ISTANBUL BILGI UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
MA in International Relations

Russian Language Usage in Azerbaijan

Jamila Aliyeva
115605019

Academic Advisor: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yaprak Gürsoy

ISTANBUL
2017

Russian Language Usage in Azerbaijan

Jamila Aliyeva
115605019

ISTANBUL BILGI UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Arts
International Relations

Academic Advisor: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yaprak Gürsoy

Submitted: 25.05.2017

Acknowledgements

I would like to express my high gratitude to the people who supported me throughout my MA studies and the Thesis writing process. Special thanks to my supervisor Dr. Yaprak Gursoy for agreeing on distance supervision and for her kind assistance. Thanks to Harriet Rhodes, Eli Waite, Mason Wiley and Dr. Ali Saqer for their tremendous support and proof reading the thesis. Thanks to Istanbul Bilgi University for providing me with generous tuition waiver. I would like to thank to all of my Professors who gave me knowledge and improved my academic skills. Special thanks to my family, husband, son, parents and many other friends who always supported me and encouraged to study.

Table of Contents

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION 1

1.1 Research topic: Russian language is very common in Azerbaijan. 1

1.2 Argument of the Thesis: Why Russian language is very common in Azerbaijan? 5

1.3 Literature Review 8

CHAPTER 2: THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE AND WORLD LANGUAGES 24

2.1 Russian Language in the world: Comparative Analysis 24

2.2 World Languages: A Comparative Analysis 29

CHAPTER 3: STATE RELATIONS: AZERBAIJAN AND RUSSIA 38

3.1 Azerbaijan and Russian relations in the past 38

3.2 Relations between Azerbaijan and Russian arelations in the past after Azerbaijan gains Independence 40

3.3 The Trade-Economic Relations between Azerbaijan and Russia 42

3.4 Social-political and Humanitarian relations 45

3.5 Azerbaijan Diaspora in Russia: Russian-Azerbaijani Relations; Strengthening the Ties 47

3.6 2016: A Year of Multiculturalism 49

CHAPTER 4: EDUCATIONAL ASPECTS: REFORMS, ALPHABET CHANGE, LACK OF RESOURCES AND THE RUSSIAN LANGUGE UBIQUITY IN EVERYDAY LIFE. 56

4.1 EDUCATION REFORMS 56

4.1.1 Alphabet Change from Latin to Cyrillic and lack of learning tools for Azerbaijani language: Russian language users 57

4.2 Schools and Universities in Azerbaijan: the lack of literary resources and demand for Russian. 60

4.3 Russian language influence on everyday life 65

4.4 Language Environment in Azerbaijan: Russian, English and Turkish 69

4.5 Business relations and Migration 71

CHAPTER 5: Conclusion 76

Bibliography 79

Abbreviations

USSR – Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

UNISCI – Research Unit on Security and Cooperation

GUUAM – Georgia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Moldova

BTC – Baku Tbilisi Jeyhan project

CIS – The Commonwealth of Independent States

UN – United Nations

BC – British Council

OEI – The Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture

DAAD – German Academic Exchange Service

PACE - Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe

MP – Member of Parliament

Abstract (In English)

This thesis covers the language policy and the ongoing Russian language dominance in Azerbaijan. It aims to investigate the reasons behind the continuing dominance of the Russian language in Azerbaijan. The research was conducted by studying various resources in order to collect data regarding the Russian language dominance in Azerbaijan. A qualitative research method was applied by using books, journals, reports and especially news websites. Given the narrow nature of the topic, not many books speak directly to this issue but it is readily noticeable that Russian occupies a considerable space and enjoys dominate usage in news reporting in Azerbaijan.

Language is an important component of state's policy and language development is one of the main priorities of state formation. In other words, it can be said that language is the crucial part of political culture. Language policy can only be considered successful when it surrounds all members of society and is the predominant language of the population. *The existing Russian language dominance in Azerbaijan is differently affecting people's national identity and thus creates less confidence toward the native language and its future status among the population*. In this sense, people think that the language of Education and Culture is Russian.

Özet (Abstract in Turkish)

Tez, Azerbaycanda Dil politikası ve Rus Dil Hakimiyeti konularını kapsıyor. Ana araştırma sorusu, Azerbaycanda Rus dili dominant bir şekilde neden kullanılmaktadır? Bu araştırma Azerbaycanda Rus Dil Hakimiyeti ile ilgili veri toplamak için çeşitli kaynaklar incelenerek yürütülmüştür. Nitel yöntem, kitaplar, dergiler, raporlar ve özellikle haber web siteleri kullanılarak uygulanmıştır. Konu spesifik ve dar kapsamda olduğu için pek çok kitap bu konuyla ilgili konuşmuyor ancak Azerbaycanda Rus dili kullanımı düzenli olarak haberlerde tartışılıyor.

Dil, devletin politikasının önemli bir bileşenidir ve dil gelişimi, devlet oluşumunun başlıca önceliklerinden biridir. Başka bir deyişle, dilin politik durumun önemli bir parçası olduğu söylenebilir. Dil politikası ancak toplumun tüm üyelerini çevrelediğinde ve nüfusun baskın dilinde başarılı sayılabilir. Azerbaycanda mevcut Rus dil egemenliği, insanların ulusal kimliğini farklı şekilde etkiliyor ve bu nedenle, anadil ve gelecekteki nüfus durumu arasındaki güveni azaltmaktadır. Bu anlamda, "Eğitim ve Kültür Dili Rus dilidir" argümanı insanların aklını yönetmektedir.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Language is a multifunctional definite tool that plays a dominant and intimate role in the dynamic intellectual development of the society. Language is also about substantiating thoughts for convincing others. One of its main functions is to define the development of ideas in order to achieve certain goals. Language situation is the system of existence, totality and life where area-social and functional relations, geo-regional or political-administrative features are the core elements. Therefore, the language is part of sociolinguistics. The functional relations which are part of the social communication system define the language situation. Usually the concept of the language situation carries unstable character in big language societies – countries, regions and republics. One of the main components for the language situation is the geographical area. The language situation in modern Azerbaijan is complicated and similar.

