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**THE INFLUENCE OF SAFARALI BEY VALIBAYOV'S CREATIVITY ON THE
EDUCATIONAL UPBRINGING ENVIRONMENT IN AZERBAIJAN AT THE END
OF THE XIX CENT**

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**XIX ƏSRİN SONLARINDA AZƏRBAYCANDAKI TƏHSİL-TƏRBIYƏ MÜHİTİNİN
SƏFƏRƏLİ BƏY VƏLİBƏYOVUN YARADICILIĞINA TƏSİRİ**

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**ВЛИЯНИЕ ТВОРЧЕСТВА САФАРАЛИ БЕЯ ВАЛИБАЕВА НА ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНО-
ВОСПИТАТЕЛЬНУЮ СРЕДУ В АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНЕ КОНЦА XIX ВЕКА**

Summary. Safarali bey Valibayov is one of the prominent figures of the pedagogical history of XIX century Azerbaijan, he spent eighteen years of his life in pedagogical work. The life of the seminary, the educational system there, like other seminarians, had a positive impact on the spiritual development of Safarali bey Valibayov. From the first days of education, the future teacher shows himself as a capable and hard-working young man, masters the subjects, reads examples of world literature, and studies pedagogy. During this period, he brought up dozens of talented young people who worked actively in various fields of science, education, literature and art, as well as in socio-political affairs, and served the Motherland and the people with honor.

Key words: training, pedagogue, education, teacher

Xülasə. Səfərəli bəy Vəlibəyov XIX əsr Azərbaycan pedaqoji tarixinin görkəmli simalarından biridir, ömrünün on səkkiz ilini pedaqoji işə sərf etmişdir. Seminariya həyatı, ordakı təlim-tərbiyə sistemi başqa seminaristlər kimi Səfərəli bəy Vəlibəyovun da mənəvi inkişafına müsbət təsirini göstərmişdir. Gələcək müəllim təhsilin ilk günlərindən başlayaraq özünü qabil və işgüzar bir gənc kimi göstərir, tədris fənlərinə dərinləndən yiyələnir, dünya ədəbiyyatı nümunələrini mütaliə edir, pedaqogika elmi haqqında təhsil alır. Bu müddət ərzində o, onlarla istedadlı gənc yetişdirmişdir ki, onlar elm, maarif, ədəbiyyat və incəsənətin müxtəlif sahələrində, habelə ictimai-siyasi işlərdə fəal çalışmış, Vətənə və xalqa namusla xidmət etmişlər.

Açar sözlər: təlim, pedaqoq, təhsil, müəllim

Резюме. Сафарали бек Валибеков – один из видных деятелей педагогической истории Азербайджана XIX века, восемнадцать лет своей жизни провел в педагогической работе. Жизнь в семинарии, учебно-воспитательная система семинарии, положительно повлияли на духовное развитие Сафарали бека Валибекова и других семинаристов. С первых дней обучения будущий педагог показывает себя способным и трудолюбивым молодым человеком, осваивает предметы, читает образцы мировой литературы, изучает педагогику. За это время он воспитал десятки талантливых молодых людей, которые активно работали в различных сферах науки, образования, литературы и искусства, а также в общественно-политических делах и с честью служили Родине и народу.

Ключевые слова: обучение, педагог, образование, учитель

Safarali Bey Valibayov The Azerbaijan branch of the Transcaucasian Teachers' Seminary has trained more than 250 folk teachers for 40 years. Firidun Bey Kocharli, Rashid Bey Afandiyev, Safarali Bey Valibayov, Alish Bey Tahirov, Mahmud Bey Mahmudbayov, Jalil Mammadguluzade, Uzeyir Hajibeyli, Muslim Magomayev, Panah Seyidov and others covered the fields of science, education, culture and art. Each of these people rose to the level of historian, artist and master.

Special attention should be paid to the services of Safarali bey Valibayov among the graduates of the seminary. He was one of the first three Azerbaijanis to graduate from the Transcaucasian (Gori) Teachers' Seminary and spent eighteen years of his life as a teacher. During this period, Safarali Bey brought up dozens of talented young people who played a role in various fields of science, education, literature and art, socio-political affairs, and served the state and the people with honor. J. Mammadguluzadeh, N. Narimanov, S.S. Akhundov and others received their basic education from S.Valibayov, always remembered their demanding and caring teachers with love. S.Valibayov was SS Akhundov's uncle.

Safarali bey Sheikh Hasan oglu Valibayov was born in 1861 in Shusha. He received his primary education in Mollahana and was fluent in Arabic and Persian. In 1875 he studied at the four-year school in Shusha and graduated in 1879. That same year, an important event took place in S. Valibayov's life. AO Chernyayevsky, who came to Shusha to gather students for the Azerbaijani branch of the Transcaucasian (Gori) Teachers' Seminary, talked to young Safarali, who was ready and accepted for the second grade of the seminars.

