

HOW WAS THE COMMON COMMUNICATION LANGUAGE DROPPED IN THE TURKISH WORLD?

COMO A LINGUAGEM DE COMUNICAÇÃO COMUM FOI ABANDONADA NO MUNDO TURCO?

¿CÓMO FUE ABANDONADO EL LENGUAJE COMÚN DE COMUNICACIÓN EN EL MUNDO TURCO?

Mehmet JAN¹

ABSTRACT: Turkish communities living in various geographies of the world have played an important role in every period of history. By the middle of the 10th century, the establishment of the Karakhanid state and its Islamic period started a new era for the Turks. Influenced by this civilization, they used the Arabic alphabet until the first quarter of the 19th century. 20th century Russian Turks had bad results. According to the "Policy of Nationalities", the Soviets divided the geography in the USSR. Stalin implemented the policy of Tsarist Russia to dissolve Turkish communities more quickly and abolished the Arabic alphabet used by Turks with the decisions taken at the 1926 Baku Turkic Congress. After that in 1928, Turkey changed the alphabet and got the same alphabet. The cultural unity among the Turks would be revived but Moscow was hesitating. Without wasting time, USSR brought the Cyrillic alphabet and ultimately, the new generation has cut off contact with each other.

KEYWORDS: Tsarist Russia. Turkic republics. Cyrillic alphabet.

RESUMO: *As comunidades turcas que vivem em várias geografias do mundo desempenharam um papel importante em todos os períodos da história. Em meados do século 10, o estabelecimento do estado de Karakhanid e seu período islâmico iniciaram uma nova era para os turcos. Influenciados por essa civilização, usaram o alfabeto árabe até o primeiro quarto do século XIX. Os turcos russos do século 20 tiveram resultados ruins. De acordo com a "Política de Nacionalidades", os soviéticos dividiram a geografia na URSS. Stalin implementou a política da Rússia czarista para dissolver as comunidades turcas mais rapidamente e aboliu o alfabeto árabe usado pelos turcos com as decisões tomadas no Congresso Turco de Baku de 1926. Depois disso, em 1928, a Turquia mudou o alfabeto e ficou com o mesmo alfabeto. A unidade cultural entre os turcos seria revivida, mas Moscou hesitava. Sem perder tempo, a URSS trouxe o alfabeto cirílico e, finalmente, a nova geração cortou o contato com as outras.*

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: *Rússia czarista. Repúblicas turcas. Alfabeto cirílico.*

¹ İstanbul Sabahattin Zaim University (IZU), İstanbul – Turkey. PhD, Department of History. ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3486-9244>. E-mail: mailmehmetcan@gmail.com

RESUMEN: *Las comunidades turcas que viven en varias geografías del mundo han jugado un papel importante en cada período de la historia. A mediados del siglo X, el establecimiento del estado Karakhanid y su período islámico iniciaron una nueva era para los turcos. Influenciados por esta civilización, utilizaron el alfabeto árabe hasta el primer cuarto del siglo XIX. Los turcos rusos del siglo XX tuvieron malos resultados. De acuerdo con la "Política de Nacionalidades", los soviéticos dividieron la geografía en la URSS. Stalin implementó la política de la Rusia zarista para disolver las comunidades turcas más rápidamente y abolió el alfabeto árabe utilizado por los turcos con las decisiones tomadas en el Congreso Turco de Bakú de 1926. Después de eso, en 1928, Turquía cambió el alfabeto y obtuvo el mismo alfabeto. Se reviviría la unidad cultural entre los turcos, pero Moscú dudaba. Sin perder tiempo, la URSS trajo el alfabeto cirílico y, en última instancia, la nueva generación cortó el contacto entre sí.*

PALABRAS CLAVE: *Rusia zarista. Repúblicas turcas. Alfabeto cirílico.*

Introduction

Although there were different dialects and accents among them in the last century, the Turks used a single written language. One was Western Turkish and the other was Chagatai. Hundreds of thousands of publications were published in these two languages. “Tercüman Newspaper” published by İsmail Gaspiralı in Crimea could be read in all Turkish lands. In this period, a scientist who moved from Kirkuk could come to Istanbul and easily get along with his compatriots.

The Arabic alphabet not only enabled the Turkish people of the world to communicate with each other, but also enabled them to produce common cultural works. Since the Tsarist period, the Russians have made serious attempts to eliminate this cultural unity and to bring them closer to their own culture. They trained Turkologists and opened schools. According to the first plan, the Arabic alphabet, which had been used for centuries by the Turks under their rule, was to be abolished and replaced with the Latin alphabet.