1.1 Research topic: Russian language is very common in Azerbaijan.

Azerbaijani language has started at a new pace after the country gained its independence. Nowadays, the native language is being widely used on everyday life, national television, radio, international events and thus expanding its audience. However, today it is not unusual to hear Russian language along with Azerbaijani (Veysalli, 2015). Even though the Russian language does not have an official status in the country, it has a "second official language" position according to its usage level and implementation in social life. While looking at Azerbaijan, sometimes Russian is winning over the Azerbaijani. Such reputable dominance of the Russian language is being observed in all aspects of social and educational life (Kazimov, 2014). The Azerbaijani language is the official language of the state and is the mother tongue of 91.6% of Azerbaijanis, which is the main part of the indivisible creation of the Azerbaijani nationality (Azerbaijan Ministry of

Education, 2014). In 1979, 1.6 million people out of 6,026.5 million could speak the Russian language as their mother tongue in Azerbaijan (Azerbaijan Statistics Committee, 2016). In 1984, in the Azerbaijan Soviet Encyclopedia (1987) it was mentioned that, one-third of the world books, scientific-technical literatures and publications were published in Russian. According to the last census that was conducted in USSR in 1989, 134 million people out of 286,000,000 USSR population used Russian as a mother tongue (Haarmann and Holman 1997). At the end of the 20th century, after the collapse of the Soviet Union and after Azerbaijan declared its independence in 1991, the attitude toward the Russian language has changed a little bit, some Russians left Azerbaijan, more Azerbaijani language based schools were opened, however certain number of Russian population stayed in Azerbaijan and as well as none of the Russian language-based schools and divisions was closed down. Out of 9 million, there are 150,000 ethnic Russians and 600,000 Russian speaking population living in Azerbaijan today (Ismayilov, 2015). In 327 schools (out of 4,462 schools) of Azerbaijan, education is done in both Azerbaijani and Russian, but 16 schools only are Russian based. (Azerbaijan Statistics Committee, 2016). Out of 54 universities in the country, in 27 universities, the classes are conducted in two languages (Azerbaijan Statistics Committee, 2016). The number of students studying in Russian schools is above 100,000 (Azertaj, 2012).

According to the Ministry of Education's 2013-2014 statistics, 433 students out of 28,985 graduated from Russian Language and Literature majoring in teaching (Azerbaijan Statistics Committee 2014). The Ministry of Education also reports that, according to the signed contract among the two states on February 1st, 2002, 205 Azerbaijani students have studied in the Russian

Federation in 2014; 102 undergraduate level, 1 master's level, 2 PhD and 100 specialists) (Azerbaijan Ministry of Education, 2014).

According to the Azerbaijan Ministry of Education, in 2013-2014, 92.73% of the population received their education in Azerbaijani language, 7.04% in Russian, 0.10% in English, 0.09% in Georgian and 0.04% in Turkish. During the Soviet period, along with Azerbaijani based schools, the Russian and Georgian language schools also operated. The Turkish and English based schools were opened after Azerbaijan gained independence. At this point, in 2013-2014, 8% of school children received their education in foreign language including the poly-ethnic population: 1.3% of ethnic Russians, 0.1% of Georgians and 0.4% of Turks.

According to the Ministry of Education of Azerbaijan, the following percentage of schools have the foreign language programs: 87.05% percentage of schools have English programs, 54.65% have Russian, 7.63% have French, 5.9% have German, 0.33% have Arabic, 0.24% have Turkish, 0.12% have Persian. According to the Ministry's 2013-2014 report, 11.77 % of the undergraduate students have received their education in Russian, 4.12% in English and 0.33% in Turkish; and 9.93% of the Graduate Students studied in Russian, 8.02% in English and 0.43% in Turkish (Azerbaijan Ministry of Education, 2014).

According to the census of 2009 of Azerbaijan Republic, people who are advanced in Russian are 9.5 times more than English speakers (Azerbaijan State Statistics Committee Census, 2009).

There is no single private Russian based school or lyceum, the ones that exist are all public and unpaid. The private Turkish and English schools are also high in quality and produces talented individuals, however it is also not an option for many Azerbaijani families as the prices are higher (Topuz n.d.).

The publication of more than fifty newspapers and journals (more than 650 in total including TV and Radio) is in Russian language in Azerbaijan. Thus, according to the experts, 15% of media is presented in Russian language in Azerbaijan. There are approximately 60 media and social networks, and seven information agencies operating in the Russian language in Azerbaijan today (Abdullayeva, 2015).

The statistics of watching Russian television channels and the use of the Russian-based internet sources in Azerbaijan are indicators of the dominant position of the Russian language. Azerbaijan assigned normative legal restrictions on the direct broadcast of foreign channels on national frequency, but it is still possible to watch foreign channels through the satellite services or those of private television companies (cable television network). In Azerbaijan BB TV Communication LTD and Connect companies are working with the digital broadcasting activities. Both companies have Russian, English and Turkish channels packets available. The percentage of Russian channels is 44% in BB TV Communication and 55% on Connect television company, while English takes 12%-19% and Turkish 14%-16%. Consequently, Russian wins over the English and Turkish channels. The Russian internet sources are also more popular than the English websites. For example, according to the Alexa company's (Alexa is a prominent analytic website) database, the most 20 visited websites in Azerbaijan are either Russian news sites or the websites with Russian version. This originates from the fact that minority of the population speaks English compared to

Russian and people watch Russian TV and follow Russian Internet websites because it is more convenient and understandable for them (Pashayeva, 2015).

Azerbaijan is in close relationship with Russia and currently 72 Russian regions out of 83 are involved in foreign economic relations with Azerbaijan (Deutsche Bank Research, 2009).

1.2 Argument of the Thesis: Why Russian language is very common in Azerbaijan?

Russian language usage in Azerbaijan is very common due to several factors. Azerbaijan was under Russian rule for 70 years and became independent after the collapse of Soviet Union. During those years Russian was the working language and Azerbaijanis communicated with each other and with other nations in Russian. Russian language is considered language of elites because in the past many Azerbaijani intellectuals studied in Russia, there was a big wave of literature, art, architecture relations with Russia and mostly wealthy population of Azerbaijan were involved in this business.

Azerbaijan and Russia still keeps the relations stable and negotiate with each other through social-humanitarian, trade and economic relations. Azerbaijan's multiculturalism strategy also plays important role and strengthen these relations in a developing line. The existing presence of Russian minority in Azerbaijan is also influencing the usage of Russian language. Within the multiculturalism policy Azerbaijan supports Russian minority in the country and preserves their culture and values by investing on several projects.

