

Stages of Development of Document Resources on Linguistics in Azerbaijan

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.15421/172433>**Ismayilov Nadir**Ph.D., Assoc. Prof., <https://orcid.org/0009-0008-5541-280X>, Nadir_ismayil@gmail.com**Khalafova Sevda**

Ph.D., Assoc. Prof., Head of the Department management of library-information resources,

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7179-7032>, sevdaxalafova@bsu.edu.az*Baku State University (Baku Azerbaijan)*

Abstract

B. Chobanzade, A. Demirchizade, A. Akhundov, T. Hajiyev, F. Huseynov, N. Jafarov and others from the representatives engaged in the scientific study of the Azerbaijani language. trained linguists and served the scientific development of the language. Language is an important event for the survival of the values formed by the nation for thousands of years and for the transmission of these values to the younger generations. Therefore, language is not only a means of communication, but also a system of values.

In the article, the life and activity of scientists conducting research on linguistics, as well as their scientific creativity, are comprehensively analyzed. In modern times, the main directions of development of this field have been shown and the flow of documents related to this field has been analyzed. Also, the article includes examples of the works of well-known local and foreign scientists in the field of general linguistics. During the periodization of the history of the science of language, paying attention to the essence, development regularities of language research methods, the development periods of that history can be presented in the following way (Akhundov, 2006): formation of linguistics; evolution of linguistics; the "decline" of linguistics. Linguistics is the science of language, linguistics, its social nature and functions, internal structure, laws of its functions, historical development and classification of specific languages (Linguistics, 2024). Literary studies is a science that studies fiction. It is one of the oldest sciences. An ancient and classic example of this science that has come down to our time - Aristotle's work "Poetics" appeared in Greece in the IV century before our era (Literary studies, 2023). No matter how much the comparative method played a role in the transition of the science of language from the period of formation to the period of evolution, the lack of a general (theoretical) view of language phenomena limited them to the restoration of archetypes. The German scientist, philosopher, and statesman Wilhelm von Humboldt has an exceptional role in the development of linguistics from its formation to its evolution. He "insured" comparative linguistics, which began with Franz Bopp, Rasmus Rask, and Jacob Grimm, from the future enslavement of the method, which will last forever, and brought it such a theoretical scope from its first steps that the science of language cannot go beyond the axis of Wilhelm von Humboldt's theory to this day. The source of ideas of the theory of linguistics, which arose in the person of V. von Humboldt, was classical German philosophy. The genius linguist formed his linguistic views on this basis. At the same time, he was able to separate linguistics from philosophy and get to the essence of language, which is the object of linguistics.

Keywords: linguistics, general linguistics, document flow, information demand

Етапи розвитку документних ресурсів з мовознавства в Азербайджані

Ісмайлов Надір, Халафова Севда*Бакінський державний університет (Баку, Азербайджан)*

Анотація

З представників наукового вивчення азербайджанської мови Б. Чобанзаде, А. Демірчизаде, А. Ахундов, Т. Гаджієв, Ф. Гусейнов, Н. Джафаров та інші, готували лінгвістів і служили науковому розвитку мови. Мова є важливою подією для виживання цінностей, сформованих нацією тисячоліттями, і для передачі цих цінностей молодим поколінням. Тому мова є не лише засобом спілкування, а й системою цінностей.

У статті всебічно проаналізовано життя і діяльність учених-мовознавців, а також їх наукову творчість. У сучасний час показано основні напрямки розвитку даної галузі та проаналізовано документообіг, пов'язаний із цією сферою. Також у статті наведено приклади праць відомих вітчизняних і зарубіжних учених у галузі загального мовознавства. Під час періодизації історії науки про мову, звертаючи увагу на сутність, закономірності розвитку методів дослідження мови, періоди розвитку цієї історії можна подати так (Akhundov, 2006): становлення лінгвістики; еволюція лінгвістики; «занепад» мовознавства. Лінгвістика – наука про мову, мовознавство, його соціальну природу і функції, внутрішню структуру, закономірності його функціонування, історичний розвиток і класифікацію окремих мов (Linguistics, 2024). Літературознавство – наука, що вивчає художню літературу. Це одна з найдавніших наук. Старовинний і класичний зразок цієї науки, що дійшов до нашого часу, – твір Аристотеля «Поетика» з'явився в Греції в IV столітті до нашої ери (Literary studies, 2023). Яку б роль не відіграв зіставний метод у переході науки про мову від періоду становлення до періоду еволюції, відсутність загального (теоретичного) погляду на мовні явища обмежувала їх відновленням архетипів. Німецький вчений, філософ і державний діяч Вільгельм фон Гумбольдт відіграв виняткову роль у розвитку лінгвістики від її становлення до еволюції. Він «застрахував» порівняльне мовознавство, яке починалося з Франца Боппа, Расмуса Раска та Якоба Грімма, від майбутнього поневолення методу, яке триватиме вічно, і з перших кроків приніс йому такий теоретичний розмах, що наука про мову не може виходити за рамки теорії Вільгельма фон Гумбольдта донині. Джерелом ідей теорії лінгвістики, що виникла в особі В. фон Гумбольдта, була класична німецька філософія. На цій основі геніальний мовознавець сформував свої мовознавчі погляди. Водночас він зміг відокремити лінгвістику від філософії та дійти до сутності мови, яка є об'єктом лінгвістики.

