

SECTION 4. THEORY OF LITERATURE

DOI <https://doi.org/10.30525/978-9934-26-548-8-16>

THE ROLE OF LATIN ALPHABET IN THE EVOLUTION OF LITERATURE AND LITERARY CRITICISM DURING THE PERIOD OF INDEPENDENCE

РОЛЬ ЛАТИНИЦЬКОГО АЛФАВІТУ В ЕВОЛЮЦІЇ ЛІТЕРАТУРИ ТА ЛІТЕРАТУРНОЇ КРИТИКИ ПЕРІОДУ НЕЗАЛЕЖНОСТІ

Azizova J. Kh.

*Teacher at the Department of Language
and Literature
Azerbaijan State University of Culture
and Art;
Postgraduate Student
National Academy of Sciences
of Azerbaijan
Baku, Azerbaijan*

Азізова Дж. Х.

*вчитель кафедри мови
та літератури
Азербайджанський Державний
Університет Культури
та мистецтв;
аспірант
Національна Академія Наук
Азербайджану
м. Баку, Азербайджан*

Exploring the developing of scientific-intellectual and national-spiritual potential of the population, developing of fiction and literary criticism and researching public policies aims significant relevance of the library modernization of modern civil society in this area. It was analyzed the fiction and literary criticism, scientific and theoretical foundations of library and information activities – in the context of library science, bibliography and literary criticism as a subject of interdisciplinary research.

The theoretical foundations of the research is based on the methodological traditions of the era globalization. Giving examples is based on the personal attitude to the ideas and approaches of philosophers, sociologists and scientists, working in all fields of science.

Different ideas given by scientists from Azerbaijan and other countries play an important role in these exploring. The methods of comparison, logic and systems approach, as well as methods of analysis, synthesis, induction and deduction take place the main role on exploring the Latin script in the evolution of literature and literary criticism during the period of independence.

“Intra-literary” factors, which had a serious influence on the development of literature, and “extra-literary” factors are of great importance for

the modern researcher of national literature. First, it covers the legality of connection with the field of poetics and oral poetry (folklore) with literature, as well as other types of national art. But non-literary factors include social, ethnic and political processes. "According to the requirements of historical conditions, subject to frequent changes since all these factors are closely connected to each other, and have the power of interaction in each country" [1]. Therefore, the literary researcher, especially in the sphere of providing library-bibliographic information researcher, should give attention to the interaction conducting scientific research combination of non-literary factors with purely literary factors, if it is possible, they should be shown their character of synthesis.

As is known, the literary developing and literary criticism of every nation is closely connected with its national alphabet, and as certain traditions are enriched on this sphere, as well as, the writing system, which has passed through a number of successive stages of formation, literature gradually saves its integrity and more protects its nationality.

It is important and significant, that exploring information and documentary resources of the libraries the concept of the Latin graphics developing and obtain the corresponding scientific results, in Azerbaijan.

It had signed the Decree on "Appointment of the new Turkish alphabet as the state alphabet" by the Central Executive Committee during the Former Soviet times, for the first time in the history of Azerbaijan, on October 20, 1923. It was considered, necessary to introduce a new Latin alphabet into this important historical document, in parallel with the Arabic script, which used at that time. The importance and significance of the problem raised in the document, which was approved at the Congress of Azerbaijani Soviets in 1925, and as a result of the measures taken by the government, the process of transition to a new alphabet began.

Of course, Azerbaijan is in the process of transition to the Latin alphabet, which conducted in Baku, in 1926, by our outstanding representatives of the enlightened, and the recommendations adopted at I Turkological Congress, also played an exceptional role.

That year, by order of the Soviet government, and accordance to the Law "about the transition of the Azerbaijani script from latin alphabet to kirillic alphabet", which adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR, on July 11, the Azerbaijani alphabet was changed to the kirillic alphabet.

Finally, after half a century, it was noted, regarding the transition back, to the Latin alphabet, initiatives voiced by experts and the historical necessity of the transition to the national alphabet, was emphasized, in the republic, in 1990. As a result of all the suggestions, which was promoted, that was confirmed for the first time, by theoretical facts and all outstanding

linguists, under the leadership by academician Afad Gurbanov, was created "Commission of the Azerbaijani Alphabet", on 1 August, in 1990.

The new project about national alphabet, which was prepared by the commission of the Azerbaijani Republic, adopted after the restoration of independence. The law, by the Supreme Council, about "Restoration of the Latin alphabet", which dated 25 December, 1991, had started from 1992, for the I class pupils, and they began classes by the Latin alphabet.

However, the transition process of new alphabet, was gradually and successfully completed, in our country. According to the legal document, the provision of all educational materials for secondary, secondary vocational and higher educational institutions, as well as all newspapers and magazines of the republic, fiction, scientific and technical, socio-political and other literature had published in Latin alphabet, and control over the provision of printed materials had appointed to the Cabinet of Ministers of Azerbaijan.

It was published source about activity printing on the spheres of fiction and literary criticism in Latin alphabet and forming bibliographic support under the name

"Bibliography of Azerbaijani for year" and this source contains an important source of the Azerbaijani national bibliography in our country [2].

