



INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON TURKISH GEOGRAPHY SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH IV

TASHKENT / UZBEKISTAN
NOVEMBER 12-14, 2024

ABSTRACTS BOOK

EDITOR: HAKAN ARIDEMİR



FILİZ KİTABEVİ
İSTANBUL
2024

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ISBN: 978-625-6134-63-8

Cover design Özge Dane
Edited by Hakan Arıdemir
This book first published 2024 İSTANBUL
Filiz Kitabevi

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PRESENTATION

Dear Researchers and Academicians,

This book contains the summaries of valuable papers presented at the IV International Congress on Social Sciences Research in Turkic Geography. This compilation aims to create an academic platform on the common values of the countries of the Turkic Geography by bringing together the knowledge and perspectives of researchers working in the field of social sciences and educational sciences in the Turkic World.

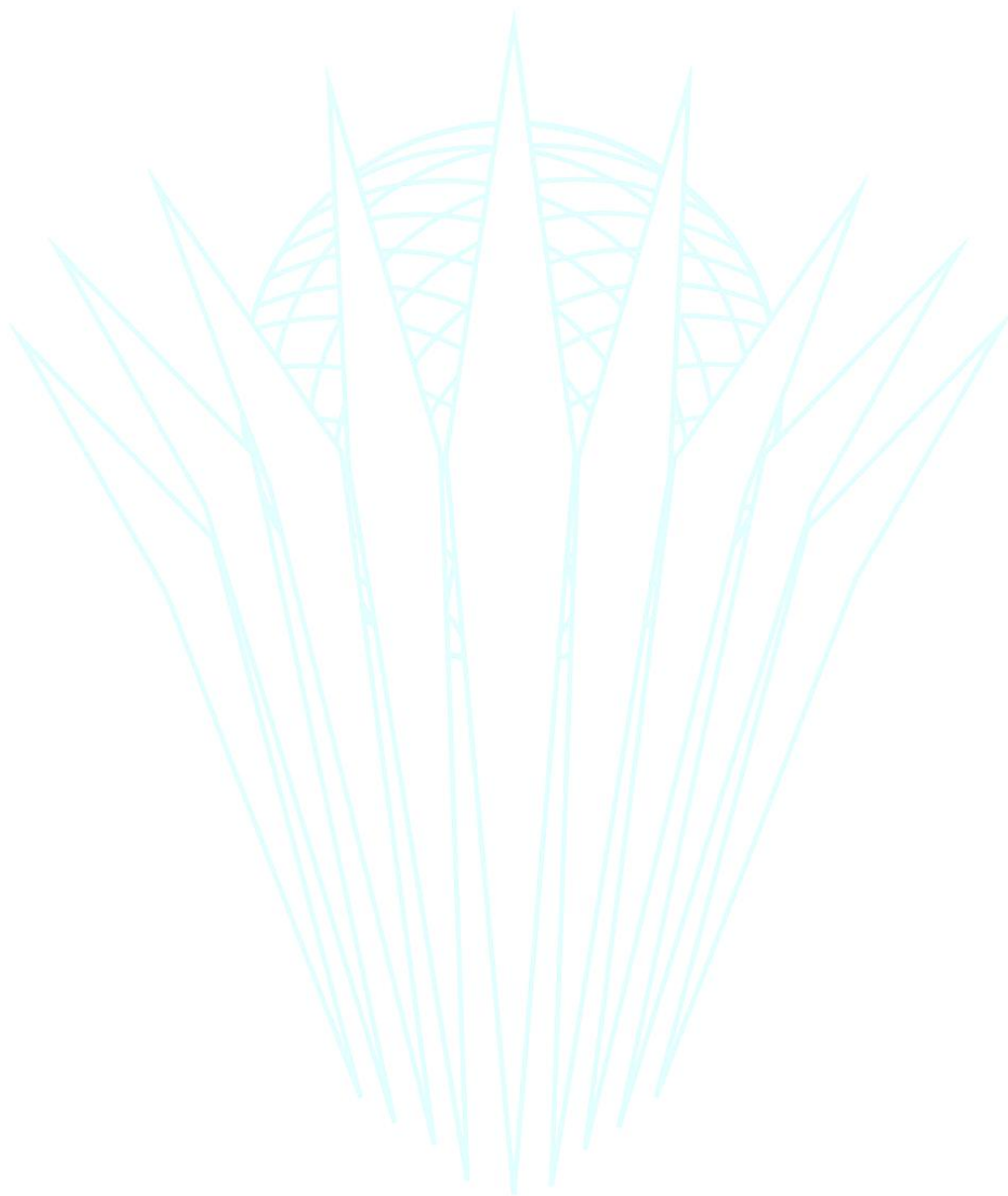
This year, under the theme of ‘Shared Values’, our congress encourages the study of cultural and social ties between the countries of the Turkic World, and addresses in depth the contributions of participating academics to the problems, education system, historical processes and cultural heritage of their countries. From Uzbekistan to Türkiye, from Kyrgyzstan to Azerbaijan, the summaries of these studies presented by academics in the field of social sciences shed light on the rich cultural and historical heritage of the Turkic Geography.

We would like to express our sincere thanks to all participants who contributed to the creation of this work, to valuable academicians who contributed to our scientific and intellectual accumulation by sharing their work, and to all individuals and organisations that supported our congress. We hope that the Congress Book of Abstracts will contribute to the development of new ideas and strengthening cooperation in this field.

Sincerely,

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakan Arıdemir

On behalf of the Congress Organising Committee



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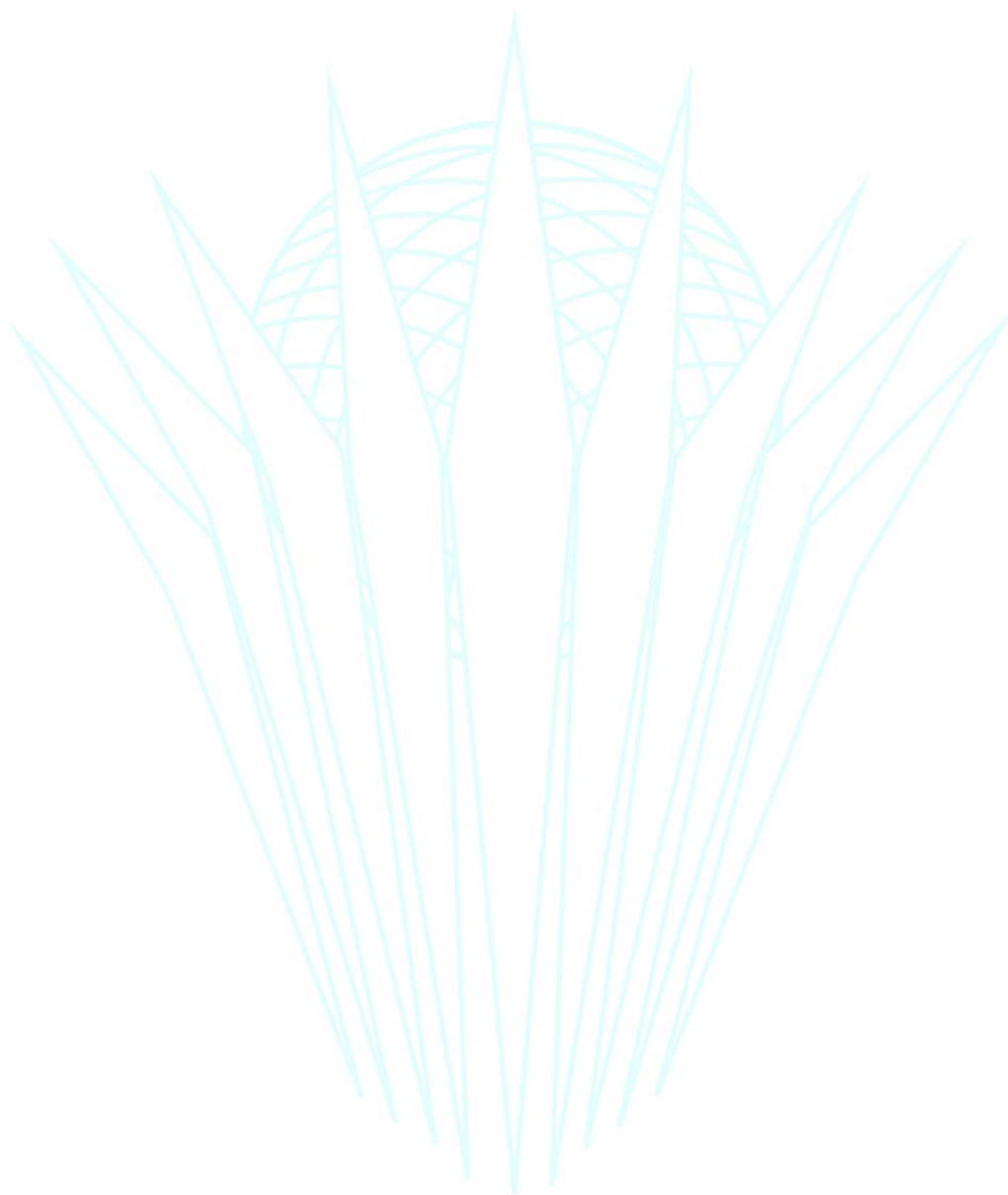
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organization of the Congress...**

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TURKISH GEOGRAPHY IN BABUR SHAH'S TUYUGS

Prof. Dr. Ozan YILMAZ (Sakarya University, Kyrgyzstan-Türkiye Manas University)

Babur Shah, the founder of the Babur Empire, is also one of the most prominent poets of 16th century Chagatai literature. Despite growing up in a region where Persian literature was dominant, the poet, who had a sensitive and refined soul, maintained his love for the Turkish language and composed works in Turkish. He has a divan that reflects the elegance of the Chagatai language. In addition to writing poetry, Babur Shah worked to improve the techniques of Turkish verse, contributing in particular to the development of Turkish aruz. His divan, which holds an important place in the tradition of Ali Şir Nevayi, includes various verse forms such as ghazal, masnavi, stanza and rubai, with a special emphasis on tuyuks. In the poet's tuyuks there are some geographical names related to various centres of the Turkish world as well as places with which the Turks had relations. In these tuyuks, in addition to the names of places such as Anatolia, China, Mongolia and India, there are also names of places that have become part of the Turkish world, such as Ghazni, Kabul, Khorasan, Rey, Isıg Köl, Narın. This paper discusses the geographical place names in the tuyuks of Babur Shah's divan and, based on them, makes statements about the geographical situation of the Turkish world in the 16th century.

Keywords: Babur Shah, Tuyuk, Turkish World, Geography

THE LANGUAGE ISSUE IN SOVIET TURKESTAN

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Vecihi Sefa Fuat Hekimoğlu (Kutahya Dumlupınar University)

After the revolutions of 1917, the peoples of the former empire established their national states and began a struggle for independence. As the Bolsheviks did not recognise the right to life of these national formations, some leaders of the national struggle had to go abroad to explain the rights and laws of the Russian Turks to the world public opinion. One of the most important of these leaders was Mustafa Shokay. The journal "Yash Türkistan", which was published under his editorship between 1929 and 1939, made a great contribution to making the voice of the Russian Turks heard throughout the world. Yash Türkistan published valuable articles on many subjects, from politics to history, from literature to current affairs. One of these topics is the language policy implemented after the establishment of Soviet rule in Turkestan.

In the 1930s, there was an intense debate on the language issue in Kazakh, Turkmen and Uzbek newspapers, as well as in Russian newspapers published in Turkestan. In line with Soviet ideology, the Chagatai literary language was deemed unsuitable for the new era, with the slander that it inculcated 'feudalism'. The language used by Jadidist intellectuals was accused of serving bourgeois nationalism. Communist scholars in Turkestan were also aware that the language of Jadid literature was under the influence of Ottoman Turks and Tatar national literature, and that this situation served the emergence of a common literary Turkic language to be used by all Turkic peoples.

After the Soviet government took control of Turkestan, it was particularly interested in the issue of "language" in its struggle against all national formations and movements. This study examines the language policy implemented after the establishment of Soviet rule in Turkestan, using the articles published in the journal Yash Turkestan.

