

A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF ASMATKHANIM MAMMADOVA'S ACADEMIC ACTIVITY AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC ESSAY ON HIS RESEARCHES

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***Abstract.** The main indicator of the democratic civilization in every society is measured by the position of the women in this society. Women are usually considered to be the weaker sex, but women who are able to use their energy have always had great power. Therefore, the role of the women in history is undeniable. The number of the women who left a deep mark in the history of Azerbaijan is quite large. One of such inexhaustible energetic Azerbaijani women is Asmatkhanim Mammadova Bayahmad who is a graduate of the Azerbaijan State University. She is a philologist, a translator, a social activist and a famous teacher. In this article, it is mentioned the scholar's scientific creativity. Asmatkhanim Mammadova's articles and theses related to various sections of the Persian language such as phonetics, orthography, morphology, syntax, lexicology, grammar, as well as Persian literature, have been published in our country and outside the country. The number of her articles and theses like this is more than 200. These studies, which contain the scientist's scientific researches and thoughts, have a special place in the teaching of the Persian language and are highly appreciated by the experts.*

Key words: Morphology, Patriot, Scientific Council, Department, Pedagogue.

Introduction. Asmatkhanim Beyahmad Mammadova was born in 1941 in the Mashtagha village of Baku in an intellectual family. In 1958, after graduating from school No.187 named after J. Jabbarli with excellent marks, she worked for some time in production. Here, she was awarded with honorary degrees for her high organizational skills and competence. At the request of her mother, Asmatkhanim Mammadova, who was admitted to the Persian department of the Faculty of Oriental Studies of BSU in 1963, while studying in the 3rd year, was awarded with an honorary decree and an honorary student card of Moscow State University for her report entitled "Phonetic changes in the Persian literary language and Tehran dialect". A. Mammadova, who graduated from the university in 1965, was retained as a teacher at the department by the decision of the Scientific Council and in 1966 entered the postgraduate course of the Institute of Oriental Studies of ANAS. In 1972, she defended her candidate thesis in Leningrad.

A researcher of the Persian language, pedagogue A. Mammadova. Above all, Asmatkhanim Mammadova is a wonderful and innovative teacher who is beloved by her students. For more than fifty years, she has been engaged in teaching the Persian language, which is the language of poetry and the language of Azerbaijan literature. She considers her students who work in every field, adhering to the ideas of Azerbaijanism in our country, as well as abroad, to be her most valuable asset. Asmatkhanim Mammadova is not a teacher who is satisfied with just teaching the Persian language, she is a tireless researcher who, has studied and taught this language for a long time, reaching the intricacies of this language, the layers that even the Persians themselves do not pay much attention to. It is no coincidence that in 1966-1967 she participated in the course

organized in the laboratory of experimental phonetics named after L.R. Sherba of the Leningrad (St. Petersburg) University named after Zhdanov. While completing her PhD thesis entitled "Phonetic nature and language of Persian word stress" started under the guidance of the famous phonetician L.R. Zinder, she received positive scientific opinions from prominent scientists such as Rahim Sultanov, Jamshid Giunashvili, Azal Damirchizade, Hasan Zarinazade and Jahangir Kahramanov. Continuing her research in this field, the scientist created the monographic works, such as "Stress in Persian language (experimental research work)" Baku, 2007; "Some studies on the phonetics of the modern Persian language", Baku, 1965; "Phonetic nature and place of modern Persian word stress, Baku, 1972; "Spelling of the Persian language", Baku, 2011; "Philological studies on the works of Nizami Ganjavi", Baku, 2022.

The experimental research work entitled "Stress in Persian" published by A. Mammadova in 2007 was included in the list of books with achievements of the National Academy of Sciences in that year. The purpose of the research work is to identify the inconsistent and in some cases, completely contradictory ideas and notes about stress in Persian-language sources and to present a precise, comprehensive and experimental work in this field. In the study, such topics as "Stress, its nature, types according to its place", "Experimental materials, methods of program design and research", "Place and functions of word stress" and "The nature of word stress" are investigated for the first time. The researcher, who used two hundred and forty literatures in Azerbaijani, Russian, Persian and European languages, prepared and presented many oscillographs, spectographs, "visible speech samples" and graphs reflecting the length, intensity and tone of various words in addition to literary examples (Mammadova, 2007: 234). So, Asmatkhanim Mammadova, has excellent research skills, good theoretical training, inexhaustible diligence, the ability to understand the instruction of the leader correctly and to feel the depth of the issue in front of her. She has published a scientific work rich in useful scientific generalizations and experimental results, not only for Persian linguistics, but also for general linguistics [**Mammadova Asmatkhanum, 2007**]. All this once again proves that the scientist is a competent expert in the field he studies.

