INFLUENCE OF AZERBAIJANI FOLKLORE ON THE MODERN LANGUAGE PROCESSES
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The necessity in studying the influence of the oral folklore of the Azerbaijani community on contemporary language processes is determined by its consequence in the formation of national identity, enriching the constructive potential of people and expanding their worldview. Generally, improving language skills influences the human’s spiritual world, the culture of communication, and his attitude to the world. At the same time, the modern Azerbaijani language is influenced by social networks, the wide migration of its speakers, urban lifestyle. All these factors estrange people, deprive them of direct communication. Social relations have helped people for centuries to constitute and develop life forms, which were strengthened through compound work and cognition. Here were used the possibilities of the language, which developed as a special symbolic system, constantly expanding and subsequently playing an extremely important role in the socialization of a person, the development of their creative capabilities and abilities. Astounding is the diversity that can be observed in the language, when considering the options of certain genres of folklore, this is especially evident when comparing the folklore of various peoples, including Turkic-speaking.

At the same time, the parallel process of globalization, actively influencing the formation of the native language vocabulary, and leading to widespread bilingualism, is reflected in the susceptibility of the native speaker to its most ancient layer, namely folklore. Obviously, folklore is gradually losing its position here.

The position of the vocabulary coming from folklore is also somewhat difficult. It is known that the earliest examples of oral folk literature were the thoughts of primitive people about their livelihoods, natural phenomena, hunting, labor etc. They were born in ancient times and lived and developed a material culture that passed from person to person, from generation to generation. Folklore samples have a long history.

Over the past 100–120 years, idioms, dialects and jargons have become significantly “poorer”, the use in everyday life, customs, traditions of various genres of folklore have cardinaly decreased. Very few ritual songs are performed, including at weddings, agricultural work, cattle care, at various festivals, in the speech of only representatives of the older generation, one can meet the said proverb, saying, riddle, fairy tale, and other kinds of oral folk art genres.

It is shown that over the past one and a half years, the language of the country’s inhabitants has undergone essential changes associated with the simplification and impoverishment of the linguistic composition. Folklore – oral folk literature – is less and less absorbed by native speakers, since it ceases to live in the minds of people. Today the linguistic richness of folklore is preserved only in the writings of storytellers. From year to year, the number of revolutions and expressions used, narrated legends and legends decreases. It is proposed to introduce a number of measures to promote and study samples of oral folk art in the media through the educational system, the development of business communication, etc. Each style of modern spoken language should be enriched based on a folklore dictionary.

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