Keywords: Jadidism, Language, Soviet Union, Turkestan, Yash Turkestan

THE IMPORTANCE OF CULTURE OF LIVING TOGETHER - THE EXAMPLE OF UZBEKISTAN

Lecturer Dr. Yılmaz CANKALOĞLU (Oriental University)

Uzbekistan was conquered in 705-715 by the famous Umayyad commander Qutayba b. Muslim. After the introduction of Islam to the region, the foundations of many educational institutions were laid in these fertile lands, and hundreds of scientists and intellectuals who shaped the world of science were educated in these lands. The madrasahs established in the region trained many pioneering scholars in the fields of fiqh, hadith, tafsir, Sufism, Arabic and kalam. In Uzbekistan, which is a very successful country in terms of the culture of living together, different ethnic groups live together in peace and security, especially after independence. More than 130 different ethnic groups live in the country, which is very colourful in terms of race and religion.

Uzbekistan is very colourful in terms of race and religion, and 80% of the population are Uzbeks. The rest of the population consists of various ethnic groups such as Kazakhs, Tajiks, Kyrgyz, Turkmen, Uighurs, Turks, Russians, Germans and Koreans.

Uzbekistan is home to a very valuable Islamic cultural heritage, with historic cities such as Bukhara, Samarkand, Tashkent (Shash), Nasaf and Termez. Until the Mongol invasion, Uzbekistan developed to a level of science, culture and architecture unparalleled in other regions of the world. In addition to the madrasahs, libraries and observatories established at various times, these lands became one of the most important centres of science in the world, with scholars trained in both religious sciences and natural and physical sciences.

The Uzbeks, with their great tolerance, have never had a bigotry in their beliefs that would lead to fanaticism, and have shown the ability to live together with ideas and beliefs different from their own by tolerating them. The religious thoughts, interpretations and understandings based on tolerance and toleration of monumental figures and human treasures that have left their mark on Turkish history and culture, such as Hoca Ahmet Yesevi, Bahauddin Naqshband, Ibn-i Sina, Ali Sher Navai and al-Khwarizmi, should be carefully examined. Uzbeks have shown respect for their own religion as well as for other religions and their adherents. The basic philosophy and sources of Islam have given them a goal in this regard, and instead of intimidation and coercion, they have tried to remain faithful to the foundations of coexistence by taking love and winning hearts as their basis. They have lived in harmony with the members of different religions in their country. This harmony can be explained by their respect for the fundamental rights and laws of human beings and their tolerant attitude. In spite of years of oppression and pressure from the Russians, they never gave in to the thought of revenge after declaring their freedom, and opened their neighbourhoods and hearts to them. The Uzbek people, famous for their hospitality, have kept an equal distance from all religious and ethnic groups living in their country and have guaranteed their freedom of religion and life in the constitution.

Keywords: Uzbekistan, Turkish Culture, Tolerance, Living Together, Islam.

A SHORT JOURNEY TO THE ADVENTURE OF TURKISH WORLD UNITY ACTIVITIES FROM INDEPENDENCE TO THE PRESENT DAY

Prof. Dr. Asem NAUŞABAYEVA HEKİMOĞLU (Kutahya Dumlupınar University)

In parallel with the disintegration of the bipolar world, the number of actors in the system of international relations increased, as did the number of states declaring their new sovereignty and the number of newly established international organisations. In the light of the following developments, world politics after 1991 changed and affected the phenomena of the balance of power centres. In this environment, the republics of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, which have raised their sovereign flags, have pursued a policy of strengthening their positions in the international arena. Cooperation, partnership and unity moves, which have been used by various nations and states in the practice of world politics and are currently often preferred in today's international relations, are strategies accepted by international actors. In this context, it is quite normal for the Turkish homeland, which lives in a wide geography and has significant and important geopolitical and economic positions in the international arena, to have unity strategies. The cooperation and partnership policies of the Turkic states in the cultural, economic, political and other vital fields have continued for more than thirty years.

The aim of the study is to shed light on the strategic cultural, economic, political and security cooperation activities carried out by the Turkic states of the Caucasus and Central Asia, which have a common historical heritage, primarily the Republic of Türkiye, in the process after the collapse of the Soviet Union by embracing common/same values in the geography where they are located in order to protect the existence and interests of the state, which is the primary condition of foreign policy in international relations, and to become effective. In addition, the results achieved by the implemented policies will be examined with examples and the strengthening of the cooperation of the Turkic world for the future will be analysed.

Keywords: Caucasus, Central Asia, Organization of Turkic States, Turkic Academy, Turkic World, TURKPA

TYPES OF MOTIVATION AND HOW TO CHOOSE THEM CORRECTLY IN TEFL

Lecturer Sitara TOSHMATOVA (Alfraganus University)

Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL) presents unique challenges and opportunities, particularly in understanding the motivational factors that influence learners. Motivation is a crucial component in the language acquisition process, directly impacting students' engagement, persistence, and overall success. This article explores the various types of motivation relevant to TEFL and offers insights into how educators can effectively choose and implement motivational strategies tailored to their students' needs.

Keywords: Motivation, TEFL, Intrinsic Motivation, Extrinsic Motivation, Socio-Educational Model, Integrative Motivation, Instrumental Motivation, Attitude Towards The Learning Situation, Achievement Motivation, Social Motivation, Task Motivation

THE SYNERGETIC APPROACH IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nelya POTAPOVA (Alfraganus University)

This article is devoted to applying such methods as semantics and synergetics in studying humanitarian, social and public disciplines.

In the modern world, the world of the latest information technologies, old classical teaching methods are sometimes linear and insufficient, not meeting social demands.

Today, more attention is paid to the individual and subjective, and subjective patterns are revealed, rather than those that give answers to the objective perception of reality. An objective approach is also an attempt to identify patterns and, in some way, the creation of a certain unchanging unified system, with its cause-and-effect relationships, which can lead to linear thinking.

The article provides for analyzing the multi-level approach in the methodological aspect of the social and humanitarian sciences. An attempt to apply methods often used in the natural sciences in the humanitarian social sciences, i.e. the study and description of a transdisciplinary or synergetic approach is the goal of this study.

Computerization has given the world quick access to information, creating, in the words of Manuel Castells, a whole culture of real virtuality. It is necessary to understand how this reality can be used in social sciences.

Because today is the information age, and information is the basis of social and humanitarian disciplines, the semantic approach to analyzing information at different levels becomes interesting. It is known that it is very difficult to determine the reliability of information, including scientific information, in this sense, various approaches are interesting, including the approach of Claude Chenon, Luciano Floridi and others. We will try to consider these two intricate approaches of semantics and synergetics in social humanitarian and historical disciplines and analyze and trace their supposed possibilities.

Thus, the synergetic approach using semantics in social and humanitarian disciplines will allow us to reveal many elements of the study of events in these sciences in a new way.

This theoretical approach also has its limitations, in particular, cause-and-effect relationships and the general picture of events can be confused in detail.

Keywords: Semantics; Self-Organization; Chaos; Ambivalence; Bifurcation; Linear System; A Complex System; Entropy; Emergent Evolution; System Attractors; Creative Thinking

A REPUBLICAN INSTITUTION FOR CHILDREN: “CHILDREN’S PALACE”

Lecturer Serap YEŞILTUNA ARISOY (Başkent University)

One of the most important issues after the establishment of the Republic of Türkiye was the care of orphaned children and the upbringing of healthy children. Efforts began to protect and care for children even during the National Struggle and The Child Protection Agency was founded in 1921. The Children’s Palace, which was opened in 1926, was the headquarters of this institution and a campus established specifically for children.

This study is about the Children's Palace, which is one of the unique buildings of the Republic of Türkiye.

Designed by the famous architect Arif Hikmet Koyunoğlu, this building stood out with its various facilities: a distinctive conference hall, a health center, a swimming pool, dormitories, a milk distribution center, a daycare center, and baths, providing extensive services to both mothers and children. With the efforts of Dr. Fuat Umay, the founder of the Child Protection Agency, the building gained prominence and deservedly earned the title “palace.” The street where the building is located, Ulus Anafartalar Street, was named “Children’s Palace Street” until the 1950s, emphasizing the importance and value the Republic placed on children.

From 1927 onwards, the Children’s Palace became the center of April 23 Children’s Week celebrations. Its garden was opened to children’s enjoyment throughout the week. Despite various renovations and demolitions, the building still stands today and is regarded as a structure worthy of becoming a museum due to its historical significance.

Keywords: Child Protection Agency, Children's Palace, Fuat Umay

STRUGGLE FOR TURKISHNESS IN CYPRUS

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet BALYEMEZ (Başkent University)

Due to its location, Cyprus has always been considered strategic and has been captured by many sovereign powers/states. This situation supported the formation of a multi-religious, cultural and ethnic structure on the Island. The Turkish presence in Cyprus started in the 16th century. At the end of the 15th century, when the Ottoman Empire's dominance in the Mediterranean was strengthened, the Venetians of Cyprus became rulers. Ottoman administration: He put the conquest of the island on his agenda because Cyprus, which was under the rule of the Venetians, who were Catholic Christians, was very close to Anatolia and was a shelter for pirates who attacked ships going to Hajj. The Ottoman Empire completed the conquest of Cyprus, which it started in the summer of 1570, on 1 August 1571. Within the scope of the conquest policies of the Ottoman Empire, thousands of farmers and craftsmen from the settlements on the coasts of Anatolia close to the Mediterranean were sent to the Island and the Turkish presence in Cyprus was initiated. Turkish Cypriots were the main element on the island throughout the Ottoman rule. This situation changed in the 19th century. Due to the military, economic and political influence of the Ottoman Empire, the administration of Cyprus was temporarily given to England in 1878. Shortly after England took over the administration of the island, the constitutional order was established, and this enabled the Greeks, who were the demographic majority, to take part in more public and administrative areas, while the Turks lost their administrative status. Turkish Cypriots sought help from the Ottoman Empire in order to regain their lost social status, but they did not receive the support they expected due to the conditions of the period. This situation continued after the Lausanne Peace Treaty, in which Cyprus was legally abandoned to England. Turkish Cypriots, who were affected by the National Struggle launched in Anatolia against the colonialist states under the leadership of Gazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha, kept their hopes for the future alive by supporting this Struggle despite all the negative conditions. The Kemalist Populist movement, which was rapidly spreading among the Turkish Cypriots, soon attracted the attention of the British Colonial Administration and policies were put into effect to neutralize this movement. Policies implemented to neutralize the Turkish identity in Cyprus continued until the end of the Second World War. In the declaration; The struggle of the Turkish Cypriots against the British Colonial Administration in order to protect their ethnic identity will be tried to be revealed with first and second-hand sources. To this end; National Archives and Research Department in TRNC, British National Archives and T.R. Scans will be carried out at the State Archives Directorate, and an objective result will be tried to be achieved by supporting the obtained documents with second-hand sources and the local press of the period.

Keywords: Cyprus, Colonial, Turkishness, Rights of Community

ÇANAKKALE BATTLES, LAND OPERATION AND THE PLACE WHERE A LEADER WAS BORN

Asst. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Sedat ERKAN (Başkent University)

The Allied Powers, attacking the Dardanelles Strait in World War I with the largest fleet of the time, referred to as the Armada of the Century, faced a major defeat in 1915 in naval and land battles and returned in defeat. It is a significant victory in Turkish history because it was demonstrated at Gallipoli that the consciousness of the homeland could defeat the world's most powerful armies, erasing the shame of the Balkan defeat. Furthermore, in the eight and a half month-long land operations of the Gallipoli Campaign, Mustafa Kemal emerged on the historical stage, achieving a success with Mehmetçik that changed the history of his country and the world.

The Ottoman Empire entered World War I on the side of the Central Powers, namely Germany and the Austro-Hungarian Empire. At that time, the British and French fleets, which we referred to as the Armada of the Century, were indeed very powerful. They expected to easily pass through the strait from the sea and reach Istanbul. The great defeat in the naval battle on March 18, 1915, caused the Allied Powers, especially Britain, to lose significant prestige. They planned to control the Dardanelles by land through a land operation on the Gallipoli Peninsula and then to open the strait and reach Istanbul, after failing to pass through the strait by sea.

