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Azerbaijani (turk) toponomy of Tbilisi

Azerbaijani (Turk) toponyms of Tbilisi, existed in the past and have been preserved to our days, are investigated in the article. These toponyms are closely bounded with old and rich culture of Azerbaijani Turks who lived in Tbilisi for many years.

Keywords: *Топоніми, Кавказ, історія, Грузія, Азербайджанська культура, Тбілісі, Азербайджані – турецькі топоніми.*

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Азербайджанська (турецька) топоніміка Тифліса

Досліджено азербайджанські (турецькі) топоніми міста Тифліс, що існували в минулому і що збереглися донині. Ці топоніми нерозривно пов'язані з багатомітовою і багатою культурою азербайджанських турків, які жили в Тифлісі протягом століть.

Ключові слова: *топоніміка, Кавказ, історія, Грузія, азербайджанська культура, Тифліс, Азербайджанські (турецькі) топоніми.*

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FORMATION OF LIBRARY FUND: IDEA, CONCEPT AND DEVELOPMENT

The article is about the creation of idea of library fund formation, its concept and development and it makes comments on the innovations brought to this field by the outstanding researcher of the library fund studies Y. V. Grigoriev and his successors' attitude and existing problems of the fund studies.

Keywords: *library funds of Azerbaijan, principles and methods of formation of library funds.*

(стаття друкується мовою оригіналу)

Introduction. The formation of the library fund is one of the major problems of funding, which has been the subject of recent scientific analyzes. This topic has attracted the attention of theorists and practitioners. Because there are some questions that require to search before this field to be postponed. The low level of summarizing summaries of the Fund's research problems highlighted and analyzed significantly reduces the level of information available to library staff [7].

In the 1920s and 1940s, A. A. Pakrovski, L. B. Khavkina, V. N. Denishev, A. N. Barabashov and others. The idea, history and development of the idea of fundism by scientists have been analyzed, summarized and reflected in their works. In the 1950s and 1970s Y. V. Grigoriev, T. Aydenbergen, K. L. Varenko, N. Kartashov and others, in the formation and development of the library fund, advanced some ideas from previous scholars and added their ideas. In the 1980s and early 1990s, Prof. Y. N. Stolyarov, V. T. Tereshin, A. V. Markina, V. V. Shilov, T. A. Jdanov, I. S. Pilko, from the authors of the theoretical problems of forming a library fund for a long time, as well as in our republic Professor A. A. Khalafov, M. M. Hasanov, A. Aliyev and others have done a lot in improving this work.

History of concept. The main role in training of the library fund belongs to Y. V. Grigoriev (1899–1973). The concept of «formation of the library fund» at the end of 1960 was translated into scientific circulation, as it is the work that reflects all the technological processes that formulate the documents, collectively, more accurately, and form a library fund by Y. V. Grigoriev. This has played a major role in developing a system approach to the library fund, as well as in the development of library fund theory. Y. V. Grigoriev, who is considered as the basis of library fundraising, has been working on the problems of library science for over 50 years and has published more than 30 studies on various aspects of library fund formation. He has also served in unifying the «library funds» in the perfect high school curriculum [10].

The founding of the concept of «library fund arranging» coincides with the beginning of the 1950s. At that time, Y. V. Grigoriev's book on the same name was published. In 1955, a broad concept of «library funds» appeared. This term incorporated the concept of «organizing library fund» in conjunction with «complement» and «content» concepts.

Qualitative breakthrough in this area took place in 1973 – Y. V. Grigoriev united all these processes under the concept of «formation». His book «Theoretical Foundations of Funding of the Library Fund» was a significant stimulus for the development of fundraising. Y. V. Grigoriev for the first time declared the application of a systematic approach and realized this approach by taking all the processes and operations on creating and maintaining a library fund.

The main theoretical achievement of Y. V. Grigoriev was to prove that the fund's accumulation and organization (in other words, accounting, development, placement, protection), as well as management, are a single cycle based on common principles and subject to uniform requirements. Thanks to this tract, the training about the library fund has gained integrity, excellence and has become an independent section of library science. Y. V. Grigoriev has defined the essence of the library fund, the broad and narrow scope of this concept, the distinctive features and features of the library fund, the general principles of its formation (until now only the principles of the process of completing the process). More importantly, in the modern era, is the principle of consistency and volume of justified funding for the responsibilities of the library and its readership. Although, the author sometimes viewed the principle of conformity as a law.

Stages of fund formation. In the theory of formation of the library fund, one more idea is the process of unified formation of the fund by three stages, which are connected to one another and dialectically combine (compiling, organizing and managing the library's complementing work, organizing the fund's compliance with the new requirements of society) [6]. To put it more precisely, the fund's fundraising, the foundation of the fund, and the management of the fund were taken as stages of the fund's formation by a prominent scientist. This assessment has been adopted as long as it has been included in the higher school textbook (Y. Stolyarov, «Library Fund», 1979).