For this purpose, he put this into practice with the decisions taken at the Baku Turkic Congress in 1926. Prohibited the use of Arabic letters. People who opposed these activities killed with Pan-Turkism accusations. Eventually, the contact between the world Turks was broken. At that time, in Russia, besides Turks, also the Armenian, Greek, Georgian, German etc. lived in nations. Their alphabet has never been touched.

Methodology

For this article, concerning the Turkish world; resources cherish language, literature, history was scanned. within the Soviet era, it absolutely was insufferable for anyone from Turkey to travel to Turkish homelands, and it was impossible for anyone from there to return to Turkey as a result of travel rights restricted by the political regime. For this reason, it's been seen that tiny work has been done on this subject. And important opportunities arose with the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. Scientists had the chance to analysis and examine. We have a tendency to create journeys to the Turkish World and its communities to see the difficulty on the spot and to analysis and analyze its archives. We have a tendency to evaluate the documents we obtained from there within the article, we've disclosed however and for what purpose the Common Turkish language of communication has deteriorated. We have a tendency to believe that it'll offer an inspiration for future studies during this field.

Results

Transition from the Arabic Alphabet to the Latin Alphabet

Arabic letters, since the 10th century, when the Turks accepted the religion of Islam, although there were some problems, no reform attempts were attempted, in the 19th century. It has been used for centuries. In the end, cultural unity was achieved (DEVLET, 1992, p. 14-15).

The Russians wanted to transfer the occupied Turkish homelands to the Cyrillic alphabet, and they enacted laws for this purpose. “The goal was to abolish the Arabic letters, which ensure the linguistic and cultural unity of the Muslim Turkish tribes and transmit the literature accumulated over the centuries, from generation to generation, and have the Russian alphabet accepted instead” (YESILYURT, 1976, p. 562).

For this purpose, the first nation to adopt the Latin Alphabet was the Sakha Turks. Because at that time they were so-called Northern Orthodox Christians. “Because it meant having a lot of influence on the Turkish peoples. (TOYNBEE, 1929, p. 224).

In 19th century for this purpose, intellectuals who grew up with Russian culture were used for this purpose. Azerbaijani Mirza Feth is one of them. Akhundov arrives. “Because he was influential in establishing relations between Azerbaijani intellectuals and Western culture. He spread the national language consciousness among these intellectuals” (SHIMSHIR, 1992, p. 98).

Samad Aghamalioghlu met with Lenin on 21 August 1922, he told him about Azerbaijan's desire to switch to the new alphabet. Lenin was glad that the peoples of the East would move away from the Qur'anic alphabet. So, they had an easy way of accepting revolutionary doctrine. Therefore, he applauded the work and described it as 'the great revolution in the East' (BABAYEV, 2016, p. 4).

In fact, Azerbaijan had the idea to abandon the Arabic alphabet. However, these thoughts were left to help as their country was soon included in Soviet Russia. When the Soviets took over the administration, they started their second venture from the Caucasus.

On 21 June 1922, a circular was issued by the Azerbaijan Central Election Commission. Government agencies have been informed that all employees are required to familiarize themselves with the new alphabet and to receive writings and practices in the new alphabet as well as the old one (NESIROVA 2019, p. 4).

However, this practice caused harsh discussions. Those who evaluated the subject in terms of history and literary heritage opposed the alphabet change. It was decided to carry out the education in this alphabet. After that, the new alphabet took hold in a short time, and the Azerbaijani administration made it compulsory to use this alphabet. Education was carried out with this alphabet, as well as in newspapers and magazines with these letters (KOLTUK, 2015, p. 37-38).

Leading Soviet linguists of those years wrote articles under pseudonyms in this newspaper and magazine. "They did, they spoke at the general meetings, they did it" (POLIVANOV, 2011, p. 219).

New Turkish Elifba Committee

In order to introduce the new alphabet to the public in a short time, they formed a committee called the New Turkish Elifba Committee, prof. Dr. Bekir Çobanzâde stated the following in an article published in Yeni Yol newspaper: "The new Elifba facade is not finished yet. So far it has achieved a lot of success on this front. We must show the plans of the new Elifba Central Committee. This Committee must strictly deal with the issue of the alphabet" (YENI YOL NEWSPAPER, 1927, p. 8).

“Yeni Yol” Newspaper

The regime published a newspaper called “Yeni Yol” in 1922 for propaganda. “Previously, this newspaper, which was published once a week, had many enemies. The new anti-alphabets understood that this newspaper would play a major role in the campaign. In this context, it was reported to the intellectuals gathered by conservatives and reformists that the spread of the newspaper would strike a blow to the future. However, while it had 200 readers in the first years, this increased to 420. In its second year, were 600 (ORDBADY, 1927, p. 34).

