-Iqtibas" composed of 26 instructive stories was published in the same printing house in 1914. The stories in this book are very simple and easy for everyone to read and understand. The material for elementary schools called "Brief History of Anbiya and Islam" was printed in Baku in 1917 at the printing house of the Orujov Brothers. Among his works, "Turkish Ghazals" (1917), Molla Nasreddin's anecdotes (1927) were published.

The creation of national printing houses also contributed to the process of organization and development of the flow of documents on children's literature in Azerbaijan (from the second half of the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century). Thus, the creation of the first national printing houses in Azerbaijan coincides with the period after the 70s of the 19th century. In 1900, 16, and in 1908, 30 printing houses were operating in Baku. This in itself led to the increase and rapid spread of printed products in all areas. At that time A. Aliyev, A. Jafarov, I. Ashurbeyov, O. Orujov, and others were engaged in editorial and publishing activities.

Thus, among the printing presses operating in Baku at the beginning of the 20th century, the products printed by the electric printing press of the brothers Oruj, Qanbar, and Abuzar Orujov were distinguished by their variety and variety. The high level of printing equipment of this printing house increased the intensity and efficiency of the publishing work. Most of the

devices were imported from Germany, and the largest printing base owned by Azerbaijanis in Baku - the Orujov brothers' publishing house - printed many valuable books for the first time and delivered them to their readers. The printing house, operating for 12-13 years (1905-1918), printed more than 300 books and booklets in different languages in various fields of science. Examples of children's literature and textbooks occupied an important place among the wealth of books printed in the printing house. After the revolution of 1905, as a result of increased attention in the field of education, the need for teaching aids also increased. The publishing house of the Orujov brothers publishes mother tongue, history, literature, arithmetic, etc. for Azerbaijani schools. they published textbooks on subjects. Examples of children's literature, textbooks, and the publication of religious literature covered a large number of printed products of the Orujov brothers' printing house. They also skillfully used various means to promote their printed literature. They published countless announcements, bibliographic information, literature lists, advertisements of various contents, and bibliographic summaries on the pages of periodicals.

The idea of creating a children's periodical in Azerbaijan's native language was first born in the 90s of the 19th century (on the initiative of Sultan Majid Ganizade and Nariman Narimanov).

"Rahbar" magazine was a monthly pedagogical magazine published in Baku from 1906-1907, the publisher was Mahmud bey Mahmudbeyov. Even though only 5 issues were printed, the magazine played an important role in the development of pedagogical thought and children's literature in Azerbaijan due to the articles dedicated to education and social issues reflected in the magazine. The articles of Firudin bey Kocharli, Mirza Alakbar Sabir, Abbas Sahhat, Rashid bey Efendiyev, Sultan Majid Ganizade, and other authors were published in the magazine [1].

"Dabistan" magazine, which started publishing in 1906, was published under the directorship and publisher of Ali Iskandar Jafarzade and Mohammad Hasan Bey. Thus, the creation of an independent children's press in Azerbaijan's native language is connected with the name of Ali Iskander Jafarzade. 18 issues of the magazine were published in 1906, 7 issues in 1907, and 2 issues in 1908. Pedagogical issues, artistic works on children's education, and articles on innovations in science and technology were published in the magazine. "Dabistan" magazine published many didactic stories that instill positive qualities in children. In the pages of the magazine, we come across "Nabakar neighbor", "Fear of God" (S.M. Ganizade), "The story of Jafar from Baghdad" (M.H. Efendiyev), "Snake", "Worker" (A. Divanbeyoglu), "Two disciples, or Hasan and Samad" (Islamzadeh), "Two comrades - Heydar and Akbar" (Mir Hasan Mohsunzadeh), "Conversation of small students" (M. Hasan Tahirzadeh) and other similar Works [3, p. 10].

