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From the History of Publishing Children's Literature in Azerbaijan

Abstract

The article is devoted to the historical study of the publication of children's literature in Azerbaijan. Among the Azerbaijani enlighteners in the development of children's literature, the important role of A. A. Bakikhanov, M. Sh. Vazeh, M. F. Akhundov, G. B. Zakir, H. B. Zardabi and S. A. Shirvani. It also systematizes information about the initiatives taken in the field of children's literature in the first half of the XIX century, in the second half of the XIX century, about the publication of books, albeit with great difficulty. The researcher also provides extensive information that the increase in the number of printing houses at the beginning of the XX century created favorable conditions for the publication of children's books. The article also provides detailed information about the books written by the intelligentsia of that time in different years, and the printing houses that published them.

Keywords: Book, children's literature, history of publishing children's literature, enlightener, printing house, publishing house, polygraphy

Azerbaycan'da Çocuk Edebiyatı Yayıncılığının Tarihinden

Öz

Bu makale Azerbaycan'da çocuk edebiyatı yayıncılığının tarihsel incelemesine ayrılmıştır. Çocuk edebiyatının gelişiminde Azerbaycanlı aydınlar arasında A. A. Bakikhanov, M. Ş. Vazeh, M. F. Ahundov, G. B. Zakir, H. B. Zerdabi ve S. A. Şirvani'nin önemli rolü vurgulanmaktadır. Ayrıca XIX yüzyılın ilk yarısında çocuk edebiyatı alanında, XIX yüzyılın ikinci yarısında ise büyük zorluklarla da olsa kitapların yayınlanması konusunda yapılan girişimler hakkındaki bilgileri sistematik hale getirmektedir. Araştırmacı, XX. yüzyılın başında matbaa sayısındaki artışın çocuk kitaplarının yayımlanması için elverişli koşullar yarattığına dair de geniş bilgi veriyor. Makalede ayrıca dönemin

aydınları tarafından farklı yıllarda yazılan kitaplar ve bunları basan matbaalar hakkında da ayrıntılı bilgi verilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Kitap, çocuk edebiyatı, çocuk edebiyatı yayıncılığı tarihi, aydınlanmacı, matbaa, yayınevi, poligrafi*

Introduction

As it is known, children's literature as a broad concept mainly refers to children, teenagers and young people. It should be noted that children's literature is not just fiction. Scientific essays, scientific biographical literature written about historical figures, scientists, inventors, world-famous philosophers, writers and others, fantastic works, scientific mass literature, etc. shows the variety, diversity and richness of children's and youth literature. Works written for children and young people are read by many readers of different age, aesthetic taste and knowledge level as an important component of the book product. The role of this literature in the development of young children's, teenagers' worldview, expansion of the scope of interest and finally gaining knowledge and information is very big. In fact, creating examples of children's literature is more difficult and responsible. Unlike children, people with fixed mindsets understand what they are going to read and what they are going to infer from what they read. In other words, an adult reader "processes" the given text by himself, but children need to process and convey a more specific topic. What we read shapes our personality or further improves our personality formation, changes our way of thinking. Thus, there is no other argument left to understand why children's literature is important. On the other hand, children's literature should be simple enough, understandable, with simple drama and interesting enough to attract children to reading.

The history of Azerbaijani children's literature is related to the creation of oral folk literature. We are "Dade-Gorgud", "Koroglu", etc. epics, as well as oral folk literature, tales, stales, proverbs, anecdotes, etc. we see that genres have a role and influence in the social-ideological upbringing of children. In the ancient and middle ages, Azerbaijani children's literature could not be formed as a separate creative field. However, in our classical literature up to the 19th century, dozens of works by artists such as Nizami, Khagani, Nasimi, Khatai, and Fuzuli are useful for reading by our children, especially middle-aged children and teenagers.

It is necessary to note that children also play an important role in the creation of children's literature, while not ignoring the literary products of enlightened writers who warned us about the emergence of the concept of children's literature or the need for such a concept to exist. It should be noted that there must be a demand for anything to be realized. Since ancient times,

children have needed appropriate oral and written resources and tried to meet these needs through various means (Abasova, 2018). Since the publication history of children's books in Azerbaijan was studied in the article, comparative-historical and statistical research methods were used. However, since the article covers the problems of publishing children's books, here, in addition to being based on historical-chronological sequence, comparative typological analyzes were preferred, comparisons were made with other types and types of literature, especially fiction, textbooks, and their characteristics were included in the analysis.