Later, some librarians (V. T. Tereshin, A. V. Markina, Y. N. Stolyarov, V. V. Shilov) are still in the process of discussing the fund-raising processes of the library fundamentally, in a slightly different and somewhat unconventional viewpoint, but there was no unanimous decision. In 1991, Y. N. Stolyarov's «Foundation Fund» was divided into the following processes: modeling of library

funds, compilation, accounting, document processing, Placement of documents, security of documents, delivery of documents, analysis of information.

Even though Grigoriev's followers agreed on it, they refused to divide the fund into the stages. The point is that the concept of «organizing» includes all these stages: both complementarity and management should be arranged; both management and management, as well as subsequent processes of fund formation. Thus, the development itself is not a separate stage, it is parallel to all processes and stages of the library fund formation. Apparently, the solution to the problem takes some time. According to Grigoriev's ideas, the management begins after the results of the fund's use by readers. He meant, in short, the continuous selection and the continuing diversity of the fund. Y. V. Grigoriev transferred the library fund from the second stage to the third stage. They were very valuable, with attempts to complete the «management» section with their content. Although there was a need for some definitions. Thus, the second choice should be viewed not only as a result, but also as a means of control. The same expressions can be said about the first selection. Moreover, it is impossible to separate them from each other, to separate them. Because they exist in mutual relations.

It should be emphasized that Y. V. Grigoriev justified the importance of the management aspect in fundraising, and this aspect of the general bookstore began to function as soon as the concept of «library management» emerged. «Theoretical Foundations of Formation of Library Funds» was the summit of Y. V. Grigoriev's creativity in library fundraising. This work summarizes significant achievements in this section of library science, at the same time pointing to the beginning of a qualitatively new stage in its development.

Definition of concept. There are several definitions about the processes of library fund formation in scientific literature. Y. N. Stolyarov, student and follower of Y. V. Grigoriev, described the following in the book fund of the Library: «Formation means the creation, permanent development and maintenance of a library fund».

The Terminological Dictionary of Library Work (The Terminology Dictionary of the Library, 1997) provides a more comprehensive definition of the concept of «formation of a library fund»: «The complex of processes aimed at establishing and developing a library fund, without complementing, the organization and management of the fund, as well as the production of printed materials and other materials depend on the content, type of the reader, the number and interests of readers, the release of readers, the growing information needs of science and production».

Formation of library funds is an uninterrupted process. This process continues as library continues to exist. The work on the foundation of the fund is the main content of the work of many staff members. The formation of the library fund requires the librarian to know precisely the tasks facing the library, to constantly learn the user's quota, to know their needs, interests, literary tastes, motivations and motivation for documents.

Technological formulation of library funds begins with the identification of the fund's ideal model or model. The next stage is getting, choosing or completing yours. Later, the document is processed, processed, deployed, maintained, and delivered at the request of the reader. During these processes, the information is constantly analyzed and corrected according to the results of the analysis. The

importance of forming a library fund for the «Library Funds» is that almost all the fundamentals of the fund are created and only as a result of its formation. The quality and the size of the fund conditions are the subsequent activity of the library.

In the 1960s, as a result of the introduction and introduction of new information technologies, there was a serious threat to library funds and libraries as a whole. The ability to disseminate information through telecommunications tools, and the development of non-conventional documents has revealed the concept of «non-books», which can later be described as «without books, readers without a library» rose. At the time of the new call, many pupils responded with an attempt to put libraries away from compiling, taking into account the principal characteristic of their print work and the benefits of the book as a document. As a result, alternative document and communication institutions appeared in libraries. Newly-created scientists in the field of information science have sought to prove the archeology of library science.

In developed countries, especially in the United States, there was not such a sharp confrontation, the discussions were held among the librarians themselves. They quickly began to apply the advantages of new information technologies and began to apply them effortfully, and at the theoretical level, they developed the concept of integrated library-information. The situation was dramatically improved in the Soviet library, especially in the fundamentals. Fundamentalists have produced constructive conclusions from the criticisms of informatics. This, above all, concerns expansion of ideas about a fund-raising element. Since the 1970s, they have embraced the concept of documentary discussion on the subject and object of library science and included it in both terminology and general library lexicon.

As it is known, it is assumed to include the following processes into the fundraising system of the library fund: 1) Fund modeling; 2) Fund completing; 3) Accounting of incoming or outgoing documents in the Fund; 4) Special processing of documents; 5) placement of documents in the fund; 6) Fund allocation; 7) organization of his protection; 8) making of the Fund; 9) Fund management and so on. In this case, the management of the fund is primarily concerned. It involves two aspects: 1) Managing the Fund's formation and development (its scope, its relevance, its fullness, etc.); 2) Manage the use of the Fund (booklet, questionnaire, rejection, compliance index, citation, etc). Thus, the promotion of the fund reflects the strategy of its formation, as well as the recording and control over its development and use [7].