The importance of Gallipoli in Turkish history is as great as the importance of the Turkish National Struggle. Gallipoli is also very significant in Mustafa Kemal's career. With his successes at Gallipoli, he was appointed as the commander of the Anafartalar Group, known as the undefeated Ottoman Pasha, the commander who saved the capital, and the hero of Gallipoli.

In other words, this war, these battles, created the "Crazy Turks," reminded us of our Turkishness, and created national consciousness. Indeed, 42 officers, including Supreme Commander Mustafa Kemal, who formed the cadre of our War of Independence, participated in these battles, playing a very active role in the struggle for liberation.

Keywords: First World War, Çanakkale, Mustafa Kemal, Gelibolu, Allied Powers.

TURKISH EXHIBITION IN THE ATLANTIC: TARSUS FERRY

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Evrim ŞENCAN (Başkent University)

In the 19th century, Turks were introduced to fairs, exhibitions and fairs. Although this culture stood out for the promotion of products at home, it was also an important element for countries to promote themselves abroad. With the proclamation of the Republic, the exhibition culture was transferred to the Republic of Türkiye in accordance with the needs.

During Atatürk's reign, nearly fifteen fixed, one train and one floating exhibition were organized. In 1926, the Black Sea steamer floating exhibition, which set off for Europe and successfully returned to Türkiye, inspired the period after Atatürk. Türkiye was now signing ferry exhibitions.

This study is about the floating exhibition of the steamship Tarsus, which promoted Türkiye as it set sail for America in 1954.

The steamer Tarsus sailed from Istanbul to Villefrance and docked in nine ports. The ferry set sail on June 14, 1954. On August 16, 1954, it returned to Istanbul. Vedat Ar prepared the exhibition. The products of the Maturation Institute were exhibited in a fashion show on the ferry. The entertainment program was prepared by a commission consisting of Vedat Ar, Hakkı Devrim and Orhan Boran. Three orchestras also took their places on the ferry. Most of the passengers were women. The exhibition included ceramics by Füreyâ Kılıç, busts of Atatürk and Hacıbekir Turkish delights. Sales were held in the pavilion on the deck.

The ferry attracted great interest in the ports it visited. Commercial negotiations were held. It led to recognition in the maritime field. Meetings with mayors, chambers of commerce and higher authorities improved the image of Türkiye in America. Turkish culture, art, democratic life and modernity were introduced to America with this ferry.

Keywords: Exhibition, Tarsus Ferry, Floating Exhibition

M. REMZI OKAN AND SÖZ NEWSPAPER IN THE STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE OF THE TURKISH CYPRIOTS

Prof. Dr. Yaşar SEMİZ-Lecturer Güngör TOPLU (Selçuk University)

The press has an important place in the struggle for independence of the Turkish Cypriots. The Turkish Cypriot Press contributed to the preservation of the Turkish identity on the island, the survival of the Turkish culture and language, and served as a bridge with the motherland Türkiye. M. Remzi Okan's Söz newspaper, one of the newspapers of the period that contributed to the revolutions made in the motherland finding an echo in Cyprus, also carried out remarkable work in this respect.

Throughout its life, the Söz newspaper defended that the Turkish Cypriot people were not separate from the Anatolian Turkish people and informed the Turkish Cypriot people by publishing news about the War of Independence. After the declaration of the Republic in Türkiye, the Söz newspaper became an advocate of Atatürk's reforms and played a leading role in the adaptation of the Turkish Cypriots to the Turkish Revolution and the implementation of the reforms.

Mehmet Remzi Bey also touched upon the social problems of the Turkish Cypriots through her newspaper Söz and fought for the abolition of the Evkaf, Mufti's Office, Sharia Courts and the change and reorganization of the Inheritance Law..

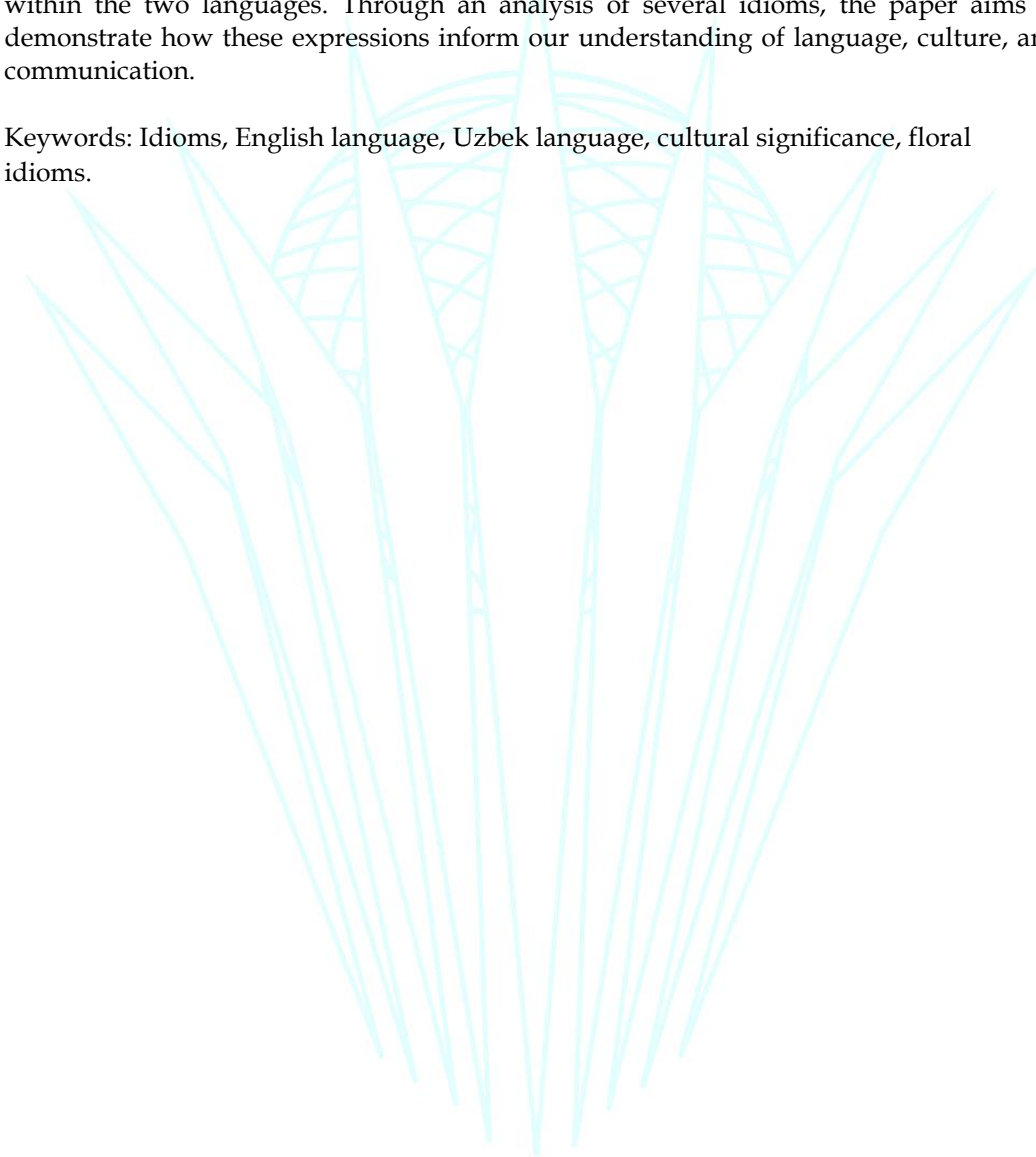
Keywords: M. Remzi Okan, Söz Newspaper, Cyprus, Turkish Cypriots, National Struggle

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FLORAL IDIOMS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

Res. Asst. Dr. Shokhsanam MUKHAMMADIEVA (Alfraganus University)

This article explores the usage and significance of floral idioms in the English and Uzbek languages. It highlights the cultural meanings associated with various flowers, the similarities and differences in idiomatic expressions, and the reflections of societal values within the two languages. Through an analysis of several idioms, the paper aims to demonstrate how these expressions inform our understanding of language, culture, and communication.

Keywords: Idioms, English language, Uzbek language, cultural significance, floral idioms.



CONTENTS OF "THE INTERPRETATION OF ETHICAL ISSUES IN THE WORK OF QUTADG'U BILIG"

Lecturer Sevara BERDALIYEVA (Alfraganus University)

The work "Kutadggu Bilig" was created due to such necessity. This work covers the issues of strengthening the Karakhanid state, creating its administrative methods, the behavior of people of all classes and categories, their role in society, the economic, social, and cultural strengthening of the state, the main pillar of the state's strength - bringing a person to spiritual maturity. In solving this complex task, Yusuf Khos Hajib showed himself not only as a wise, encyclopedic thinker, but also as an educational scientist. Accordingly, his work "Kutadgu Bilig" is of particular importance in the history of education, its theoretical issues, and the formation of a perfect person.

In the work "Kutadgu Bilig", in connection with the transfer of power to the hands of the Karakhanids, it was necessary to define the specific requirements and principles of education and training that serve to strengthen and develop power. That is why this work was written in a didactic, i.e., educational-ethical style.

Keywords: Glorifying People, Life, Human Relations, High Moral Qualities, Spiritual-Morality, Education-Training, Education-Ethics

MODERN EDUCATION IN OTTOMAN IRAQ: İDÂDÎLER (HIGH SCHOOLS)

Prof. Dr. Nurgül BOZKURT (İzmir Bakırçay University)

This study will examine the modern İdâdî schools in Ottoman Iraq. The word idâdî is of Arabic origin, meaning “a place of preparation.” Before the promulgation of the General Education Regulation (Maârif-i Umumiye Nizamnâmesi) in 1869, the preparatory classes of many schools were called idâdî. However, with the 1869 General Education Regulation, it was adopted as the name of secondary education institutions and established as schools equivalent to high schools, operating as the second stage of secondary education. These schools were designed to provide three years of education after the four-year rüşdiyes (middle schools), positioning them above rüşdiyes and below sultanîs (imperial schools). It would be appropriate to regard them today’s 9th-12th grades.

In this context, by examining the educational yearbooks (maârif salnâmesi) from H.1316-1321 / A.D. 1898-1904 (excluding the yearbook for H.1320/A.D. 1902-1903, which has not been found to date), as well as the yearbooks of Baghdad, Basra, and Mosul provinces, modern idâdî schools operating in Ottoman Iraq will be identified. First, information on the establishment of these schools, the appointment of students and teachers, and their curricula will be provided. Secondly, details on the number of teachers, the subjects they taught, the number of staff, servants, and students will be examined. Furthermore, documents related to idâdî schools in Ottoman Iraq, obtained from the Ottoman Archives of the Presidency of State Archives, will be analyzed. Through a catalog search, insights will be gained into the challenges faced during the educational process, the success rates of students, any rewards or punishments received by teachers and students, and their employment status after graduation.

Keywords: Iraq, Bağdad, Basra, Musul, Modern Education, İdâdî (High School), Maârif Salnâmesi (Education Annual), Mektep (School)

TURKISH WORLD FOLK CALENDAR PROVERBS AND LINGUISTICAL ANALYSIS (COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE OF TURKIYE -MACEDONIA-KAZAKHSTAN)

Prof. Dr. Kamile GÜLÜM (Balıkesir University)

The folk calendar, known by names such as the Old Calendar, Father's calendar, Crone's calendar, is a calendar based on the calculation of days created depending on geographic conditions and agricultural activities. This calendar, which was created based on long experiences in societies where agriculture is of vital importance, is an important cultural heritage that provides information about the mythology, history, cultural characteristics and lifestyle of the society to which it belongs. This calendar, which is not known to everyone, has survived until today in the form of proverbs within the ancient tradition of the Turkish world.

While this calendar may show minor changes within the country due to geographical differences, it may also show differences in terms of linguistic features over time in countries within the Turkish World.