1.Main Part

Already in the 19th century, children's literature was formed in the works of Azerbaijani intellectuals A.Bakikhanov, M.Sh.Vazeh, M.F.Akhundov, G.B.Zakir, H.B.Zardabi, S.A.Shirvani. At first, their children's works were published together with works for adults. For example, A. Bakikhanov's "Grammar of the Persian language" (1831), "Nashihatnama" ("Book advice") is dated 1257 Hijri, Mirza Kazymbey's "Comparative grammar of Russian-Turkish-Azerbaijani languages" (1837), M.F. Akhundov's children's "Oriental Poem" and "Deceived Kavakib" on the death of A.S. Pushkin, whose reading is of public educational importance, were published in Tbilisi in 1859 in the book "Tamsilat" of the writer under the name "The Story of Yusif Shah". In the 19th century, M. Sh. Vazeh and I. Grigoriev prepared two-part book "Muntakhabat": wisdoms and advices (published in 1855-56) "Kitabi - "Darbandname"; muntakhabati - "Leyli and Majnun" and Ghazaliyyat"; "Story - "The Tortoise and the Scorpion" is included. 240 pages printed with lithography as a textbook (Azərbaycan kitabı: bibliografiya, 1963). Also, the three-act comedy "Flesh is yours, bone is mine" written by N. Vazirov in 1872, talks about the education of children. G. B. Zakir and S. A. Shirvani occupy an important place in the development of 19th century children's literature. If the works of G. B. Zakir were not published at that time, the verse stories of S. A. Shirvani were collected in 1892 by his compatriot Habib Mashadi Sadygh oglu and were published in "Azerbaijan Kulliyati" (third part). Some of the verse stories that make up the third part are quoted from Azerbaijani and Eastern classics. This part was published for the second time in 1896 by Seyid Jafar, the poet's son. As you can see, the issue of book publishing is starting to develop. This development is mainly manifested in the 90s of the XIX century. Because, since these years, the number of printing houses in a number of cities of Azerbaijan, including Baku, Ganja, Shusha, and Shamakhi, is starting to increase.

Democratic-minded teachers, writers and educators who attach great importance to the education of the new generation teach, write textbooks and create original works of art for children. The first samples created by them were published in the form of a separate book in

Azerbaijan in the second half of the 19th century. Among them, the books of Unsuzadeh Haji Said Efendi, published in 1882 in Tiflis by the "Ziya" printing house, under the title "Agaid and nasayeh treatises written in our simple Turkish language for reading to our school children" and "Talmul-atal, tahzibul-akhlaq" can be mentioned. Apart from these, S.M. Ganizade wrote his work "Fox and Chag-chagbey" based on the motif of oral folk literature, and had it printed in Baku in 1893 at the "Guberniya administration" printing house. The author writes on the occasion of the writing of this work: I ignore the faults of the "Chak-Chak" story, and due to the education you ordered in its praise, I submit that I was somehow forced to write the Haman treatise-Haqira. Because, when "Torchu and fish" was published, I wrote a paper to Firidun (Puşkin, 1892) that, my brother, if you are always interested in writing tales and stories, it would be nice to write about our national tales. However, Mumileyh did not give in and gave up for other reasons. But when I realized the benefits of folk tales in teaching and learning, I really wanted to write down a few of them (Xəlilov, 1969).

Despite the measures taken by tsarism to prevent the development of education in Azerbaijan, and the struggle of the clergy against the new educational method, the number of so-called "modern-modern" schools increased year by year in the 1980s and 1990s. Russian-Muslim schools opened in Azerbaijan in 1887 on the initiative of young teachers Habib Bey Mahmudbeyov (1864-1928) and Sultan Majid Ganiyev (1863-1937), who graduated from the Tbilisi Teachers' Institute, did a lot to expand education among Azerbaijani children. The difference of these special schools opened for Azerbaijani children from ordinary public primary schools was mainly that the teaching of mother tongue was considered mandatory in Russian-Muslim schools. Leading intellectuals who lived in that period were also active in the field of teaching materials and their publication in connection with the organization of new schools.

Research shows that the "Improved Muslim Alphabet" compiled by Shakhtakhtinsky Muhammad was printed in Tiflis in Thomson's lithography in 1879 in the volume of 24 pages (Azərbaycan kitabı: biblioqrafiya, 1963). There are principles of textbook design, which are based on certain rules. Middle school textbooks should be written by Methodist teachers, who are more knowledgeable about the knowledge and information of the relevant subjects at the high school level, as they cover the essence of individual subjects. There are great requirements for writing textbooks (Abasova, 2017) Of course, intellectuals of the time spent more effort in writing these works. The next textbook we will talk about is the book "Motherland Language"

by A.O. Chernyaevsky, an outstanding educator who was born in Shamakhi and studied there, and was published in 1881 at Unsuzade's printing house in Tbilisi.