This newspaper aimed to introduce and impose the new Turkish alphabet to the public. The aim was not only to scribble the Arabic alphabet, but also to eliminate words originating from the Qur'an. It is possible to understand this from the following stanza they published. “Of the language of the Arab, sometimes of the Persian, sometimes from their language, sometimes from the language of Russian, he spoke the language of another country, the world had misled its own language” (GASOMOVA, 2021, p. 39).

In addition to this newspaper, another newspaper called “*Işık Yol*” was published in Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia, in 1924. This newspaper hardened its language and declared war on the Arabic alphabet, writing:

- Those who go against the new Elifba are the enemies of the Turkish Nation. (Down with our enemies)
- Your song will be the new alphabet that sheds light on the oppressed nations.
- The new alphabet is the alphabet of science, civilization, technique, electricity and progress; old-fashioned elifba, on the other hand, is the elifba of darkness, cruelty, folly and obsolescence.
- Comrades, citizens will learn new elifba.
- Let the Turkish people who love civilization, their husbands, their daughters and their family learn the new alphabet (GASOMOVA, 2021, p. 40).

These harsh slogans were interspersed between the columns of the newspaper and framed to make it more striking.

“Workers and peasants, who remained uneducated for years, learned the new alphabet completely within 3-4 months and even started to write the spelling properly” (GASOMOVA, 2021, p. 40).

After Azerbaijan, the Latin alphabet surrounded the entire Caucasus (TACEMEN, 1994, p. 21). At the beginning of the campaign, he was a member of the Azerbaijan Caucasus Federation. Baku was the capital of the Caucasus Federation, which consisted of the Soviet Republics of Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia. Semed, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Federation Ağamalioghlu was also one of the ardent advocates of the new alphabet. He pioneered the removal of the Arabic alphabet and the replacement of the new Turkish alphabet

with Latin origin. In addition, Yeni Yol Newspaper, while working for the realization of the new elifba, also dealt a blow to religious notions and civilization and declared war.” (YENI YOL NEWSPAPER, 1927, p. 45).

Baku Turkic Congress (1926)

The idea of convening a Turkology congress on the territory of the Soviet Union had been developing for several years. The First Eastern People’s Congress, which was convened in Baku in 1920, was held on 1-7 October 1920 in Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan (CHAQUERI 1994, p. 711).

British Prime Minister Wilson said "don't take it seriously" about this congress. However, on the initiative of Moscow, the committee was convened by the executive committee.

About two thousand delegates from twenty-nine Eastern nations were present to listen to Zinoviev 's opening speech. Zinoviev declared the Congress "the most important historical event" and said, “The East, representing the majority of the world's population, is rising. Comrades! my brothers! We call you, above all, to a holy war against British imperialism!” In the face of the repeated cries of “Hurray!” The delegates stood up and replied: “We promise. Long live the fraternal alliance of the peoples of the East” (WHITE, 1974, p. 493).

Tatars also expressed that the Russians wanted to impose the Cyrillic alphabet, that Russian teachers were sent to their schools, with the following letter they sent to the Sultan: “...sent a letter in March last year to provide education in Cyrillic alphabet to foreign schools in Russia. We do not accept it, since the Tatars did not receive permission before it was referred to the approval of the Majlis-i Mebusan. This situation is presented to the Sultan of Cihan” (OTTOMAN ARCHIVE, 1375).

Congress Preparation

In September 1924, a tour delegation was formed. They would go to the centers of all Turkic Republics in the Soviet Union and meet with authorized persons. The delegation consisted of the following four people:

- 1- Samad Ağamalıoğlu: Chairman of the New Alphabet Committee
- 2- Mirza Jalil Mehmed kuluzade: Director of Molla Nasreddin Magazine
- 3- Veli Hulufli: One of the members of the New Alphabet Committee

4- Halid Said: Labor Faculty and Military High School Language and Literature Teacher. Apart from these, there was a doctor, a clerk to make the expenditures, and a printer with the delegation (KHOJAYEV, 1929, p. 9).

H. Said Hocayev, who was in the delegation, recorded a memory during the journey as follows:

We began the journey on 7 October 1924. The subject was the new alphabet. We are talking about the achievements we will gain in this trip; opinions were expressed, questions were asked about which republics were more likely to accept. Samed Ağa laughed at this question; 'Which republic has more wise men, that republic accepts.' gave the answer. Which republic has more wise men?' the question was posed. Samed Ağa did not leave this question unanswered: 'The decision they will make about the new alphabet will show him.' (KHOJAYEV, 1927, p. 9).

Opening Speech of the Congress

Theodor Menzel proposes that the I. Turkology Congress be held in honor of the famous Turkologist Radloff and it is accepted by Ağamalioğlu. Then the Turks offer Gaspıralı İsmail Bey (DEMIREL, 1999, p. 36).

