

UDC 81

THE ROLE OF N.I.ASHMARIN IN THE "AZERBAIJAN SOCIETY FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT"

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Honorary member of the Russian (USSR) Academy of Sciences, Turkic scholar, highly cultured and encyclopedically literated, talented researcher of folklore and history of the Chuvash people N.I. Ashmarin is one of the scientists who devote all their rich abilities to studying the Chuvash language, history and culture.

The study of onomatopoeic words in Turkology begins with the works of N.I. Ashmarin, who wrote a number of works on this topic and studied imitation words of the Azerbaijani language along with other Turkic languages. He was the author of the articles "On the dictionary of Turkish dialects", "Instructions for the program for collecting materials of Azerbaijani-Turkish folk dialects", "On a trip to Nukha to collect materials of folk dialects". The compilation of living Azerbaijani dialects is the first of the measures taken in this area.

In the field of dialectology, N.I. Ashmarin studied phonetics and grammar, as well as the intonation of Azerbaijani dialects. His 1926 work entitled "General overview of the Turkic folk dialects of the city of Nukha" is one of the first steps in the study of Azerbaijani dialects.

Keywords: N.I. Ashmarin, dialectology, Turkology, onomatopoeic words, phonetics, grammar

Introduction

N.I.Ashmarin entered the history of world culture as one of the scientists who laid the foundation of the Chuvash linguistics. N. I. Ashmari had a great service in creating the first textbooks in the Chuvash language in the regions around the Volga and the Urals, and in training linguists studying the Chuvash language. With his scientific works dedicated to Chuvash linguistics, culture, history and daily life, he made rich contributions to Chuvash linguistics. Doctor of philological sciences, professor V.K.Egorov writes: "With new linguistic and historical facts, he completely substantiated the theory of the origin of the Chuvash from the Bulgars. At the present time, it has been completely proven that the Chuvash language is the successor of the ancient Volga-Kama Bulgarians, or it can be considered separate dialects of those languages. [1, p. 23]

N.I.Ashmarin was not satisfied only with learning the Chuvash language. As the corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR S.E.Malov noted, in addition to

the Chuvash and Kazan-Tatar languages, he knew Azerbaijani and Turkish-Ottoman, Arabic and Persian, European and classical Latin languages, read books in Hungarian and studied Turkological literature in Hungarian and he also learned the languages of some peoples around the Volga [2, p. 136-140].

N. I. Ashmari's works are widely distributed and they dedicated to other Turkish languages. He is known as a prominent public figure in the science of Turkology, and many foreign linguists have studied his works with interest [3, pp. 3-11].

In November 1923, A. Hagverdiyev was founded the "Azerbaijani Research and Development Society" in Baku in order to conduct scientific research. "Azerbaijan Research and Education Society" played a major role in the development of science and culture in the Republic. When the society was founded, there were sections of history, ethnography and natural sciences, and then in 1925, a section of Turkology was established. In 1929, this society was reorganized and named as "Azerbaijan State

Scientific Research Institute" (SSRI / DETI).

Academician S. E. Malov notes that during the civil war, N. I. Ashmarin left Chuvashia and came to Baku to support his family and got a job at Baku University [2, pp. 136-140]. While he was in Kazan, he taught the Kazan-Tatar language, but his field of activity is expanding in Baku. In 1923, N.I.Ashmarin went to Baku to work as a teacher at the Eastern Faculty of Azerbaijan University and in the Department of Turkology. At the university he conducted a number of courses on the comparative grammar of Turkic languages, Orkhon and Uyghur written monuments, supervised teachers, wrote and published a number of scientific works. In order to gain mass, he conducted small courses on Turkology and gave eight lectures. Here he started working on vocabulary and dialectological issues and took his students with him.

The study of onomatopoeic words in Turkology begins with the works of N.I.Ashmarin, who wrote a number of books on this subject. The research of this topic cannot be considered finished not only for the science of Turkology, but also for the Chuvash language.

His two articles entitled "Imitation in Middle Volga languages" were published in the first, second and fourth editions of "Azerbaijan University. News. Social Sciences Series" published in 1925 [4, p. 143-158; p. 75-99].