This study comparatively examines the proverbs that form the folk calendar of three different Turkish societies - Türkiye, North Macedonia and Kazakhstan - which show different geographical characteristics within the Turkish World, which spreads over a very wide area, and examines these proverbs from both geographical and linguistic perspectives. The study also reveals the similar and different aspects of language and culture of Turkish people living in changing geographies over time through Proverbs.

The study was conducted as a literature review and on-site direct research. According to the findings, it was seen that the Proverbs that constitute the folk calendar element of all three societies were similar, but there were linguistic differences over time.

As a result, it is recommended that similar studies be carried out with other Turkish communities within the Turkish geography and transferred to future generations and taught in schools..

Keywords: Turkish World, Folk Calendar, Common Proverbs

USING TURKISH LITERATURE STORYTELLING IN TEACHING TURKISH TO TURKISH NOBILITY

Lecturer Esra KARAMAN OKUR (Serdivan Imam Hatip Secondary School)

In teaching Türkiye Turkish to Turkish nobles, one of the important issues is whether the original texts should be used directly or simplified versions adapted to the language level. For foreigners learning Turkish, the ability to evaluate the linguistic, spelling and semantic features of literary texts is generally specific only to advanced level students. The primary goal of beginner and intermediate level students is to understand the text, because students at these levels do not have the necessary linguistic competence and background knowledge to comprehend original texts. Therefore, the relevant graduation project examines how to simplify literary texts while preserving their surface and deep structure properties. The main purpose of the project is to analyze and simplify literary texts with scientific methods used to improve reading and comprehension skills for those learning Turkish as a foreign language. The simplification process is determined so that the selected literary text is analyzed in accordance with text linguistic criteria, and these analyzes gain a scientific quality. Additionally, simplified text is evaluated using a variety of techniques to determine the extent to which it serves educational purposes.

In this research, Sabahattin Ali's short story "Swallows" was analyzed according to the criteria of 'cohesion' and 'cohesion', and the intelligibility of the original and simplified texts for students of Turkish origin who have a basic level of Türkiye Turkish background was evaluated. It was measured through questions.

Keywords: Turkish Literature Storytelling, Text Adaptation, Teaching Türkiye Turkish

TURKISH WOMEN WHO PLAYED AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE HISTORY OF TURKISH STATES FROM PAST TO PRESENT

Dr. Büşra ELÇİÇEĞİ (Yüzüncü Yıl University)

Since the moment humanity emerged on the world stage, women and men have coexisted. Women are one of the fundamental building blocks of society and family, alongside men. One cannot exist without the other. In Turkish history, women have had a voice in all matters, participating in horse riding, archery, wars, and holding positions in governance alongside men. This study examines 47 pioneering women in the history of Turkish States. The research is designed in a qualitative pattern, using document analysis as a data collection tool. The findings were analyzed using descriptive analysis techniques. As a result, women have played a significant role in shaping the social, economic, and cultural structure of society in Turkish history.

Keywords: Turkish History, Turkish States, Turkish Women

AGRICULTURE IN ATATÜRK'S 1931-1932 RESEARCH TRIPS

Dr. Nedim SARIGÜZEL (Selçuk University)

As a leader, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk traveled frequently to see the problems of his people and country. These travels were sometimes made just to commemorate the people and sometimes to see the country's problems firsthand. The most important of these travels are the study travels that Atatürk went on in 1930-1931. The purpose of these travels is to see how much the country was affected by the 1929 depression. In addition, it is possible to take the necessary political measures by determining the public's attitude towards the government on the spot. On this occasion, Atatürk saw the economic, political, social and cultural situation of the country. The problems identified have become important data for future policies. Already, significant changes have occurred in many areas immediately after the travels.

The most important area in these travels was agriculture. Because at the time when Atatürk went on his travels, the country's most important source of income was agriculture, and the majority of the people were farmers. The areas most affected by the depression were agriculture and animal husbandry. Therefore, a large part of the country is under the influence of the economic crisis. In order for the country to recover economically, Turkish peasants must be developed. In addition, one of the most important points for the government to maintain its existence is to satisfy the villagers. For this reason, Atatürk paid close attention to the farmers throughout the trip and had their problems identified. In fact, immediate solutions were found to the problems identified in some regions. Problems have been identified in many issues such as farmers' credit needs, organizing the villagers by developing cooperatives, agricultural taxes, following new technologies in the field of agriculture and animal husbandry and bringing them to the country, improving agricultural products and animals, preventing agricultural diseases, and combating harmful animals and pests. Mustafa Kemal Pasha personally dealt with all these problems. In this study, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's findings and solutions regarding the country's agricultural activities during his 1930-1931 survey travels are discussed.

Keywords: Atatürk, Travel, 1929 The World Economic Crisis, Agriculture, Farming

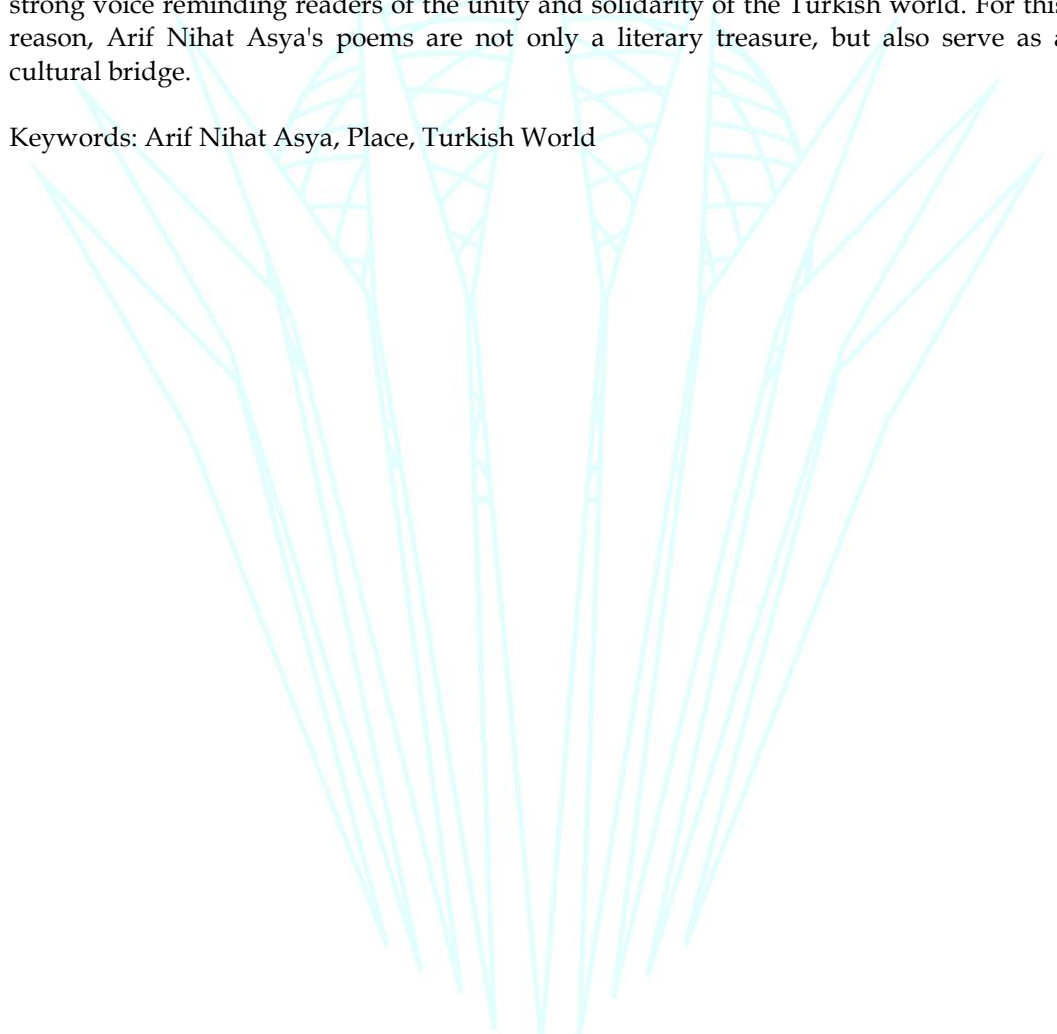
THE TURKISH WORLD IN ARİF NİHAT ASYA'S POEMS

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Halil ADIYAMAN (Kutahya Dumlupinar University)

Arif Nihat Asya, as one of the leading names in Turkish literature, has impressively expressed his deep devotion to the Turkish world in his works. While masterfully handling themes such as love of country, national identity, traditions and customs in his poems, he also glorifies the rich cultural heritage of Anatolia.

In his poems, lifestyles in different Turkish geographies, nature descriptions and folkloric elements come to the fore. While these elements reflect the common cultural values of the Turkish nation, they also create a national consciousness. Asya's works stand out as a strong voice reminding readers of the unity and solidarity of the Turkish world. For this reason, Arif Nihat Asya's poems are not only a literary treasure, but also serve as a cultural bridge.

Keywords: Arif Nihat Asya, Place, Turkish World



CHAGATAY KHANS AND THEIR RELIGION

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sevinch Ulash qizi ULASHOVA (Alfraganus University)

The population living in the Chagatai Ulus predominantly adhered to Islam, reflecting the region's deep-rooted connection to Islamic traditions and culture. Alongside the Muslim majority, there were smaller communities of Buddhists and Christians, indicating a degree of religious diversity within the region. However, the historical record provides limited insight into the religious dynamics and interactions within the Chagatai Ulus. This scarcity of information is due, in part, to the fact that the primary sources available were not produced within the territory itself. Instead, they were written in other Mongolian ulus, often by chroniclers with limited direct knowledge of the Chagatai region. As a result, the details of the religious landscape and the coexistence of different faiths in this area remain underexplored in historical literature, leaving room for further research into the social and cultural fabric of the Chagatai Ulus.

Keywords: Chagatai Ulus, Islam, Religious Diversity, Historical Sources, Mongolian Ulus

PECULIARITIES OF THE STUDY OF PUBLIC OPINION IN MULTICULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

Lecturer Gulchekhra KHASHIMOVA (Alfraganus University)

Traditionally, public opinion is seen as a specific manifestation and one of the ways of existence of mass consciousness. In public opinion, evaluative judgments (verbal and non-verbal) are expressed, reflecting the attitude of different social groups to problems, events, facts, phenomena, and processes of reality. And the more these phenomena of reality affect life needs, goals, interests of social groups, the more obvious form, as a rule, is expressed public opinion.