A. O. Chernyaevsky again compiled the second edition of the same book in Tiflis together with Suleyman Valibeyov, an outstanding educationist of Azerbaijan, and printed it in 1888 in "Kashkul" printing house. F. B. Kocherli wrote in his letter to the editors, "On the occasion of Mr. Shirvansky's opinion on the textbook "Motherland language": "Although the deceased Chernyaevsky was not a connoisseur of Azerbaijani literature, he was a wonderful teacher. He also knew well the Azerbaijani language spoken by the common people and children. No one used the Azerbaijani people's issues in his speech as locally as he did. When designing his textbook for teaching literacy in the mother tongue, he was able to select useful material as a teacher and to present this material in the language of a living child. According to our opinion, the first year textbook "Родное слова" ("Native language") of Ushinsky has the same importance for Russian schools, Chernyaevsky's textbook "Motherland" has the same importance for Azerbaijanis" (Xəlilov, 1969). In 1882, we can also mention the "Ağaid və nasayeh risaleyi-manzuma" written in simple Turkish by Said Unsizadeh for reading to school children. This work was printed in Tiflis at the "Zia" printing house (first edition) (Azərbaycan kitabı: bibliografiya, 1963). In the 19th century, two more editions of this textbook were published in 1897 and 1899. After these textbooks, Hasan ibn Mehdi's book of the same name was published in 1894 at the printing house of Darulfununi-Muzaffariyya madrasa in Tabriz.

Ismail Bey Gasprinsky's ("Children's Teacher") and Rashid Bey Efendiyev's "Kindergarten" are useful educational books of that time. Since "Children's Teacher" was composed in the dialect of the Crimean Tatars, it was not so widespread in the Transcaucasia, but it was spread mainly among the Tatars living in the Crimea and the governorates of Russia. Due to the imperfection of the Arabic alphabet and the insufficient size of the letters representing the vowel sounds, there are no fixed spelling rules in this alphabet.

To satisfy the need for a simple "Alifba" book, Rashid Bey Efendiyev wrote the alphabet book "Kindergarten" in 1887, and despite financial difficulties, he went to Istanbul in 1898 and published the book there with the money given by his wife from a wealthy family (Xəlilov, 1969). In his autobiography, R. Efendiyev showed that he was based on Ushinsky in writing the book: "I looked at the history of schools at that time, and I saw that the Russian school had abandoned the Church-Slavic language and used Ushinsky's book "Родное слова" ("Mother Tongue") in its native language. they nationalized their schools. Following this, I was able to demolish the old Arabic school, which made our children memorize superstitious vocabulary in Arabic and Persian, and create a basic classroom for the Turkish (Azerbaijani - A. Khalilov)

people in their mother tongue" (Xəlilov, 1969). Already in 1881, Rashidbey Efendiyev, taking into account that there were no textbooks for Azerbaijani public schools, which had just started to open in Azerbaijan, translated the geometry book of Vulikhov and Yevtushevsky from Russian into Azerbaijani and compiled a textbook called "Compendium of Arithmetic Problems". These books were brought from the seminary to the All-Russian Agricultural and Art Exhibition organized in Moscow in 1882. Since these works were highly appreciated by the main exhibition committee, the seminary was awarded with a second degree diploma and a silver medal (Xəlilov, 1969).

Taking into account the imperfection of the Arabic alphabet and the insufficient number of letters representing vowel sounds, the book "Turkish-Azerbaijani language usage" was compiled by N. Narimanov based on the example of L.Polivanov's Russian grammar in order to make the rules of writing in the Azerbaijani language as uniform as possible. He published it in 1899 in Baku. Another textbook on the history of religion was compiled and translated into Russian by G. A. Efendizade and Kocherli, teachers of Sharia of the Azerbaijan department; this textbook was translated into Russian by the inspector of the department, Mr. F.A. Smirnov.

In 1894, Hasan ibn Mehdi's textbook "Language of the Motherland" was printed with 110 pages of stone printing in the printing house of Darulfunun-Muzafariyya madrasa in Tabriz. At the beginning of the book, it is reported that it is "an alphabet-based manual that teaches students to read and write before six months, and is trained in pronunciation."