In 1879-1893, the Azerbaijan branch of the seminary was headed by AO Chernyayevsky. He loved his job and made a special contribution to the training of teachers. He taught history and geography to students. Due to the lack of teachers, A. Chernyayevsky prepares S. Valibayov for his position. While still a student, Safarali Bey helped his teacher Chernyayevsky and prepared the book "Vatan Dili" (Part I).

After graduating from seminaries in 1881, S. Valibayov began teaching as a teacher and

worked in seminars until 1896. In addition to his main pedagogical work, Safarali Bey was also active in the social work of seminars. He paid great attention to the extracurricular activities of students. The young teacher also continued his social and pedagogical activities in the summer. When he came on vacation, he usually taught children for free and prepared them for high school and high school. Teachers from Shusha and surrounding rural schools came together and applied the traditional teaching method. He was even awarded by the Pope of the Caucasus for this noble deed.

S. Valibayov also took an active part in the ideological struggle within the seminar. When reactionary leaders in white schools tried to exclude the Azerbaijani and Georgian languages from the seminar curriculum in the 1990s, A.O. Chernyayevsky, A. Akhundzadeh, and N. Lomouri rejected this reactionary policy. One of the reasons for his exclusion from the seminar was his principled position on the subject.

Safarali Bey was not only known as a good teacher among his contemporaries. He was also known as an outstanding educator, a master methodologist, a skilled translator, and a scholar with extensive knowledge. His textbook "Vatan Dili" (Part II, together with A.O. Chernyayevsky), his translations from Russian, "Qudrati-Khuda", "Usuli-Jadid", books on history, literature, geography and biographies of prominent people The encyclopedic work "Akhbar" has been a favorite book of children in Azerbaijan for many years.

S. Valibayov was a good publicist. It was published in various periodicals in the 80s and 90s of the 19th century, such as "Ziyayi-Qafqaziyya", "Tercuman", "Kashkul", "Kafkaz", "Novoye obozreniye", "Kaspi". Prominent enlightener "About the Turkish language", "Letter from Gori", "New library and reading room", "Letter from Tbilisi", "Letter from Shusha", "Letter from Baku" written by N. Narimanov about the first performance of "The plague of language", A.O. Chernyayevsky In his "Bibliography" and other articles devoted to the analysis of the textbook "Language" (Part I), he commented on the important literary and social events of the period, and analyzed them from the standpoint of advanced democratic ideas.

Safarali Bey Valibayov's meeting with the well-known Tatar commentator Ismail Bob Gasprinski, who made a great contribution to the historical formation of all national reforms in Turkey, also played an important role in his scientific and pedagogical work. Safarali bey Valibayov, who worked as the director of a primary school at ZMS in the 1990s, went to Bakhchisarai, where Ismayil lived, with the head of the Azerbaijan branch of the Gori seminary, the famous teacher Firidun Bob Kocharli, and had a great influence on him. Firidun Bey Kocharli wrote: "In 1890, Safarali bey Valibayov, a former teacher of the primary school under the humble Muslim department, and I went to Bakhchisaray to visit our esteemed teacher. Ismayil bey stayed with us in his house for more than ten days. they said that those caresses will never be forgotten." [3]

The head of Ismayil bey Zinjirli Madrasa, the late Alihaji Habibulla Afandi and other prominent people of Bakhchisaray showed the school he founded in a new way, and S. Valibeyov, who was a very good teacher, set a perfect example for experienced teachers.

According to the experience of A.O. Chernyayevsky and S.Valibeyov, it was used by many other Azerbaijani teachers. A. Tahirov, a teacher of Gargabazar village school of Qaryagin region, in 1887, based on many years of experience, compiled a textbook "Samouchitel tatarskogo yazika ili rukovodstvo". The book is written in simple, understandable language and contains vital material. However, the textbook was not published. By the way, the experience of A.O. Chernyayevsky and S. Valibayov in compiling the textbook of the Azerbaijani language was widely used in North Azerbaijan as well as in South Azerbaijan. In 1894, Mirza Hasan Rushdiya Tabrizi (1850-1944) published a textbook of the same name "Vatan Dili" in Tabriz. Rushdie also compiled his book in the Soviet style.

S. Valibayov moved to Baku in 1896, where he taught for two years and worked as a translator at the Baku customs. He died of heart disease on August 31, 1902.

The application of textbooks and teaching aids written and published by voice in the history of school and pedagogical thought in Azerbaijan is of great scientific and pedagogical importance.

Beginning in the 1980s, the efforts of leading intellectuals to establish a mother tongue school increased. In Baku, Nakhchivan, Sheki, Shamakhi and other cities, individuals and progressive educators continued to open primary language schools. One of such schools was opened in 1883 in Shusha by S. Valibayov. Safarali Bey, who rested here during the summer holidays, temporarily opened a school and taught children to read and write. His school had 25 students from different walks of life. Teaching was conducted by sound method. S.Valibayov was not content with teaching students. He also explained the advantages of the voice method to local schoolchildren, and demonstrated the importance of teaching with this method.