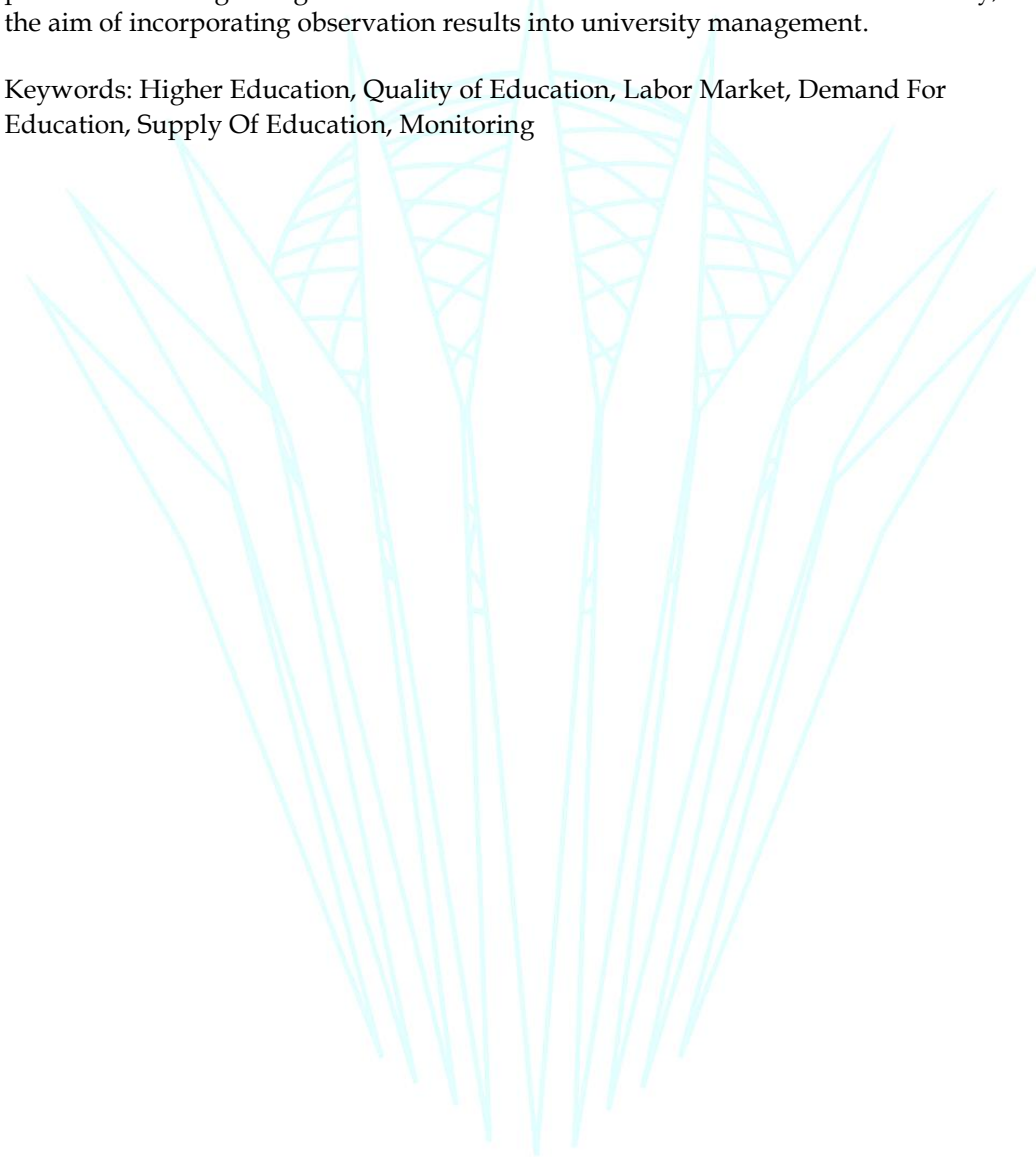
Keywords: Public Opinion, Mass Consciousness, Consensus Of Opinions, Social Community, Subject Of Public Opinion, Traditional Society, Dominant Opinion, Social Structure

MONITORING OF EDUCATIONAL QUALITY IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Prof. Dr. Usmanova Rano MIRJALILOVNA (Alfraganus University)

The article examines ways of effectively managing the quality of education, a function carried out by monitoring. Monitoring is understood as a continuous, scientifically-based process of tracking changes in the scientific and educational activities of university, with the aim of incorporating observation results into university management.

Keywords: Higher Education, Quality of Education, Labor Market, Demand For Education, Supply Of Education, Monitoring



ABOUT THE IMAGES OF MEDICINAL PLANTS IN ANCIENT TURANIAN MEDIEVAL VESSELS: THE EXAMPLE OF THE AHSIKENT PORCELAIN VESSEL

Prof. Dr. Surat KUBAEV (Alfraganus University)

According to semi-legend information, porcelain in Turan (Persian faghfur – imperial title, Chinese. tien-tse - "son of heaven") the entry of objects is associated with Amir Temur's wife Saraymulkhanim. According to the legend, the beauty of the elegant porcelain items aroused great interest in the queen, and she invited special craftsmen from China and started the production of such dishes. But for some reasons, perhaps because of the complexity of production or the problem of raw materials, its production is not widely popular. However, the rarity of such porcelain items allows us to assume that perhaps they came in small quantities through trade relations. In general, it is estimated that porcelain vessels appeared in ancient China 4500-2500 years ago. Made from a mixture of kaolin, quartz, and feldspar, this type of vessel was distinguished by its elegance. There are two types of porcelain: soft and hard, which are distinguished by their composition and cooking method, and the height of the fire. In general, it is noted that this type of dish is cooked in a fire of 900-1400 degrees. Such a porcelain vessel was found in the New Akhsi monument, located in the Torakorgan district of the Namangan region of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Analysis of plant imprints on the surface of a porcelain vessel has prompted new ideas in this regard. The fact that this plant did not look like a flower grown at home led us to believe that it was probably valued for its medicinal properties.

Keywords: Porcelain, New Akhsi, Glazed Vessels, Cobalt, Porcelain, New Akhsi, Glazed Vessels, Cobalt, Convolvulus Arvensis

ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE CREATIVE INTELLIGENTSIA IN THE NEW UZBEKISTAN (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE "STRATEGY OF ACTION" AND "STRATEGY OF DEVELOPMENT")

Prof. Dr. Dilobar OCHILOVA (Alfraganus University)

Annotation: We know that over the past five years, wide-ranging democratic reforms have been carried out in Uzbekistan, the first of which was based on a program called the Action Strategy, and the second was called the Development Strategy and was adopted as a set of reforms for the next five years. Intellectuals also play a role in the adoption of these programs. The article analyzes the work done on this issue and draws appropriate conclusions.

Keywords: New Uzbekistan, Sh. Mirziyoyev, Writers' Union, E. Vakhidov, Jadids

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF UZBEKISTAN'S ECONOMY AND REGIONAL DYNAMICS DURING THE SOVIET ERA

Dr. Nurullah ÇETİN

During the Soviet period, Uzbekistan stood out as a central element of Turkestan's agriculture-based economy. Soviet central planning policies played a decisive role in the country's economic structure by increasing agricultural production, especially cotton cultivation. While cotton became the mainstay of Uzbekistan's economy during this period, in the long run, it led to economic dependence and environmental problems. The industrial sector developed in accordance with Soviet planning in areas such as cotton processing, textiles, and chemistry. However, this industrialization process largely prioritized the interests of the Soviet Union. Although Uzbekistan has significant natural resources such as oil, natural gas, and gold, decisions on the use of these resources were directed by the Soviet centre.

In the context of regional dynamics, economic activities diversified in different regions of Uzbekistan, which developed in interaction with Soviet central planning policies. Especially in regions such as Tashkent, Samarkand, and Bukhara, different economic structures have been shaped as a result of industrial investments and agricultural policies implemented in rural areas. These regional dynamics had a profound impact on the economic and social structure of Uzbekistan during the Soviet period. Analyzing the economic structure of Uzbekistan during the Soviet Union is important for understanding the effects of Soviet central planning policies on Turkestan and for comprehending the current economic and social dynamics of the region.

As a result, this study aims to comprehensively analyze the structural transformations caused by the economic policies of the Soviet Union in Uzbekistan and the regional implications of these changes. The transformation of Uzbekistan's economy during the Soviet period is analyzed in terms of both regional development strategies and the impact of the central government on the economy, and the reflections of these processes on today's economic structure are examined. Through these analyses, the study aims to provide a more in-depth economic evaluation and social analysis of the Soviet period.

Keywords: Soviet Period, Economy of Uzbekistan, Central Planning, Economic Dynamics, Regional Factors

TÜRKİYE'S MEDIATION IN RUSSIAN FEDERATION-UKRAINE RELATIONS

Melih Emre KARANFİL

With the dissolution of the USSR, Ukraine declared its independence. After the USSR, RF developed the Near Periphery Doctrine in order to maintain its effectiveness in the former sovereignty area, and Ukraine played a role in the transmission of Russian natural gas to Europe while developing economic partnerships. The 2004 “Orange Revolution” and the 2014 “Maidan Incident” strained relations. The RF annexed Crimea, and in 2017, Ukraine's aim to join NATO was approved. The RF perceived the developments as a threat to itself and the war started with its operation against Ukraine on 24.02.2022. Türkiye has made efforts to ensure peace. Türkiye has engaged in mediation activities. Türkiye's role in international politics is becoming increasingly important. On the other hand, increasing international relations and economic cooperation with the Turkic World indicate that the influence of the Turkish presence in the international system will become more important and effective in the future.

Keywords: Ukrain, Russian Federation, War, Mediation, Türkiye

TÜRKİYE'S PUBLIC DIPLOMACY PROCESS WITH THE MIDDLE EAST

Rana BURKAY ÜSTÜNSU

In today's world, possessing a positive image, shaping public opinion, and conducting effective diplomacy have become increasingly important, influenced by advancements in changing technologies. In this context, Public Diplomacy has gained significance as countries seek to influence public opinion and acquire soft power. Public diplomacy is particularly successful in areas such as cultural history and political influence. In this regard, Türkiye aims to leverage its public diplomacy activities through shared culture, history, beliefs, and political spheres where it can be effective in the Middle East.

Since the establishment of the Republic of Türkiye, the focus on state security and a distant political approach has transformed in the early 2000s into a warmer political stance towards regional countries. This shift, along with the arguments of Public Diplomacy, has enhanced Türkiye's image in the Middle East, allowing it to be perceived as an attractive actor. Furthermore, Türkiye's warm policy has received considerable goodwill among the peoples of the region. However, the process initiated by the Arab Spring led to crises arising from disagreements between Türkiye and regional countries, causing a phase where Public Diplomacy policies took a backseat. The intensified Public Diplomacy policies that Turkish foreign policy officials prioritized from 2003 onwards will be discussed, particularly in light of the situation that arose after the Arab Spring.

Keywords: Türkiye, Public Diplomacy, Middle East, Arab Spring

UZBEKISTAN-TURKMENISTAN CULTURAL RELATIONS SPECIFIC TO ALI SHÎR NEVAÎ

Assist. Prof. Dr. Nurcan ÖZNAL GÜDER (Istanbul University-Cerrahpasa)

As one of the leading poets of the Turkic world in the 15th century, Ali Shîr Nevaî left deep traces in Uzbek and Turkmen literature. Navoi's works, especially those written in Chagatai Turkish, strengthened the cultural unity and linguistic commonality of the two peoples. Navoi's "Khamse" and other poems have created a deep-rooted heritage in the literature of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan and laid the foundation for a strong bond in the fields of language, literature, and art.

In this context, the paper will examine the traces of cultural relations between Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan through Navoi's works. It will discuss how Navoi's works are interpreted differently in the two countries, how they have a place in the cultural identities of the two peoples, and how these works are reflected in the modern period. At the same time, it will emphasize how Nevaî influenced the linguistic unity of these two peoples and served as a cultural bridge in Central Asia.

This study aims to emphasize that Navoi's cultural heritage is not a thing of the past, but is still preserved today as a living link between Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. Navoi is a figure who united the two peoples as a symbol of cultural cooperation in Central Asia, and this presentation will convey the importance of his legacy to the participants.

Keywords: Ali Shîr Navoi, Uzbek-Turkmen cultural relations, Chagatai Turkic, linguistic and literary unity

THE FUNCTIONALIZATION OF CONVERB SUFFIXES IN TURKISH AND AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGES

Res. Asst. Parvin GARIBOVA (Baku Devlet University)

Converb suffixes bring verbs closer to adverbs without changing the categorical features of the verb. By means of these suffixes, one verb is connected to another. However, the fact that a verb with a converb suffix cannot be conjugated allows these suffixes to be regarded as functional suffixes.

In modern Azerbaijani and Turkish languages, the suffix morphemes that form converbs are as follows:

The suffix *-ib* (*-ib*, *-ub*, *-üb*), *-ip* (*-ip*, *-up*, *-üp*). This suffix, which is used in the form of *-ib* (*-ib*, *-ub*, *-üb*) in Azerbaijani, is used in the form of *-ip* (*-ip*, *-up*, *-üp*) in modern Turkish. In both languages we investigated, the suffixes *-ib4*, *-ip4* predominantly form converbs that convey meanings related to manner, condition, and to a certain extent, cause and time, from verb roots and various verb forms.

The suffix *-araq* (*-ərək*), *-arak* (*-erek*). In modern Turkish and Azerbaijani, the suffix *-araq* (*-ərək*), *-arak* (*-erek*) forms converbs that convey meanings related to manner, condition, and cause. In the language of written monuments of Azerbaijan until the 19th century, converbs formed with this suffix were rarely used.