This bibliographic allows to determine the role of the Latin alphabet in the developing of fiction and literary criticism in Azerbaijan.

Bibliographic description in the bibliographic resource compiled by the staff of the National Library of Azerbaijan, prepared accordance by the requirements of the National Standard "General Requirements and Design Rules". The materials collected for the publication, which grouped by year in the 8th section, according to the Library-Bibliographic Classification (LBC), first in Azerbaijani language, then in foreign languages, and was listed on alphabet order.

Publications about the sphere fiction and literary criticism are classified in different subsections: in 8th department of the LBC, that called "Philological Sciences", the a special section; "Folklore"; 82nd "Folklore Explore"; 83rd "Literary Criticism" and 84th called "Fiction". Information about the first book, which was printed in Latin alphabet reflected in the 2004 edition of the indicator. It was published 540 fiction books and 274 non-fiction books and they are sources of literary criticism.

According to the base on sources by Latin alphabet, fiction, which published in this alphabet and books on literary criticism are included to the texts, reflected to the history of the text, to the content of the publication, to the character of the text preparation, to the scientific reference apparatus and is divided into various types of literary and fiction publications,

depending on their content. And to the functional purpose the following types of literary and fiction publications are distinguished:

- 1) scientific exploring of literary texts;
- 2) using from literary texts in a professional environment relating to literary communication (bibliographers, editors, journalists, translators, etc.);
- 3) exploring of fiction(at university, at school, in the process of self-education);
- 4) free reading for pleasure, satisfaction of personal aesthetic, spiritual and intellectual needs.

Scientific – fiction publications, always contain new thoughts for literary researchers. Information about them is also reflected in modern literary and bibliographic resources. "Scientific, literary and fiction publications" play a key role in the creation of other types of publications, valuable bibliographic information and are considered a factual source of information" [3].

They are divided into academic and non-academic. The highest type of scientific publication is the academic publication. The academic edition differs:

- history of the text and all sources (manuscript and print) accuracy determining as a result of in-depth research;
- completeness of the text, its editions and variants;
- commentary connecting the results of the research in the text, information on the availability of publications, justification for the choice of the canonical text, history, etc.;
- scientific reference apparatus.

Mass bibliophile, scientific and different mass publications included to the non academic book publications. Majority of fictions are mass publications. They can be interpreted, explained and adapted.

Mass scientific publications are an intermediate type of literary and fiction publications. "Mass scientific publications aimed for the needs of non-researchers". These kinds of types include to the teaching publications for university and school literature.

Apply the laws of social life to the analysis of literary events: to know main work of literature, elements of literary theory, regularities of development of the literary process -all these mean ability. All these points, confirm again, that, the transition to the Latin alphabet in our country, is important and has a significant impact for the developing of our national literary criticism.

Bibliography:

1. Khalafov, A. Methodological problems of Azerbaijani literary and local history bibliography. *Baku: Library science and bibliography* :

scientific-theoretical, methodological and practical journal. 2007. No. 1. P. 74–81.

2. Ismaylova, S. Literary and bibliographic sources as an important means of providing bibliographic information in literary researching. *Baku: Library science and bibliography* : scientific-theoretical, methodological and practical journal. 2002. No. 1. P. 97-101.

3. Ismailova, S. The state of developing literary bibliography in the years of independence. *Baku: Library Science and Bibliography* : Scientific-Theoretical, Methodological and Practical Journal. 2008. No. 1. P. 164–172.

4. Our publications: [Electronic resource] / Website of the National Library of Azerbaijan. URL: <https://www.millikitabxana.az/publications/publications-of-the-library>

5. Shemberko, L., Sliva, A. Literary criticism: information consumers, databases, principles of content processing and search strategies: [Electronic resource] / Portal monthly scientific and technical collection “Scientific and technical information”. <http://lamb.viniti.ru/sid2/sid2free?Sid2=J14937481>

DOI <https://doi.org/10.30525/978-9934-26-548-8-17>

THE MYTHICAL AND MYSTICAL MEANING OF COLORS IN XIII–XV CENTURY TURKISH SUFI POETRY

МІФІЧНЕ ТА МІСТИЧНЕ ЗНАЧЕННЯ КОЛЬОРІВ У ТУРЕЦЬКІЙ СУФІЙСЬКІЙ ПОЕЗІЇ XIII–XV СТ.

Valiyeva F.

*Doctor of Philosophy in Philology,
Associate Professor,
Senior Researcher
Institute of Literature named after
Nizami Ganjavi of National Academy of
Sciences of Azerbaijan
Baku, Azerbaijan*

Валієва Ф.

*доктор філософії з філології, доцент,
старший науковий співробітник
Інститут літератури імені Нізамі
Гянджеві Національної Академії Наук
Азербайджану
м. Баку, Азербайджан*

The Turkish literature of the XIII–XV centuries, which benefited from the legacy of its predecessors, and developed on the foundation of ancient and rich literary traditions did not hesitate to contribute to this heritage, as it belonged to more precisely, inherited and was nourished by this treasure. Naturally, even in poetic works that will serve as examples of the artistic representation of real truths, the influence of Sufism is evident,