Azerbaijan government had several education reforms regarding the usage and preservation of native language, however Russian language is still being widely used in the country. The translation of world literature into Azerbaijani language is slowly improving, most of the literature is available in Russian language and the existing translated literature is in Cyrillic. There are not enough resources and budget to translate all of the existed literature from Cyrillic into Latin alphabet which will be double expenditure. Azerbaijan literature is also slowly improving and not many people attempt to read books written by Azerbaijani writers and there aren't many modern famous Azerbaijani writers. There are no presentable materials rather than school textbooks in order to teach Azerbaijani language to Russian speakers.

Azerbaijan's education is still highly dependent on Russian language. There are many Russian Culture Centers, Universities producing graduates specialized in Russian language and literature. Most importantly, currently in University admission exams the Russian language was not included as a foreign language and during the exams students are divided into two exam groups: Russian and Azerbaijani. At the "Azerbaijan University of Languages", for example, the main focus is on foreign language education excluding Russian. A special university was established for only Russian Language Education, at the "Baku Slavic University." Russian language is being taught at schools and Universities and most of the literature in higher education is in Russian.

In many universities, the issue of Azerbaijani textbooks still has not been solved and students are being advised to use Russian Literature especially in the technical, natural and medical sciences. This rule applies regardless of whether or not all youth and adults are fluent in Russian. In most book stores in Baku, the vast majority of books are written in Russian and were brought from

Russia. Most of them have become the de facto resources for children. Majority of books in a famous library called “Mirza Fatali Akhundzada” are in Russian and are imported from Russia. In this regard many youths try to learn Russian in order to be able to use the literature which is required from them at the University level. The English books are very expensive at the bookstores and learning Russian, using Russian literature is affordable for most of the families.

Today, in the streets, on wall announcements, in offices and even in some official state documents as well as daily official speeches, the Russian language is widely used. Most of the workplaces are requiring Russian Language knowledge and, moreover, fluency in Russian is a must for many companies in the country. The majority of stores in Baku has Russian speaking sellers, due to the number of Russian speaking population in the area.

Besides, the translation of movies, cartoons are slow and children are mostly watching Russian cartoons. Most media are delivered in Russian language and foreign movies at the Cinemas are presented only in Russian language.

Another important aspect can be noticed in technologies. Most people also use the technology, such as computer, cell phone in Russian language. The Russian social networks are also very popular among Azerbaijanis.

There are many private Turkish and English schools in Azerbaijan, however they are paid and not many families can afford sending their children to those schools. The only way they see as an opportunity for the future of their children is choosing Russian school which is free.

There are many Azerbaijanis living in Russia. Russian language is used widely because many Azerbaijanis migrated to Russia and established businesses. The Russian language is crucial for those who are working in Russia and have their families in Azerbaijan. The migration status is another reason of Russian Language presence.

The current usage of the two languages – Russian and Azerbaijani does not differ much from earlier periods. In Azerbaijan, two set of factors are defining the language structure. The first are objective factors consisting of the linguistics (genetically close languages: Azeri-Turkish), dialectic continuum, sociolinguistic factors (historically changed traditional dialects), extra-linguistic factors (cultural similarities, national values, written traditions, etc.). The second are subjective factors made of the state's paradoxical language policy such as the Russian language status as non-official state language (Ismayiloglu, 2012). In sum, Azerbaijan is open to foreign languages and Russian language is widely used in the country with no legal restrictions. The local environment creates opportunities for those who are eager to learn a foreign language. Russian language is still the leading second language, as it was the main language during the Soviet period both at educational institutions and in social life. The next section will cover the prior researches regarding the subject and literature review. It will mainly talk about why the Russian language is being used in Azerbaijan and in other post-soviet countries, how it positively or negatively affects people's mind and what researches have been conducted in this regard so far.

1.3 Literature Review

Below literature basically covers the Russian language existence over the years and people's attitude toward its implementation. The literature supports the arguments that Russian is being

working language among Azerbaijanis throughout the history, however after the independence Azerbaijan started to establish nationalistic policies which did not entirely affect the whole population and the fluent Russian speakers could not adapt the Azerbaijani language environment. They tie this reason with being under Russian rule for a long time and deprived to have close relations with Turk origin countries and Turkism.

Much research has been conducted regarding language structure and state language policies. A plethora of books were found evidencing the Russian Language Dominance in Post-Soviet countries. Many books were written on national identity and language usage of Azerbaijani people, but the existing gaps regarding the identity, language issues have not been addressed yet and still requires research. To date, the attempts that were made in this direction could not reach a logical conclusion. Many are still working on this issue and attempt to produce new research with new findings. Alikram Tagiyev, Nizamaddain Shamsizada, Hasan Azizoglu, Faig Alakbarov, Rahid Ulusel and many others have written on the language structure, but their research only covered certain part of national identity. There are two tendencies regarding the Language structure research in Azerbaijan, some praise the Russian language existence, and others point its negative impact on the native language.

Adilli Shirvani's book entitled *National Identity, Turkism, Modernism, Islam* analysis the structure of the national identity of the Azerbaijani people. Unlike the previous researchers, Shirvani analyzes the political, economic, religious, and national identities that were formed historically. He points out that the national policy directly affects the national moral values. He explains how language is important for a nation and how speaking the Russian language in Azerbaijan affects

the national identity of Azerbaijani people. He notes that, language is one of the main symbols of national identity. The nation is represented and formed by its native language and states that by speaking in Russian people are staying indifferent toward the mother tongue. One of his main concerns is that next generation will get strongly affected by this and will not know the main value of its culture, identity and language. (Adilli, 2013). Similarly, Aneta Pavlenko's work *Multilingualism in Post-Soviet Countries* analyses the status of the Russian language in CIS countries and presents the historical background and provides a comparative look into multilingualism. She explains how ethnic, demographical situation and language factors affects the state's policies and actions. Pavlenko provides a comparative approach conducting research on the language issue in post Soviet countries. She describes the language situation in five Central Asian countries and in Transcaucasian countries. Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan are Russian oriented, while Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan lean more towards Muslim countries' languages, such as Turkish and Persian. Tajiks find the Persian easier to learn as their languages and cultures are similar. Turkmens and Uzbeks are more interested in Turkish language today as they have similar roots with their mother tongue language. While reviewing the Russian language status in the South Caucasus, she finds that the usage of Russian is higher in Azerbaijan and Armenia than Georgia. She points out that Azerbaijan has a higher number of Russian based schools in comparison with other two states. She also points out to an interesting fact about the Russian language status in these three countries by bringing samples from official websites highlighting how the Presidential websites of Azerbaijan and Armenia operate in three languages (Native, Russian and English) while the Georgian's only functions in the native language and in English. The book provides a very rich account about the Russian language status in Post Soviet countries drawing a link between language and the countries' ethnic and demographic structure, and as well

as how the language situation has a direct impact on the government manners and policies (Ed. Pavlenko, 2008).