The opening of the congress, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR G. Musabayov made a congratulatory speech. To Stalin, to the Central Committee of the CPSU, etc. Congratulatory telegrams were sent. It was stated that all issues should be agreed with the Central Committee. Central Committee Secretary A. Garayev wrote to Stalin in Moscow that the Turkology Congress will be convened in Baku, "we look forward to your orders" he said. "To the communists, 'Congress will be limited to switching to the Latin script only and will decide to switch to the Latin script as soon as possible" (BABAYEV 2016, p. 4). It has been said. This actually shows the cultural attitude of the Turks under Moscow's administration. Samed Ağamalioğlu, President of the Congress, who made the opening speech said: "This congress will give a great and valuable gift to the Turkology science literature that will leave a mark on the history of human development. So, there is no need to look for anything political here" (SHIMSHIR, 1991, p. 119).

The Turkology Congress was opened in a magnificent way in Baku's 'Ismailiye Palace' on 27 February 1926. The congress palace was prepared in such a way that it could impress foreign Turkologists as soon as they entered.

As per the program, there will be two speeches for and two against. Ahmet Baytursunov from the Kazakh delegation and Alimcan Şeref from the Tatar delegation speak against it. Mirza Celil Mammadkuluzâde, Director of Arts

and High Schools of the Azerbaijan Education Commissariat, and Ferhad Agazâde, a member of the Azerbaijan New Elifba Committee, speak in favor (TOKER, 1996, p. 88).

Samad Ağamalıoğlu put the proposal to form the members of the presidency to the vote. It was decided to consist of the following names: “Samad Agamalioglu , Akhundov Ruhulla - Azerbaijan, Academician- Barthold , Baytursun - Kazakhstan, Barahov - Republic of Yakutia , Borozdin - Eastern Studies Association, Cabiyev Habib, İbrahimov Alimjan - Tatarstan, Ideal Guzin - Bashkortostan, Köprülüzâde - Turkey, Korkmasov - Dagestan, Nagamov I. Uzbekistan, Nagovitsyn - People's Commissar for Education of the RSFSR, Pavlovic - Oriental Studies Association, Samoylovic - Professor, Tınıstanov - Kyrgyzstan, Çobanzade -Professor, Berdiyev - , Ak Çokraklı - Crimea, Aliyev Umar-North Caucasus, Menzel - Professor, representative of European scientists (Turkology Congress, 2011, p. 9).

On behalf of other Republics, the following names are designated as Honorary Members of the Presidency Mamedkulzade, Tomashevki and Ivanov (Chuvastan) The USSR Executive Committee Commissar Musabayov, who was the first to speak, said:

I send warm greetings to the First Turkology Congress. Millions of Turkish people are waiting impatiently for the results and wish them success in their studies. Comrades, the opening of this Congress is an issue of the greatest historical importance in the life of the Turkic peoples, which is devoted only to the issues of Turkology and has the opportunity to evaluate them in a planned way. The results of the Congress will also be crucial for Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, and the entire scientific community, providing an opportunity to summarize the results of the work over these several years and to outline other ways to improve Turkish research.

Musabayov said the following in the continuation of his speech:

Comrades, it is not a coincidence that the 1st Soviet Union Turkology Congress preferred the city of Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan, as its working place. With its geographical situation such as the entrance gate of the East and the great cultural and economic achievements of the workers in the last five years, Azerbaijan has deserved the high honor of hosting its cherished guests, scientific representatives of Turkology and members of our brotherly republics. Long live the First Turkology Congress, the true son of the Soviet domination (NERIMANOĞLU, 2008, p. 55-56).

Pavlovich, President of the Association of Orientalists of the Soviet Union within the Executive Committee: Comrades, on behalf of the Moscow Institute for Oriental Studies, allow me to greet the Congress. The Turkology Congress will be one of the greatest events in the history of the Turkic peoples. Its repercussions will spread far beyond the borders not only of Baku and the Azerbaijan Republic, but also of the entire Soviet Union. This Congress will be

the beginning of a great change that will eliminate the ignorance of the Turkish peoples and spread the enlightenment among the masses (Turkology Congress Minute, 2011, p. 13).

Papers Read at the Congress

The speakers and their topics are predetermined according to the purpose of the congress. It is a unique attitude of the Russians to leave the matter to chance and to have the scientists they trust do their work within the necessary program in order to reach their desired goal. Seven major problems of Turkic languages were discussed.

The Alphabet Issue, The Spelling Problem, The Term Issue, The Education Method, The Mutual Problems of Relative and Neighboring Languages, The Literary Language Problems of The Turkic Languages, The Common Literary Issue, The Historical Issue of The Turkic Languages (CHISHIEV 2006, p. 9).