In this period, there is information in the sources that teachers such as Seyyid Azim Shirvani, Mirza Mohsen Nawwab prepared handwritten and lithographic textbooks for use in their schools (Namazov, 2007). It should be noted that writing and publishing a quality children's book in terms of content and language is extremely important and important. Children's works should be a literature that narrates (explains) the other age periods of the child and expresses this sensitivity (Abasova, 2018). Thus, at the end of the 19th century, the publication of textbooks in Azerbaijan increased to a certain extent. However, until the beginning of the 20th century, this work could not develop at the required level.

Already at the beginning of the 20th century, the number of printing houses increased significantly. Thus, it is known that in 1900 there were 16 printing houses in Baku alone, and in 1908 there were 30 printing houses and lithographies. Thus, in the 19th century in Azerbaijan, the governorship administration, Demirov, Haji Said Efendi Unsuzade, etc. At the beginning of the 20th century, printing houses "Nina", "Kaspi", "Geyrat", "First", "Company", "School" and other printing houses were operating. In addition to literature for adults, textbooks for children,

original and translated literature, as well as periodical press were printed in these printing houses.

It should be noted that at the beginning of the 20th century, due to the increase in the number of schools and the relative improvement of educational work, the publication of textbooks increased to a certain extent. In the first year of the same century, Pasha Mammadov's textbook "Acem language" was published in Tbilisi. N. Vazirov's work "A picture of home education" written for children was published in the book "Classification" in 1901 along with four other plays of the writer.

In 1900, Rashid Bey Efendiyev, who taught at the seminary, was very worried about the lack of a literature review book in his native language. In order to overcome this deficiency, he published the recitation book "Basiratul-afal" which he compiled while working in Tbilisi in 1901 at the printing house of the Governorate office in Baku with a circulation of 2,000 copies, and started teaching from that book in the seminary. After one year of testing, this book was approved by the Caucasian educational circle of the Ministry of Education in 1903 and allowed to be used as a teaching aid in all Muslim schools in the Caucasus. This book, which plays an important role in improving the quality of education in Muslim schools, was published by the author with new additions in 1907 in Istanbul with the permission of the Ministry of Education. Also, R. Efendiyev's textbook "Kindergarten" was printed several times in the 20th century, i.e. in 1904 in Istanbul, and in 1907 in Tbilisi at the "Kultura" printing house. For example, talking about the structure of the edition published in Tiflis in 1912, I can say that Rashid Bey Efendiyev in the book "Kindergarten" dropped the 8 Arabic letters originally expressed by the Arabic denominator and kept 24. He included 24 texts in the book by giving lesson examples for each of the 24 letters in the kindergarten book (Əfəndiyev, 2010).

R. Efendiyev's introduction to the book "Kindergarten" for the first time requires students to draw lines and pictures, to conduct questions and answers about them, to distinguish between two or more different objects, their equality and similarity, and then to tell the students about the objects issues such as teaching how to compose a sentence (matlab) from names and words indicating a meaning, as well as explaining syllables and the formation of syllables from vowel words to the student. In this way, the foundation of reading and writing is shown from the first lesson. After completing the 28 texts in the book - 28 lessons, it is noted that "the student can write and read perfectly" (Əfəndiyev, 2010). The edition, compiled by transliteration and facsimile by Professor H. M. Ahmadov, is a copy printed in Tbilisi in 1912.

Rashid Bey Efendiyev's book "Kindergarten" contains a number of texts, stories, poems, etc. has found its reflection. The book contains 24 poems: Paddy, wheat, millet say, Rose,

Crane, There are four seasons of the year, Mother's lullaby, Rain, Crying child, Violet, Gap, Advice, Pheasant, Goat, Kurd and his chick, Child and flower, Lazy, Nightingale, Goose and crane, Nakha and cat, Hedgehog and rabbit, Sower and reaper, Invitation to school, Spring, Bird, Autumn wind. There are 40 stories in the book: Hashim's craft, Shepherd and book, Children's fountain, Ox and sand, Lazy Bashir, Blackbirds and rooster, Careless lady, Lion, Bear and fox, Old man and Azrael, Blind and lantern, Ladder, Fatima, Lost way. A Child, Radish, Son's Love, Rooster and Pearl, Barley and Wheat, Frog and Ox, Liar, Two Shepherds, Goats, Dog, Owl and Rabbit, Fakir Jafar's Becoming a Scholar, The Wayward and the Dogs, The Serpent's Head and Tail, The World seen peasant, Wolf, Gardener and bear, Donkey and horse, Pig and palut tree, Old grandfather and grandson, Fountain, Mohammed's shame, Who is poor?, Just king, The story of the cat, The story of the cat and the butcher, The calligrapher.