The suffix *-anda* (*-əndə*). In the modern Azerbaijani language, this suffix is used to form converbs with temporal and conditional meanings. This suffix is not found in the language of ancient Turkic written monuments. However, converbs with the suffix *-anda* (*-əndə*) are used in Azerbaijani written texts: "Hər atanda on iki batman taş atardı" ("Kitab"); "Ol pəri gedəndə aləm necə heyran olmasun" -How can the world not be amazed when the fairy walks (Nasimi); "Öylə bədhələm ki, əhvalım görəndə şad olur" -I am so bad that my mood gets happy when I see it (Fuzuli), etc.

The suffix *-ınca* (*-incə*, *-unca*, *-üncə*). In modern Azerbaijani, the suffix *-ınca* (*-incə*, *-unca*, *-üncə*) is used to form converbs that express temporal quantities based on various meanings derived from verbs. In modern Turkish, the suffix *-ınca* (*-incə*, *-unca*, *-üncə*) also appears with similar semantics. R. Rustamov writes that in Turkish, the suffix *-ınca* (*-incə*, *-unca*, *-üncə*) is added to verb roots ending in a consonant according to vowel harmony rules, while verb stems ending in a vowel receive the suffixes: *-(y)ınca*, *-(y)ince*, *-(y)unca*, *-(y)ünce* to form converbs. For example: *karşılaşınca* (upon encountering), *yıkanınca* (upon washing), *durunca* (when stopping), *okuyunca* (upon reading).

The suffix *-dıqda* (*-dikdə*, *-duqda*, *-dükdə*), *-dikça* (*-dikçe*, *-dukça*, *-dükçe*), *-tıkça* (*-tikçe*, *-tukça*, *-tükçe*). Apparently, the suffix used in four variants in Azerbaijani is represented in eight variants in modern Turkish. In both languages under investigation, this suffix forms converbs with temporal semantics. However, there are certain differences in the usage of the suffix *-dıqda* (*-dikdə*, *-duqda*, *-dükdə*), *-dikça* (*-dikçe*, *-dukça*, *-dükçe*), *-tıkça* (*-tikçe*, *-tukça*, *-tükçe*) between Turkish and Azerbaijani. In our language Azerbaijani, the suffix *-dıqda* (*-dikdə*, *-duqda*, *-dükdə*) is not used in isolation but functions together with other words (such as conjunctions, particles, etc.) or possessive suffixes to form converbs: "Biz baktığımızda yanğın artık sönmüştü" (When we looked, the fire had already been extinguished); "Sen geldiğinde saat beş idi" (When you arrived, it was five o'clock).

T. Banguoglu states that in written language, converbs with the suffixes *-dikda* and *-tukda*, which do not accept possessive suffixes, are seen as obsolete forms, and notes that in modern Turkish, these forms are largely replaced by possessive suffix forms, as well as more complex forms like *-dığı zaman* and *-dığı sırada*. For example: "Dün aradığımda sizi bulamadım" (When I looked for you yesterday, I couldn't find you); "Bize geldiğinizde söylemiştiniz" (You had said it when you came to us); "Şuradan bakıldığı

zaman görülür" (It is seen when viewed from there); "Bitirdiğim sırada haber geldi" (The news arrived while I was finishing) .

The suffix -dıqca (-dikcə, -duqca, -dükçə), -dıkça (-dikçe, -dukça, -dükçe), -tıkça (-tikçe, -tukça, -tükçe). In both languages studied, this suffix is used to form converbs from verbs that express various meanings, expressing both time, state, and continuity. In modern Turkish, this suffix is quite productive. A. Tanriverdi also shows that in Azerbaijani written texts, this suffix is distinguished by its productivity: "Hüsnünə baxdıqca daim oxuram innafətəh" (Nasimi); "Baxdıqca sənə qan saçılır didələrimdən, Bağrım dəlinir nəvəki-müjganını görgəc" (Fuzuli).

Thus, the suffixes -arkən (-ərkən), -ırkən (-irkən, -urkən, -ürkən), -mışkən (mişkən, -muşkən, -müşkən) in Azerbaijani and -arken (-erken), -irken (-irken, -urken, -ürken), -cakken (cekken), -maktayken (mekteyken) in Turkish can be characterized as functional suffixes.

In the languages we have studied, the various suffix morphemes form this functional form of the verb. However, certain differences can be observed among these forms. It should be taken into account that the suffix morphemes, which are related to the corresponding forms in Proto-Turkic by their roots, demonstrate commonality, corresponding across most Turkic languages. Nevertheless, different converb suffixes are also observed within the different groups of Turkic languages, as well as within any Turkic language taken individually.

Keywords: Converb, Turkish, Azerbaijani, Language, Suffix, Functionalization

SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE LEADERSHIP PROBLEM IN LEADER-EXECUTIVE RELATIONS IN ADMINISTRATION

Zeyneb HECEMOVA (Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences-Institute of History)

The purpose of the study. While conducting the research, it was to investigate the extent to which people's socio-economic relations maintain their stability and importance at all stages of society's development. It is known that efficient provision of material resources plays a fundamental role in management-executive relations. The concept of motivation in manager-executive relations has a positive effect on the functionalization of quality competition in the work process.

Methods used. The diagnostic method of socio-psychological orientations of personality in the field of motivation-demand improved by O. F. Potyomkina, which is used for the purpose of analyzing the leadership problem in management-executive relations, was used. Through the applied methodology, it was conducted among 67 respondents in the age group of 35-55, working in the field of science and education. The respondents include managers and subordinates.

Conclusion and future prospects. Based on the answers presented during the research, it became clear that mutual respect, competence and adequate approach should prevail in management. The ones listed are regulated by the intellectual capabilities of the leader. Intellectual development, as a generalized form of practice and theory, is considered an indicator of the development trends of human intelligence.

Keywords: Management; Systematic Approach, Manager-Executive Relations, Motivation, Leadership, Decision-Making, Intellect

THE CEYHUN RIVER AND THE CENTRAL ASIAN WATER DISPUTE: REGIONAL TENSIONS AND ALLOCATION CONFLICTS

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakan ARIDEMIR- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Sadık AKYAR
(Kutahya Dumlupınar University-Girne American University)

In recent years, Afghanistan, under the Taliban regime, has initiated the construction of the Qosh Tepa Canal, an infrastructure project aimed at diverting water from the Ceyhun River (Amu Darya) to address the country's growing water scarcity. While this project seeks to alleviate Afghanistan's internal water challenges, it has raised significant concerns among neighboring Central Asian countries, particularly Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan, which rely on the river for agriculture and water supply.

The diversion of water through the Qosh Tepa Canal threatens to exacerbate existing disputes over water allocation in the region. The Ceyhun River, a vital transboundary watercourse, has long been a source of tension, with competing national interests and demands for equitable water distribution contributing to ongoing conflicts. These tensions are further aggravated by broader geopolitical factors, such as climate change, rapid population growth, and the region's dependence on irrigation-based agriculture.

This paper investigates the historical and contemporary challenges surrounding the allocation of water from the Ceyhun River, exploring how these disputes reflect larger regional issues related to sovereignty, cooperation, and environmental sustainability. It critically examines the political and economic implications of the Qosh Tepa Canal, particularly focusing on how Afghanistan's actions might affect the water security of neighboring states and increase regional tensions.

The paper also engages with international legal frameworks governing transboundary water resources, specifically the *1997 United Nations Convention on the Law of Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses*. It emphasizes principles such as the equitable and reasonable utilization of shared water resources, the obligation to prevent harm to downstream countries, and the importance of cooperation in managing transboundary watercourses. Finally, the paper proposes potential diplomatic solutions, advocating for multilateral cooperation and sustainable water management to ensure regional stability and the fair distribution of water resources.

Keywords: Ceyhun River, Central Asian Water Dispute, Qosh Tepa Canal, Water Allocation, Regional Security, Water Resource Management

TURKISH PHILOSOPHY IN THE MIDDLE AGES AND YUSUF HAS HACİB'S BOOK "KUTADGU BILIG"

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Faiq ELEKBERLI (Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Institute of Philosophy, Sociology and Law)

Turkish intellectual Yusuf Has Hacib Balasagunlu (1017-1077), who lived in Turkestan in the 11th century, played an important role in the development of Turkish thought. In particular, his book "Kutadgu Bilig" has a very important place in putting Turkish political-philosophical thought to a new level and in the formation of the Medieval Turkish Political-Philosophical idea. In this book, he talked about the common nature of the political-philosophical thought of the religion of Islam and the philosophy of the ancient Turks, which came from the traditions of life and thought. In this respect, the book also mentions the importance of integration with the religion of Islam by revealing the spiritual side of the Turks, their political and administrative views. In this work, Yusuf Has Hacib reflected the political-philosophical evolution of Turkish people before and after Islam very well.

At the same time, the political-philosophical principles of the state administration of the Turks were worshiped in the book. In the work, Y.Has Hacib has described the views on the state, society and administration between a just and knowledgeable ruler named Gündoğdu and his chief minister (vizier) Aydoğdu. It is understood from their thoughts that Gündoğdu is the symbol of justice, Aydoğdu is the symbol of happiness and well-being. Gündoğdu says that the basis of begli is justice, it is the way of justice. Bey, if Khan rules your country justly, he will achieve his desire. According to him, managers should not be content with being just, they should always be on the right path. It is written in the book that the Bey should regulate the state with politics. But in this politics, national customs and religious professions must worship their own minus. The pillar of the state depends on two factors: 1) good law for the people, 2) salaries for servants. In order to govern his country well, the Bey must be wise, intelligent, fair, cautious, patient, patient, brave, just, moral, etc. must have qualifications. According to him, the thought of Turkishness and Islam is justice and they are the whole of each other. According to Turkish-Islamic thought, the head of state and the chief minister should be chosen from among the people, and should be truthful and knowledgeable.

Keywords: Turkish Philosophy, Turkish Sociology, Turkish Politics, Yusuf Has Hacib, Islamic Philosophy, Chinese Philosophy, Western Philosophy

COMMON LINGUISTIC MEMORY OF TURKIC-SPEAKING PEOPLE

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zabite TEYMURLU (Baku Engineering Universiy)

Research shows that significant work has been done on identifying loanwords in literary language. However, loanwords at the dialect level, especially in comparison with other Turkic languages, are underexplored in Turkology. Studying this can provide insights into how loanwords interact with other languages and how they manifest across Turkic dialects. In particular, analyzing how loanwords from Arabic, Persian, and Russian entered these dialects and how they are used in different regions is crucial for understanding historical and cultural connections.

Initial studies on loanwords in Turkish and Azerbaijani dialects have been conducted. Our aim is to expand this research, identifying common loanwords across both languages. This will help preserve the shared linguistic memory of Turkic-speaking peoples and aid in the creation of common dialect dictionaries. We hope this research will shed light on the role of these shared loanwords in both dialects.

Keywords: Turkish And Azerbaijani Dialects, Common Loanwords, Dialectological Facts

FACTORS HINDERING THE DEVELOPMENT OF ETHNO-CULTURAL RELATIONS AND THE FUNDAMENTALS OF THEIR SOLUTION METHODS

Dr. Madiyor Turdiyev (Alfraganus University)

This article delves into the processes and characteristics of ethnic culture formation, shedding light on how these dynamics contribute to shaping ethnocultural relations. It will explore the concept of ethnoculture, which encompasses the unique traditions, values, and practices that define the identity of a people or nation within the broader context of culture and civilization.

The discussion will also address the challenges that hinder the development of ethnocultural relations, including socio-political conflicts, economic disparities, globalization, and cultural assimilation pressures. These factors can create barriers to mutual understanding, preservation of heritage, and cooperation between different ethnic groups.

In addition to identifying these hindrances, the article will propose foundational methods for overcoming them. Solutions may involve fostering dialogue, promoting intercultural education, supporting policies that protect cultural diversity, and encouraging collaboration among communities.

Key concepts such as ethnogenesis (the formation and evolution of ethnic groups), values, and the impact of time on cultural transformation will also be examined to provide a comprehensive understanding of the subject. By addressing these elements, the article aims to contribute to a deeper appreciation of the role of ethnocultural relations in building harmonious societies.