Scientific Debates in the Congress

In the Baku Turkology Congress, he said differently that the Turkish language is a whole. Alimcan Şerif and Ahmet Baytursun, who came from Kazakhstan and Tatarstan, opposed the Latin alphabet and said:

With the influence of the written literature in Azerbaijan and Anatolian Turks, Arabic and Persian words are complaining about the excessive deterioration of their literary language, and we Kazakhs and Kyrgyz did not attach much importance to the literary language. We are late in comparing our written language with you. But your literary language is quite different from the colloquial language. If you talk to an ordinary Azerbaijani in the language you write, he will not understand you. This means that you are far away from the Turkish language.

Kazan delegate Alimcan Şeref Bey harshly criticized the Russian Turkologists Zhirkov and Yakovlev, who defended the Latin alphabet, and accused them of "secret agents of Russification". Russian Turkologists reacted to these accusations. Halid Said Hocayev also recorded the following:

Why shouldn't we ensure that Turks living in the East can also benefit from a Turkish work written in the West? Why should we deprive the Turks of Crimea from benefiting from a work written in Kashgar? Why should a Turk living in Tabriz be deprived of a book written in the Golden Horde? If it is not possible for them to accept a language that they can understand, such help will no longer be possible. (SHIMSHIR, 1992, p. 127).

There are many invisible sides of the convention. One of them has to do with the hidden intentions of the then political regime (USSR) and the visible plans behind the scenes. One of the most obvious indicators of these plans is the concealment of some things related to the First Turkology Congress.

Half-page text was read to Ali Bey Hüseyinzâde, among the representatives who came to the first Turkology congress from Turkey. “Such things are endless and can be listed elsewhere. But most horribly, it looks like a Shakespearean catastrophe in which the Convention was conceived and scripted by the political regime” (KAZIMOGHLU, 2016, p. 10).

M. Fuad Köprülüzade said the following: “The writing of the Turkic peoples has a history of more than two thousand years. During this time, Turkic peoples changed several alphabets. All of them reflected the peculiarities of Turkish speech, with varying degrees of accuracy and proficiency. Long before 26 February, there were conversations among the Turkish-speaking elite of the USSR about holding a congress at which it would be possible to discuss all the problems facing the Turks. Thanks to open and hard work, even Stalin's permission was obtained, which in those years was considered a very difficult task. Turkologists tried every possible way to secretly prepare for the congress so that the Armenian diaspora would not suspect this.

After long negotiations, the Latino supporters prevailed. The main idea of the Soviets, who preferred to leave Turkey, which used the Arabic alphabet at that time, by accepting the Latin alphabet, was to change the alphabet, to distance the Turks from each other. Because one end of the alphabet issue is a historical problem dating back to Fuzuli and the problem of Turkish language and elifba (NERIMANOGHLU, 1926, p. 9).

Decisions Taken at the Congress

Asildaroğlu, a close colleague of Vladimir Lenin Korkmazov briefly announced the new decisions taken at the congress as follows: “First of all, I will read to you the final decision on the Turkish alphabet. The Commission did not make any significant changes, just clarified some points and arranged them correctly. In general, our decision remained the same. The resolution of the Congress on the new Turkish alphabet was approved (FIRST TURKOLOGY CONGRESS MINUTES, 2011, p. 499).

111 people attended the congress. They were representatives of scientific organizations. 20 of them were Turkologists from the world. In the congress, Latinists and Arabists listened to their supporters. In the end, they came to the following decision:

The superiority of the new Turkish alphabet over the reformed Arabic has been acknowledged. It is better than Arabic in terms of cultural and historical developments. That's why the Congress shows that; Yakutia, Kyrgyzstan, Ingushya, Circassia, Balkar, Bashkortostan, Türkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Adegay regions advocated the necessity of this new Latin alphabet. These articles dealt a great blow to those who were pro-Arabs (AGHAMALIOGHLU 1928, p. 13).

The task of this committee was to inform the central or regional nation of the Soviet people. While the issue of Halk Newspaper numbered 111 and dated 20 March 1926 gave details about the resolution of the Baku Turkic Congress, it wrote the following about the decision taken on scientific terms:

Congress has taken a decision on scientific terms. After that, he proposes to use exclusively European terms for scientific terms, not Persian or Arabic dictionaries. For this purpose, it proposes the establishment of a terminology committee for the regulation of scientific terms in the Turkish Republics.' Unless this decision is taken for a 'political' purpose, away from scientific concern, it is a separate scientific decision in all its aspects. In order to prove this, it is necessary to first determine the scientific qualifications of the Turkologists who participated in the Congress (GALANTI, 1996, p. 7).