In his book entitled *The Nationalism, Ethnicity, and Identity*, Russell F. Farnen discusses how the Russian language was an official language of Soviet period and how the overall picture changed after the collapse of the system in 1991. He puts forward the argument that after 1991 former Soviet countries adopted more nationalistic policies and made the native language official which put the Russian language in a disadvantageous position. Nevertheless, these nationalistic policies have not meant the decline of the Russian language as it is still dominant among certain populations and differs from country to country in percentage (Ed. Farnen, 1994).

In *Language Politics in Contemporary Central Asia*, Kellner-Heinkele & Landau present a valuable analysis of the specific status enjoyed by the Russian language in Azerbaijan, both historically and in the modern period. They maintain that while the Russian language is still being widely used, Azerbaijani has taken a lead after Independence. In particular, Russian is needed for those who go to Russia for work, and is needed also as a main requirement for the local job market. (Kellner-Heinkele & Landau, 2012).

Kemper & Conermann's *The Heritage of Soviet Oriental Studies* also touches on the importance of language in formation of a national identity. It navigates through the history of identity formation in Azerbaijan and ascribes importance to the role performed by Azerbaijani intellectuals who attempted to use language as an instrument in building up a national identity (Kemper & Conermann, 2011). Moreover, Svante E. Cornell's *Azerbaijan since Independence* is similarly

informative and interesting. Noting the fact that Azerbaijanis were worried about their ethnic background and national identity, he analyses the Russification process starting from 1980s, especially in Baku, where a majority of youth started using Russian as their mother tongue. Many intellectuals saw this as a threat and a real danger for the nation. In one of the passages, the writer states that one intellectual mentioned how the "Turkish made spaghetti" discovery at the local market made him optimistic that, if the "Turkish made food" traveled all the way from Turkey to Azerbaijan, then there was a hope for "breaking the cultural isolation from its ethnic kin" that the country was facing (Cornell, 2011, p. 46).

Furthermore, in a briefing paper of Chatham House, James Nixey - the Head of the Russian and Eurasian program - provides a different approach regarding the Russian rule in Post Soviet countries. He contends that the Russian impact in the former USSR countries, especially in Central Asia and the South Caucasus, is not as popular as it was before. Apparently, there is still some influence over these countries, but it is in decline. To that end, Russia is trying to balance its power and continues to have authority and power over the overall performance of these countries. He brings examples by touching political, economic and cultural matters and explains the level to which the Russian influence exists within these countries. Nixey mentions that among South Caucasus countries, Azerbaijan has the highest ethnic Russian population which takes 1.8% of overall population while it is 1.5% in Georgia and 0.5% in Armenia. By providing a comparative perspective, the paper describes the language situation in this area, stating that Russian is still being widely used in these countries to promote Russian culture, traditions and language. However, to some extent this policy is not as strong as it was before. It is pointed out that in order to keep the influence of the Russian language stronger, Russia needs to promote a healthy political and

intercultural relation with these countries. The ethnic Russians are the true presenters of Russian culture and language within the countries in which they live. Russia has a military base in Gyumri Armenia and Russia used hard power against Georgia in 2008. Russia extended its military base in Armenia until 2044. This means that Russia has taken some responsibility in Armenia's security. When it comes to balancing relations with Azerbaijan, which is in a state of war with Armenia and has the unsolved Nagorno Karabakh issue, Russia is using soft power by strengthening humanitarian, economic relations with the Armenia. Nixey states that Russia does not have much control over Azerbaijan but it finds it comparatively easy to deal with the country in comparison with West. In the paper, it is also stated that the relations between Russia and Azerbaijan is also based on educational ties. Nixey emphasizes that the branch of Moscow State University in Baku and the cultural and educational ties tighten the two countries relations. (Nixey, 2012).

In 'Language Policy in Azerbaijan: Toward Sustainable Change', Jamala Mammadova writes that language is important for the nation establishment, and explains that how without the native language, the nation could be in decay. The paper covers the history of Azerbaijan and the condition in the country before and after the collapse of Soviet Union. Mammadova states that as Azerbaijan was under Russian control for seven decades, the Russian language had become the first language for many Azerbaijanis. The Soviet Union consisted of fourteen countries and Russian was the *lingua franca* for them. The language policy was a top priority for the USSR and the Russian language was made the first communication tool among its nations. She mentions that even though Azerbaijan preserved its culture and traditions, Russian still was the main language in the country. After the collapse of Soviet Union, Azerbaijan declared its independence and

Azerbaijani became the official language. But the Russian speaking population preferred Russian as they could move to and would be able to communicate in any other Post Soviet country in Russian. They considered Azerbaijani a limited language which exists only within Azerbaijan. In the paper, she highlights that Russian schools have never been closed down in Azerbaijan and this fact itself illustrates some of the factors that enable the dominance of the Russian language in Azerbaijan. Mammadova argues that, without doubt, the Azerbaijani language has been improved and includes a wider population since Azerbaijan gained independence. Given the increasing weight of Russian and English, she states that some scholars find the Russian or English influence as a threat to their nationality and to their mother tongue. The author's point is that if the number of Russian schools were to decrease in Azerbaijan, then the native language could become more popular. The use of the Russian language has decreased compared to during the Soviet period, but it has not been completely eliminated. Mammadova notes that the Russian language is not considered a foreign language in Azerbaijan and still many families are interested and prefer enrolling their children in Russian schools. she concludes that while there is no prominent threat toward the Azerbaijani language, the use of the native language has long way to go (Mammadova, 2014).

Investigating the Russian influence within the Muslim countries once part of the USSR, Swietochhowski points to the issue of continuing use of Russian surnames in Azerbaijan. As Azerbaijan was under Russian control for a long period, the Russian language influence is manifest in Azerbaijani surnames. The writers, poets, linguists were not happy about this situation and had offered changing the surnames/ending to a national one, but it was totally to be done on a voluntary basis. Some people kept their 'Russian sounding' surnames, some changed their names to a

Turkish version, such as, Rustambekov became Rustambayli, Taghiyev became Taghizade, Mammadov became Mammadzade and so forth (Swietochowski, 2004). Moreover, the Head of Cultural Committee of National Parliament, Nizami Jafarov states that the surnames with Russian endings must be changed into national ones. He points out that the people must be known by their national surnames. However, he also stressed that it should be left to citizens to make such decisions. (The endings in "Ov" and "Yev" surnames must be changed, 2015).