Keywords: Ethnoculture, People, Nation, Culture, Civilization, Ethnogenesis, Value, Time

INTEGRATING WHITE HUNS NARRATIVE INTO THE SECONDARY SCHOOL SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAM IN TÜRKİYE

Sefa ÇATAL

Turkish history includes the establishment and collapse of many states due to the confederations established by the characters in it. These states that were established and collapsed are in various geographies because a large part of them adopted the nomadic lifestyle throughout Turkish history. Their change of location due to nomadic lifestyle did not prevent them from establishing states in the geographies they went to. In Turkish national education, first of all, social studies, then history courses convey the languages, religions and in short, the cultures of these states that were established and collapsed to students. This situation is of great importance in order to learn from the past. Another necessity is the importance of transferring a great cultural accumulation to the new generations. Nevertheless, due to the old age of Turkish history, ongoing discussions about the early periods are not included in the social studies course so as not to cause students to be overloaded with information that they cannot handle. The common agreement on the Turkishness of the Hsiung-nu within the scope of national education caused the Turkish history in the curriculum and textbooks to start with the Hsiung-nu. Turkish history, which begins to be explained as of the 6th grade, begins with the Asian Hun State founded by the Hsiung-nu. The European Hun state is also mentioned afterwards, but the White Huns state is skipped between the two states. As of the study, the origin of the White Huns state, the dynamics in its establishment, the roles of the Asian Hun and European Hun states in their establishment and collapse, the fact that it has a place in the curriculum, and the necessity of this situation in terms of history and education are mentioned. In order for students to master the Turkish history that started with the Asian Hun state, they need to master the issues in the content of the Asian Hun state. Understanding the confederate structure formed by the tribes coming together is another important point. Because the situations at the beginning of the confederate structure, that is, during its gathering, are also important in understanding the states that will be established in the later stages of Turkish history. In the case of collapse, that is, disintegration, it is important to understand the basic factors in the establishment of the European Hun and White Huns states of the tribes that separated from the confederation. As a result, it becomes essential for the narrative of the White Huns State to find a place in national education so that students have a knowledge infrastructure about the collapse of the Asian Hun State, the establishment of the European Hun State, and the early periods of Turkish history in the Turkestan geography.

Keywords: Middle School, General Turkish History, Social Studies, White Huns

NEW APPROACHES AND DIRECTIVES ON SPANISH DIDACTICS

Alba BEQAJ (University of Tirana)

In the 21st century, the teaching of Spanish as a foreign and second language has undergone significant transformation, reflecting broader sociocultural, technological, and pedagogical shifts. This study explores new approaches and directives that are shaping Spanish didactics, with a focus on communicative competence, intercultural awareness, and the integration of digital tools. Recent trends emphasize student-centered methodologies, promoting active learning and fostering linguistic immersion through dynamic, context-driven practices.

One central aspect of these new approaches is the incorporation of authentic materials and real-life scenarios to bridge classroom learning with practical language use. Additionally, digital platforms and artificial intelligence tools have redefined traditional language instruction, offering adaptive learning environments and instant feedback. These innovations cater to diverse learning styles and levels, enhancing accessibility and personalization.

Another critical dimension is the growing recognition of the role of intercultural competence in language acquisition. By integrating cultural elements and fostering critical thinking, educators aim to develop learners' abilities to navigate diverse sociocultural contexts effectively. This paper also reviews the impact of policy changes and global trends, such as multilingualism initiatives within the European Union and Latin American collaborations, which influence curriculum design and teaching standards.

Through an analysis of case studies and best practices, this study highlights the benefits and challenges of these directives. It advocates for a holistic approach that balances traditional linguistic focus with modern pedagogical innovations. The findings underscore the importance of continuous professional development for educators and collaboration among stakeholders to refine and implement these strategies effectively.

This research contributes to the discourse on language didactics by providing a roadmap for educators, policymakers, and researchers to adapt to evolving demands in teaching Spanish, ensuring its relevance and resonance in an increasingly globalized world..

Keywords: Spanish Didactics, Communicative Competence, Intercultural Awareness, Digital Language Learning, Multilingualism

THE BENEFITS OF MANUALS AND PROGRAMS OF GERMAN TEACHERS

Xheni JAKU (University of Tirana)

This presentation examines the significance of manuals and structured programs in enhancing the effectiveness of German language teaching. It highlights how these resources serve as critical tools for both novice and experienced educators, providing them with consistent methodologies, pedagogical frameworks, and practical strategies tailored to diverse learning environments.

The discussion focuses on the role of manuals in standardizing teaching practices while allowing room for adaptation to local cultural and linguistic contexts. Additionally, the presentation evaluates how programmatic approaches contribute to improved student outcomes by fostering clear learning objectives, systematic progression, and alignment with international standards, such as the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR).

Case studies and empirical data will be used to illustrate the tangible benefits of well-designed manuals and programs, such as increased teacher confidence, better student engagement, and more efficient classroom management. Furthermore, the presentation will explore how these resources aid in addressing common challenges in language teaching, including vocabulary acquisition, grammar integration, and cultural fluency.

By emphasizing the transformative potential of manuals and structured programs, this presentation aims to provide insights into best practices for German language educators and encourage the development of innovative teaching materials aligned with evolving educational needs..

Keywords: German Language Teaching, Educational Manuals, Teacher Programs, Pedagogical Frameworks, Student Engagement

THE SUPPORTIVE ROLE OF EUROPEAN UNION FUNDS IN ALBANIA AND THE REGION

Phd. Cand. Brunilda OZUNI (University "Aleksander Xhuvani" Elbasan)

After the 1990s, the last five UN conferences emphasized the idea of "a society for all." Their social inclusion and the principles of equal opportunities became part of EU policies. The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU, in Article 26, recognized the rights of persons with disabilities and outlined measures that ensure their independence, social integration, and active participation in the community. The "Community Center for Disability Services" is a project funded by the European Union and implemented by World Vision Albania in cooperation with the Municipality of Prrenjas. I chose this city based on my two-year experience as an assistant teacher. The collaboration between caregiving teachers, assistant teachers, and World Vision staff yields fruitful results for the project offered by the European Union. The main goal of this project is to provide opportunities for children and young people with disabilities in the municipality of Prrenjas to reach their full potential. The project supports 180 children and young people with disabilities and provides services: - In children's homes, through the mobile unit of specialists; - In the Community Center facilities, through the second unit of specialists; - As well as in schools, through inclusion professionals (assistant teachers, social workers, psychologists), who are also trained. It works with schools to change the behavior and culture towards a more inclusive climate through partnership and mobilization of students, teachers, parents, and the community. It aims to increase community participation by facilitating their engagement at the municipal level to promote investments related to inclusive education and necessary services for children with disabilities. The range of support provided in the Development Space varies according to the identified individual needs of the student.

In this paper or article, I would like to share my experience, but there are many other projects where the European Union operates. "Alone we can do so little; together we can do so much," as Helen Keller expressed.

Keywords: Inclusion, Community, Disability, Internationalization, Education, EU

ON THE DOSTOEVSKY PHRASEOLOGISM IN HIS LATE LITERARY WORK

MSc. (Phds) Elvira Xhamani (University of Tirana)

The article is devoted to Dostoevsky's phraseology, which characterizes him as an artist and distinguishes him from other authors. Through his language, through the texts he creates, we can understand his personal characteristics, worldview, emotional perception of the world. Dostoevsky's artistic world, full of contrasts and contradictions, is clearly reflected in the language of his works. F. M. Dostoevsky is one of the most decisive innovators in the history of Russian prose. Identification and characterization of phraseological units and the author's methods for their creation in the example of the description of phraseological units can speak about a linguistic creative personality and features of his idiosyncrasy. In the work "Crime and Punishment" the writer's ability to convey semantic details through language was clearly shown. Introduced by Dostoevsky in the middle and second half of the 19th century, phraseological units entered the Russian language, they are known and somewhat present in the language of the 20th and 21st centuries. To become stable expressions, it is necessary time for a more complete assimilation of Dostoevsky's texts, reproduction and consolidation of phraseological units in the language. Passing from century to century, phraseological units accumulate the linguistic memory, and therefore the popular one. The description of Dostoevsky's phraseological units gives in the future the possibility of comparing different works of one writer and works of different authors in synchrony and diachrony of the Russian language.

Keywords: Dostoevsky, Idiosyncrasy, Author's Phraseology, Potential Phraseological Units, Frequency

COMMUNITY LINGUISTIC APPROACHES FROM THE AMU-DERYA TO THE ADRIATIC SEA

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Adriatik Derjaj (University of Tirana)

This presentation explores the linguistic dynamics and community-based approaches to language preservation, transformation, and interaction across the diverse regions spanning from the Amu-Derya to the Adriatic Sea. These areas, rich in cultural and linguistic heritage, have historically been crossroads for trade, migration, and political influence, resulting in a mosaic of languages and dialects.

The study focuses on how local communities have developed strategies to maintain linguistic diversity while adapting to socio-political and economic changes. Special attention will be given to the impact of multilingualism, the role of minority languages, and the influence of regional and global forces on linguistic practices.

The presentation will also examine case studies illustrating successful community-driven initiatives in language preservation, education, and intercultural dialogue. By highlighting these efforts, the aim is to shed light on the importance of linguistic heritage as a cornerstone of cultural identity and its role in fostering regional unity and understanding.

This discussion contributes to the broader discourse on linguistic diversity and the challenges and opportunities it presents in an increasingly interconnected world.

Keywords: Community Linguistics, Linguistic Diversity, Language Preservation, Multilingualism, Minority Languages, Cultural Identity, Amu-Derya, Adriatic Sea

INVESTMENT ENVIRONMENT IN GEORGIA

Dr. Teona GOGITIDZE (Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University)

Foreign direct investments are essential for each developing country in the modern, globalized world. For a country like Georgia with a small, transitional economy, foreign direct investments are critical consequential, especially when investment funds are invested in real sectors of the economy.

Located at the crossroads of Western Asia and Eastern Europe, Georgia has a small but open market, that derives benefits from international trade, tourism and transportation. Although this small Republic is not protected from the impact of global and regional shocks, as a result of the complex economic reforms implemented since 1991, a relatively well-functioning and stable market economy was formed in the country. In the 2024 investment climate report, the State Department of the United States of America names Georgia as an advanced country with economic reforms in the region, as one of the key players of the Middle Corridor. The report also highlights Georgia's geographic potential as a trade and logistics hub along the New Silk Road, connecting Asia and Europe via the Caucasus. Strong fiscal and monetary policy, attractive investment climate and the best business environment in the region - this is the assessment of Georgia.

According to Bloomberg's 2022 Annual Global Survey of Foreign Direct Investment Flows, Georgia emerges as a popular investment country, ranked 13th in terms of investment attractiveness among major global economies, including the US, China and the UK.

Free trade agreements are key to economic stability, additionally it helps Georgia to attract large investors. Georgia has already signed a free trade agreement with several EU countries, China, members of CIS (except Russia and Uzbekistan), Hong Kong, and EFTA (Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Liechtenstein). As well Georgia has one of the most liberal and competitive trade regimes across the world.

The present article examines the current situation and development trends of the Georgia's Investment environment, emphasize existing problems and challenges, prospects for attracting direct investments. The paper underlines the leading investment sectors in detail, also presents statistical information of the dynamic of direct foreign investments in Georgia by years, paper contains the World Bank's analysis of the investment environment in Georgia.

The Georgian economy continued to perform well despite double shocks from the COVID pandemic and extremely tense war situation in the region. Also, it is important to note that work is being done systematically for the improvement of the judicial system of Georgia, despite this, there are still a number of issues that Georgia's partner countries are focusing on as a challenge.

Georgia's strategic location makes it a gateway for investors looking to secure supply chains between Europe and Asia. Despite the existing difficulties, inside or outside the country, Georgia routinely ranks high on international rankings for transparency, competitiveness, and economic freedom.