A historical decision has been taken, the effects of which will emerge over time. This decision indisputably means the cultural rise of the masses, the development of a sense of nationality, the rise of chauvinism, the cessation of Pan-Islamic ideas. With the new article, the relations of Turks with Islam are cut off, and nationalism is increasing in Turks. Islam cannot do anything without the Turks. Can Turks do anything without Islam? Time will tell us. An iron party discipline had the effect of voting. There were more than seven supporters of Arabic script. But they all voted for reform. The inner struggle is the outer reflection. As much as possible, the Russians took care to invite those who would vote in favor of the Latin alphabet (DEMIREL, 1999, p. 42).

The purpose of this congress is that it is a part of the Russification policy that started in the time of the Tsar, Elmira, who spoke on behalf of the Government for a congratulatory speech. Huseynov began his speech as follows:

The ruthless Tsarist oppressed not only the Russian workers, but also other peoples. It was hard for them to be called other nationalities. This policy consisted only of that, that the tsarist government did not want more or less to destroy all other nationalities and to turn them into Russians.' Despite all this, the Central government (USSR), which saw that it would easily implement the Latinization project, immediately put it into practice on 4 March 1926, after long negotiations. 101 people decided to switch to the Latin alphabet, 7 to stay in the Arabic alphabet, and 9 remained neutral. Thus, the fate of the non-Russian nations, who shared the dream of the Soviet Empire, was determined (HURREMKIZI, 2016, p. 17-18).

New Turkish Elifbas Central Committee

When the Baku Turkology Congress closed on 6 March 1926, the Turkish representatives of the Soviet Union, who voted affirmatively for the adoption of the new Turkish alphabet, did not disperse immediately. They gathered among themselves, again in Baku. It is not clear whether the representatives of Kazan, who were against the new Turkish alphabet, attended this meeting. At this meeting, which was held right after the Turkology Congress and attended by almost all the representatives of the Turkic-Tatar Republics and regions of the Soviet Union, the issue of the implementation of the Congress decision to adopt the new Turkish alphabet was discussed (TÜRKMEN, 2018, p. 38).

Unified New Turkish Alphabet

Right after the Baku Turkology Congress, a permanent committee called 'New Turkish Alphabet Central Committee' was established in Baku. This committee, attended by representatives of all Turkic-Tatar Republics and regions, set out to make the propaganda of the Latin alphabet and to start its application to all Turkish dialects. The committee adopted a single alphabet for all Turks. He named this Latin-based and 33-letter alphabet 'New Turkish Elifbas'. In 1928, the new writing campaign was expanded from the Caucasus to the interior of Central Asia. The Central Committee of the New Turkish Alphabet convened its second congress in January 1928 in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan. Until that day, the center of gravity of the new writing movement was Baku, after that it was mobilized in Central Asian Turkish societies. After Azerbaijan, the Central Asian Turkish Soviet Republics also turned to abandon the Arabic script and adopt the Latin script (CHISHIEV 2006, p. 90).

The merged new Turkish Alphabet was called a Turkish Alphabet consisting of 33 letters. Four of the letters were taken from the Russian (Cyrillic) alphabet and 29 from the Latin alphabet. This new alphabet was prepared with the Azerbaijani alphabet in mind and differed little from it. The main differences were: The letter that gave the sound (ş) in the Azerbaijani alphabet was taken from the Russian alphabet. In the combined alphabet, this Russian letter was replaced by the letter (ş) from the Latin alphabet. In the Azerbaijani alphabet, the letter (u) corresponded to the sound (ü) as in the French alphabet, the letter that gave the sound (u) was taken from the Russian alphabet and was written in the form (y). In the new alphabet, these letters were replaced. The letter that gave the sound (ı) was taken from the Armenian alphabet in the Azerbaijani alphabet, and from the Russian alphabet in the new alphabet. In the new unified Turkish alphabet, there was also a different letter that replaced the letter "gay" in the

Arabic alphabet. These were the differences between the new Turkish alphabet used in Azerbaijan and the combined new Turkish alphabet.

Closing and Concluding Statement of the Congress

N. Narimanov, S. Ağamalıoğlu, J. Mammadguluzadeh, J. Mammadzâde, R. Akhundov, H. Cabiye, H. Zeynallı, B. Çobazâde and dozens of intellectuals who love Turks successfully solved the problems. Semed Ağamalıoğlu took a deep breath and finally closed the congress. Representatives of all Turkic peoples felt themselves in a loving family for 8 days. The Turks, whose languages belong to different subgroups, listened attentively to each other and experienced joy and joy in their hearts when they found the sweetness of their language in the words, harmony, morphology and syntax of the other.