Compared to "Rahbar" and "Dabistan" magazines, the life of "School" magazine was longer, and the content was richer and more colorful. Enlightened publishers G. Mirzazade and A. The role of science and schools in the education of the new generation was promoted and encouraged with persuasive expressions on the pages of "School" magazine, which was published on the initiative of Efendizadeh. Thus, teachers, lovers of literature, enlightened intellectuals, well-known writers, and poets of the time were closely involved in the pages of "Scholl" magazine, they published their poems and stories on the pages of the magazine. Huseyn Javid, Ali Nazmi, Ibrahim Bey Musabeyov, Abbas Sahhat, and other intellectuals rendered special service in the development of Azerbaijani children's publications. Suleyman Sani Akhundov wrote "Frightful Tales" for "Maktab" magazine. This series of stories, published consecutively during the years 1912-1914, was read with interest not only by children but also

by adults. Mirza Alakbar Sabir's songs "Child and ice", "School east", "School promotion", and "Science promotion" created a call to school and enthusiasm for science.

All this - the publication of textbooks, textbooks, and programs, as well as the development of periodical press models for children, in turn, led to a rapid increase in the flow of documents on children's literature.

The textbooks ("First year", "Second year", "Third year"), which have been used as perfect materials for a long time, were formed with the best examples of national children's works and translated literature.

Examples of children's literature with new content are collected in the "Children's Eyes", "Gulzar" by the famous children's writer Abdulla Shaig, and "Mother language" which consists of two parts prepared by Yerevan teachers and published in Tbilisi, and other materials. At the same time, enlightened realists paid great attention to the issue of education and built their creativity in this direction. In their works, they talked about the difficult and tragic life of children, their hopes and dreams.

When looking at the historical development period of Azerbaijani children's literature and the flow of documents related to this literature, it is impossible not to mention the undeniable activity of the outstanding educator, pedagogue, and publicist Firudin Bey Kocherli. He had exceptional services in the preparation of textbooks and educational materials for children. He compiled a textbook called "Talimi-lisani-Turkish" together with Zohrabzade during his years of work at the Yerevan gymnasium. In 1912, his book "Gift for Children" written by children was published in Baku by "Caspi" publishing house. This textbook, which consists of 102 pages, contains 42 educational texts, 33 verses, and proverbs and riddles corresponding to their spirit [4, p. 79].

In 1913, he published his 3-volume work entitled "History of Azerbaijan Literature". In 1920, he closely participated in the revision of the first part of the book "Motherland Language". Firudin Bey Kocherli corrected dozens of textbooks and enriched their methodology and stylistics. The book "Gift for Children" written for children was reprinted in 1967, 1972, and 2013. Researching Firudin Bey Kocherli's legacy was impossible until 1957 because the writer was associated with the Azerbaijani national movement. After the end of Stalin's rule, Bakir Nabiyeu began to investigate his legacy for the first time in 1957. Thus, the current political regimes, in turn, did not remain unaffected by the rise and development of the flow of documents on children's literature.

Abdulla Shaig, a prominent poet, pedagogue, educator, and children's favorite, is also known as the first children's writer in Azerbaijan. His poetic tales "Tik-Tik Khanim", "Good Friend", and "Ginger Man" are favorite works of schoolchildren. His works have been published since 1906.

Solution of the issue

Thus, while following the trend of the organization and development of the flow of documents on children's literature in Azerbaijan (from the second half of the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century), from the activities of individual educators, the process of preparing and publishing textbooks in Azerbaijan, as well as the organization and initial examples of the Azerbaijani children's press it is possible to create a general picture of the period by analyzing it.

Based on the analysis, we can note that from 1855 to 1920, 115 textbooks and teaching materials were produced in Azerbaijan (authors - M. Vazeh, M. Vazirov, A. Chernyaevsky, A. Talibov, S. Valibayov, Seyyid Azim Shirvani, R. Efendizadeh, S. Ganizadeh, Nariman

Narimanov, M. Mahmudbeyov, Ahmed Kamal, A. Shaig, M. Abbaszadeh, H. Mirmohsunzadeh, H. Javid and others) were published. Most of these textbooks were printed in "Orujov Brothers" printing house (22 names), "Baku" printing house (30 names), and "Unsizade" printing house in Tbilisi (17 names) [1].

5 issues of "Rahbar" magazine, 30 issues of "Dabistan" magazine, and 94 issues of "Maktab" magazine have been published. Each issue of these magazines, which were the first examples of the children's press, featured the writings of prominent intellectuals and educators of the time in various genres.

The organization and development of the flow of documents on children's literature in Azerbaijan were influenced not only by the publication of textbooks and children's publishing houses but also by the publication of works written for children by prominent authors and poets of that period. We can note that from 1856 to 1920, 318 works written in the genres of fairy tales, poems, tales, and stories were published [1].