Ключові слова: мовознавство, загальне мовознавство, документообіг, інформаційний попит

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Introduction.

Development of document-information resources on linguistics-XIX century.

Research scientist Agamusa Akhundov in his textbook "General Linguistics" notes that "*Linguistics, as one of the sciences with a great history, has undergone a long development path from the most ancient times to our time. Linguistics has a five thousand-year history of dealing with practical issues of language*" (Akhundov, 2006, p. 7).

Kismat Jafarov is one of the scientists conducting fundamental research in this field. He states in his book "General studies of linguistics" that "The history of defining the subject of linguistics on scientific basis begins in the 19th century. Thus, for the first time, the prominent linguist thinker Wilhelm von Humboldt stated in his famous report on the comparative study of languages at the Berlin Academy of Sciences in 1820 that the comparative study of languages should have an independent subject in order to draw correct conclusions about language, the development of nations, and the formation of humanity. And he was based on "philosophy" while defining the subject of the science of language. The most important service of a linguist-thinker was that he was able to turn language into an independent research object of philosophy" (Jafarov, 2020, p. 7).

European expert F. de Sössür says: "The basis of linguistics, if it is possible to say so, was laid by "grammar". The sole purpose of grammar was to formulate rules for distinguishing between correct and incorrect forms. Here we are talking about those classical grammarians who also studied classical literary (written) texts.

Development of document-informational resources on linguistics - 20th century.

The role of Baku State University in the development of linguistics in Azerbaijan.

The organization and development of linguistics in Azerbaijan is mainly related to the establishment of Baku State University. The Faculty of History and Philology was one of the first faculties created at the Baku State University, which started operating in 1919. The Faculty of Philology of the university played an exceptional role in the training of linguists and literary experts in Azerbaijan. Thus, V.V. Sipovsky, V.I. Ivanov, A.V. Bagri, V.B. Tomashevsky, N.I. Ashmarin, B.V. Chobanzade, R.I. Shor, A. Hagverdiyev, A.I. Samoilevich and others who worked at the faculty in the 1920s in addition to giving lectures on language and literature, they also prepared the first educational programs on linguistics and literary studies.

Honored scientist, winner of the State award, prof. Mukhtar Huseynzade created the "Azerbaijani Linguistics" academic school at BSU by researching and teaching current problems of the modern Azerbaijani language. Without exaggeration, it should be noted that today most of the linguists working at Baku State University, as well as in other higher education and

scientific institutions of Azerbaijan, are prof. They are either students of M. Huseynzadeh or students of his students. Professor Mukhtar Huseyn oghlu Huseynzade was born in 1900. In 1927, he entered the Eastern Faculty of the Azerbaijan State University and graduated from the university in 1931 with a major in Turkish language and literature. For a long time, he worked as the head of the departments of Azerbaijani linguistics and general linguistics at ASU. Prof. Mukhtar Huseynzade is the author of more than 40 scientific works. Among them, the book "Modern Azerbaijani language" written as a textbook for higher schools is more common.

Bekir Chobanzade was born on May 15, 1893 in the city of Garasubazar, Simferopol district, Tavrida province, Crimea. He study primary education here. At the age of 14, he attracted attention with his extraordinary intelligence. The Society of Religious Benefactors sent him to Turkey to continue his education at Galatasaray High School - "Sultaniyya" (1908-1918). His first poems, "Where is your mother?" He wrote his poem during his student days. He studied Arabic and Persian languages perfectly in the three-year university course at Istanbul University. He was one of the founders and leaders of the "Crimean-Tatar student society" consisting of young people living with the ideas of "Independent Tatar Crimea" in Turkey.