Just at that moment, Katanov, who had come a long way from distant Khakassia (a Russian republic), appeared at the door. President S. Ağamalıoğlu invited Katanov to the podium to applaud. The President asked Katanov to speak Khakas. Turkish peoples, one of the ancient layers of history, have never come together like this, and they have never told each other openly and kindly about the sorrows they have carried in their hearts for centuries. The 'International', sung by 600 people, seemed like the first unity sound of Türksoy, the first anthem! Congress passed 10 resolutions consisting of 75 articles (BABAYEV, 2016, p. 4).

Lev Scherba, one of the professors of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in his closing speech, briefly said the following with the right to speak: “I have a hard time saying anything because, on the basis of my report, nothing has been said as far as I can tell from my colleagues in Congress. There wasn't enough time” (FIRST TURKOLOGY CONGRESS MINUTES, 2011, p. 232).

Turkologist Alimcan Ibrahimov from Kazan also stated that the time to speak at the congress was limited and that the members of the congress could not express their thoughts easily as follows:

Comrades, my morning report was not public. I don't know what to believe. You condemn me for giving a brief overview of the spelling reform movement here. But time was limited, what could I do? I stressed that I can only derive from the details. Also, let me point out that there was confusion at the convention. Who didn't know what to do? (FIRST TURKOLOGY CONGRESS MINUTES, 2011, p. 336).

L. G. Zhirkov also complained about the low number of Turkish representatives in this congress, where the alphabets of the Turks were determined, and said:

I need to get the attention of the meeting to myself for five minutes. Many comrades here have justified the scientists, accusing us of not being able to solve many issues. I have to pose the question in a completely different way. I can say: 'Where are you Turkish scientists? Why are you so few? There must be so much more than you, so many of you, that you can decide these questions for yourself. You will now begin to learn your own languages, and worse yet (BURAN, 2009, p. 440).

As mentioned above, many things have been said about the importance of the congress and the meeting. However, the following words of the French Orientalist Professor Masinho are thought- provoking:

The weakness of the East lay in its medieval traditions. But now these traditions are being destroyed. It beats the Arabic alphabet. Azerbaijani Turks have been writing with the new Latin alphabet for several years. Anatolian Turks have been writing all their official documents with the new alphabet for three months. Other Turks will follow them (BABAYEV, 2010, p. 4).

Turkologists; prof. Dr. Theodore Menzel (German), Redebold (Sweden) and Austrian Historian and Orientalist Paul Wittek had the following to say about the Convention:

Menzel; Although the British did not have Turkologists at the convention, the British press showed great interest in the convention, Redebold states that it was the first meeting of Turkish communities in history, that the convention was only scientific in name, and that it was also political. Since the program was prepared by the center (Moscow), a decision in the congress was prevented against the will of the center. In other words, it is a congress whose outcome is clear from the beginning. Menzel emphasizes that the main purpose was to convert the Turks to Latin script. It indicates how the Russians mastered this job. The point that all three Turkologists especially emphasized was the idea of nationalism in Turks (FIRST TURKOLOGY CONGRESS MINUTES, 2011, p. 556).

Musabekov, Prime Minister of the Azerbaijan Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, who took the last word in his closing speech, greeted the congress on behalf of the governments of the USSR and the Azerbaijan SSR, and said:

All Turkish-Tatar peoples are eagerly awaiting the results of the congress; the opening of the congress is a phenomenon of greatest historical importance in the lives of these peoples. We are witnessing a powerful change in the economic and cultural life of these peoples. The Turkology Congress is requested to consolidate this change in the field of science and to outline new paths. It is called upon to assist the Soviet government in solving the most important problems of the cultural life of the Turko-Tatar peoples. Comrades' Thank you all for your contribution to the new alphabet (FIRST TURKOLOGY CONGRESS MINUTES, 2011, p. 39).

Implementation and Results of Decisions Taken

The Bolsheviks had no time to waste. For them, applying Latin letters, keeping the Turkish provinces in Russia from mutual relations with Turkey, rather than satisfying the national needs of Azerbaijan in the field of culture, and in a more favorable condition (conditions) in the struggle with the Turkish culture, which has entered the communist skin, the Russian culture is strengthened by the national hopes was the intention to keep (SARAY, 2008, p. 86-87).

During the period when the number of written languages in the USSR was 72, 50 languages were converted to the Latin alphabet from 1923 to 1939. This transition process started with the Muslims of the North Caucasus, the Volga region and Central Asia, who used Arabic writing, and then continued with the peoples of Siberia. The campaign for the transition to the Latin alphabet began to slow down/decrease in 1932-33 (TEMIR, 1991, p.20-21).

Prohibition of Arabic Letters

The Soviets, who made the new alphabet accepted by all Turkish communities under their rule, first started by banning the Arabic alphabet.

The Russians and especially the Turkish states such as Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Kazakhstan, have tried to ban most of the historical, cultural and literary works published in all Turkish lands during the Soviet socialist regime, with the logic of carrying the idea of nationalism. The Russians imposed the Soviet socialist thought in the Turkic Republics instead of their national education, history and culture (KILICH, 2020, p. 7).