In his articles, the author made notes about the imitative words of the Middle Volga peoples - Chuvash, Tatar, Votyak, Cheremis, Erzyan-Mordovian languages, and called them "imitative habits" ("mimemes" in N.I. Ashmarin's term), noted as well as other words (parts of speech). These words are made from mimemes, the transformation of mimemes into words of other categories or by the addition of special formal elements, suffixes. At this time, it should be noted that mimemes (exclamations) pass through an intermediate phase to other categories of words, lose their affective content and become a word that expresses the speaker's more thoughtful attitude to reality. N.I.Ashmarin, when talking about imitation words, includes not only imitative sounds, but also imitative so-

unds, which do not have vocal cords in the human body, and children's words. In his note to the article, the linguist notes that the article was printed in abbreviated format due to the lack of the necessary font to render the sounds more accurately. N.I.Ashmarin notes that in a number of imitative words, the sound "a" remains in the first syllable, and in the Chuvash language, this sound changes to the sounds "o" and "u". He explains with examples that the imitative words in which the sound "a" is used are louder and more affective, preserved in primitive languages. The author explains the reason for the disappearance of some imitative words as a result of the initial bright imagery gradually giving way to more thoughtful symbolism. N. I. Ashmarin states that mimemes are pronounced with a higher tone, when moving to other parts of speech, they lose their high intonation and are used as ordinary words, and ancient words pronounced with intensity are preserved in the language. Near the Volga: the Chuvash, Cheremis, Votyak, Mordavian peoples' close proximity to nature, the simplicity of their lifestyles, and the normality of social relations have created conditions for the preservation of imitation cries in them, and their close study allows to study some phenomena of the language, to learn the language of other peoples closely. N.I.Ashmarin explains his ideas by showing examples from the languages of the peoples around the Volga, Azerbaijani, Ottoman Turkish, Arabic, and German in the "Voice Imitation" section. Expressing the same sounds with different sounds in different nations depends on the characteristics, lifestyle and outlook of each language. However, the linguist notes that some imitation words are expressed with the same sounds in different languages. With great foresight, he noted that these peoples had the same thinking and language at the time, these ideas of N. I. Ashmarin were later reworked by many scientists and published under the name of phonetic symbolism.

N.I.Ashmarin distinguishes that the consonants "l", "r" are used a lot in the words expressing light phenomena, and separates the sounds of the speech apparatus: throat sounds,

mouth sounds. He connects the different perception of the same event by different peoples with psycho-physiological and physiological conditions.

The idea of compiling the "Dictionary of dialects of the Azerbaijani language" was creating in 1924. This issue was proposed by "Society studying Azerbaijan". At that time, professor N. I. Ashmarin created a program and instructions for collecting vocabulary materials and started working. N.I.Ashmarin shared his rich experience with the "Azerbaijan Learning and Research Society" and was preparing a program called "A short program of grammatical materials for the collection of languages and dialects of the peoples of Dagestan". N.I.Ashmarin said that not knowing the people's daily life and creativity was an obstacle to learning the language.

He wrote the articles "About the dictionary of Turkish dialects", "Program for the collection of materials of Azerbaijani-Turkish folk dialects", "About the trip to Nukha for the collection of materials of folk dialects" at the time working in Azerbaijan. Compilation of Azerbaijani dialects was one of the measures taken in this field.

This issue was raised at the 1st Turkological Congress in 1926. In 1926, the importance of the dialect dictionary was noted at the "I All-Union Turkological Congress" held in Baku, which further advanced the work. In 1926, N.I.Ashmarin's report was listened to with interest at the First Turkological Congress [5, p. 142-146].

Botling, N.I. Ilminsky, V. Radlov, S. Malov, V. Thomsen, N.F. Katanov, and J. Deny had made great contributions to the development of Turkology. N.I.Ashmarin notes the necessity of researching individual Turkish dialects, especially lexical, morphological and syntactic features. He brings into consideration the importance of collecting Turkic folk literature, comparative study of Turkic languages, and research of ancient Turkic elements.

N.I.Ashmarin's extensive social, organizational and pedagogical activities were only a part of his great services to Azerbaijani lingu-

istics and Turkology. In the field of dialectology, N. I. Ashmarin studied the phonetics, grammar, and intonation of Azerbaijani dialects. In 1926, his work entitled "General summary of Turkish folk dialects of Nukha city" was one of the first publications in the study of Azerbaijani dialects [6].

"The sound aspect of the dialects described here, the Azerbaijani dialects, has not attracted the attention of researchers so far. This work is the first to study a densely localized group of certain dialects" [7, p. 146].

