### NATIONAL LIBRARY AS A MEDIATOR IN PROMOTING AZERBALIANI LITERATURE

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#### Milli Kitabxana Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatının təbliğində vasitəçi kimi

Xülasə: Məqalədə Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatının təbliği istiqamətində Milli Kitab-xananın fəaliyyəti işıqlandırılmışdır. Burada həm ənənəvi, həm də electron vasitələrlə bədii ədəbiyyatın təbliği və qlobal informasiya mühitinə təqdim edilməsi sahəsində görülən işlərdən bəhs edilmişdir.Bir il ərzində bədii ədəbiyyata dair kitab verilişi, ölkə ərazisində bədii ədəbiyyat və ədəbiyyatşünaslığa dair kitab nəşrinin vəziyyəti, xarici dillərə tərcümə problemləri, beynəlxalq kitab mübadiləsi v əsərgi-yarmarkalarda Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatının dünyaya təqdim edilməsi üzrə statistic təhlillər aparılmışdır.

# Национальная библиотека как посредник в продвижении азербайджанской литературы

Резюме: В статье описывается деятельность Национальной библиотеки по продвижению азербайджанской литературы. Здесь говориться об активностибиблиотек в пропагандеи представлении художественной литературы в глобальной информационной среде, как традиционными, так и электронными средствами. Проведен статистический анализ по книговыдаче художественной литературыпо представлению азербайджанской литературы на выставках-ярмарках и по международному книгообмену в течении года, а также исследован осостояние книжного издания по литературе и литературоведениив стране, и проблем перевода литературы на иностранные языки.

**Key words:** Azerbaijani literature, national content, bibliographical publications, electronical resources, global information environment, international book exchange.

Açarsözlər: Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı, milli kontent, biblioqrafik nəşrlər, elektron resurslar, qlobal informasiya mühiti, beynəlxalq kitab mübadiləsi Ключевые слова: Азербайджанская литература, национальный контент, библиографические публикации, электронные ресурсы, глобальная информационная среда, международный книгообмен

#### Introduction

Important tasks facing Azerbaijani libraries today are to expand and promote the use of national-cultural heritage with the application of modern technologies and enrich national content both in the country and in the global information space. It is well known that the libraries have preserved a great treasure, products of mental worksof prominent scientists, thinkers and writers which has gone through a long way since centuries and present it to the

community. So many valuable books in different languages, rare editions, fiction and scientific literatures which are affecting the healthy development, correct thinking style, intellectual level, and the formation of information literacyof young generation are offered to readers in libraries. Taking into consideration that today the majority of the country's library fund is fiction literature and one of the values that introduces a country to the world is its culture and literature, then it is easy to say that the work to be done in the direction of introducing and promoting the Azerbaijani literature to the global information environment is a particular importance. Today, a full-text fund of Azerbaijani literature is created in Azerbaijani libraries and is used with the copyright protection. But it should be mentioned that the main issue here is not only to disseminate and spread our literature throughout the country, but to present "Azerbaijani literary pearls" to world readers. Azerbaijani literature is also a literary window to get closer acquaintance with our culture, traditions, historical past and today, in a word, with Azerbaijani people. That's why it is desirable to create full content of Azerbaijani literature in different languages and to present it to global information space, world readers.

Among the masterpieces of the world literature are the genius N.Ganjavi, I.Nasimi, M.Fuzuli, Khatai, M.P.Vagif, Q.Zakir, M.A.Sabir, H.Javid, Y.V.Chamanzaminli, M.C.Pashayev, S.Vurgun, Anar, Elchin and other Azerbaijani poets and writers contributed to the treasure of the world literature. Libraries work in a number of ways to promote this literature. Looking at the activities of the National Library of Azerbaijan, we can say that fiction literature samples are placed in the electronic catalog and library, and information is provided through bibliographic publications, and books are sent to libraries of foreign countries by international book exchange and submitted to readers via electronic databases, but also promoted at international exhibitions, various mass events, and book presentations.

## Formulation of the problem

Based on the 2017 report of the National Library, 659, 656 copies of the library collection (full number of library stock 4, 491, 953 copies) consist of publications on philology and fiction literature. And in 2017, the booklending on philology and fiction literature was 140, 458 copies, indicating that 21.3% of the funds were used. This statistics does not satisfy us[1, p.12]. Taking this into consideration, the National Library of Azerbaijan carries out a broader propagation of the library stock by both traditional and electronic means, using various ways.