Mustafayev, in *The Azerbaijani Turks: Power and Identity under Russia Rule*, argues that the dominant Russian language in Azerbaijan has being reflected in a negative light, stating how it ruins national identity. The Azerbaijanis are being harshly criticized for not using their native language and letting the Russian ruin their national dignity. He criticizes the Azerbaijani Turks by saying that "losing one's language, a person begins to lose his own face. In a similar vein, Vahabzade uncovers how the Russian language is negatively affecting the people's mind. He analyses how it shows disrespect to the mother tongue and that no excuses should be made in this regard. He points out that many people are saying that they must communicate in Russian during the meetings where many people from other backgrounds participate, and that speaking in their native language will be disrespectful. However, they don't question those who do not speak Azeri, although they were born in Baku and why they don't learn Azerbaijani. Not speaking Azerbaijani is viewed as disrespectful, those who live in Azerbaijan, not depending on nationality, must learn Azerbaijani to some extent (Altstadt, 1992, pp 124-125.).

Another research by Rusif Huseynov approaches the issue from a different perspective. He makes the point that, the Russian hard power in Ukraine/Crimea and Vladimir Putin's Crimea speech

which was made in March 2016 is telling of the role of Russia in the region. Putin made a statement that Russia is always ready to protect the ethnic Russians and Russian speakers in Ukraine. This speech caused a major concern and disturbance among the Post Soviet countries. Azerbaijan also was concerned about the speech, as it is also a place where many ethnic Russians and Russian speaking people live. Huseynov provides an account of how Azerbaijan was under Russian rule for a long period of time and that the country, especially the capital city, was Russianized and considered one of the most diverse cities of the Soviet Union. He presents a comparison between Baku and other regions of Azerbaijan stating that the regions are more patriotic and use the Azerbaijani language rather than the population of Baku, which he saw in terms of arrogance. He argues that the people from regions outside Baku think that those who know Azerbaijani but speak in Russian rather than mother tongue are simply arrogant. Huseynov contends that Russian is evaluated as a symbol of intelligence and eliteness. The article also discusses that the Russian language's reputation had decreased after Azerbaijan gained Independence, but particularly after the following issues:

1. The Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict

Before the collapse of Soviet Union, when Azerbaijan and Armenia were considered USSR countries, the Nagorno-Karabakh issue arose in 1988 and created suspicion about other nationalities. The Azerbaijani people started becoming more nationalistic and considered the mother tongue as a national dignity and pride. In that sense, they started to minimize the use of Russian language.

2. The negative attitude to Russia

After declaring independence, Azerbaijani people looked at Russian with suspicion viewed Russia as a conflict creator. There was a massacre in Azerbaijan in January of 1990, where more than hundred people were killed and it was done by Soviet troops in order to end Azerbaijan's independence. Following that massacre, in 1992 the Khojali genocide took place and was caused by Armenia under the Russian support. This created hatred and disrespect within Azerbaijan toward Russia. People started being more patriotic and acted as saviors of their native language.

3. Many people from different nationalities left Azerbaijan

After the collapse of Soviet Union, many ethnic Russians had left Azerbaijan and that also caused the decrease of Russian language.

4. More interest in Turkey

In 1992, the Popular Front took the lead in the Azerbaijani government and started to promote Turkish views. In the last couple of years, Turkish soap-operas started becoming popular in Azerbaijan and that makes younger generation use Turkish words in their daily speech (Huseynov, 2016).

As part of a series of UNISCI discussion papers, Alberto Priego Moreno's research paper entitled 'The Creation of Azerbaijani identity and its influence on Foreign Policy' discusses the Turkish, Persian and Russian influence over the creation of Azerbaijani identity. He reveals how Azerbaijan is trying to balance relations with Russia and America. He states Russia may digest the fact that Azerbaijan would prefer US over Russia, but on the other hand, they will never let America create

military bases in Azerbaijan. In 1999, Azerbaijan withdrew from the Tashkent Treaty in order to be able to join GUUAM. He also states that, even though Azerbaijan is extremely careful in balancing relations with Russia, still its preference is the US. This is mainly related to two factors:

1. The balancing policy toward Russia as it relates to historical relations;
2. The country's economic and social development which very much depends on the Baku Tbilisi-Ceyhan project (BTC). This project is supported by America and United Kingdom.

However, the writer states that the relations with Russia is completely different than its relations with Turkey and Iran. Due to historical ties and the long period of Russian rule, Azerbaijan cannot completely cut relations with Russia. He also mentions that Azerbaijan's national identity is a bit mixed and is a complicated one, stating that the country lived under Russian empire for 70 years, then the religion was Islam with both Sunii and Shiite population, and the population were ethnic Turks. In this regard, Azerbaijan has gone through different stages that have very a unique establishment. All of these features truly affect the foreign policy (Moreno, 2005).

Affirming the importance of language in nation building, Marguardt discusses the language situation in the Azerbaijan Republic. He states that the majority of population are ethnic Azerbaijanis, but the country is also multi-ethnic, rich with minorities and ethnic Russians. As Azerbaijan was part of the Soviet Union and before that was under Russian rule for about 70 years, the Russification had gone through its borders and widely implemented. He argues that the Azerbaijani government only took seriously the official and emblematic feature of the native language, declaring it the Official language of the state. Along with declaring Azerbaijani as a native language, the government has also shown respect and tolerance toward other languages,

which let the other nations' languages to be used freely. The native language was encouraged to be implemented, but it was not a harsh requirement. The former President H. Aliyev gave much importance to the Russian language and protected minority rights in the country. In the constitution of Azerbaijan Republic, Article 21.2 indicates the unrestricted practice of other languages and their improvement within the country. The linguist and the Government Official of National Politics of Azerbaijan Hidayat Orujov also is convinced that the development and protection of other languages in Azerbaijan is a core policy which shows country's rich and diverse history. He also points out that Azerbaijan is one of the few countries that allows a multicultural environment and respects the rights of ethnic groups.