Then he got acquainted with Turkish, Arabic and Hungarian philology at the Faculty of History and Philology of Budapest University and defended his doctoral dissertation. He was the editor of "Sharq" newspaper published in Turkish in Budapest (1919). His poems were published in "Krim", "Goy Kitab" (Istanbul) and "Sharq" newspaper (1918-1919). During this period, he published socio-political and scientific articles in periodicals of Turkey, Crimea, Central Asia and Russia under different signatures (Bekir Chobanzade, 2024).

We can mention some of Bekir Chobanzade's works as examples, which are considered to be the main factors affecting the development of linguistics document flow.

1. Method of teaching Turkish language and literature. Baku: Azernashr, 1926, 264 p.
2. Turkish grammar. Baku: Azernashr, 1930, 202 p. (partner).
3. The new era of Azeri literature, from nationalism to internationalism. Baku: Publishing House of Azerbaijan-Scientific Research Institute, 1930, 65 p.
4. Involved in Turkic-Tatar linguistics. (Translator from the Arabic script alphabet to Latin script and developer of the new book: candidate of philological sciences, associate professor Nurida Novruzova). Baku, 2006.
5. Selected works. (Preparation of the publication and author of the foreword: Mammad Adilov, doctor of philological sciences). Volume I, Baku, 2007.
6. Selected works. (Preparation of the publication and author of the foreword: Mammad Adilov, doctor of philological sciences). Volume II, Baku, 2007.

7. Selected works. (Editor: Arif Ramazanov, Tarlan Guliyev). Volume III, Baku, 2007

8. Selected works. (Preparation of the publication and author of the foreword: Mammad Adilov, doctor of philological sciences). Volume IV, Baku, 2007. (Abdulazal Demirchizade, 2023).

Abdulazal Demirchizade's textbook "Historical summaries of the Azerbaijani literary language" published in 1938 for high school students attracted the attention of well-known scientists in the former USSR, such as S.E.Malov, N.K.Dmitriyev, Y.E.Bertels, and it was recommended to defend the work as a candidate's dissertation.

In 1940, A. Demirchizade, who received the degree of candidate of philological sciences for that work, defended his doctoral dissertation on "History of the Azerbaijani language (ancient period)" 4 years later (Abdulazal Demirchizade, 2023).

Professor A. Demirchizade worked as the head of the department of ASU in the early 40s. From 1943 until the end of his life, he headed the department of Azerbaijani linguistics of the Azerbaijan State Pedagogical Institute. In 1951-1960, Professor Demirchizade was also the head of the history department of the Azerbaijani language at the Nizami Institute of Language and Literature of the Azerbaijan SSR EA, and worked on the preparation of scientific works and staff training.

A. Demirchizade, who is known as a talented scientist in the field of science, has published the books "Phonetics of the Modern Azerbaijani Language", "Stylistics of the Azerbaijani Language", "Historical Summaries of the Azerbaijani Literary Language", "M.F. Akhundov About the Language and Akhundov's Language", "The Language of Kitabi-Dada Gorgud" Epics" enriched our linguistics with (Abdulazal Demirchizade, 2023).

Tofiq Hajiyev was born on May 1, 1936 in Soltanli village of Jabrayil district. He graduated from Soltanli village secondary school. In 1953, he was admitted to the Faculty of Philology of the Azerbaijan State University, in 1958 he graduated with honors and was admitted to a postgraduate course in linguistics. In March 1962, he defended his doctoral dissertations on "The Gabriel dialect of the Azerbaijani language", and in 1969, he defended his doctoral dissertations on the topic "Azerbaijani literary language at the beginning of the 20th century". On October 30, 2009, he was awarded the Order of Glory for his services to the development of education and science in Azerbaijan (Tofiq Hajiyev, 2024).

As an example, we can mention some of the works of Tofiq Hajiyev, which are considered to be the main factors influencing the development of the document flow in linguistics.