Asmatkhanim Mammadova is a teacher who constantly works on herself and is able to keep up with the wide possibilities of the young generation. The books she presented to the world of science one after the other also indicate this. The works created by the scientist fill the perceived gaps in the world of science and meet the needs. The textbook entitled "Orthography of the Persian language", which she authored, is also of this type. Taking into account the impact of the changes and development process on the progress of the language from time to time, she created the above-mentioned work on the necessity of its reflection in orthography as an important section that systematizes and regulates it.

It is known that orthography plays an important role in the development of literary language. Since the literary language is a standardized language, certain norms and rules are used in both its oral and written forms. The basis of all these norms and rules is orthography. Although the author accepts that the language rules are stable and unchanging, she values their deformation in a number of necessary processes as a necessary condition. At the same time, the author also confirms that the Arabic script currently used by Persians is "non-phonetic, so there are huge differences between the script and pronunciation" [**Mammadova Asmatkhanum, 2011**]. The book contains texts entitled "Features of Persian writing", "Signs that make up the writing system of the Persian language", "Enclitics", "Hamza sign", "Words from the Arabic language, compounds and stable word combinations", "Words with several writing options". One of the circumstances that increases the value of the book is that it is compiled in two languages,

Azerbaijani and Persian. This is very useful, on the one hand, that the text of the book is completely clear and on the other hand, that Persian-speaking readers can use it freely. The work was discussed in two stages at the scientific council of the Academy of Persian Language and Literature of Islamic Republic of Iran. 41 meetings were held in the first stage and 18 in the second stage. The most famous scientists gave a positive opinion to the work.

A scholar who spoke to Nizami in the language he wrote. Asmatkhanim Mammadova is a tireless researcher. Nizami is such a genius that the interest in his personality and creativity knows no bounds, just like his ideas. Because even though he became famous as a poet, in fact it would be more honest to call him a "scientist-poet", perhaps "poet-scientist". Knowing all the sciences of his time, Nizami gives every scientific matter in the language of poetry; as well as his poems about ordinary life issues are full of knowledge [Ahmadov Ahmadakha, 1992]. Hundreds of brilliant scholars abroad like H.Purgstal, d'Erbelo, E.Brown, F.Erdman, F.B.Sharmuan, Yan Pibka, B.Zanjani, Y.Marr, Y.E.Bertels, A.Y. Krymski, V. Dastgardi, B.Sarvatiyan have created new art examples related to Nizami's creativity, which they repeatedly refer to. Genius scientists like Mammad Jafar Jafarov, Mir Jalal Pashayev, Alashraf Alizade, Abdulkarim Alizade, Ahmadagha Ahmadov, Mirzaagha Guluzade, Mubariz Alizade, Rustam Aliyev, Gazanfar Aliyev, Azade Rustamova, Khalil Yusifli have done this work again and again with love. A. Mammadova highly values the efforts of those scientists in this field. Despite all this, the researcher reminds Abdurrahman Jami's opinion: "On the Day of Judgment, I will hold the hem of the Sheikh's robe and ask for the interpretation of 350 incomprehensible beyts." With this, she indicated that this treasure is an inexhaustible treasure and she expressed her confidence that subjects will be found for Nizami researchers today, tomorrow and for who knows how many centuries. From this point of view, the collection of monographic articles entitled "Philological studies on Nizami Ganjavi's work" presented to the world of science by Asmatkhanim Mammadova on the eve of the poet's anniversary is a new love wreath. The collection published in Baku in 2022 in "Elm va Tahsil" publishing house is the product of the scientist's long-term research. It is no coincidence that academician Rafael Huseynov, who wrote the foreword to the book, called her "Nizami's interlocutor for half a century."The scholar who applied to Nizami's works interpreted the individual details of the masnavis from the point of view of linguistics and literary studies [Mammadova Asmatkhanum, 2022].