Academician M.Shiraliyev considers N.I.Ashmarin's monograph to be a bibliographic rarity and provides detailed information about its content [8, p.70-76].

The preface of the book describes the characteristics and distinctive aspects of the Nukha dialects. Here brief information about Nukha city was provided, abbreviations were explained. The first part of the book describes the phonetics of Nukha dialects in detail, the second part describes the processing of individual sounds, the third part analyzes the structure of the word "Turkish", and the fourth part describes parts of speech. There were three additional parts at the end of the book. Riddles and proverbs existing in Nukha district, grammatical forms in other dialects, grammatical forms of dialects of villages near Nukha were explained here.

N.I.Ashmarin analyzed the sounds, phonetic changes, word formations and transliteration issues specific to the Nukha dialect. For the first time, he showed the phonetic features specific to the Nukha dialect, some of which are also found in other dialects. N.I. Ashmarin revealed the long vowels in the Nukha dialect - "a", "u", "i", "ü", "ə", "o", showed the nasal variants of these vowels and came to the conclusion that nasal vowels are already created by the influence of "ñ" (which named sagyr nun), which is disappearing.

Further studies of dialects show that these vowels exist in other dialects as well.

N. I. Ashmarin revealed the soft "x" sound. It was found that the soft sound x is characteristic of dialects of the western, northern

and southern groups, and the sound *ğ* corresponds to this sound in the eastern group.

One of N. I. Ashmar's valuable observations is the presence of *p*, *t*, *ķ*, *č* among the breathy consonants in the Nukha dialect.

His research in the field of Nukha dialect phonetics proves that N. I. Ashmarin knew the phonetics of Turkic languages and their dialects very well.

N. I. Ashmarin wrote many works about nouns and verbs. N. I. Ashmarin widely used the method of comparison and contrast in the collection of dialectological materials, was an irreplaceable work in its time. He separates 5 regional forms of the Nukha dialect, compares them and shows their difference with other Turkic languages and written monuments of Turkic languages. In order to show the exact articulation of this or that sound, he involves the materials of the German and Russian languages.

Dialects of the Azerbaijani language are learned by two methods: monographic research method and linguistic geographical method. As it is known, both methods are closely related to each other and are considered the basis for dialectological studies. N.I.Ashmarin used only the monographic method and learned the Nukha dialect from other the Azerbaijani dialects. He paid attention to the phonetics and morphology of this dialect and wrote a valuable work for Azerbaijani dialectology [9, p. 86-95].

In the "Dictionary of Azerbaijani-Turkish folk dialects" based on the program of N.I.Ashmarin with Russian and German translations were shown 22 geographical districts' dialects: Agdash, Baku, Borchali, Jabrayil, Darbend, Iranian Azerbaijan, Iravan, Karabakh, Guba, Gazakh, Lankaran, Nakhchivan, Ordubad, Kurdistan, Ganja, Goychay, Salyan, Zagatala, Sheki, Shamkir, Shamakhi [10]. In the introduction, it was noted that the October revolution, which brought profound changes to the economic development of Azerbaijan, also brought forward several urgent cultural issues, and the progress of the working masses of Azerbaijan was related to solving those issues within a certain plan. In accordance with the requirements of the time, language issues, constant observation and

research on the language, determination of all language phenomena, monitoring the ways of language development were among the factors that should be paid attention.

The necessity of participation and intervention of intellectuals in the study and solution of language issues was mentioned. In the introduction, the pressure and influence of the Russian noble-bourgeois literature was felt due to the fact that the Azerbaijani language was influenced by the Arabic-Persian language for a long time, it was widely used among the upper classes, many poets and writers wrote works in these languages, and then the invasion of Azerbaijan by Tsarist Russia.