- 2002, translation of the book "Comparative historical grammar of Turkic languages" by B. A. Serebrennikov and N. Z. Hajiyeva. Baku, 380 p

- 2004, History of Azerbaijani literature (in six volumes), Volume I, Baku: Elm, (co-author)

- 2005, Azerbaijani language. 10th grade textbook. 143 p. (partner)

- 2005, M. Adci. Turks and the world: a hidden history (translated from Russian, 250 pp. Baku,

- 2007, History of Azerbaijani literature (in six volumes), Volume II, Baku: Elm, (co-author)

- 2008, Seyyed Ahmed Jamaledin ibn Muhanna. Hilyat-ul-insan and halbat-ul-lisan. Baku, 143 p.

- 2012, History of Azerbaijani literary language. In two volumes. Baku. "Science", 2012.

Nizami Jafarov was born on September 21, 1959 in Zalimkhan village of Agstafa district. He graduated from the Faculty of Philology of the Azerbaijan State University with honors. Since 1985, he has been a researcher at the Nasimi Institute of Linguistics of the EA of Azerbaijan. Since 1987, he has worked as the head of the department of the "Literature and Art" newspaper, since 1991, he has worked as a teacher, professor, and dean of the Faculty of Philology of Baku State University, since 1991. He was the head of the Department of General Linguistics of Baku State University (2001-2015). Since 2019, he is again the head of the Department of General Linguistics of Baku State University. Since 2022, he has been teaching the course "Azerbaijanism" at ADA University. Nizami Jafarov participated in the preparation of Azerbaijani language programs and textbooks for secondary schools as a member of the "Azerbaijani language and literature" department of the Scientific-Methodical Council of the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan (Nizami Jafarov, 2024).

Academician Nizami Jafarov is a thinking scientist who contributed to the creation of "Basics of Azerbaijan studies" in our country. We can mention some of Nizami

Table 1.

Statistics of document-information resources on linguistics available in the electronic catalog of the National Library named after M.F. Akhundov

Years	Number
1770-1779	1
1780-1789	2
1800-1809	3
1810-1819	1
1820-1829	1
1830-1839	4
1840-1849	4
1850-1859	7
1860-1869	4
1870-1879	2
1880-1889	10
1890-1899	18
1900-1909	27
1910-1919	28
1920-1929	40
1930-1939	62
1940-1949	32
1950-1959	109
1960-1969	276
1970-1979	445
1980-1989	647
1990-1999	515
2000-2009	1574
2010-2019	6678

Source: Compiled by the author based on the funds of the National Library of Azerbaijan named after M.F. Akhundov.

Jafarov's works as examples, which are considered to be one of the main factors affecting the development of linguistics document flow. We can mention some of Nizami Jafarov's works as examples, which are considered to be one of the main factors affecting the development of linguistics document flow.

- "Issues of Azerbaijani culture" (2000),
- "Introduction to Azerbaijan studies" (2001),
- "Azerbaijanis: political and cultural foundations of ethnocultural unity" (2001), "Azerbaijan: Language, Literature and Culture" (2001),
- "Issues of Azerbaijani studies" (2001),
- "Heydar Aliyev and Azerbaijan" (2004),
- "Fundamentals of Azerbaijani studies" (2005; 2013),
- "Azerbaijan policy of Atatürk" (2008),
- "History and biography of the people of Azerbaijan" (2012).

The general structure of the document flow on "Linguistics" in terms of language is as follows (Table 2):

Table 2
Statistics of document-information resources on "Linguistics" available in the electronic catalog of the National Library named after M.F. Akhundov by languages

Languages	Number
Azerbaijani language	10017
Turkish	52
English language	124
Russian language	2123
German language	25
French language	17
Persian language	7
Arabic language	5
Other languages	19

Source: Compiled by the author based on the funds of the National Library of Azerbaijan named after M.F. Akhundov.

Table 3
The percentage of document-information resources on "Linguistics"

	I	II	III	IV
Amount of document resources per field	27	334	2024	45097
%-The percentage rate	0.1	0.7	4.2	95

Source: Compiled by the author based on the funds of the National Library of Azerbaijan named after M.F. Akhundov.

