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FIRIDUN BEY KOCHERLI-LITERATURE SCIENTIST, GREAT INTELLECT AND THE TEACHER

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ABSTRACT

As for the main research method, this study is based on the qualitative approach. For this purpose, the method of in-depth interviews - with Georgian active internet users – has been conducted. The respondents are doctors, journalists as well as representatives of different academic fields, who possess media literacy skills. This year marks the 160th anniversary of the birth of the well-known literary scholar, publicist-writer, critic and translator Firidun Bey Ahmed Agha Oghlu Kocherli. He left his name in memory as a creator of the history of literary literature who had exceptional services in the history of public opinion of the Azerbaijani people, the author of "Gift to Children", a collector of folk literature, and a person who had an exceptional service in the formation of a great army of teachers.

F. Kocherli was born on January 26, 1863 in the city of Shusha, the cultural capital of Azerbaijan and the home of poetry. The main period of his life, literary and pedagogical activity was connected with the Transcaucasian Teachers' Seminary, founded in 1876 in the city of Gori, Georgia, known as the Gori Teachers' Seminary.

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Introduction.

Firidun Bey is a great personality who had important services in the development of Azerbaijani culture, including our literature and history of pedagogical ideas, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. He entered our cultural history as the author of the first works on the history of Azerbaijani literature. "Literature of Azerbaijani Tatars" published in Russian in 1903, as well as the famous research works "Historical materials of Azerbaijani literature" written in 1908 and published only in 1925-26, consisting of 2 volumes and 4 parts is also a valuable resource.

In the words of Professor Abbas Zamanov, Kocherli was "a teacher with a "fiery heart" who educated and brought up a generation of great teachers, a literary critic who had a significant impact on the development of contemporary writers, an outstanding editor who voiced the important social and political events of the time, and finally, he promoted the literary heritage of the Azerbaijani people. He was a tireless literary historian who researched with inspiration" [1, p. 125].

In addition to this, F. Koçerli was engaged in translation activities. He wrote the book "The Instruction of Socrates" (1811), one of the classics of Russian literature by A.S. Pushkin, M.Y. Lermontov, A.B. Koltsov and some works of the Georgian intellectual A. Sereteli were translated into our native language by M.F. He translated Akhundzade's story "Deceived Kavakib" into Russian.

Firidun Bey Kocherli, the owner of encyclopedic intelligence.

Firidun Bey values literature as a powerful means of education, he thought that the main desire of every writer is to find a way to the reader's heart and influence his spirituality. Only the works written with noble emotions, literally, with the blood of the heart, can have such influence. His articles devoted to the creativity of 19th century Azerbaijani artists are considered the most reliable sources even today.

F. Kocherli calls Mirza Shafi Vazeh (1792-1852), who gained great fame in Russia and Western Europe in the 19th century and had a special service in the formation of the first traditions of enlightenment in Azerbaijan, a philosopher and emphasizes the role of M. F. Akhundzadeh in his intellectual development: "Yes, Mirza Shafi inspired young Fatali's mind, innate intelligence and understanding the light of understanding and enlightenment that shines from his eyes, he tells Mirza that great services will come from him in the future. 427].

M.F. Akhundzade occupies a special place among his contemporaries, who are remembered with great respect by F. Kocherli. In this regard, the book he published in 1911 at the "Kultura" printing house in Tbilisi with the title "The treatise written on the occasion of the centenary of the birth of His Holiness Mirza Fatali Akhundov is a souvenir" is of great importance in this regard.

According to K. Talibzadeh and N. Mammadov, the researchers of Kocherli, the compilers of his "Selected works", this book is "a valuable research work written about M.F. Akhundov before the revolution" [5, p. 318]. In December 1911, Kocherli gave a speech on the basis of this book at the solemn meeting dedicated to the 100th anniversary of M.F. Akhundzade's birth in Tbilisi. (at that time, some sources indicated the date of birth of M.F. Akhundzade as 1911. Therefore, his 100th anniversary was celebrated in 1911, not 1912. However, the article written by Akhundzade during his lifetime and published in "Kashkül" newspaper in 1887, 43, in the "Biography" published in issues 44 and 45 ("Biography, i.e. adventurer-colonel Mirza Fatali Akhundzade", the date of birth was recorded in 1812).

F. Kocherli evaluated Akhundzade's innate talent as a dramatist and artistic power as follows: "Just as Gogol was the master and mentor of Russian and Moliere drama writers, the late Akhundzade was also the master and guide of Turkish Azerbaijani writers.... This type of our literature, like Mirza Fatali, The sentence comes to the fore among the Turks of Azerbaijan for the first time from the pen of a talented writer. Until the time of Mirza Fatali, this type of works, i.e. comedy, was not seen among Muslims at that time. The first exam, it is also in such a perfect and beautiful form, free from flaws, far from defects and full of grace and skill. A true example of the livelihood, customs and literature of the Azerbaijani Turks, these comedies are truly a treasure" [5, 243]

Author M.F. Akhundzade calls his talent "God's gift", in his opinion, it is "not available to every person who claims to be a writer". At the end of the work, F. Kocherli complains that the value of Mirza Fatali was not known until then. The work ends with these thoughts: "this mother, we were careless, we didn't know your value, please bless us and forgive us. We will not argue about the service we can do, ...we will print his works and distribute them among the Abnai-watan so that they can read them and know their deeds and thoughts." [5, p. 275].