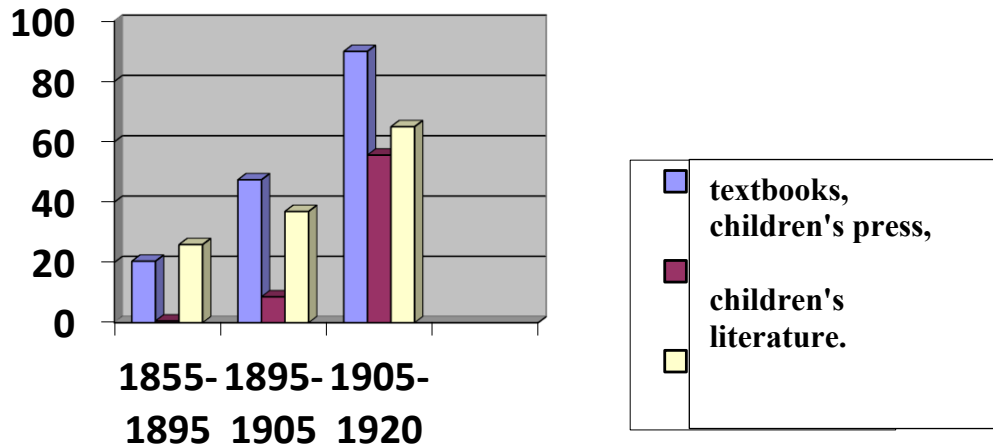
These works, authored by Mirza Fatali Akhundzade, Said Unsizade, Najaf Bey Vazirov, Alif Leyla, Abdulla Shaig, Abbas Sahhat, and others, had a significant impact on the pace of development of children's literature.

From the second half of the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century, printed products - documents on children's literature in Azerbaijan (in total 422 names) are stored in the Institute of Manuscripts named after M. Fuzuli, the National Library of Azerbaijan named after M. F. Akhundov, the Scientific Library of ANAS, and the library of the Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University [1].

Conclusion

As a result of our research, it was revealed that several factors influenced the development rate of the flow of documents on children's literature from the second half of the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century. Enlightenment ideas were rapidly developing in Azerbaijan during this period. For this reason, there were 500-700 schools and madrassas in the country. At the same time, the Gori Teachers' Seminary, which opened in 1876, played an important role in the training of teachers in Azerbaijan. Thus, J. Mammadguluzade, N. Narimanov, R. Efendiyev, M. Mahmudbeyov, and F. Kocherli, who created excellent examples of Azerbaijani children's literature, studied at Gori Seminary and Tbilisi Teachers' Institute. As a result, the creation of textbooks on the Azerbaijani language and examples of children's literature, in general, is connected with their names. The "Girls' School" opened by Haji Zeynalabidin Taghiyev in Baku in 1896, and the "Library and Reading Room" opened by Nariman Narimanov in 1894, in turn, stimulated the development of the flow of documents in general at that time. The increase in the number of printing houses, the creation of libraries, the increase in the level of education, and the opening of new format schools also led to the acceleration of the publication of literature with new content. The pace of document flow development reached its highest level in 1905 as a result of the revolution in Tsarist Russia. The reason for this was the granting of political rights to Russian citizens - the inviolability of personality, freedom of conscience, speech, press, assembly, and union. Of course, this process did not affect Azerbaijan, which was part of Tsarist Russia.

Table 1. Organization and development of document flow on children's literature in Azerbaijan (Second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century)



Source: By the Author.

Thus, in the period from the second half of the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century, we determined that the development of the flow of documents on children's literature in Azerbaijan was due to the following factors:

- from the current socio-political situation,
- it depends on the general education level of the country's population and the reforms adopted in the pedagogical field, and most importantly, the increase in the information demand for literature with new content due to the demand of the new era.

With the establishment of the AKP government in 1918, great achievements were made in this field in a short time. Thus, the AKP government organized a special commission in the Ministry of Education to prepare and publish school textbooks. "New school", "Literature lessons", "Muntakhabat" textbooks were published. In general, during the APC government (1918-1920), 11 textbooks for children and 16 examples of children's literature were published and distributed.

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