There are also 26 texts here: Libra, Early Tomorrow, Water, Magnet, Belly and Rest of Man, Baker, Two Grains of Iron, Poultry, Tailor, Clover Flower, Man's Art and Craft, Shoemaker, Bag, Purse, Fire iti, Cotton green, Hijrah of our Prophet Muhammad Alaihis Salam, Muslim months, Hour, Year with solar habit, Months of Rose year, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter, School. Bey Rashid made a number of corrections and additions in the subsequent printing of the book "Kindergarten" in order to increase people's appreciation for the book.

R. Efendiyev's book "Kindergarten" has been approved by the Caucasus Education Department for use in all state and private educational schools teaching in the Azerbaijani language. "Kindergarten" was published four times (a total of 90,000 copies). This book played an important role not only in Transcaucasian schools, but also in the development of Muslim schools in the North Caucasus and Central Asia (Əfəndiyev, 2010). In the book "Kindergarten", R. Efendiyev also provided corresponding pictures for each reading text for children to understand the lesson more deeply. For example, a picture of a horse, a picture of a snake, pets, and pictures of the surrounding world are also included for the visual understanding of the texts. Some of the poems included in the book "Kindergarten" were translated by the author from the works of Russian poets. However, in 2010, it was professor H. M. Ahmadov who re-edited this work with transliteration and facsimile.

Prof. H. M. Ahmadov notes at the beginning of the book that "in the copy of the book "Kindergarten" by R. Efendizade, published in 1912, located in the collection of the Institute of Manuscripts under the code number XI-360, and at the same time in the copy in the National library named after M.F. Akhundov, the 13- It was not transliterated by us because it does not have 14 pages" (Əfəndiyev, 2010). R. Efendiyev's textbook "Kindergarten" is valuable from a

historical point of view, as well as important for today. Here, the teaching of reading materials for the alphabet and post-alphabet period is based on clear pedagogical and methodological principles. First of all, the reading materials here are all in simple mother tongue and artistically valuable. Another difference is that the arrangement of materials is based on a strict regularity - from simple to complex principle. Let's also note that these materials are short, simple and concise, and cover the most necessary knowledge for elementary school students. In those materials, nature, animals, birds, family, children's life, moral qualities, etc. there is the most important information about important issues such as.

Along with the works written by Rashid Bey Efendiyev himself, the translations from other languages, especially from the Russian writer J. A. Krylov, were collected in the "Kindergarten" textbook. Therefore, the book "Kindergarten" is one of the most valuable sources for studying the history of our children's literature, in addition to studying the history of mother tongue and literature. R. Efendiyev's textbooks have been widely used in Azerbaijani schools for a long time, and a whole generation of Azerbaijani youth has received training and education from these books. By the way, let's note that this book became more and more widespread, even in 1914 it was translated into Karachay under the name "Mother language", printed in Tbilisi, and sent to Tiber schools.

In 1902, M.S. Seyidov's book "Kitabi-khazainul-atfal" was published for older children in Rashid Bey Efendiyev's collection. This collection is designed for older adults and includes both rich translations and original material. This review is very intelligent and well organized. In the same year, another Azerbaijani grammar textbook was published in Baku. The author of this textbook is young teacher A. Y. Talibzade. In addition to these textbooks, which greatly benefited the spread of literacy among Azerbaijanis living in Transcaucasia, several useful textbooks on various subjects were published in the Azerbaijani dialect of the Turkish language at the end of the 19 th century.

Despite some difficulties, in the 20th century, a number of new textbooks appeared in addition to this textbook. The writer S.S. Akhundov writes about the difficulties in this field: "We don't have books to read our children. The teachers of Baku Russian and Muslim schools decided to prepare a new book on this program when they discussed the new program they organized for our schools at their last meeting. Now when they are ready and appear, what currency will they be printed in? Authors, teachers, money? That's how you know that none of them will be strong enough. So what to do? Do I have to shout again, oh my God, we don't have any books? Screaming doesn't help. It is necessary to find a solution for this" (Xəlilov, 1969). The first teachers' congress was opened in 1906 and the second in 1907 in Baku. These

congresses had a certain positive effect on educational work. Thus, in 1907, a number of new textbooks appeared: M. Mahmudbeyov's "Yeni Alifba", A. Shaig's "Children's Fountain".