A little later, "Tarcuman" (founded long before 1905) in Crimea, led by Gaspirali, "Turk Yurdu" in Istanbul, managed by Akchuraoglu, a Kazan Tatar, and finally, "Fyuzat" newspapers and magazines published by Ali Bey Huseynzade and millionaire Taghiyev in Azerbaijan tries to spread the ideology of pan-Turkism among the masses of the people. These bourgeois ideologues, who considered the Azerbaijani language to be a dialect of Ottoman Turkish, did not want to come to terms with these features of the Azerbaijani language. In the introduction, it was mentioned again:

1. The Azerbaijani Turkish language was formed long before the Ottoman Turkish language. The features of the "Qipchak-Oghuz" dialect learned by Mahmud Kashgari constitute the important features of the Azeri-Turkish dialect even today;

a) In other Turkic-Tatar languages and in the Ottoman language, the words that start with the sound "y" at the beginning of the word fall into Azerbaijani words: *ıl*, *ıldız*, *üz*, *ılxı*, *igid*, *ürək*, *üzmə*, *uca* etc.

b) preserving the form of "tashdid"-strengthening in the Azeri-Turkish language up to the nowadays: *vurağan*, *gəzəyən*, *güləyən*, *qaçağan*, *qəsəgən* etc.

c) presence of imperative-future form in Azeri-Turkish language: *gedəsi*, *gedə deyəsi*, *gələsi*, *okuyası*, *yazası* etc.

2. In addition, the Azeri-Turkish language was formed from Japhetic, Japhetic-Iranian

languages under the independent socio-economic and historical conditions of Transcaucasia. For this reason, in the Azeri-Turkish dictionary, we find common words between these languages. Because of this reason, the Azeri-Turkish language differs from the Ottoman Turkish, which developed in the neighborhood of Arab, Greek, Italian, and Slavic peoples under different conditions. For example, *shenlik* (*shen* - from the Armenian word "*shen*" which means sugar, *nakhyr* and *nakhrychi* - from Armenian, *ov* - from the Tat language, etc.)

3. At the same time, as a result of the mixing of socio-economic and historical associations in Azerbaijan: Mongolian, Persian and North-Turkic-Tatar elements, several important features were formed in Azeri Turkish, of which we show several examples: *hənir* from the Mongolian language (from the Mongolian "*ənird*" , *hündür* (from *Mong.undur*, *Yxid öndör*, *kayçı* (*xayçı*), *lap* -*lab*, *yeke* (*exe*), etc. From Persian: *aftava*, *kəndar*, *balış*, *xörək*, *pilləkən*, *bazubənd*, *xalvar* etc.; Northern Turkic -Tatar elements: *cır*, *cırmaq*, *minmək*, *mina*, *muncuk*.

4. In terms of semantics (meaning), the features of the Azerbaijani Turkish language are not few: *qoca*, *kişi*, *saxlamaq*, *dayanmaq*, *dolanmaq*, *dal*, *arvad* etc. During the Musavat period, in 1918, the ideas of Pan-Turksites about the Azerbaijani Turkish language became official and conveyed to the general public. However, after the April revolution, the issues of the development of the Turkish language were reconsidered, and the international Latin alphabet was adopted instead of the Arabic alphabet. After solving this main issue, literary language, scientific terms, spelling and other important issues appeared.

In connection with the development of science and industry, the need to create new terms and reconstruct spelling bases is suggested. The work began in a serious and scientific way only in 1929, when the Azerbaijan State Scientific Research Institute was founded and The Special Dictionary Commission was organized under Language, Literature and Industrial Department. The published dictionary was based on the following principles:

1. Cover all Azerbaijani dialects as much as possible;

2. Collect vocabulary materials related to material, social and spiritual culture departments and types by thematic method;

3. To show transcription of words and examples;

4. Collective processing of materials.

The dictionary was arranged in alphabetical order and common words were listed after the real words. At the end, the names of the workers who played a key role in the compilation of this dictionary were mentioned: N.I.Ashmarin, A.R.Zifeldt, V.Khuluflu, B.Chobanzade, I.Hasanov and A.Hagverdiyev.

Analyzing the first volume of the dictionary, A. Gurbanov points out some shortcomings and also notes the positive aspects of the dictionary and writes: "The compilers made a great effort to collect all the words used for a certain concept in dialects. At the same time, they paid special attention to the exact explanation of the collected words. That is why more than 90 words about the horse used in riding, harnessing have been collected and explained [11, p. 413-415].

Most of N.I.Ashmari's program has been fulfilled: grammars and dictionaries of Turkic languages have been written, Turkic monuments have been investigated, dialects have been learned, historical-comparative Turkological linguistics and etymology have been developed.

In addition to the mentioned works, N.I.Ashmari's research focused on other areas of Chuvash language creativity. He was particularly interested in the study of mimology in the Chuvash language.

At various times, especially during the Soviet period, he wrote "Fundamentals of Chuvash mimology (On imitative words in the Chuvash language)" (1918), "Imitation in the languages of the Middle Volga region" (1925), "On the morphological categories of imitations in the Chuvash language"(1928), etc. that were published.