Many of today's authors are unable to read these books, which were written in the Arabic alphabet from the early 19th century to the 1920s. On the other hand, most of these textbooks are rare books, so it is difficult to find them not only in Azerbaijan, but also in the CIS, and requires hard work. An important aspect of this work is to obtain such works and reprint them by transliteration and facsimile, ie by translating them into the modern alphabet and delivering them to readers in Latin script. Another important aspect of this work is that the results of this research are directly applied to practice. So, today in higher secondary pedagogical schools, pedagogical technical schools.

As a result of our research, it was determined that one of the textbooks on the teaching of the Azerbaijani language, "Fables and Stories", published in Tbilissi (Georgia) in 1839, was "privatized" by our notorious neighbors and included in the "Armenian Book" published in Yerevan in 1967. (Vol. I, p. 248). The number of such examples can be increased. However, it is important to study the history of textbooks prepared for the teaching of the Azerbaijani language, to give them a new lease of life, to translate them from Arabic to Latin, add relevant explanations, comments and dictionaries, and to publish and deliver to readers. "Actual problems of education" operating at Azerbaijan International University.

It should be noted that in 2007 the staff of this laboratory published one of our native language textbooks – the first part of the textbook

"Vatan Dili" published by A.O. Chernyaevsky in 1882 in Tbilissi (Tbilisi) in Latin script. Full member of ANAS, professor Vasim Mammadaliyev wrote the foreword to the 193-page book. The editor of the book is doctor of philological sciences, professor Kamandar Sharifli. The author of the dictionary is Kamina Havil gizi.

Among the reading books compiled in the Azerbaijani language, the treatise published by S. Valibeyov in 1888 in the printing house of "Kashkul" newspaper in Tbilissi (Tbilisi) is of special importance. The title page of the book contains the following words in Russian: "Книжка для самостоятельного чтения на татарско-Азербайджанской наречии". In the Azerbaijani language, the booklet is called: "A reading book in the Azerbaijani language on elementary school students and good morals." The words "God's power" or "God's power" were chosen as epigraphs to the treatise. The title page of the book in the Azerbaijani language states that it was published in Tbilissi (Georgia). The work is kept in the "Literature of the peoples of the USSR" department of the State Public Library named after S. Shedrin in St. Petersburg. The booklet was filmed by us in 1968.

The work can be divided into two parts. The first part, which consists of only three pages, is called "The reason for writing the book." The main part of the booklet consists of moral and educational reading texts for reading. 20 texts are included here.

The booklet was reviewed by the Mufti of the South Caucasus Huseyn Efendi Gayibov on June 3, 1888, and by Sheikh-ul-Islam Akhund Mirza Huseyn Tahirov of the South Caucasus on June 4. HA Gayibov's opinion reads: "If you read this booklet carefully from the beginning to the end, it becomes clear that it is a suitable and useful textbook for primary school students."

Sheikh-ul-Islam wrote in his opinion: "It is a really useful and easy-to-read booklet for the primitive, written in the Azerbaijani language on the considered wisdom and advice."

Texts selected for reading begin with the name of a merciful and compassionate God. The events that take place in the world around us, the creatures created by the power of God Almighty, night and day, the moral and spiritual qualities that children acquire as they grow up, and the observance of the wisdom and advice mentioned in the Holy Qur'an are discussed. There is talk of children's education and reading, and it is noted that the reason people became scientists was education and reading.

Safarali bey Valibayov was awarded several orders and medals for his pedagogical and educational activities: [4]

Order of St. Stanislav III degree (1888)

Order of St. Anne, III degree (1895)

Medal "In memory of the reign of Emperor Alexander III" (1896)

Order of the Star of Bukhara of the I degree of the Emirate of Bukhara (1899)

"Shiri Khurshid Order" of the 4th degree of Iran (1902)

The Ministry of Education of Azerbaijan has implemented the "Famous Teachers of Karabakh" project. This project provides information about famous people born in Karabakh and engaged in pedagogical activities. The name of Safarali bey Valibeyov is also included in this project.

Relevance. Safarali bey Valibayov is one of the figures of Azerbaijan's pedagogical history. The subject of research is very relevant, as the science of pedagogy, especially historiography and poetics, continues mainly on the medieval traditions of commentary.

Scientific innovation. The scientific significance of the research is that it is one of the main representatives of the history of pedagogical theory. Safarali bey Valibeyov's pedagogical activity was studied in a complex and detailed way.

Practical significance. The practical significance of the research is characterized by its significant place in the study of the history of pedagogical theory. This is an undeniable condition of education in the face of globalization.

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