The "Mother Language" textbook compiled by Mirza Gamarlinski, Narimanbeyov, Shahtakhtinsky, Rajabov, Gaziyevlər, Mahammadov, Shafibeyov, Sultanov and Mirza Alakbar Mirzazadeh at the A.M. Promishlyanski printing house in Baku, and Mirza Alakbar Mirzazadeh from Yerevan school teachers ("Mother language" later in 1908 in "Geyrat" magazine) , published in 1911 at the "Kultura" printing house), and the book "Turkish language" or "Turkish recitation" by Mollazade Mirza Abbas is published in Ganja. Sultanov Harun bey Ilisuylu's book "The Way of the Motherland" was published in Tbilisi in the same year at the "Geyrat" printing house.

After the II teachers' congress, S.S. Akhundov, together with his teacher friends M. Mahmudbeyov, S. Abddurrahimbeyzade, F. Aghazade, A. Talibzade, A. Efendizade, compiled the textbook "The Second Year", which is of great importance in the history of Azerbaijani pedagogical thought, and that book was published in 1908. It is published by "Geyrat" printing house. It is no coincidence that after the first edition of "İkinci il" it was reprinted 8 more times in "Kaspi", "Orujov brothers' printing house", "Maktab" and "Turan" printing houses until 1917. M. Mahmudbeyov's book "İlk qiraat", which was published 9 times between 1908 and 1918, was published under the name "Birinci il" after the second edition. A year later, M. Mahmudbeyov's book "New school" for teaching the Azerbaijani language with Abbas Sahn was published in the "Kaspi" printing house. That book was printed 9 times by different printing houses of Baku until 1919.

A. Shaig's activities in the field of creating textbooks should be especially noted. In addition to his book "Children's Eyeglasses", a number of children's textbooks have also been published. A. Shaig's second textbook is "Gulzar". The author writes about this textbook: "We didn't have a textbook to read in the upper classes, I wrote the lessons to be taught every day in the students' notebooks, like other teachers. To get rid of this difficult situation, I compiled a textbook called "Gulzar" in 1909 and had it printed at the Orujov brothers' printing house" (Xəlilov, 1969). The book was published in 1912. Among other textbooks of A. Shaig, "Gulshani literature" (in Farsi) in 1910 at the electric printing house of the Orujov brothers and in 1919, "National Recitation Book" at the "First Government" printing house (Əhmədov, 2010). "Turkish Garland" and "Literature Lessons" written with Huseyn Javid have been published. In addition to these mentioned textbooks, M. Mahmudbeyov's "Spelling" in 1911, Aghazade Farhad's "Literary collection" (1912) for classes IV-VI, Abbaszade Mirza Abbas's

"First year" (1913). "The Last Turkish Alphabet" by Abdulla Bey Efendizadeh (1919), Rajab Efendizadeh's "Turkish reading" (1918) at the "Madanyyat" printing house in Shaki, "Tamam Alifba" (1912) by Mirza Huseyn Iravani Hasanzade at the "Kultura" printing house in Tbilisi (Əhmədov, 2010) books are out of print. As you can see, in the 19th and early 20th centuries, books in the Azerbaijani language were published not only in Azerbaijan, but also in the printing houses in Tbilisi, Yerevan, Istanbul and other cities. The period of real development of Azerbaijani children's literature coincides with the 20th century, the new period of growth that began after the 1905 revolution. As a result of the influence of the first Russian revolution at the beginning of the 20th century, along with the development of public opinion, science, education and culture in Azerbaijan, press and publishing also developed to a great extent. Already in 1908, it is known that there were 30 printing houses and lithographies in Baku alone. The activity of our literary forces is also expanding as the number of printing houses increases. In these years, the development in the field of children's literature begins to manifest itself clearly. Both the number of children's textbooks, the emergence of new children's press, and authors active in the field of original and translated literature are emerging. In these years, we find special attention to children's literature in the opinions of Sutanmacid Ganizade, A. Shaig, S.S. Akhundov and other writers and intellectuals.