The government, using its trump cards, started from official offices and schools. Books not written in Latin letters would not be admitted to schools, and petitions would not be accepted in the apartments. On the other hand, the works of Tolstoy and Maxim Gorky were sent in Latin letters (ŞERİFOĞLU, 1997, p. 338).

Semed Ağamalıoğlu, the President of the Turkic Congress, who seems to have followed the regime's instructions to the letter in the New Alphabet campaign published in 1928 in the work of the East Written Language and Culture II. He made the following confession in his volume:

The alphabet change raised the question of Latinization not only in the Soviets, but also in China and Japan; What will happen to the millennium-old literary treasure with the introduction of the new alphabet? Will this treasure be out of reach for future generations? Since the Arabic alphabet was thought to be a product of God rather than a human product by Muslims, more

problems arose there. The feeling of changing the alphabet encompassed so much of the public that almost 99% were filled with it. They had great respect for the old (Arabic alphabet), even if it had nothing to do with literacy or culture (AGHAMALIOGHLU, 1928, p. 8).

After that, it was attempted to clean up the words and terms that had taken place with religious and national influences in the languages of the Turks and to replace them with their Russian equivalents. Arabic, Persian and even some pure Turkish words in the dialects of the Turkic tribes living in the Soviet Union were replaced with Russian equivalents (ALTAN, 1963, p. 34-35).

It is known that the Christian nations under the Russian administration also complained about their alphabet from time to time. But Moscow has never attempted to turn these demands into a trend. There were also some complaints made by Armenian and Georgian intellectuals because they were not satisfied with their alphabet. However, these complaints were not turned into reforms by the Russians as they were in the Turks. Articles on this subject in the local and national press were never a matter of concern for the cultures and futures of those peoples in the Central Russian press. Because they were Christians and they were the guardians of Christians in the Turkish-Muslim world (TACEMEN, 1994, p. 33-34).

Discussion

As may be understood from the study, the Soviet management, which first of all supported using the Latin alphabet withinside the Turkic Republics, modified its coverage withinside the following years. The truth that many treasured works have been written withinside the Turkish language with the Latin alphabet and that this progress, which turned into visible way to the brand-new letters in Turkish, turned into withinside the not unusual place Turkish direction, specifically the Pan-Slavist circles. The present-day state of affairs turned into additionally visible through the Soviet Central management as an improvement in opposition to their personal dreams, and at a time whilst the transition to the "Unified New Turkish Alphabet" turned into finished amongst all Turkic peoples and a brand new duration of cultural improvement commenced, regulations in the direction of the transition to the Russian Cyrillic alphabet commenced to be followed. This state of affairs turned into additionally a demonstration of ways unique the dreams and targets of the Turks, who supported and labored at the transition to the Latin alphabet, and the Russians, who have been additionally operating for the Turks to interchange to the Latin alphabet, have been from every other. The notion that the alphabet alternate brought about a sense of unity, now no longer separation some of the Turks, opposite to what the Russians had envisioned, possibly increased the transition to the Russian Cyrillic.

Conclusion

Turkish communities have been subjected to a great assimilation and fragmentation in the past century, both in the East and in the West. Their countries began to be occupied during the period of Tsarist Russia. The defeat of Tsar within the battle with Japan commenced an inner rebellion within the country. Finally, the revolution broke out. As an end result of the tries of the Bolsheviks, the management surpassed to the Soviets. The new regime to begin with evolved a smooth rhetoric within the country. The Declaration of Human Rights has been published. This announcement introduced high-quality hopes for the Turkish groups, who suffered substantially from the Tsar, in addition to all Russian nations. The Turks right away started out to try and set up an impartial state. Before long, the brand-new regime confirmed its genuine face and smothered them within the cradle. He divided the geographies inhabited via way of means of Turks into Soviet Republics. He forbade them to satisfy with the borders he had drawn among them. He commenced a cultural revolution to soften the Turks below the guideline of thumb of the Russians within the Russian pot. The important purpose right here turned into to isolate them from the entire world. He claimed that the peoples of the East have been within the darkish for years and it turned into time to wake them up. With the choices he made in 1926, he switched all Russian Turks to the Latin alphabet. Anyone who did now no longer practice and objected turned into punished. It had all started to take its rightful region in those letters when, via way of means of creating a letter reform in Turkey, it left the Arabic alphabet.

Stalin ordered that this was a big mistake and that the criminals should be identified and punished. The Soviet administrators, without wasting any time, switched the Russian Turks to different Cyrillic alphabets. No one could oppose this decision. The people were in great fear. He was compelled to submit to this new decision.

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