



History and Current State of Tatar Language Teaching in the Republic Of Tatarstan

Revista Publicando, 4 No 13. (1). 2017, 1038-1045. ISSN 1390-9304

History and Current State of Tatar Language Teaching in the Republic Of Tatarstan

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ABSTRACT

This work is devoted to a research of history and the current state of teaching Tatar and consists of the following parts: historical digression to the 16-19th centuries and the review of activities for teaching Tatar in Tatarstan since the 20-30th years of the 20th century before the beginning of the 21st century. In a research the following methods were used: descriptions, observations, analysis of documents, induction, comparative method etc.

The Tatar rich with ancient literary traditions played a role of the second state language in the 17-18th centuries and in the first half of the 19th century in domestic policy of Russia and in diplomatic relations with the countries of the East, and it was taught not only in Kazan, but also in educational institutions of many cities of Russia. Tatar for the first time in the history was announced by an official state language on an equal basis with Russian only in 1921. At this time within realization of new language policy mass training in Tatar began. In the 1920-1930th years a great job on teaching Tatar in various educational institutions of the republic was done. After a long break in 1992 there was a repeated giving to Tatar of the status of a state language that led to development of national education which is continued and today.

Keywords:

Tatar, teaching Tatar, teaching history, Republic of Tatarstan, educational institutions, courses, circles.



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1. INTRODUCTION.

The Republic of Tatarstan is one of the most multinational regions of Russia. Population is made by 3 million 855 thousand 253 persons. 115 nationalities live in the republic: Tatars, Russians, Chuvashs, Udmurts, mordva, Maris, Ukrainians, Bashkirs, etc. The people prevailing on population: Tatars (more than 2 million people, or 53,2%); Russians (more than 1,5 million people, or 39,7%), Chuvashs (116,2 thousand people, or 3,1%).

In the Republic of Tatarstan interests not only its title population, but also ethnocultural needs of all multinational people living in its territory are considered. One of the main objectives of language policy consists in expansion of social and cultural functions of Tatar, increase of its role in public life of the republic, and also in the maximum increase in number of its carriers. The language policy of the Republic of Tatarstan and teaching Tatar as a component of this policy represent a certain positive experience which studying gives the chance to reveal the major aspects influencing a favorable ethnic and ethnolinguistic background.

2. METHODS.

In a research the following methods were applied: a descriptive method (it was used for the description of process of realization of Tatar as state and teaching Tatar); an observation method (at selection of the scientific facts and signs displaying features of teaching Tatar in educational institutions); an induction method (when studying of the features of this activity chosen for a research); a method of the analysis of documents (archival and printing documents were analyzed); a comparative method (when comparing activities for training in Tatar in the 20th and 21st centuries), etc.

3. RESULTS.

In the 16-17th centuries Tatar was used as language of business writing in which administrative correspondence with China, India, Iran and other east states was conducted (Hisamova F. M. 1990: 17-22). According to turcologists, Tatar was the first Turkic language which was entered in the middle of the 18th century into the program of school teaching for Russians (A.N's canons. 1974: 53). For example, in 1764 training in Tatar at schools for soldier's children in the city of Astrakhan began. In 1769 in the 1st Kazan gymnasium the special Tatar class was open for training of translators. For Russians Catherine II's decree Sagit Halfin, the ancestor of the well-known halfinsky dynasty of teachers of Tatar in a gymnasium and the Kazan University was appointed the first teacher



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of Tatar. At the end of the 18th century Tatar was taught in the following educational institutions: The academic gymnasium at the Moscow University, at the Omsk Asian school, in the Tobolsk main national school in which the prominent turcologist priest I. Giganov, and also in the Tobolsk and Nizhny Novgorod theological seminaries trained in Tatar. Tatar was also entered into the program of the Kazan Imperial University in 1812 and Ibrahim Halfin became the first teacher. In the 19th century also trained in Tatar in the Tobolsk, Tomsk, Orenburg, Saratov, Astrakhan, Stavropol, Simferopol gymnasiums. Tatar was taught not only in secular, but also in spiritual educational institutions. The famous linguist, the teacher, the good expert on Tatar, one of original authors of the Tatar grammars and the A.A dictionaries was the first teacher of Tatar in the Kazan spiritual academy Troyansky. For training in Tatar numerous textbooks, manuals, dictionaries, self-instruction manuals and phrasebooks were published (Yusupova A. Sh. 2002: 6-8).