Moreover, Marquardt goes on to state that the change from a Cyrillic alphabet to Latin was a "document based" change for proving that Azerbaijan is not part of Soviet Union anymore and that it is, indeed, an independent state. With this representative approach, the Azerbaijani government tried to show how it respects native language and languages of minorities. Marquardt illustrates how this policy served to the government to unite all ethnic groups under one nation. Overall, the approach toward the usage of Russian words has not been eliminated or strictly forbidden by the government. The current president I. Aliyev, is following the former president's policy in this regard with interest and respect toward other languages developing in Azerbaijan (Marquardt, 2010).

In an article entitled 'Russian Language Status in Post-Soviet Countries' A.E.Pyanov stresses that that the language is the main element of culture which establishes the dignity, behavior and identity of its people. The Russian language is not an exception in this case. He states that, after the second

half of 20th century, more than 300 million people (in some other sources 500 million people) could communicate in Russian and it was taught in more than 100 countries in the world. Russian was, and is still, one of the main languages in the world, he says. During the Soviet period, Russian was also known as the Soviet Language and the language of USSR countries. In this situation, Russian exists as two main concepts:

In the first place, "The Soviet language" has gained international communication status within the newly established Post Soviet Countries. In the second place, it is still the main communication tool within those countries, but mainly among the older generation. He points out that the more the Soviet generations decrease, the more the Russian language's existence will diminish. However, he states that Russian still plays an important role in international communication. The Post-Soviet countries are still using Russian in business, financial and banking and in any other sectors. The majority of the population in these countries are freely communicating in Russian. Pyanov provides a comparative approach by highlighting the differences amongst Post Soviet Countries. In Central Asia, the situation is stable. In Kazakhstan, the Russian language usage and learning is still in progress, while it is a bit lagging in Kyrgyzstan. However, the situation can become worse in both countries. The number of Russian speakers in these two countries might lessen in the near future and that the stability of the Russian language might fluctuate, because the huge interest toward English language is also improving simultaneously. The situation in Tajikistan is completely different. The older generation communicates in Russian, while most of the younger generation do not know the language. In Trans-Caucasus (Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia), he states that most people communicate in Russian, but in the near future, the Russian language will lose its position in Armenia and Georgia. Among Belorussia, Moldova and Ukraine,

he says that the Russian language is the weakest in Ukraine, stating 70% of older generation speak it but only 41% of younger generation knows Russian. He highlights that with the current situation, it can be predicted that the Russian language situation in Azerbaijan, Belorussia, Kyrgyzstan and Moldova will not have major changes. However, the Russian language's position in Georgia, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Ukraine might experience a serious weakening. Furthermore, he states that all of the mentioned facts and the ongoing situation lead to the following conclusions:

First of all, the Russian language serves a number of necessary factors. It is a language of culture and science. In the second place, after the collapse of Soviet Union, and each state established its independence, each state required a gradual transmission from Russian to its native language. In the third place, it is stated that each Post Soviet country has its own criteria which can be explained through various factors, such as: economic features, political development of the country after collapse of USSR, the number of Russian speaking population living in the country, Russia's foreign policy toward particular Post-Soviet state. And finally, in the fourth place, Russian Federation also tries to make the Russian language international communication tool in CIS, by implementing several federal programs. (Pyanov 2011)

Up until this point from the research it can be stated that language is important for national identity. People see the language as their dignity and sign of nationality. The mass use of other languages is accepted as threat to native language. It can be the reason of being under occupation for a long time and being in more defensive mode of the independence and nationality that was gained hardly. Azerbaijanis can be divided into two stances in this case. The ones supportive of Russian language and fan of old Soviet system and the ones strong patriots. Patriots see the Russian influencers and

the Russian language as a potential threat for national identity. They think that by using Russian people forget about their national values and also bring up their children with the same thought. In this way, the formation of pure Azerbaijani society fails. In the other hand, pro Russians think that they can educate the next generation through Russian language which will provide them access to the world and rich literatures and good job opportunities. From the research, it was found out that, Russian language is used in Azerbaijan because the country was part of Soviet Union for a long time, because there are number of Russians and other minorities living in the area, because of balanced state relations and there are still many Russian based schools. In the literature review the interesting points were about how people in the past were longing for Turkism and looking for hope to believe that the nation has not been completely Russianized. Another interesting fact was about comparison of post-Soviet Transcaucasia countries' Presidential websites' language options where Azerbaijan and Armenia have native, Azerbaijani and Russian options while Georgia only have Georgian and English. The point about Russian ending surnames change was another noteworthy finding. The explanations about diminished Russian language were very thoughtful in which Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, 1990 massacre by Russia and strengthened relations with Turkey were highlighted as the main reasons. Literature review was very descriptive and did not cover all specific aspects of Russian language existence in the country. The prior research mostly mentions national identity, russification influence, ethnic Russian living in Azerbaijan and job market in Russia where number of Azerbaijanis work. It is also mentioned that for establishing national identity alphabet was changed from Cyrillic to Latin, however the disadvantages and problems originated from this change were not covered. It was mentioned that, because of conflict Russian language has been diminished in Azerbaijan, however it does not speak how it exists more than diminished and how social and educational life are highly dependent on Russian. In the

literature more information about Russia and Azerbaijan was given by bringing examples from past relations and post-Soviet period, however in this thesis both past and current Russian Azerbaijan relations will be analyzed specifically pointing out current trade-economic, social-humanitarian relations, the role of Azerbaijan Diaspora and Azerbaijan's multiculturalism policy. In the literature not many comparisons have been specified among Russian and English, Turkish schools in Azerbaijan and statistical evidences were not provided. All of the mentioned deficiencies will be clarified in this case study. Although the thesis focuses on existing Russian language dominance in educational and social life of Azerbaijan, the case study will also cover general foreign language usage in the world and comparative analysis of foreign language usage in other post-Soviet countries.

CHAPTER 2: THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE AND WORLD LANGUAGES

2.1 Russian Language in the world: Comparative Analysis

This chapter covers Russian language usage in the world and particularly in post-Soviet countries. It provides examples about Russian language encroachment and Russia's attempt to extend its language worldwide. The comparative analysis among post-Soviet countries will be explained in the below research.

Today, international languages are part of the globalized world. Languages are the main communication tool amongst nations and it is impossible to imagine international relations system without them (Inozemchev, 2004). In our modern world, international languages such as English, Spanish, French, Arabic, German, Portuguese, and Russian (*besides being the official language of many states*) are also used in diplomatic relations; in the UN and in multiple international conferences. English, French, Spanish, Arabic, Russian and Chinese are the official and active languages of UN.