S. S. Akhundov writes in his biography: "There was a great need for children's literature due to the increase in the number of Azerbaijani schools. First, the collection "Dabistan" began to be published. After it was closed, the collection "School" was published. These collections mainly published translated stories, which were not of much interest to Azerbaijani children. Meanwhile, I came up with the idea of writing original stories from Azerbaijani life for children in their native language. I wrote a general title called "Scary tales" (Xəlilov, 1969). And A. Shaig writes in his memoirs: "Before the revolution, the hard-working children who did not smile lived in misery. For them, their native home, their beautiful homeland was a prison. The paths of happiness, progress and development were closed to the children. Our children did not have a theater, cinema, library, or club: they could not find books to read outside of school. This situation of our young generation made me think a lot. That's why I replaced some of the work I did in schools with artistic creativity. I wrote works for children in various genres" (Xəlilov, 1969). Azerbaijani children's literature, which became an independent field of our speech art at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, developed in different stages of history, remained under development in different periods of time and flourished again. There are many factors that prevent and promote its development. These art examples, which have been in close contact with the school since its foundation, have gone

through a period of decline and progress depending on the content of social relations. Children have read these beautiful examples of literature, which have been nourished from the womb of general literature for a long time, with the same enthusiasm and interest as adults. Examples of wise and instructive folk tales are the cornerstone of this literature (Xəlil, Əsgərli, 2007). In connection with the formation of children's literature at the beginning of the 20th century, its publication is given a large place. During this period, new printing houses appeared, which, in addition to the publication of various types of literature, also printed children's fiction. In 1906, the "Geyrat" printing house, which started its operation, published the books "On Literature" by Alimirza Narimanov, "Admonitions" in 1907, "The Mailbox" by Jalil Mammadguluzade, "Usta Zeynal" (1906), "Usta Zeynal" (1906), "Gurbanali Bey" (1907) stories are published by Ahmedbey Javanshir's "Collection of Poems". Besides reactionary and religious literature, the "Kaspi" printing house owned by H.Z. Taghiyev gives a certain place to the publication of the works of Azerbaijani writers and poets and to the publication of books with a progressive spirit, mainly after the first Russian revolution. As a result of this, Abdulla Bey Efendizadeh's "Rustamin's Dream" or Dream (1906), V. Chamanzaminli's "Malik Muhammad" (1911) based on a folk tale, A. Shaig's "Good Back. He publishes the works "Fox, Crow, Hajileylek" (1911), "Tik-Tik Khanim" (1911), "Fox and Rooster" (1911). Since 1912, Isa bey Ashurbeyov leased this printing house from H.Z. Taghiyev for 6 years, and then Firudun bey Kocherli's collection of national tales and stories, proverbs and riddles and various poems "Gift to Children" (1912), Mrs. Babayeva's "Valeh va Saleh" (1913)), Aghakarim Karimov's "Gulzari-bahar" (1913), Abdulla Efendizade's "Eyrigich" (1914), Shafiga Khanum Efendizade's "Two Orphans, or Karim's Hummet" (1914), etc. publishes his books. Among the printing houses that existed at the beginning of the 20th century, the printing houses of the brothers Oruj, Gambar and Abuzar Orujov, Hashim Bey Vazirov's "Sada", "Maktab", "Baku" newspaper published children's literature as well as different types of literature. Thus, the electric printing house of the Orujov brothers published Alabbas Munzib's verse story "A Lesson to Children" (1909, 1911), Sultanmajid Ganizade's "Fox and Chaggalbey" (1910), Abdurrahim Bey Hagverdiev's "Two Stories" (1909), Karim Bey Ismayilov's "Collection of Tales". (1911), "Hadiyyatul-atal" (1911), which includes Naseh's poems for children, "Good advice is better than everything" by Buyukaga Talibov (1912), "Beautiful Spring" by A. Shaig (1913), "Shaleguyruq" (1913). , Uryan Seyidzade Seyid Mehdi's "Cunning Abdul" (1912), Aghababa Bey Israfilbeyov's "Smart Girl" (1913), Kazim Oghlu's "Runaway Son, or Father's Love" (1914), Abbas Sahat's "The Fruit of Ignorance or the Happiness of an Orphan" (1914)), Huseyn Hasanzade's "Three Stories"

(1914), I.H. Hafiz Atamalibeyov's "The Story of the Divan Tapdig" (1915), etc. has published books such as The "School's Electric Press", which gives more space to the publication of textbooks, has also printed a number of original examples of fiction. "Maktab" printing house in 1916 published Haji Salim Gasimzade's "Spring", "Icebreaker", "Street children" or the orphan Hasan", "Khazan", "Desolation", S.S. Akhundov's "Frightful tales" (1. "Ahmed and Maleyka ", 2. "Rashid and Govhar"), the second part of Agasi Bey Shirvanski Karaybeyov's story "A Squad of Spies or the End of Tyranny" by Mohsen Abdulzade "Ayineyi-Ibrat", Jalil Mammadguluzade's "Worrying" story, Sultan Majid Ganizade's "Fox and Chag-chagbey" , Abbas Muznib's poems "Ashraf's adventure", "Ibrat taziyanesi", "Insaf mirror", "Yashayish uzulu", "Taji Meyal", Abdurrahman Daikin's "Compassionate traveller", etc. published books.