Conclusion

N.I. Ashmarin's scientific activity is not limited to the Chuvash language. Thus, during the Soviet period, his "On the issue of the arrangement of parts of a sentence in the Tatar language" (1927), "General overview of the folk Turkic dialects of the Nukha city" (1926), "Something about the past of Turkology and its present state", Baku (1926) and other works were published. In 1926, at the request of the Chuvash Council of People's Commissars, he began working as a Chuvash language professor at the Chuvash language department of the Eastern Pedagogical Institute in Kazan, where he worked until its closure in 1931. Even after leaving Azerbaijan, N.I. Ashmarin's connection with Baku University was not interrupted. In 1929, the "Azerbaijani Research and Learning Society" invited Ashmarin to Baku to make the "Dictionary of Azerbaijani Turkish Folk Dialects". As noted by the Dictionary Commission N.I. Ashmarin was one of the first initiators in the creation of this dictionary.

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N.İ.AŞMARININ “AZƏRBAYCANI TƏDQIQ VƏ TƏTƏBBÖ CƏMİYYƏTİ”NDƏ ROLU

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Rusiya (SSRİ) Elmlər Akademiyasının fəxri üzvü, alim-türkoloq, yüksək mədəniyyət və ensiklopedik savada malik, çuvaş xalq folkloru və tarixinin istedadlı, görkəmli tədqiqatçısı N.İ.Aşmarin, bütün zəngin qabiliyyətini çuvaş dili, tarixi və mədəniyyətinin öyrənilməsinə həsr edən alimlərdən biridir.

Türkologiyada səstəqlidi sözlərin öyrənilməsi N.İ.Aşmarinin əsərlərindən başlanır ki, o, bu mövzuya aid bir sıra əsər yazmış və digər türk dilləri ilə yanaşı, Azərbaycan dili təqlidi sözlərini də tədqiq etmişdir. Azərbaycanda işləyərkən “Türk şivələrinin lüğəti barədə”, “Azərbaycan-türk xalq şivələrinin materiallarının yığılması üçün proqramın instruksiyası”, “Xalq dialektlərinin materiallarının yığılması üçün Nuxaya gediş barədə” məqalələrinin müəllifidir. Azərbaycan canlı şivələrinin tərtibi bu sahədə görülən tədbirlərin ən birincisidir.

Dialektologiya sahəsində N.İ.Aşmarin Azərbaycan dialekt və şivələrini fonetika və qrammatika, eləcə də intonasiya cəhətdən öyrənmişdir. 1926-cı ildə onun “Nuxa şəhərinin türk xalq şivələrinin ümumi xülasəsi” adlı əsəri Azərbaycan dialekt və şivələrinin öyrənilməsində ilk addımlardan biridir.

Açar sözlər: N.İ.Aşmarin, dialektologiya, türkologiya, səstəqlid, fonetika, qrammatika

**РОЛЬ Н.И.АШМАРИНА В «АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНСКОМ ОБЩЕСТВЕ
ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ И РАЗВИТИЯ»**

Н.М.Гаджиева

Почетный член Российской (СССР) Академии наук, ученый-тюрколог, высококультурный и энциклопедически грамотный, талантливый исследователь фольклора и истории чувашского народа Н.И. Ашмарин – один из ученых, отдающих все свои богатые способности к изучению чувашского языка, истории и культуры. Изучение звукоподражательных слов в тюркологии начинается с работ Н.И. Ашмарина, который написал ряд работ на эту тему и изучал слова-подражания азербайджанского языка наряду с другими тюркскими языками. Работая в Азербайджане он является автором статей «О словаре турецких диалектов», «Инструкция программы сбора материалов азербайджано-турецких народных диалектов», «О поездке в Нуху для сбора материалов народных диалектов». Составление живых азербайджанских диалектов является первой из мер, предпринимаемых в этой области. В области диалектологии Н. И. Ашмарин изучал фонетику и грамматику, а также интонацию азербайджанских говоров и диалектов. Его работа 1926 года под названием «Общий обзор тюркских народных говоров города Нухи» является одним из первых шагов в изучении азербайджанских говоров и диалектов.

***Ключевые слова:** Н.И.Ашмарин, диалектология, тюркология, звукоподражательные слова, фонетика, грамматика*