The Russian language is an eastern Slavic language and the national language of the Russian population. Russian is part of Slavic languages, which is similar to Ukrainian and Belarussian languages. The Eastern Slavic language is considered as an old Russian language that appeared in the 7th century. In the 10th century, according to old Russian (the eastern Slavic), the prescription was created and it started to improve. The Russian language is mainly spread in the Russian Federation and it is the state's official language (Rakhmanova and Suzdalcheva, 1997). According to the 2010 census, out of 142,900,000, 137,495,000 are fluent in Russian and 110,804,000 of

them are the Russian people. (The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia, 2010). Besides this, Russian is one of the state languages of Belarussia, Kazakhistan, Kyrgizstan; it is the main language of international communication for Central Eurasia, Eastern Europe and former Soviet Union countries and one of the seven international languages of UN, UNESCO and several other international organizations. As such, Russian is not only a language of Russian Federation but also mutual language of many other nations (Saunders, 2014).

According to the Azerbaijan Soviet Encyclopedia (1987), the Russian language is given as a third most used language after Chinese and English. Russian is well-known in international environment as one of the most used and appealing languages worldwide. In 2012, the Deputy Director of Russian Federation's Ministry of Science and Education's Social Research Center Alexander Leonard Arefyev, in his electronic resource 'Russian Language within 19th-21st Centuries', stated that the Russian language is placed sixth among world languages and takes the 8th place among people who had mastered the language as their mother tongue. Today, out of 7.4 billion world population, (Population Reference Bureau, 2016) 300 million people, approximately, speak Russian (Arefev, 2012). Figures vary between different sources. On November 28th, 2014, the Russian statesman Y.G. Olga noted that the number fluent Russian speakers within Russia was 137.5 million people in 2010. Thus, the total Russian speakers in the world was 260 million out of 6,929,725,043. (Golodech, 2014).

As an international language, Russian is crucial for strengthening social-political and ideological union of many nations, for development and mutual enrichment of national cultures and for learning scientific-technical and moral values. Russian unites all post-soviet countries and lit a green light for people from these countries to negotiate, establish economic and humanitarian

relations. Up until recent years, Russian language was a second mother-tongue of many republics. In socialist countries, the Russian language was considered a compulsory foreign language in both schools and universities. Starting from the middle of 20th century, the Russian language became one of the most used world languages in international political, economic, scientific, cultural and other relations.

In 1984, in the Azerbaijan Soviet Encyclopedia (1987) it was mentioned that, one-third of the world books, scientific-technical literatures and publications were published in Russian. From this point of view, in order to learn detailed information about the world's scientific and technical accomplishments, knowledge of the Russian language became essential. Therefore, Russian is being taught and learned in many countries.

Russian takes important spot in international cooperation. It had an even larger reputation during the Soviet period. According to the last census that was conducted in USSR in 1989, 134 million people out of 286,000,000 USSR population used Russian as a mother tongue. At the same time, the Russian language was considered as a second language for all nations and ethnicities living in USSR (Haarmann and Holman 1997). Today, this figure has drastically changed. Even in countries like Kazakhistan, Kyrgizstan, Belarussia the Russian language, which is one of the state's official languages, is not being used as widely as it was before. English is being used, but again, in comparison, Russian still wins over English (Arefev, 2006). Russian was also widely used as a lingua Franca in the countries included in the Warsaw agreement: Albania, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, East Germany, Romania and the Soviet Union (Mihallari, 2014). The Russian Federation still pays great attention to enlarging the Russian language network and Russian culture in the world. In this regard, many organizations are operating in Russia. One of

famous organizations is the “Russian World Fund” which was established by Russia’s President Vladimir Putin’s order in 2008. It was established specially to improve Russian language usage and to support the programs focused on Russian teaching abroad (Rossotrudnichestvo n.d.).

Another organization that operates in the humanitarian field and tries to establish a positive image for the Russian Federation in the world is the CIS’s Federal Agency (Commonwealth of Independent States) which is working with compatriots living abroad and is focused on International Humanitarian Cooperation. In Russian, it is called “Rossotrudnichestvo”. This organization prepares programs with the intention of improving education, culture and knowledge of the Russian language. With the help of this organization, 56 Russian science and education centers based in 50 countries offer Russian language courses. 19.000 people attend these courses each year. At the same time, the Russian Language courses were organized for the children of the compatriots who live abroad, and as well as for children of mixed marriages in 33 countries (Pashayeva, 2016).

Every state national structure has its own language policy and language situation. The specific scenery of each historical stage conditions such policy and situation. For example: language policy in the Soviet period was different than today’s policy because it was tailored to fit into the task of achieving a social-economic improvement, scientific and cultural progress, international friendships and cooperation. This directly affected the language’s status, its environment and situation by the use of different methods and means. During the Soviet era, the consistent national language policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan provided equal rights and independent growth for various languages and, thus, created a base for the use of native language in communication process. Along with that and as a result of globalized language environment, the harmonious

bilingualism was also an inseparable part of the development phase. The Russian language was voluntarily selected among former Soviet countries and became first tool for intercultural communication. In that sense, during the Soviet period, the language policy was based on improvement of native languages in correlation with the Russian language and made bilingualism wider and stronger. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Russian Language position in Post-Soviet countries started becoming weaker. After gaining independence from Soviet Union, the Russian language that looked like a priority tool among nations for communication gradually was replaced with the English language. This has had an impact throughout the Caucasus, Central Asia and Baltic countries (A.Y.Piyanov, 2011). Despite of this fact, it is still impossible to completely stop the usage of the biggest and strongest Russian language, instead the immense interest toward the Russian language learning can still be observed today. It has been more than 20 years, 70% of population of independent Belarus Republic is still communicating in Russian language and 20-40% percent of ethnic Russians who are living in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania are Russian Language speakers. The Russian Language status in Ukraine and Moldova which are promoting pro-Western policy was higher in 2000, but rapidly decreased in numbers. According to the survey results of the Eurasian Heritage Fund in 2000, 65% of Ukrainians are consistently communicating in Russian, but today this number decreased to 45%. In Central Asia, the most Russian language-dominated country is Kazakhstan and 62% of population are fluent in Russian while 91% understand Russian (Ismayilov, 2015).