It is true that Ferdinand de Saussure's "Cours de Linguistique Generale", Leonid Bloomfield's "Language", Simon Potter's "Our Language", Emile Benvenist's "Problems de linguistique generale of Problems in Generale Linguistics", Eugenio Koseriu's "Einführung in der Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft" ("Introduction to General Linguistics"), "Works on General Linguistics" translated into Azerbaijani by Ivan Alexandrovich Baudouin de Courtenay ", R. A. Budagov's "Очерки по языкознанию" ("Essays on Linguistics"), V.I. Kodukhov's "Общее языкознание" ("General Linguistics"), T. A. Amirova, B. A. Olkhovnikov and V. Rozhdestvensky's "Очерки по истории лингвистики" ("Essays on the history of linguistics"), O. S. Akhmanova, A. G. Volkov

and V. P. Murat's "Общее языкознание" ("General Linguistics"), V. I. Loya's "История лингвистический учений" ("History of linguists"), F. M. Verezin, V. N. Golovin's "Общее языкознание" ("General Linguistics"), "Об языкознания" ("About Linguistics") by I. I. Meshshanina, "История языкознания XIX и XX веков в очерках и эксправения" ("On the history of linguistics in the XIX and XX centuries") by V. A. Zvegintsev), A. S. Chikobava, L. A. Bulakhovski, B. N. Golovin, B. P. Ardentov, E. Benvenist, A. A. Reformatsky, B. P. Ardentov, G. I. Richter, L. I. Barannikova - the "General Linguistics" works written by each of them separately are important in this field is important (Habibbayli, 2022).

Analysis of some bibliographic resources in this field.

In 2005, Nurida Novruzova and Durdana Aliyeva compiled a resource called "Bibliography on Turkological Linguistics". This bibliography can be used as a tool in the study of Turkish languages by all researchers working in this field, as well as postgraduates, dissertations, bachelors and masters. The main goal of compiling the resource is to collect the most important scientific literature related to Turkological linguistics, especially the new literature published in the last ten years. Scientific literature published in several languages, Azerbaijani, Russian, English, German, Turkish, Tatar, Uzbek, Turkmen and other Turkic languages is provided in the resource. Literature in the Russian language is arranged in the Cyrillic alphabet, while literature in the Azerbaijani Turkish, English, German and other languages is arranged in the Latin script (Bibliography on turkology linguistics, 2005).

In 2021, the work "Azerbaijani linguistics in faces" was compiled by Sayalı Sadıgova. Anyone familiar with this work can follow the historical development of Azerbaijani linguistics starting from the beginning of the 19th century in all its details in the person of individual linguists, and get acquainted with the ups and downs of the paths from the classics to the modern ones. "Azerbaijani Linguistics in Faces" consists of two parts: the first part from the beginning of the 19th century to the 30s of the 20th century, and the second part from the 30s of the 20th century to the present, each covering a period of about a hundred years. The point is that linguistics does not occupy a central place in the activities of all those who represent the first period.

For example, the scope of creativity of great Azerbaijani intellectuals such as Abbasgulu Agha Bakikhanov, Mirza Fatali Akhundov, Mahammadaga Shahtakhtli, Firudin Bey Kocherli, Ali Bey Huseynzade, Samedaga Agamalioglu, Nariman Narimanov, Uzeyir Hajibeyli was extremely wide. However, the fact that they are presented as linguists in this book should not cause any doubt because they were not satisfied with just compiling dictionaries and grammar textbooks, but also dealt with theoretical issues of language science.

In the first period, two of our professional linguists worked, one of them is Professor Mirza Kazim Bey, and the second is Professor Bekir Chobanza. Both linguists are sufficiently discussed in the book, their services in Azerbaijani and All-Turkic linguistics, as well as in language theory are evaluated, and the main features of their creative portraits are given in full.

In the 20s and 30s of the 20th century (in linguistics, this is Professor Bekir Chobanzade, or the period of repression), a new generation of professional linguists was formed in Azerbaijan, among them Farhad Aghazade, Gafur Rashad, Khalid Said Khojaye, Miryusif Mirbabayev (he was the director of the Institute of Linguistics in 1946 - became its first director in 1949), there were outstanding scientists such as Abdulla Sharifov, Vali Khulufli, Hanafi Zeynalli, Abdulla Taghizadeh, Idris Hasanov.

Another prominent linguist-professor Ahmet Jafaroglu was forced to emigrate to Turkey from his youth, grew up as one of the greatest Turkologists of his time, and created an international school in the field of Turkish language history. Sayali Sadigova, after providing exhaustive information about these linguists-personalities in her book, moves to the second part of the work and presents detailed essays about one hundred and ninety linguists-the real and corresponding members of MEA, as well as doctors of sciences. Although most of them are researchers of the Azerbaijani language - our native language, some of them are English, German, French, Russian, Arabic, Persian, Turkish, etc. are specialists in languages (Azerbaijani linguists, 2021).

