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Technologies of Using Museum Materials in Teaching the History of Azerbaijan Literature

Abstract

The article is about the role of museums in the learning of the history of Azerbaijan literature. It is noted that the museums are scientific-research institutes which learn life and work of prominent historical figures. Also various documents, photographs and personal items of poets and writers are kept in museums.

Azerbaijani literature has not smooth road in its development. It gave to the world literature big artists such as Nizami, Fuzuli, Khatai, Vagif, J.Mammadguluzadeh, M.A.Sabir, S.Vurgun, A.Vahid.

In article it is also states that currently teaching in secondary schools and universities demand, interactive methods and modern approaches. In this sense to learn the life and work of poets and writers of Azerbaijan literature history with help of modern methods it is also important to be taught on the basis of the museum.

Keywords: *the material and spiritual culture, museums, exhibits, literature history, teaching process, museum and cultural heritage*

Introduction

Museums play a major role in preserving the literature, art and cultural traditions of each nation, and in studying the history, literature and culture of the people on the basis of these monuments. Museums are scientific and research institutions where material and cultural monuments are collected, preserved, studied, publicly demonstrated and promoted and where secular and religious objects, documents and exhibits of historical and artistic importance are preserved and stored (Abdullayev, 1978). Museums are also scientific and research centers in terms of shedding light on the life and creative path of prominent historical figures, literary and artistic figures, studying their personal belongings, historical documents, manuscripts and preserving them for future generations.

In modern times, the application of innovative approaches in the education system has become a necessity. The synthesis of information and communication technologies (ICT) and museum materials in teaching the history of literature makes the study of this subject more interesting and effective (Aliyeva, Mammadova, n.d.; Ilyasov, 2023). Through digital technologies, exhibits related to the history of literature preserved in museums – manuscripts of writers and poets, personal belongings, rare publications, photographs, etc. – are transferred to a virtual space and presented in the form of interactive presentations. This allows students and pupils to delve deeper into the lives and creativity of historical figures.

Research

Technologies such as augmented reality (AR), virtual reality (VR), 3D modeling and interactive touch screens, which are used in modern museums, ensure that lessons are built not only on a theoretical, but also on a practical basis (*Mezhdunarodnyi zhurnal ehksperimental'nogo obrazovaniya*, 2016). For example, a student can view a museum exhibit with a mobile device and obtain additional information, a video or an audio guide about that exhibit (Anderson, Krathwohl, 2001). Through online museum platforms, anyone, regardless of region and physical location, can virtually view museum expositions and use this information in education.

Since the second half of the 19th century, the rapidly developing processes in the socio-political, cultural and intellectual life of Azerbaijan have in turn given impetus to the organization of museum

work and the creation of modern-type museums in our country has begun. In our country, historical and local history museums, house museums of prominent historical figures, literary and artistic figures, memorial museums have been organized.

Like the history of the Azerbaijani people, the path of its literature has not been smooth. It has not been easy to preserve the ancient and rich Azerbaijani literature, which has been subjected to various foreign pressures throughout history, and to pass on to future generations what its creators have created over the millennia. Our literature, distinguished by its rich and humanistic ideas, has given the treasury of human culture Nizami, Fuzuli, Nasimi, M.P. Vagif, M.F.Akhundzadeh, J.Mammadguluzadeh, M.A.Sabir, H.Javid, J. Jabbarli, S.Vurgun, A.Vahid and many other eloquent poets. The role of museums that preserve personal belongings, memorial documents, etc., along with historical sources and sources, in studying the life and work of each of them is undeniable.

Although various forms and types of teaching are widely used in secondary schools and higher education institutions today, the modern public, political, social situation and the world education system require a special form of visibility - multi-motive of literary-artistic, historical-social, aesthetic information. Documents and exhibits preserved in museums as visual-illustrative materials in this sense provide extensive information about the literary landscape of the environment to which poets and writers belong and the creative path.

In the Azerbaijani context, the application of interactive technologies can be observed in a number of prestigious literary museums. For example, the National Museum of Azerbaijani Literature named after Nizami Ganjavi has taken innovative steps in recent years to support the learning process with virtual excursions, digitized exhibits and interactive presentations. Here, manuscripts, portraits and personal belongings of classical Azerbaijani writers are presented in digital format and used for visual and text-based analysis in lessons. The Nizami Literary Museum and the memorial house-museums of individual artists are the main places that can visually revive the development path of the history of Azerbaijani literature from ancient times to the present day, and the lives, creativity of the travelers of this path, and the environment in which they were surrounded.

By getting acquainted with the souvenirs, personal belongings, writing samples, and household items preserved in the Nizami Literary Museum, students and pupils are once again convinced of the richness of literary and cultural monuments that are considered the national wealth of the Azerbaijani people. The museum reflects the historical development path of Azerbaijani literature from ancient times to the modern era. In the expositions that meet modern world standards, reconstructed, fully computerized, and enriched with innovative tools, the life and creativity of artists throughout the stages of development of Azerbaijani literature are reflected in various documents and writing samples. Ancient manuscripts, paintings, carpets, examples of material culture, rare printed books, exquisite miniatures, manuscripts of famous calligraphers, numismatic examples, writers' souvenirs, documentary photographs, sculptures, maps, examples of applied art, etc. are visual aids that help in teaching the lives and creativity of poets and writers, as well as artistic works. Students and pupils visiting the museum can get acquainted with valuable audio-video materials through monitors - fragments from various films, stage plays, works by prominent Azerbaijani composers, and examples of poetry performed by famous actors. Expositions reflecting the creativity of Shams Tabrizi, Zulfiqar Shirvani, Molla Gasim Shirvani who lived in different periods and rich materials in special corners dedicated to Shah.I.Khatayi, H.Zardabi, H. Javid, A.Vahid form a complete picture of the artist's era and environment. A significant part of the exhibits of historical and artistic importance were collected in later periods, mainly in private collections. Along with theoretical knowledge, even acquaintance with the ordinary cigarette case or wristwatch used by the artist brings him closer to the human being, even if not physically, spiritually.