One of the noteworthy aspects of Kocherli's heritage is the conclusions about Hasan Bey Zardabi, whom he called "one of the famous public figures among Muslims". In the article "Among the Muslims" published in the 256th issue of December 6, 1907, published in Tbilisi in the Russian language "Zaqafqazye" newspaper, Kocherli wrote: "Hasan Bey, who has great life experience and innate intelligence, is more than anything else the natural teacher of our schools. he paid attention to his needs and demands, he did not like empty and noisy phrases, and the speeches given by some young educators who were not familiar with life seemed to discourage and upset him, with all this, he had great patience and respected the judgment of others" [5, etc. 151].

Talking about the first example of our national press, "Akinçi" newspaper, Kocherli recalls the hadiths of our prophet about the necessity of science and literature, that is, worldly sciences for life, and emphasizes the service of the newspaper and its publisher in the field of public education. The author says that this newspaper, within its power, will help its co-religionists to get out of the darkness of ignorance into the bright world of God.

Mr. Firidun's first acquaintance with H. Zardabi took place at the first congress of Caucasian Muslim teachers held in Baku on August 15, 1906. Hasanbey was elected as the chairman of that congress. Kocherli writes that, despite Zardabi's age, he had considerable experience and knowledge in solving any issue of a pedagogical nature.

Seyyed Azim Shirvani is one of the personalities that F. Kocherli talks about with great love. According to Kocherli, "Haji Seyyid Azim Shirvani was one of the great and glorious slogans not only of Shirvan province, but also of Azerbaijani Turks. Although his glory and high rank are not completely popular among the sons of the country at present, there is no doubt that he will be in the future" [2, p. 29].

Mr. Firidun S.A. The reason for his concern about Shirvani was that the poet's works were not published on time, and there were "excessive mistakes and errors" in those published. The author, saddened by this situation, calls on the readers to be appreciative and raise such artists to the high position they deserve: "If we leave out the European people like Haji Seyid Azim, and if our neighbors were among the Armenian and Georgian tribes, their works would be published many times and spread among the readers to some extent. he would find that all of them, from children to adults, had mastered them and knew most of them by heart."

Kocherli Seyid Azim compares with Persians' Sadis and Hafiz, puts him next to Russians' Pushkin, Englishmen's Byron and Poles' Miskiewicz, and talks in detail about the success of his literary creativity and pedagogical activity.

Kocherli's opinion about Mirza Alakbar Sabir, a student and follower of S.A. Shirvani, is also interesting. He values Sabir as one of the most powerful, powerful and talented poets of our age. In the literary critic's article "About Sabir" published in "Molla Nasreddin" magazine (May 22, 1911, No. 19), we read: "His poems published in the pages of "Molla Nasreddin" made readers laugh and cry at the same time. Most of the poems he wrote were in plain and simple native language, and were learned by heart because our everyday life shows the same" [5, p. 276]. Kocherli considered him to be Seyyid Azim's mentor, that is, his upbringing.

Prominent educator, public figure.

F. Kocherli wrote about our personalities who are known for their artistic creativity as well as their teaching and schooling.

The article he wrote about the 25th anniversary of the famous educational institution founded in Baku in 1887 by S.M. Ganizadeh and H. Mahmudbeyov, the enlightened writers and pedagogues of the time and entered into our history under the name "Russian-Azerbaijani school", is typical in this respect. F. Kocherli emphasizes that S. M. Ganizade worked for 25 years with his mind, language and pen in the way of public education, and calls this work a great skill: "It is a great skill to create this order among the common people who do not appreciate our education" [5, p. 288].

F. Kocherli highly appreciates those who choose teaching and remain faithful to this profession until the end of their lives, criticizes those who do not bear the weight of this art and go to positions that are considered more respectable in the eyes of the general public. In his article "Soltan Majid Ganizade" written in 1912, we read: "Many of our teachers run away from the art of teaching, on the one hand, because of the weight and valuelessness of this art, and on the other hand, our people look down on this sacred art."

Firidun Bey then S.M. He characterizes Ganizade as a writer and makes special mention of his preparation of educational materials: "Along with the books necessary for teaching and learning, he wrote many stories and novels in Turkish, each of which needs a different description and definition. The fairy tale "Fox and Chagchak Bey", which he wrote in verse for children, testifies to the fact that Ganizadeni has a smile. The books "Teachers' Pride" and "Bridesmaids" written under the title "Maktubati-Sheyda Bey Shirvani" show that Ganizade is a powerful writer. Each of these works contains fresh ideas, vast dreams, deep meanings, subtle signs, beautiful beliefs, which we recommend everyone to read" [5, p. 291].