Looking at the library's last 10 years of bibliographic activity, it is clear that more than 30 fundamental bibliographical editions have been prepared with the series "Remarkable people of Azerbaijan". In these publications, bibliographic information about the literary heritage of outstanding personalities, thinkers, classics of Azerbaijani literature, works translated into foreign languages, as well as the Azerbaijani literature, protected in world

libraries, are introducing to the public. Among these publications are classical Azerbaijan literary thinkers, representatives of Azerbaijani literature in the Soviet era, also contemporary Azerbaijani poets and writers: N.Ganjavi, M.P. Vagif, M.F. Akhundzade, M.A. Babir, Y.V. Chamanzaminli, M. Mushfig, S. Vurgun, M.J. Pashayev, S. Rahman, I. Efendiyev, B. Vahabzade, X.R. Uluturk, G.Pashayev, H.Orujov, Elchin, V.Bahmanli, M.Chamanli and others. Let's look at some of them. For example, in the bibliography dedicated to M.P. Vagif's life and creativity, bibliographic records of poems and works about poet was given in 18 languages - German, Bashkir, Persian, French, Arabic, English, Estonian, Italian, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Uzbek, Polish, Russian, Tat, Tatar, Turkish, Turkmen, Ukrainian. Based on the review of bibliographic records in the languages, Vagif has translated into Russian more, followed by Turkish, English, German, and other languages have replaced each other[6, p.358-368]. This indicates that in many countries all over the world, as well as in international languages speaking countries, M.P.Vagif is now read and known. The service of such bibliographies is that it collects information on these works in one center and presents it to the world.

The National Library is always in the process of preparing bibliographic publications as in many ways. Bibliographic publications, prepared in the National Library for the past year and widely introduced to the public usage, contain information on the works of the writers in foreign languages, as well as their works in world libraries. This information is essential in terms of informative character as well as literary studies. If a work belonging to Azerbaijan is in the world literary memory, it means a successful step towards promoting Azerbaijan in the world.

For example, in the "Mir Jalal" bibliography which was published in 2018, if you look at the section "Mir Jalal Works in World Libraries", we can see that there were results in 23 libraries in search of world libraries. Only in the US Library of Congress 19 works has been collected belonging to and about Mir Jalal Pashayev. The oldest one among these works is "Poetic Characteristics of Fuzuli" which was published in 1940. Although Mir Jalal's several books have been published in English, unfortunately only one of the books in the Library of Congress is in English. There are 14 works of the writer in the National Library of Russia and 13 in the National Library of Estonia and most of them are in Russian. When analyzing the works inforeign languages, it is clear that the works of the writer have been translated into 21 languages, mostly in Russian, second in Turkish, third in English and then in other languages [5, p.351-361]. This research shows that more works of our authors should be translated into the foreign languages and translated works should be sent to world libraries and should be introduced to world readers.

The list of materials of Mir Jalal Pashayev kept in the house-museum in Ganja city and at the Museum of "Ədibinevi" (Writer's home) located in Baku, given in the appendix of the bibliography, also draws attention [5,

p.373-410]. The list includes the works of prominent representatives of both Azerbaijan and world literature. These valuable works that Mir Jalal Pashayev had read played an important role in his formation as a writer. It is worth noting that these bibliographies show that how many works of the writer in the world libraries are absent in the National Library, and the original or copies of those works are obtained. For example, Mir Jalal Pashayev's original version of the 'Manifest of a young man' published in Slovak in 1950, was obtained.

Let's take a look at "MikayilMushfig" bibliography published in 2018, which was dedicated to the 110<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the prominent representative of Azerbaijan poetry-MikayilMushfig. Here was informed about poet's works in German, French, English, Spanish, Uzbek, Polish, Russian, Turkish and Jewish. Inworld libraries such as US Library of Congress, the Russian State Library, Belarusian, Estonian, Russian and Turkish National Libraries are given information about the works of MikayilMushfig in various languages. It is a pity that all the works in the US Congress Library are in Azerbaijani and there is no single work translated into the English language. All the books in the National Library of Belarus are in Russian [4, p.210-211]. This means that American readers have been deprived of the opportunity to get acquainted with Mushfig, at least because there is a language barrier here.

İn addition, the current bibliographic information entitled "New literature on Culture, Art, Tourism, Fiction and Literary Criticism" is published in the library once a month with 50 copies [7]. The main purpose of the edition is to provide operative information on the articles published on relevant topics in periodical press in the library in Azerbaijani and Russian. Since February 2015, the "Fiction and Literary Criticism" section has been added into the publication. This means that through this edition, regular information on fiction literature and literary criticism is produced and distributed to the public in the periodical press of Azerbaijan. The complete electronic text of the articles in the bibliographic information is available through the National Library's website (http://www.anl.az) and an electronic catalog.

Let's take a look at one issue of the publication. In March 2018 publication, there were 400 bibliographic records in the Azerbaijani language on fiction literature, literary criticism, poems, stories, essays, novels, narratives, plays, literary relations, and about 20 articles in Russian. It is possible to produce more bibliographic writing both quantitatively and qualitatively, if it includes scientific, literary, publicistic and specialty magazines. The section of literary relations of the publication is especially important for current research. Here, Azerbaijani literature has been presented in Berlin.Let's take a look at the bibliographic record: [The book of "Sirr" (Azerbaijani stories)] //Culture - 2018.- March 30.- P.15.; KhalgJabhasi-2018.- March 28 - P.16). Information is given about the presentation of the book "Sirr" ("Mystery" Azerbaijanistories), one of the projects by the Azerbaijan

Translation Center, which was presented in Berlin. Here you can find out detailed information about the article because of the full resource content. In the book "Sirr"("Mystery" Azerbaijani stories) has collected the stories of literary figures of modern Azerbaijani literature such as JalilMammadguluzade, Mir Jalal, Isa Huseynov, SabirAhmadli, Isi Malikzade, MaqsudIbrahimbeyov, YusifSamadoglu, Anar, Elchin, MovludSuleymanli, AfagMasud in German. And this is another success of Azerbaijani literature [7, p.95].

