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TURKOLOGICAL TRENDS IN AZERBAIJANI LINGUISTICS

SUMMARY

The given article deals with studies on Turkology in different periods, written textbooks, textbooks, monographs. Here are the starting dates of various Turkish literary languages and the stages of the formation process as a whole. In the article, it is shown in Turkology that traditional and then linguistic and structural linguistic methods and various linguistic works.

Key words: Turkic studies, lexicography, stylistics, linguistics, comparative linguistics.

Until the 20th century, phonetics, grammatical structure, various linguistic features, and vocabulary of Turkic literary languages and dialects were studied. In addition, much has been done to read the language and texts of ancient literary monuments and works written in gokturk, arabic and uighur languages. In the XX century, the situation is different. In this century, the study of all turkish literary languages and the functional development of each of them are on the agenda. Thus, other work was conducted in the spoken language and dialectology. In this century, the study of all turkish literary languages and the functional development of each of them are on the agenda. Thus, other work was conducted in the spoken

language and dialectology. The language and style of each of the famous writers written in turkish literary languages has been studied. Accordingly, the dates of individual turkish literary languages and general language categories were determined. General onomastics, phraseology, semantics, lexicology and lexicography in turkology linguistics; independent phonetics, phonology, grammar and speech culture were formed during the study of the language. At the same time, books such as "Introduction to Linguistics" and "General Linguistics", which were written in Turkish and other topics mentioned above, also appeared on national philological faculties. A general history of theoretical and applied turkic linguistic works on turkish national literary languages written and published in different places and generally recognized in the XVIII-XIX centuries in turkology (T.Banguoğlu, 1998: 144). More precisely, the bibliographic presentation of this story is based on the process of various functional styles of the most turkish literary languages from the 19th century and, in particular, the implementation of artistic styles in these languages. However, the starting dates of various turkish literary languages and the stages of the formation process are taken up to the XV-XVIII centuries and even before the XI-XIV centuries (Hydyrow 1959; Сыздыкова 1984: 20). At the same time, there is not much difference between the phonetic, grammatical, lexicological and lexicographical features of our main written monuments and literary works written and published before the 15th century. Therefore, in our opinion, the phases called ancient (6th-11th centuries) and middle (XI-XIV centuries). Actually understood in the context of a common and common literary language. This is also expressed by famous turkologists who have a common literary tradition of the 14th century with linguistic features that are not so different from each other in Turkish (Баскаков 1986: 42; Насеминоğlu 1996: 2). There are no turkish figures in turkish speaking geography. These works are the common wealth of all turks, and the Turks

are different nations in another scientific source dating back to the 15th century (Мухаммедова 1973: 7-13). Thus, in turkology, from the very beginning, studies were conducted of traditional, and then certain types of linguistic and structural linguistic methods and various linguistic works. All of them can be grouped as follows with scientific and practical directions, applied aspects or key themes of the 20th century. A comparative study of the history of turkic linguistics and turkish language, or any comparative (comparative), in other words, the creation of turkish comparative linguistics is associated with the name of Mahmoud Qashqarli. Turkology and turkology linguistics was discovered by world philology by the work of “Divanu-lugat-it-Turk”, turkic linguistics, written by Mahmoud Qashqarli in the 11th century. “Divanu-lugat-it-Turk” was written in 466, i.e. in 1072, with a history of migration. The work was intended to teach the arabs in turkish. In the aforementioned work, turkish words were sorted according to the phonetic rules of the arabic language. Their samples of the corresponding language are explained by the words and phrases of various turkic dialects and their quarters. At that time there was a linguistic school that formed two forms in the humanities or in the Arab caliphate, and in Iraq in different ways, and as a suitable method. Linguistic science is also more widely used in one of these methods based on literary or refined materials in arabic, and secondly, according to the dialects of the arabic language. Mahmoud Qashqarli also adopted the second method of research. He wrote “Divanu-lugat-it-Turk” turkish synchronously as a comparatively controversial story based on materials from the then turkish literary languages and dialects. Therefore, the basis of the methodology of comparative studies and studies in turkology is Mahmoud Qashqarli. Historical comparative and comparative historical foundations of comparative linguistics were determined later with all the parameters, that is, from the XIX century. In the XI-XVIII centuries, the methods used in turkology were more comparable and corresponded

to the philological and linguistic methods. Comparative and comparative historical linguistic studies and a collection of dictionaries in turkic linguistics were resumed after Mahmoud Qashqari, if one can say from the middle of the XIX century, according to the tradition of the Hindu-European language school. The German Russian philosopher Wilhelm Radlov (05. 01. 1837-1918) came to Russia in 1858. He stayed in St. Petersburg for one year, then studied Russian, and then went to Barnaul. V. Radlov for the first time collected folklore samples of the turkic peoples living in Siberia, Altai, Central Asia and other regions of Russia, studied various pictures of his native languages. He wrote and completed «oral folklore examples of the Turks» (1866-1907), «Turkish vocabulary» (1888-1911) and many other famous works in the last period of his creative activity (Radloff 1999: 9-18). Comparative and comparative historical methods of turkish literary languages and dialects accelerated in Russia and Western Europe. Turkish languages have been studied in comparison with each other and with foreign languages (Radloff 1882). The linguist-turkologist P. M. Melioransky (1894, 1897), who continued his studies on the basis of turkish literary languages and dialects, was formed as a scientific direction at the end of the 19th century. In the twentieth century or in the times of the Soviet Union, three main scientific and practical directions were identified in the context of a comparative and comparative language context:

- Comparative descriptive dialectological studies of the turkish language and the preparation of atlases;
- Development of an etymological dictionary or turkish dictionaries;
- Comparative historical grammar of the turkish language and the definition of the basis of turkic linguistics.

One of the most global problems among the turkic-speaking ethnic groups was the problem of the alphabet. It is true that changes in certain political moments, especially those related to Azerbaijani folklore, ethnicity, changes in

the people and alphabetic changes, have a negative impact on people's psychology. But with this you cannot escape reality. Changing the name of our language and our alphabet several times in a short period of time is nothing more than political tricks. According to our observations, during a short period of 3-4 years, several high school textbooks called "Turkish language", "vocabulary", etc. were published. Professor Tofiq Hajiyeu notes that until 1936 our language was supposed to be «Turkish.» We are pleased with the letter. I will never remind readers of this [6, 251]. Here is prof. We can not hear the concerns of T. Gadzhiyev. It is impossible to consider alphabetic changes as "national economic, moral and psychological losses" [7, 17]. Changing alphabets 4 times per century cannot be considered reasonable. Professor Agamus Akhundov writes: "The people of Azerbaijan are not lucky in the alphabet. Only for several hundred years, in the twentieth century, our nation had to use four alphabets based on arabic, latin and cyrillic alphabets, which are not so great for history ... The alphabet has always been a matter of social and cultural progress. Unfortunately, at a time when the arabs were not in latin or latin, rather, he was not taken into account by him "[1, 22-38].

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РЕЗЮМЕ

В данной статье показана история тюркской лингвистики и появления турецкой сравнительной лингвистики с именем Махмуда Кашкарли. XX век описывает научно-практические направления, определенные в контексте сравнительных и сравнительно-исторических лингвистических исследований языка. В то же время также упоминается проблема алфавита, которая было одной из самых глобальных проблем среди тюркоязычных этнических групп.

Ключевые слова: тюркская лингвистика, сравнительная лингвистика, алфавит.