The author of the article had high hopes for those who brought the nation out of the darkness of ignorance, i.e. teachers: "...thanks to the efforts and zeal of teachers, many peoples and tribes have been happy and come to light, gained honor and respect, gained state and strength." He rightly said that the teacher is the soul of the school and the lamp of the nation in which he is. Firudin Bey himself was one of such teachers. After graduating from the Gori Teachers' Seminary in 1885, he began working as a teacher at the Yerevan Gymnasium. A sharia and Turkish (Azerbaijani-Y.Q) language teacher is appointed in the gymnasium.

Firidun bey communicates and meets with intellectuals and teachers of Yerevan such as Fars Abbas, Mirza Mohammad Gamarli, Mirza Kazim Matla, Mashadi Ismayil Bazmi. M.K. Matla and M.I. Bazmi were also poets, Kocherli got acquainted with their artistic creations. F. Kocherli, while talking

about intellectuals of Iravan, says that "Iravan city was the center of ulema, fuzala and shu'ara in the past, and even though it produced great scholars and mukhtahids such as Akhund Molla Muhammad Iravani, in recent times it has been deprived of such noble and scholarly persons, accurate writers and good-natured poets. Although there are companions of knowledge and enlightenment, they are very few compared to the literary community, they are almost non-existent. Mashhadi Ismayil Haji Karimzade, a famous poet from Yerevan, "is the pseudonym of Bazmi" [2, p. 203]. About Mashhadi Ismayil Bazmi (1846-1888), the author adds that "he understood the defect of teaching according to the old method used in our schools since our ancestors, and he himself compiled a new alphabet to teach methodically. He was steady and firm in his work. Most of his poems were in the form of ghazals, rubai and mukhammas" [2, p. 203].

After working for 10 years at the Yerevan gymnasium, F. Kocharli was appointed a teacher of Azerbaijani language and Sharia at the seminary where he studied, or rather, at the Tatar (Azerbaijani) department of the Gori seminary. Thus, the period of 23 years of Firidun Bey Hayta, i.e. until the seminary was transferred to Gazag in 1918, is closed with Gori seminary. In 1895-1918, Kocherli was known as a scientist, pedagogue and educator, he wrote several books. One of these books was Tarikhi-maqddas, published in Tiflis in 1899, which was intended as a Shariah textbook for Muslim seminary students. The textbook was compiled by Mahmud Efendizadeh and Firidun Bey Kocherli, two teachers who taught this subject at the seminary.

In 1895, the literary scientist published the works "Tatar comedies" and "Literature of Azerbaijani Turks" in Russian. The book "Gift for Children" compiled by Kocherli as a reading book for children was published in 1912.

In 1917, he was appointed inspector of the Azerbaijani branch of the Nomadic Seminary. During his tenure, Mr. Firudin made efforts to improve the teaching of the mother tongue in schools, and openly criticized the attitude of government officials towards this work. Since 1994, Kocherli fought for the relocation of the Tatar branch of the seminary to one of the cities of Azerbaijan, since it is far from Azerbaijan. After the establishment of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic on May 28, 1918, there was a favorable ground for the transfer of the department from Gori to the territory of Azerbaijan.

In June 1918, after the discussions of Bey Firidun with the government leaders in Baku, it was decided to move the department to Kazak and to start functioning as an independent seminary with the consent of the Azerbaijan Public Education Commissariat.

Finally, on September 17, 1918, the seminary was inaugurated and began to function. The Gazakh Teachers' Seminary, headed by Firudin Bey Kocherli, was the first new-type specialized institution in the educational and cultural history of Azerbaijan that trained national personnel. S. Vurgun, O. Sarivalli, S. Shamilov, M. Vakilov and others. were the first graduates of this seminary.

Kocharli also contributed to the establishment of the first orphanage, literacy course for the elderly, and aid fund for refugees in Kazakh.

Conclusion.

In 1920, the XI Red Army, a Russian Bolshevik military unit, invaded Azerbaijan. The Bolshevik ideologues who put an end to the state independence of Azerbaijan began to eliminate one by one the children of our nation who were at the forefront of culture, science, literature, and education. A few days after the establishment of Soviet power, Firidun Bey Kocharli was also arrested on the charge of "counter-revolutionary activity".

Firidun Bey Kocherli, a great literary critic, educator and national figure, was shot dead by the bloody hand of the Russian-Soviet regime in June 1920 at the age of 57.

F. Kocherli had infinite faith in the progress of the Azerbaijani people. The hope and unfinished dreams of the great literary man and educator for the future of the nation have already come true in independent Azerbaijan.

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