Based on Memorandumon mutual cooperation with world libraries over the years, the National Library has been carrying out international book exchange with more than 60 world libraries. Through the exchange of books, foreign publications enrich the National Library's fund, and the Azerbaijani books enter the world's information space. Only in 2017, 943 copiesof literary materials of the foreign countries libraries (books, magazines, DVDs) have been included in the National Library, and 30 important Azerbaijanibooks have been copied. A catalog of 112 manuscriptsof Azerbaijani-Turkish writers and works about Azerbaijan written in Turkish, Persian and Arabic languages which kept in Czech National Library, was compiled. 5697 copies of literature on our history, culture and Azerbaijani literature were sent to the world's national libraries, embassies, universities, and at the same time displayed at international book fair held annually in Frankfurt am Main, Moscow, Tehran, Dushanbe and Istanbul [1, p.7].

Unfortunately, the statistical bulletin "Education, Science and Culture in Azerbaijan", published by the State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan, does not show statistics of books published throughout the country during the year [2]. Thus, the resource available to researchers in this area published in June 2004, by the National Library of Azerbaijan - "The yearbook on Azerbaijani Literature". It's included the bibliographic information about the book and the pamphlet on different fields of science published in the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan for 2017 year [8]. According to this edition, last year approximately 2429 books were published (not available for accurate statistics) in the country, of which 640 were published in literary criticism, folklore, fiction literature, Azerbaijani literature, foreign literature, national and foreign literature for children. However, it should be noted that on the basis of edition only about 300 books published in almost a year are in foreign languages. The majority of them are published in Russian, a few in English, German, French and other languages [8]. The analysis we have made suggests that increasing the number of books published in foreign languages would be useful both in the presentation of the Azerbaijani books to the world and for our foreign readers.

# **Solving the problem**

In addition, every year, dozens of new books are presented at the National Library. These presentations consist of not only the Azerbaijani books, but also the world literature samples. The organization of the presentation of Azerbaijani literature, translated into foreign languages, in the world's national libraries, would be a great and important occasion.

Taking into account the requirements of modern times, the library continues its work to digitize its stock. Thus, the number of full texted electronic resources already has more than 200, 000. More than 60, 000 of them are books.10% of them are fiction literature. Nowadays, online library services are provided to the readers through these electronic resources. Electronic databases dedicated to various topics, significant and historical dates, prominent politicians, scientists and cultural figures, poets and writers are creating at the electronic library. The number of electronic databases, which has great informative character and covers various types of documents, has reached 36, of which 12 are devoted to outstanding Azerbaijani poets and writers [10]. In order to further improve its activities in this direction and to present Azerbaijani resources to the world, it is essential to prepare electronic databases in other languages.

#### **Conclusion**

Audio books also take an important role in the electronic resources of the National Library. In the database which is newly introduced to readers can be find both Azerbaijani and world literary examples. There are examples of Azerbaijani oral folk literature and works ofHuseynJavid, JalilMammadguluzadeh, YusifVazirChamanzaminli, Mammad Said Ordubadi, IsmayilShikhli, İsi Malikzade, ChingizAbdullayev and others in the audio collection [9]. It should be noted that though the number of audio resources around the world is sufficiently, this work is very poor in the Azerbaijani information space. We hope that the efforts of the National Library in this area will give positive results. Creating audio books of Azerbaijani literature samples in foreign languages in the future would also be a very important step.

In his book entitled "Azerbaijani libraries as data and metadata hubs" PhD in history JavidJafarovtalked about the theoretical structure and social networking of the Social Digital Library (SDL) [3]. He mentioned that organizing four main core data bases (creator, resource, user, subject) and linked data between this information would provide social networking and future development overview of planned SDL. The key point of SDL consists of relationship between four data. Each registered data has semantic link to other data bases information, for example if user make research on any specific monograph, he get access to author information, the comments, reviews, bookmarks made in current document, also information about users group who are interested in this book, according topic the user will get access to full data base of related subjects [3, p.75-76]. Guiding by this idea, creationof Social Digital Librarieswould be helpful in promotion of fiction literature.

In the end, it is worth noting that the fastest and most widely used ways of information today are internet channels - social media such as youtube, twitter, facebook. Using of these tools is inevitable in the dissemination and promotion of our literary examples. In the future, active using of these channels in the activities of the National Library will give good results.

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