Researching the stylistic characteristics of Nizami's masnavis, which stands at the peak of Azerbaijan literature, the researcher comes to the conclusion that such features as rhetorical sharpness, innovative expression of metaphors, abundance of technical terminology, Arabic words and phrases, the use of "Quran" epithets, verses, the inclusion of countless Turkish words in the text; the scientific and complex nature of the language; enrichment of logic, wisdom, thinking capacity of the works, astronomy, medicine, interpretation, jurisprudence are precisely the stylistic characteristics of Nizami Ganjavi's creativity.

In the works of Nizami and his contemporaries, proverbs and sayings formed in the vernacular language, skillfully usage of wise expressions confirm that these expressions belong to the Azerbaijan people and at the same time prove that they belong to the people who created that literature from the stylistic point of view. It is enough to convey one beyt of Nizami to the reader so that it becomes clear what a genius he is. She begins her article "The peak of Azerbaijan style in Persian-language literature - Nizami" with the same quote from "Khosrov and Shirin": "Who asked me the secret of the heavens that I did not answer him?!" By giving a single beyt, Nizami is not only presenting himself as an author of artistic works, but he emphasizes that he is an embodiment of perfect wisdom, well-versed in religious and worldly sciences. It should be noted

that many examples of Nizami's stylistics, which brought innovation to Persian-language literature, have been transformed into ideomatic expressions and are still used today. At the same time, the researcher emphasizes that the rise of cultural life accompanied by the development of science, art and social-philosophical thought existing in Azerbaijan in the Middle Ages created the foundation for the creation of such a bright poetic school. Despite this, the author sees Nizami as a conqueror at the peak of Azerbaijani style, "who shines light from the West to the East", "a witch of words", "who draws a pen over what has been said and written", "speaks virgin words like sweat buds". A. Mammadova sees Nizami as a doctor and a wise advisor in her article "Recommendations and prohibitions related to health and medicine in Nizami's masnavis" and conveys his recommendations for the maturity of society to the reader. Nizami sees the development of a person's cognitive ability in the acquisition of both religious and secular knowledge. Sheykh, who covers the visible and invisible face of the world with science, says, "You should study well the world, human, plant, stone, animal." In his Masnavis, he recommends to follow the laws prescribed by religion and protecting the health of the soul and nafs (greed for worldly goods) as an important factor for human health. Just as our Prophet recommended middle limit, Nizami considers it important to wait middle limit in food, as in everything else. Confirming her opinion, the researcher puts forward an example from "Khosrov and Shirin". Thus, "two people who are thirsty during the trip reach a spring. One of them drinks too little water and says that if he drinks too much it will suddenly harm his health. The other is drinking too much so that he doesn't get thirsty soon. They both die because they don't wait for the middle limit. Physician Nizami, who advises not to take too much fatty and sweet foods and basil, also considers folk medicine treatments such as hijama and how to protect oneself from the evil eye to be acceptable [Mammadova Asmatkhanum, 2022].

One of the interesting articles included in the monograph by A. Mammadova is called "Phonographic and phonetic phenomena in Khamsa". As we have already mentioned, the researcher is first of all a linguist who has a good knowledge of the Persian language and teaches this language tirelessly. In her pedagogical activity, she does not only deliver ready-made materials to the audience, he is constantly searching and reaching the deep layers of this language. The presented article is the result of her research in this field. Just as the style of Nizami Ganjavi's masnavis reflects the style of Azerbaijan, since it was written in Persian, the language of poetry of that time, the researcher spent a lot of effort and energy and revealed many grammatical points in the poet's work. In the article, the author gives a long scientific and detailed analysis of phonetic phenomena such as assimilation, dissimilation, prosthesis, metathesis and elision, which are often found in Nizami's masnavis. As a result, the main phonetic law of the Persian language, the "Law of Phonetic Limitation" and the examples of phonetic phenomena derived from it, are given for the first time within the beyts of Nizami's "Khamsa" [Mammadova Asmatkhanum, 2022].