4. DISCUSSION.

Since 1921, within the 1920-1930th years Tatar was taught as one of state languages of TACCP on an equal basis with Russian. For the embodiment in life of the decree of the All-Tatar central executive committee of councils of working, country and Red Army deputies and Council of People's Commissars of TSSR of June 25, 1921 mass training in Tatar within policy of realization of Tatar as state began. In the 4th paragraph of this decree it was specified that teaching Tatar has to be only for persons interested, however according to the instruction of May 8 and 13, 1922 teaching Tatar became obligatory already at all high schools (these years they were called schools of the second step, i.e. school with seven years' or nine years' training - Z.K.), and also in professional educational institutions, at party schools, at working faculties and in higher educational institutions, and in the cities as well in the last classes of schools of the first step (i.e. at elementary schools - Z.K.). On the basis of these and other numerous resolutions of the state, in average and higher educational institutions training in Tatar became obligatory (The collection of decrees, resolutions, 1925: 9-13). For example, students had to pass tests on Tatar, as well as in other objects; was not given not passed tests the diploma (National archive of the Republic of Tatarstan, t. 732, 1, 768, l. 229). From 1922/1923 academic years the National commissariat of education was recommended to enter teaching Tatar in all averages and the professional TACCP educational institutions. In 1925/26 academic year in Tataria 2118 elementary and high schools from which 1048



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(49,5%) were Tatar already functioned; in them 76200 Tatars from total of 162200 people studied. The number of the Tatars studying in higher education institutions in 1922-1931 increased by 18,8%. In 1920-1925 6 technical schools, and also 1 working faculty for the purpose of simplification of arrival of Tatars in higher education institutions where teaching was conducted in Russian (Kirillova Zoya N.2016. were open for Tatars: 310). Except educational institutions, since the beginning of 1921 for the purpose of training of Russians in Tatar and the training of specialists knowing two state languages in the different central organizations, commissariats and areas also courses circles began to work. Circles pursued the aim of training of the Russian employees in a spoken language, the letter, reading, record keeping in Tatar, to a free statement of the thoughts in Tatar both orally, and in writing. Occupations had to be conducted by a colloquial method and, whenever possible, with a practical bias in the direction of realization of Tatar in the relevant institutions and the enterprises. On the borders established by the Academic center of the Commissariat of education of TACCP training of Russians in Tatar requires on average 400 hours: 200 hours - to be able to read and write freely in Tatar, to have the sufficient volume of informal conversation, to conduct reception of visitors of the organization, to understand the general contents of letters and papers, also in addition 200 hours freely to make out various papers and reports (Fatkhullova K.S., Kirillova Z.N., Yusupova A.Sh. 2014: 508).

The first article of the decree of 1921 included point on obligation of Tatar in all Soviet public institutions. The basis of the numerous resolutions on realization of Tatar adopted by commissariats and the central organizations is made by the following: 1) all institutions are obliged to accept oral and written addresses in Tatar and to answer them in Tatar; 2) language of all meetings, meetings, congresses and conferences within TACCP are the state Russian and Tatar languages on the identical rights; 3) at reception of employees for work under other equal conditions preference is given those who knows two languages, etc. (Firuza R. Sibgaeva, Zoya N. Kirillova. 2016: 287).

In 1923-1929 conducted the activity and made a big contribution to studying of language, history and culture of the Tatar people scientific organization of a Tatar Sciences. Activity of this scientific organization reflected processes of formation and development of the humanity in Tatarstan in the 1920th, replenishments by new shots (including national), new forms of the organization of research works. In the center of its attention there was



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a formation of Tatar study - a complex of the disciplines, important for the young republic, investigating history, material and spiritual culture, language, literature and traditions of the Tatar people (Kirillova Zoya N., Kalganova Gulnara F.2016: 340).

In the 1920-1930th years a great job on application of Tatar in various spheres of public life, on training of Tatar in the Tatar republic was done. In our opinion, due to this process in the history of our republic repeated giving to Tatar of the status of a state language in 1992 after a long break and to development of national education which is continued and today became possible.