Keywords: Georgia, Investment, Economy, Business, Free Trade Agreement

THE ISSUES OF THE SOVIET EDUCATION IN THE 20S-30S OF THE 20TH CENTURY IN THE CONTEXT OF GEORGIAN LITERATURE AND THE FACE OF THE SOVIET LEADER

Assist. Prof. Dr. Manana Tavdgiridze (Batumi Shota Rustaveli State University)

The purpose of the given article is to show the influence of the Soviet dictatorial policy on the educational policy and upbringing issues of Georgia. During the mentioned period, the direct demand of the Soviet government was to raise the generations of the slave spirit. The outcomes of the educational program, required by the education system, was a leader devoid of love and morality, who could easily kill people unacceptable to the Soviet nomenclature, and perform a butcher's tasks. The Soviet Union's criminal solutions, the promotion of the new achievements of the Soviet people, needed artists who could glorify them.

The true writers refused to describe the Soviet "development and luxurious life" and the mission was taken care of those being the subjects to the upbringing of the socialist empire. Uneducated workers and peasants loyal to the regime began to join the Union of Writers. The proletarian writing organization of Ajara started working intensively on developing the union from the peasant representatives. That is how writers and poets, who only knew how to read and write, ended up in the professional association of creators. The mentioned political decision soon put the country in front of long-term irreversible consequences.

Keywords: Soviet, Education, Leader, Literature, Writer, Upbringing

PHONETIC CHANGES IN BORROWED VOCABULARY FROM TURKISH

Dr. Vardo CHOKHARADZE (Batumi Shota Rustaveli State University)

The goal of the work is to study and record the southern dialects of Georgian language - Shavshetian, Klarjetian, Taoan, in general, Turkisms in the speech of Georgians living in southern Georgia (Turkish Georgia).

The study of the mentioned dialects was provided by the Academician N. Marr, who travelled to the valley and Chorokhi and recorded speech samples of Imerkhevians. In the Soviet period, in Turkish Georgia, Georgian researchers did not have the opportunity to work. Since 1990s of XX century it became possible to hold expeditions in historical Georgian provinces and to start scientific study of their lives. Numerous scholarly essays have been written so far. "Turkish Georgia" is in the composition of the Turkish Republic today. Most of the residents speak two languages - Georgian (native) and Turkish (state). In such conditions, it is natural that there are Turkish language elements in their speech - both vocabulary and grammar. Therefore, the study of Turkish element in southern dialects of Georgian language is one of the significant problems that we face. The problem is interesting, in the point of view of dialectic and general linguistic terms.

consonant shifting: Q:Kh (q : ɣ)

Literary Turkish consonant "k" gives "kh" (ɣ) in the words originated basically from Persian and Arabic languages.

"Khalem" (Ar. Kalem - ქალემა) – "pen".

"Khalemi mome davtserona" (Im.); "Kurshunkhalemi gaquan?" (Ust.); "Khalemi ar gaq kai, aurufali khalemi kaia" (In); (N. Marr thought that Kalami is Georgian).

"Khairati" (Ar. Kayrat - ქაირათი) – patience, resistance.

"Chueni dzali khairatlia, khairatit saqmobs" (T. Q.);

"Khairatli gaakete meigeb" (Ust.); "Isini khairatloben" (Ust.); "Khairati hich ar itsis im qalma" (Im.)...

Keywords: Phonetic, Vocabulary, Georgian Language, Turkish Language

INNOVATIVE METHODS FOR CREATIVE TEACHING

Dr. Mariam CHOKHARADZE (Batumi Shota Rustaveli State University)

In today's world, the development of innovative and creative skills is essential for personal growth, and innovative educational methods play a crucial role in this process. An important mission for the development of high thinking skills - analysis, synthesis, critical thinking, problem solving and decision-making, creative skills was assigned to general educational institutions and teachers.

This main part of the paper focuses on the application of innovative and creative educational methods within the learning process. These methods empower students to organize their learning and personalize their educational experiences. By sorting materials, exercises, and information, students can engage more deeply with the content. Additionally, employing diverse teaching methods in Georgian language and literature enhances the learning experience, making it more dynamic and accessible. Students exposed to information in varied contexts and formats can develop coding systems more effectively and organize knowledge with greater efficiency.

Keywords: Educational Methods, Innovative, Creative Teaching

GEORGIA'S EUROPEAN ASPIRATIONS, PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES

Assist. Prof. Dr. Indira PHUTKARADZE (İstanbul Nisantasi University)

Georgia's historical path to Europe is linked to the country's geopolitical position, cultural traditions and a strong desire to become part of the European family and the Western world. As the successor of the Colchis and Iberian states, Georgia established links with the Greco-Roman world even in antiquity. In the Middle Ages, Georgia emerged as a developed Christian state with close relations with Byzantium and European states. During the reign of Queen Tamara, known as the Golden Age, Georgia became the leading cultural centre of Europe and the East. Sulkhan-Saba Orbeliani stands out as a political and cultural figure who played an important role in establishing ties with European states and strengthening the conviction of the Georgian state in the late 17th and early 18th centuries. His role in the Europeanisation of Georgia is unique. He not only initiated a diplomatic mission to European countries, but also encouraged the spread of European culture and ideas in Georgia.

Georgian society has always had pro-Western ideas and aspirations towards Europe. This path was influenced by a number of important factors and challenges, including the influence of its northern neighbour, Russia. The annexation of Georgia by the Russian Empire in the XIX century significantly hindered Georgia's development in Europe. Russia tried to integrate Georgia into its imperial system and to influence local cultural traditions. During the Soviet Union (1921-1991), Georgia lost its independence and its ties with the Western world were limited. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Georgia regained its independence and declared its Western orientation, especially in terms of integration into Euro-Atlantic structures. However, this event disturbed Russia considerably. The Russia-Georgia war that broke out in August 2008 was one of the proofs that Russia did not want Georgia to move towards Europe and NATO. Today, Georgia is trying to become a member of the European Union and NATO. The desire for Europe reflects the will of the majority of the Georgian population, but Russia remains a serious challenge, both militarily, politically and economically.

Keywords: Georgia, European Target, Sulkhan-Saba Orbeliani, Russia

ARMENIA'S ANTI-AZERBAIJAN DIGITAL DIPLOMACY ACTIVITIES AND DISINFORMATIVE ACTIONS DURING THE SECOND KARABAKH WAR

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Pınar ÖZDEN CANKARA (Bilecik Seyh Edebali University)

According to the We Are Social Digital 2024 report, which calculates global internet usage, there are more than five billion social media users in the world and the amount of time people spend online is increasing. An average of 8.4 new social media users are created every second, and digital diplomacy practitioners are taking this into account. Digital diplomacy can be defined as the process of creating perceptions in the eyes of states, governments and peoples, and during the 44-day struggle that began on 27 September 2020, when Armenia attacked Azerbaijani territories around Karabakh, Armenians used digital diplomacy tools to damage Azerbaijan's national image. While the struggle turned into a homeland war, in which the Azerbaijan tried to liberate its occupied lands by showing a successful counter-resistance, Armenia tried to portray the war as a religious war and planned to establish the support of Christian communities. Armenia has tried to prevent the creation of an anti-Armenian environment in the international community through the practice of digital diplomacy, as if it were not the aggressor and occupying party. Moreover, Armenia has engaged in manipulative and disinformation-laden actions to label Azerbaijan as a country that targets Armenian civilians, violates humanitarian law and commits war crimes through news websites it uses as digital diplomacy tools. The hypothesis of this study is that during the Second Karabakh War, especially Armenian news websites and social media platforms X, Youtube and Instagram published untrue posts with the aim of damaging Azerbaijan's nation branding and national image, and used these platforms as a tool of digital diplomacy to gain support from Western governments and societies through these channels. The study concluded that Armenia's manipulative and disinformation-based activities did not prevent Azerbaijan from liberating its territories and that Azerbaijan was successful in combating information pollution.

Keywords: Karabakh War, Digital Diplomacy, Disinformation, Armenia, Azerbaijan

EFFECTIVENESS OF EU-CENTRAL ASIA COOPERATION AND EU INITIATIVES IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION

Assoc. Prof. Omca ALTIN (Kastamonu University)

Education stands out as one of the key areas of cooperation between the European Union (EU) and Central Asia. Cooperation in education between the EU and Central Asia is extremely important in terms of improving the quality of educational systems and promoting regional development. Additionally, through its education policies directed at the region, the EU aims to establish the rule of law, strengthen democracy, and promote peace, stability, and the protection of human rights within the Central Asian countries. In particular, in the 2007 European Union and Central Asia: A New Partnership Strategy, which is the most comprehensive strategy developed by the EU for Central Asia, and also in the 2019 New EU Strategy called EU and Central Asia: New Opportunities for a Stronger Partnership, education has been listed as a priority area for cooperation, and various efforts have been undertaken in this field within the framework of cooperation goals. Through a variety of programs, projects, policies, and funds, the EU strives to enhance its educational cooperation with countries in the region. This study will examine the EU-Central Asia cooperation in education and assess the effectiveness of the EU's initiatives aimed at strengthening educational cooperation with Central Asia. Although the EU has attempted to deepen its collaboration in education with Central Asia through programs such as TEMPUS, Erasmus+, Horizon 2020, Horizon Europe, and Erasmus Mundus, as well as through various projects, policies, and funds, EU-Central Asia cooperation in this field has not yet reached the desired level and therefore, the EU's initiatives are seen as insufficient in this regard. In this context, it will be important for the EU to take concrete steps towards regional needs, taking into account regional differences.

Keywords: EU, EU Initiatives, EU-Central Asia Cooperation, Education, Central Asia

DISCUSSING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AS AN INSTRUMENT OF POWER POLITICS IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Assist. Prof. Dr. Övgü KALKAN KÜÇÜKSOLAK (Yalova University)

In the security environment of the 21st century, artificial intelligence (AI) goes beyond being a simple technology issue and acquires a political character that can play one of a central role in the conduct of international relations. As an increasingly critical tool, the AI technologies encompass broad range of applications from the needs of daily life to access and use of sensitive information and thus, have the potential to transform into a strategic area of competition. The AI technologies do not only make daily life easier but also provide significant advantages in the strategic areas of military and intelligence. While the AI is swiftly reconfiguring the way the international actors interact, the debates on the production and use of these technologies, and the rules under which they operate are indicative of the areas of struggle in the global power politics. Recently, the Turkic geography has become a theatre of competition between international actors through the utilization of AI technologies. Especially in this geography where surveillance technologies are used extensively, the debates basically focus on the questions of who produces these technologies, which powers have the advantage to access the data and in which context the data are processed. In this study, the significance of AI technologies in terms of international politics is discussed by focusing on the developments and strategic competition in the Turkic World.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Turkic World, Surveillance Technology, Power Politics, Strategic Rivalry




THE IMPORTANCE OF THE 2018 AKTAU CONVENTION ON THE STATUS OF THE CASPIAN SEA IN TERMS OF REGIONAL SECURITY

Prof. Dr. Alaeddin YALÇINKAYA (Marmara University)

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the three Turkish republics on the Caspian coast gained independence, thus the number of Caspian riparian states increased from two to five. It was claimed that the previous agreements between the Soviet Union and Iran regarding the Status of the Caspian Sea should be valid, and an agreement that took into account the rights of the newly independent states was waited for decades. Iran and the Russian Federation wanted to block the rights of the new riparian states Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan in the Caspian Sea, claiming lake status, and share their resources. With the 2018 Aktau Treaty, Russia and Iran significantly renounced their claims, and a new status was determined by the consensus of the five states. Accordingly, an equitable order has been established regarding the oil and gas resources in the maritime areas of the three independent Turkish republics. The Treaty has important innovations in terms of Maritime Law, and considering that five coastal states are parties, there is no problem in terms of International Law. While the content and importance of the Aktau Convention is summarized in the presentation, and the success of the legal struggle to protect the rights of the newly independent Turkish republics and its meaning and importance in terms of regional security are discussed.

Keywords: 2018 Aktau Convention, Status of the Caspian, Regional Security, Law of the Sea, Post-Soviet Independent Turkish Republics

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E-ISBN 978-975-368-968-7



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