Personal belongings of individual poets and writers collected in their home museums are rich sources of information about the artist's biography, published works, friends of art, literary world, etc. When teaching the life and work of M.F.Akhundzadeh, J.Jabbarli, A.Shaig, H.Javid, M.Mushfig, S.Vurgun, visiting their home museums, holding literary and artistic compositions directly in the house where the artist lived and ended his life, along with the formation of artistic taste and aesthetic values, is a clear example of respect and reverence for the artist's spirit.

Analyses confirm that contact with museums encourages students to conduct research and directs them to mass activities. Teaching general topics from the history of literature in museums, referring to museum materials, aims to create a connection between literature and the subjects of history, geography, and fine arts, and ultimately to increase the effectiveness of teaching. Each exhibit and object, written text in the museum allows you to come into contact with real sources of knowledge, increases the ideological and aesthetic content of the writer's works, the power of emotional impact, creates conditions for a deep understanding of the artist not only as a creator of works of art, but also as a person in everyday life, in a natural state of work. Various photos, material objects are compared in connection with the past and the present, they see, observe and learn to compare the diversity of forms of expression in works of art and words of any topic. The knowledge acquired in the process of such pedagogical activity becomes solid and is not forgotten.

The creation of the House Museum of many literary and artistic figures, including the 20th century Azerbaijani playwright and philosopher, poet Huseyn Javid, at the initiative of the national leader Heydar Aliyev is commendable. By the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 160 dated July 10, 1995, the H. Javid House Museum was located on the 3rd floor of the M. Fuzuli Institute of Manuscripts building, in the apartment where the poet lived from 1920 to July 4, 1937 and created most of his works (Klassifikatsiya pedagogicheskikh tekhnologii, n.d.). The museum has collected materials related to the heritage of Huseyn Javid and the Javids. A trip to the museum during the study of Javid's work allows you to use a variety of materials related to the poet's era, environment, pen friends, early printed works, and family members. Personal belongings, writing samples, and household items belonging to Javid create a complete picture not only of the great artist's life path, but also of the mood of the repression period, various human destinies, socio-social contradictions, and material-cultural examples. While at H.Javid's house museum, students (pupils) get acquainted with collections of academic research dedicated to Javid studies, the French translation of Javid's work "Sheyda" in ten foreign languages (Russian, English, German, French, Polish, Belarusian, Bulgarian, Ukrainian, Czech, Greek), the collection of poems "Love is the Greatest Religion" and the re-transliterated version of the book "Literary Lessons" published by the playwright in 1910 together with A.Shaig. The music discs preserved in the museum about Ertugrul Javid, who lived a short but meaningful life in the history of literature, the scientific reviews and articles written by the young poet, artist and composer after studying folklore materials collected from various regions of Azerbaijan, increase the interest of students in research. The expositions in the house-museum of Huseyn Javid are also equipped with modern technologies, and information about the writer's life and creativity is presented through multimedia. Such examples increase the interest of students in literature, create a real sense of connection with the past and make learning more meaningful.

Public figure, publicist, playwright, creator of the first satirical magazine "Molla Nasraddin" in the East J.Mammadguluzadeh understood and correctly assessed the role of museums at the end of the 19th century. The museum of local history, organized on his initiative and with his close participation, is considered one of the two museums. The memorial house-museum of the writer, the creator of the museum, where more than 4600 exhibits are preserved, does not consist of personal belongings and writing samples, but is rich in other historical magazines, manuscripts, and posters from the period when the "Molla Nasraddin" collection was published. In addition to the artistic creativity of the great democratic writer, documents reflecting the socio-political activities and secret moments of his personal life visually complement the theoretical information provided in textbooks on the history of literature.

The subsequent transformation of the houses where poets and artists lived into memorial museums to perpetuate their memory is considered one of the most successful steps of state policy in the field of museums. As one of such museums still organized in the post-Soviet space, the S.Vurgun Memorial Museum presents the last years of the poet's life, the period when he was engaged in intense creativity and public activity on the basis of countless exhibits. The living room, study and bedroom are preserved as they were during the poet's lifetime. Familiarization with the poet's belongings, commemorative photos, letters, state documents is a cultural center that fulfills a sacred mission in the study of S. Vurgun's life and work, and his literary heritage.

The objects, writings and exhibits preserved in the memorial museums of N. Narimanov, A. Shaig, M.S. Ordubadi in Shamakhi, M.A. Sabir in Shamakhi, M. Mushfig in Khizi, and M.F. Akhundzadeh in Sheki, established in accordance with the order “On the establishment of memorial museums of cultural and artistic figures” are documents of historical importance. The M.S. Ordubadi memorial museum, whose exposition consists of two rooms, exhibits a bust of the writer made of white marble, a painting “General view of the city of Ordubad” made of oil paint. M.S. Ordubadi’s activities during the years of exile, manuscripts of the novel “Dusky Tabriz” and photos of the places that immortalized his name more than 200 exhibits allow us to determine the role of the writer in the history of literature.

Conclusion

Reflecting the history of literature and the path of development of our people’s culture from ancient times to the present day, Azerbaijani museums play an important role in the preservation and promotion of the rich cultural heritage of our country.

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