Principles of fund formation. A series of articles about the library fund formation in 1990–2000 were published. The main focus of these articles is to provide a full and timely information needs of the priority categories of readers, define the selection criteria and cost criteria for the foundation of the fund, and automate the process of compiling (create a database of publisher and bookstore organizations, prospective and current information-based literature), the terminology system, the role of the book man in the process of completing, and in particular the theoretical problems of the fundamentals of fund formation. The authors define the fundamentals of the fund's fundamentals in different directions. For example, V. Tereshin defines principles of science, conformity, pluralism, completeness, profiling-linking, cost-effectiveness, efficiency of formation of library fund, Y. N. Stolyar's choice, harmony, profiling-

and define the principles of completeness. In this period, A. Aliyev, who conducts research in Azerbaijan's library studies, summarized the principles of both authors as science, selection, conformity, completeness, profiling–coordination, regularity and planning, nationalism [1].

Conclusion. Generally, today there are many barriers to the formation of funds: the sharp financial deficit, the lack of technological readiness to reduce the volume of incoming documents, the conservatism of methods and methods, the inadequate organization of labor, the destruction of the national depository security system, the incompleteness of new incoming literature, the lack of complete information about the published and newly published literature, the existence of gaps in compulsory free copies, etc. [12].

Nevertheless, scientific concepts, ideas, and judgments about the formation of a library fund prove that the fund is the optimum of the richness of the documents generated in the application of a number of features, principles, principles, wide information abundance, and the relevance of reader surveys. Thus, the formation of a library fund is not a random character, but rather a regular process. This process starts once and continues until the book is available. As the volume of the library fund increases, its process of enrichment is enriched, improves existing technological processes and develops funding skills.

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Формування бібліотечного фонду: ідея, поняття і розвиток

Розповідатсья про формування і розвиток бібліотечних фондів, про нововведення, внесені видатним представником бібліотечного фондознавства Ю. В. Григор'євим в цю область, коментарі по відношенню до Григор'єва його продовжувачами, і існуючі проблеми фондознавства.

Ключові слова: бібліотечні фонди Азербайджану, принципи і методи формування бібліотечних фондів.

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АЗЕРБАЙДЖАН В КОНТЕКСТЕ РОССИЙСКО–ОСМАНСКИХ ГЕОПОЛИТИЧЕСКИХ ПРОТИВОРЕЧИЙ В ПЕРВОЙ ПОЛОВИНЕ XVIII ВЕКА

Рассматриваются некоторые вопросы геополитических противоречий между Российской и Османской империями на территории Азербайджана. Отмечается, что иногда экономические интересы перерастали в политические и этот процесс сопровождался длительными и кровопролитными войнами.

Ключевые слова: гегемония, империя, административная система, прикаспийская область, договор, соперничество, сопротивление.

(стаття друкується мовою оригіналу)

Османская империя в XVIII веке проводила гегемонистскую политику в бассейне Каспийского моря наравне с такими ведущими государствами как Англия, Франция и Россия. В основе интересов Османской империи к Азербайджану стояли, прежде всего, экономические интересы. Османская империя, игравшая ведущую роль в транзитной торговле Средиземное–Чёрное–Каспийское море, получала значительную прибыль от торгового посредничества между Западом и Востоком. Османская империя, использующая транзитную торговлю, стремилась захватить как можно больше прикаспийских областей. В Османско–Сефевидских войнах XVI–XVII веков вопрос прикаспийских областей имел важное значение. Необходимо так же отметить, что в начале XVIII века Османская империя в экономическо–политическом отношении стала все больше зависеть от крупных европейских государств – Англии и Франции [1, с. 445]. Несмотря на ведущую роль в транзитной торговле между Западом и Востоком, после открытия новых торговых путей в Индию и соседние страны, Османское государство лишилось большей части доходов от транзитной торговли [1, с. 456]. Раньше Османская империя экспортировала сырьё, сукно, шёлковые ткани, кожу и обувь, некоторые виды оружия [2]. С начала XVIII века экспорт сырья и роль импорта европейских промышленных товаров возросла [1, с. 457]. Причиной экономической и политической зависимости Османского государства от Англии и Франции, стали так же заключённые в 40–е годы XVIII века на неограниченные сроки торговые соглашения [3, с. 4]. Раньше такие соглашения имели право заключать на период правления царствующих правителей [4]. Для французских купцов был определен 10 процентный таможенный налог [4]. Позже такие же права получили купцы Англии и Голландии [3, с. 4]. Иностранцы, так же были освобождены от ответственности перед османским судом. Поэтому, государственные чиновники Османской империи одним из основных мер улучшения внутреннего и внешнего положения постепенно экономически и политически слабеего государства в начале XVIII века видели в необходимости захватить и укрепиться в прикаспийских областях [2]. Основным соперником в осуществлении этих целей для Османского государства в первой половине XVIII века являлась Российская империя. Обострилась борьба между Россией и Османским государством за установления