"Seda" publishing house published Jafar Bunyatzade's collection of stories "I want a school" (1910), Huseyin Sadiqzade's (Seyid Huseyn) story "Aqi-Valideyn or Poor Mashadi Zaman" (1911), Agababa Bey Israfilbeyov's one-act drama "Rahimli Melak" (1914). published. In 1911, Alabbas Muznib's poems "The Flower of Deed" and "Chekmesilan", Agha Hasan Mirzazade's "Lotu Kamana va lotu Jafashabada", Malikmohammed and the Tale of the Yemeni King" (1912) were published by the electric printing press of "Baku" newspaper.

At the beginning of the 20th century, a number of printing houses operated in Baku. One such printing house is called "Tulu". Aghasi bey Karimbeyov's "Funny Tales" (1915), Nasrulla Akhundov's collection of fairy tales "Shigirdlara zadashish" (1915), "Certain of Spies or the End of Oppression" (1916) and other books were published in this printing house. Also, Ali Masum's story "Puss in Boots" (1913) in lithography by G.I. Demirov, "Oyudlaririm" (stories), "Erzurum" by A.K. Garabekir in the government printing house. (1919), Abdurrahim Tabibzadeh and Rahim ibn Partov's poems "Morality vaccination for foreign children" (1917) at the "Open Word" printing house, Sirri Mohammad's play "Cockfight" (1919) at the "Nowruz" printing house, etc. children's literature has been published.

At the beginning of the 20th century, children's books were printed in the Azerbaijani language in the printing houses operating in Tbilisi and Yerevan. In Tbilisi, the electric printing house of the "Georgian company" published Mirza Seyfeddin Shorvani Seyidov's collection of stories "Kitabi khazainul-atfal" (1902), Alimirza Sanani Narimanov's recitation book "Nesihatul-atfal" (1913), and the "Sharq" printing house of Mirza Mahmud Shirvani Zuin in 1913. He publishes the books "Duzd va gazi" and "Nesihati-loghman". In Yerevan, the "Kultura" printing house printed Jabbar Asgarzade's collection of poems called "Golden leaf, or clever Anvar" (1913), and the "Lewis" printing house printed children's books such as "Children's holiday" (1915).

Conclusion

At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, F.B. Kocharli, M. Mahmudbeyov, R. Efendiyev, A. Sahhat, M. A. Sabir, A. Shaig, G. R. Mirzazade, M. S. Akhundov, A. S. Gasimov, B. Murshudov and others Children's literature examples translated from other languages into Azerbaijani were published in periodicals and textbooks, as well as printed as separate booklets. Among them, the children's works of the Russian people Pushkin, Griboyedov, Lermontov, Krylov, Gogol, Tolstoy, Mark Twain, Charles Perron, Daniel Defoe, A. Bast, De Amichis and other immortal artists of foreign countries were published. Before the revolution, there were a number of media outlets for Azerbaijani children. At the beginning of 1896, N. Narimanov and S.M. Ganizade took the initiative to publish children's magazines called "Sovat", S.M. Ganizade and H. Mahmudbeyov "Nubar", and in 1897, S.M. Ganizade took the initiative to publish a newspaper called "Chirag". After the first Russian revolution, "Dabistan" (1906-1908; A.I. Jafarzade and M.H. Efendizade), "Rahbar" (1906-1907; M. Mahmudbeyov) and "School" (1911-1917; 1920; G.R. Mirzazade and A. Efendizade) started publishing. These magazines introduced their readers to Azerbaijani and Russian literature, the lives of outstanding scientists and intellectuals, and had a great impact on the development and publication of children's literature by giving ample space to anecdotes, instructive pieces, and riddles on their pages. Children's literature published before the revolution was a very useful and significant event for the cultural and literary life of that time. However, it is natural that it was impossible to expand the publication of children's literature under the conditions of absolutist rule. The real development of children's literature publishing in Azerbaijan in terms of name, circulation, content, as well as publishing and printing design was realized only during the years of Soviet rule.

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