Translation activity. Another branch of A. Mammadova's creativity is the translation activity. Thirteen books of this kind, with different volumes and different topics, have been published by the scientist. Her translations of the works of the prominent representative of modern Iranian literature, Mostafa Khoraman, were published under the title "Collection of stories (selections from modern Persian literature)" in 2012 in Baku, OKA Offset publishing house. In A. Mammadova's translation into Azerbaijani. The book begins with the translator's "Foreword". The book includes eight short stories of M. Khoraman, "Letter to Azizkhanim", "Bi" Agha", "Communication between "Writing table and Consciousness", "Terror against Hasani Agha", and "The Smallest Punishment" translated into Azerbaijani by A. Mammadova. The collection includes short stories written by the author "in a humorous style, reflecting the shortcomings of

his time". The collection includes short stories in which the author "wrote in a humorous style the shortcomings of his time, the greedy, lazy, out-of-place officials, the misfortunes the regime brought to the common man." [Mostafa Khoraman, 2022] Another book compiled by Asmatkhanim Mammadova is a collection of stories by Mahammad Mirkayani called "Tales of Chilla Night". The compiler, who gives a brief overview of Mirkayani's life and work, has included twenty-two of her short stories translated into Azerbaijani by herself and her colleagues. In another book, the scientist included nine stories of three writers both in Persian and in Azerbaijani as the product of the work of the translator [Mahammad Mirkayani, 2019]. A. Mammadova is not satisfied only with translating any material into Azerbaijani language, she also considers it her duty to interpret the methods and principles of translation and has researched in this field. Her work entitled "Translation Texts" (Teaching Materials), which she published together with Fidan Nasirova, is of this kind. According to A. Mammadova, who highly appreciates the art of translation, this field is a bridge of mutual communication and reliable friendship between people who live in distant parts of the world and create material and spiritual values, who have different languages, worldviews, and psychological thinking. That is why translation is not getting outdated and out of order, but on the contrary, it is improving and developing more and more as an important, creative field [Mammadova Asmatkhanum and Fidan Nasirova, 2019]. The book has been compiled as an aid for students studying translation, philology, regional studies of the "Persian language" department of the Faculty of Oriental Studies.

Conclusion. A. Mammadova, PhD in philology, associate professor, author and translator of more than 20 books, who continues her scientific and pedagogical activities successfully today, was elected twice as a deputy of Sabunchu-Azizbeyov constituency No. 17 in both the first and second convocations of the Milli Majlis (National Assembly) of the Republic of Azerbaijan. In the early days of the development of the independent Republic of Azerbaijan, she actively participated in discussions related to the preparation, additions and changes of many draft laws. She is active as a member of the International Islamic Women's Organization, the World Azerbaijan Women's Union, the Society of Intellectuals, the board of directors of "Koolosiya 1325" under the UN and the Women and Development Center. In the end, we wish Asmatkhanim, who is full of life energy, who is passionate about researching, teaching and educating, to be able to do what she loves in her healthy life.

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КРАТКИЙ ОБЗОР НАУЧНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ АСМАТХАНИМ МАМЕДОВОЙ И БИБЛИОГРАФИЯ ЕЕ РАБОТ

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В каждом обществе главный показатель демократической цивилизации измеряется положением женщины в этом обществе. Женщины обычно считаются представительницами слабого пола. Но женщины, умеющие использовать свою энергию, всегда обладали огромной силой. Поэтому роль женщины в истории неоспорима. Число женщин, оставивших глубокий след в истории Азербайджана, довольно велико. Одной из таких неисчерпаемых энергичных азербайджанок является Асметханым Бяхмад кызы Мамедова, выпускница Азербайджанского Государственного университета, публицист, филолог, переводчик и, наконец, выдающийся педагог. В данной статье рассказывается о научной деятельности ученого. В стране и за рубежом опубликовано более 200 статей и тезисов Асметханым Мамедовой, касающихся различных разделов персидского языка, таких как фонетика, орфография, морфология, синтаксис, лексика, грамматика, а также персоязычной литературы. Эти исследовательские работы, содержащие научные изыскания и размышления ученого, занимают особое место в преподавании персидского языка и высоко оцениваются специалистами.

Ключевые слова: морфология, патриот, научный совет, кафедра, педагог