In 2023, the bibliographic index of Professor Nadir Mammadli was published. The author of the "Foreword" of the bibliography is Academician Nizami Jafarov, the project leader is Doctor of Philosophy in Philology, Associate Professor Nazakat Mammadli, the compiler and specialist editor is Sevil Zulfugarova. The book published by the publishing house "Science and Education" is intended for literary scholars, teachers, students, specialists interested in language problems.

Essays dedicated to the scientist's life and scientific creativity, pedagogical activity, founding initiatives, and the main histories of his life, scientific-literary and social activities presented in the bibliography are rich in interesting facts. The section related to the scientist's scientific works: includes books, monographs, dissertations and scientific articles, reports and theses. Dictionaries, conversation books, textbooks and teaching aids compiled by him are listed in separate sections. All these materials are systematized and presented in alphabetical order within a chronological scope. Hundreds of publications edited by Professor Nadir Mammadli are systematized in alphabetical order. In order to facilitate the use of the index, an alphabetical index of works, authors, editors, and authors who wrote about them is given at the end of the book (The bibliographic index, 2023).

Conclusions.

The field of lexicography, which deals with the theory and practice of the compilation of dictionaries in linguistics, originated in ancient times and does not lose its importance in modern times, on the contrary, it is constantly developing.

Modern lexicography is moving in two directions - traditional and computer lexicography. These two directions of lexicography do not negate each other, on the contrary, one creates a basis for the development of the other. It is true that in recent years, due to the development of computer technologies, the dictionaries created in this direction are more noticeable. In addition, traditional vocabulary is constantly developing in the 21st century. In recent years, Azerbaijani lexicography has also developed significantly, and the richness of the vocabulary of our language is once again reflected in these dictionaries.

Among the dictionaries prepared in this field, the preparation of explanatory dictionaries of the artistic language of our poets and writers is also of special importance. The role of wordsmiths in the development of literary language is undeniable. It is no coincidence that literary language is often studied as the language of writers and poets.

In this sense, the work carried out in this field at the Institute of Linguistics in recent years is commendable. In that regard, the "Explanatory Dictionary of Jafar Jabbarli's Artistic Language" published these days has a special value in our linguistics due to its volume and importance from the point of view of linguistic science. It should be noted that the publication of such books is really useful and valuable from the point of view of linguistic science. About 7,000 words (6,889) and more than a thousand expressions (1,100) are reflected in the 852-page dictionary.

Professors Ismayil Mammadli, Aydın Alakbarli, Doctor of Philological Sciences Nariman Seyidaliyev, Doctor of Philosophy in Philology Bahruz Abdullayev and leading researcher Nigar Aghayeva are the compilers of the dictionary, with Professor Nadir Mammadli as his scientific advisor. This magnificent dictionary, which is the result of a lot of hard work, attracts attention because it fully covers the vocabulary of the language of Jafar Jabbarli's works. In addition to explaining the meaning of each word and expression, the meaning subtleties, polysemy, and synonymy features of the phraseological units used in the literary-artistic heritage of the writer are also covered.

The head of the country, Mr. President İlham Aliyev, acts as a worthy follower of the great leader Heydar Aliyev in his policy regarding linguistics, especially our mother tongue, and continues this work successfully: "Unambiguous formulation of the language policy in the republic, improvement of the application of the mother tongue as the state language, and the communication of the Azerbaijanis of the world The rise of its role and

reputation in the international world as an indicator of national solidarity, becoming a tool, is connected with the name of the national leader of the Azerbaijani people, Heydar Aliyev.

The position of A. Gurbanov, the luminary of Azerbaijani linguistics in the 20th century, gave a new direction to the science of linguistics. A. Gurbanov conducted many significant, fundamental, theoretical researches in the field of general linguistics, and for the first time, he rendered great services in the training of highly qualified linguists in this direction. Thus, the general linguistic research in the history of linguistics is connected with the name of Afad Gurbanov.

Based on the research, several recommendations and suggestions can be made based on the research conducted.

1. Taking into account the important role of bibliographic tools in the management of document flow in linguistics, there is a serious need to create personal bibliographic resources in this field in the future.

2. It is important to further improve the bibliographic materials created in the field of linguistics both from the point of view of the topic and from the point of view of the goal direction.

3. It is necessary to pay more attention to the preparation of both traditional and electronic bibliographic resources in this area.

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