In 1992 on the basis of the Law "About Languages of the People of the Republic of Tatarstan" the Russian and Tatar languages were recognized as equal state languages (The law of the Republic of Tatarstan on state languages of the Republic of Tatarstan and other languages in the Republic of Tatarstan.2005: 3). Article about state languages took also special place in the Constitution of the Republic of Tatarstan accepted in the same 1992. In three State programs on 1994-2003, 2004-2013, 2014-2020 on preservation, studying and development of languages of the people of the Republic of Tatarstan were planned ways of use of Tatar in various spheres of public life.

Since 1992 Tatar is entered as an obligatory subject into the school program, it in equal volume with Russian is studied by representatives of all ethnic groups of the Republic of Tatarstan.

Approximate programs and educational and methodical sets for three directions are developed for comprehensive schools (the Tatar schools; the Tatar groups at the Russian schools; Russian-speaking groups).

In the Republic of Tatarstan the network of schools successfully works with studying of the native languages of compactly living representatives of the people inhabiting the republic and also with training at these languages.

In 2016/2017 academic year in the general education organizations of the Republic of Tatarstan children of Tatars - 173 969, Russians - 148 469, Chuvashs - 9 388, Udmurts - 1 697, Maris - 1 273, mordva - 704, the Bashkir - 543, Ukrainians - 840, Azerbaijanians - 1 621, Uzbeks - 1 671, Tajiks - 1 344, Armenians - 852, Jews - 348, Chechens - 65, from the mixed families - 32 276 children and more than 2 000 children of other nationalities study.

In 2016/2017 academic year in the republic is:

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Artículo recibido: 20-11-2017

Aprobación definitiva: 07 -12-2017



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- 742 schools with Tatar of training and teaching separate objects in Russian;
- 95 schools with the Chuvash language of training and studying of the Chuvash language;
- 28 schools with the Udmurt language of training and studying of the Udmurt language;
- 20 schools with the Mari language of training (initial classes) and studying of the Mari language;
- 3 schools with studying of the Mordovian language;
- 1 school with studying of Hebrew;
- 1 school with studying of Bashkir.

Except comprehensive schools in the large cities Sunday schools on studying of the native languages, cultures and stories of 25 nationalities which cover more than 1400 pupils function. As well as in the 1920-1930th years, now short-term courses for training in Tatar also work. As an example it is possible to give free courses of Tatar for the population which is conducted every year at Institute of philology and cross-cultural communication of Leo Tolstoy of the Kazan federal university (6: 509-511). Besides, for studying of Tatar multimedia means and the educational Internet portals, such as "Ana a body" (anatele.ef.com) (Fatkhullova K.S., Zamaletdinov R.R., Yusupova A.S. 2013), "Әлбәттә ә" (<http://elbette.ru>), "Belem.ru" (<http://belem.ru>), Gyl (<http://giylem.tatar>), etc. are actively used.

Successful realization of language policy in our republic it is impossible without development of motivation of studying of Tatar and competitiveness of language knowledge, and also without an integrated approach to realization of main objectives of training. Realization of Tatar as state in educational system at the present stage consist in the following: the school system of language education has to promote formation of practical and speech and cultural multilingualism that will allow to overcome the developed neglect to studying of Tatar both at some native speakers, and at representatives of other ethnoses living in the territory of the republic.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Summing up stated, we can tell that Tatar played a role of the second state language since the 17th century to the first half of the 19th century, was taught in many educational institutions of Russia. Tatar was for the first time announced by a state language in 1921. From now on mass training in Tatar began. In the 1920-1930th years a great job on teaching Tatar in various educational institutions of the republic was done. In 1992 there



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was a repeated giving to Tatar of the status of a state language that led to development of national education.

Now Tatar is learned as means of mutual understanding, establishment of dialogue between the people of the republic. In our opinion, such approach promotes rapprochement of representatives of different ethnic groups, development of the Russian-Tatar bilingualism in the Republic of Tatarstan.

6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The work is performed according to the Russian Government Program of Competitive Growth of Kazan Federal University.

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