While evaluating Russian Language dominance in the South Caucasus, Azerbaijan comes in at first place for the number of Russian schools and Russian language extent. It can be viewed as a leader and the most Russian speaking state of the Caucasus region from that point of view. There

are 150,000 ethnic Russians and 600,000 Russian speaking population in Azerbaijan. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, none of the Russian language-based schools and divisions were closed. According to a law in 1998, Russian is a foreign language, but knowing Russian has always been a plus in Azerbaijan society (Ismayilov, 2015).

To sum up briefly, it can be stated that Russian language influence is still obviously observed in post-soviet countries and it is impossible to completely stop the usage of big Russian. As far as the russian based schools exist and the plethora of literature are in Russian language, Azerbaijan has long way to go with it as a pilot language.

2.2 World Languages: A Comparative Analysis

While talking about Russian language influence and ubiquity in Azerbaijan, it creates interest regarding other languages' usage in different countries as a second language. In order to fully grasp how foreign language becomes a pilot language, the below research was conducted to analyze status of world languages today and their position among the nations.

According to Samuel Huntington, the most widely spread languages in the world are English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Russian, etc. They are old empire languages which were promoted and sometimes imposed on people in the colonies. However, the use of these languages had brought some financial and moral dividends to the colonial people, they created opportunity for them to receive education and helped them in social and cultural improvement. Thereby, as a result of this far-sighted policy of superpowers, today those empire languages are official languages of many countries. Older empires disappeared and new states emerged in their place such as the UK, Russia and Turkey. The new states have always tried to maintain their old imperial spheres of influence.

In order to develop their political and cultural reputation on a world scale, they have invested in learning international languages through state agencies, private funds, international NGO's and etc. (Huntington, 1997).

The British Council is a good example, it was created in 1934 and operates in more than hundred countries. Along with supporting people in learning the English language, the Council also liaises people with United Kingdom through different art, education or social programs (British Council, 1934). Today, English is a global language. It is the mother tongue for 322,000,000 people and is the second language for more than hundred million people as well as a foreign language for more than 600 million people (Ethnologue (SIL), 1999). The popularity of the English language is the result of the British Council's activities and the US's dominant position after WWII. At the same time, beginning from the end of 20th century, the close connectivity of the global economy, trade, science and technology in the international sphere created a need and stimulus for the use of the English language among nations.

French is also one of the international languages in the world. Approximately, 274 million people out of 7.4 billion world population speak French (Population Reference Bureau, 2016). French is ranked 6th in the world among international languages. Despite this, its use is wider as it is being used in five continents of the world. Within the European Union, French takes second place both as mother tongue and as a foreign language. German is in the first place in the EU with 23% as most used mother tongue, but English takes first place as a foreign language with 41% (France Diplomatie). The Organization of International Francophonie was created in 1970 for promotion of French language in the world. One third of the UN countries is gathered in this organization which makes a total of eighty states (Frankophonie Organizationn n.d.).

Spanish is also widely used in the world. In the US, there are certain areas where more Spanish is used rather than English. Spanish takes second place in the world after English. 495 million people living in Latin America and the Caribbean, and Equatorial Guinea use Spanish as their mother tongue, second language and/or a foreign language (Khudayarova, 2013). According to the demographic prognosis in 2030, 7,5% of the world population will speak Spanish and in 2050 the US will turn into a country with more Spanish speakers than English ones (Anpenorge report, 2010).

In order to improve bilingualism and improve the Spanish and Portuguese languages, in 1991 the Organization of Ibero-American States was established and it was called an organization for education, science and culture. It deals with humanitarian and cultural improvement, establishing mutual economic relations and cooperation in foreign policy (OEI – The Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture n.d.).

German is also one of the widely used international languages. The German language is widely used within EU as a mother-tongue, but as a foreign language it is not as popular as English and French. For improving the use of the German language and culture, many organizations operate in the country (Kamkin, 2013). DAAD is a renown organization, established in 1925, supporting student and scientists exchange (German Academic Exchange Service n.d.).

Turkish language is also widely used in the world. Approximately 150 million people speak Turkish language and around 70 million of them communicate in Turkey's Turkish. It is being spoken in Irag, Syria, Cyprus, Greece, Bulgaria, Europe, Arabian countries, former Yugoslav, Russia and former Turk originated Soviet countries. It has been found out that there are 223 Turkish centers in 57 countries that serving not only for educational purposes but also for trading

and touristic reasons. There is also Turkish Bursary Program available for all world citizens and provide full scholarship opportunities for higher education. Many students come to Turkey from Africa, Romania, Greece, Indonesia, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Georgia, etc. for getting higher education. Turkish channels and programs play crucial role in extending the Turkish language. Turkish language is one of the widely spread languages in the world however there are not enough sources and statistics and updated demographic numbers in order to prove it (Dolunay n.d.).

The more the world's language scale is richer, the more the globalization is affected. Globalization and Education are closely connected in modern world and languages play important role in this regard. Nations exchange ideas through the language and establish economic, trade and humanitarian relations which directly affects processes in the world. There are more than six thousand languages exist in the world and each year several languages are eliminated from this list. (Language Vitality and Endangerment, 2003).

Since gaining independence, the Azerbaijani language is trying to expand its borders. Today, in radio, television channels, or in international conferences, the Azerbaijani language is being used and translation is provided into other foreign languages. However, the use of other languages – necessarily Russian in the country, especially in the capital city, Baku is observed frequently. It is harder to say anything about current status of the Azerbaijani language and Russian language or predict the future of those languages' existence in the country as no appropriate survey results or specific number of book publications are available.

In the world, many initiatives are being promoted, numerous symposiums, conferences are being held, hundreds of theses and lectures are being published regarding preservation of national

languages (Language Vitality and Endangerment, 2003). In this context, the liberal and conservative approaches are contradicting. Many states are trying not to let English eliminate the other national languages and, in return, English is also rapidly assuming more dominance. There are not enough survey results on these issues, that is why it makes it harder to predict the position of national languages in advance. On the other hand, mono-lingualism is hard for the nations to accept as the national language is accepted as nation's pride with dignity.

The first global elements of 19th century: railway station, post offices, shipping, calendar, etc., all opened a new path toward nationalism. That nations were created from a one root doctrine had turned into a leading theory. In this regard, the realization of integration could not succeed because of the language differences. The world could not get formed as a mono space but instead, was separated into parts. The humanism and cosmopolitism which were based on Latin and French languages were replaced by romanticism, which called everyone to nationalism with each nations' unique ideas. This opened wide opportunity for the prosperity of each nations' language. Whoever protested against the national language faced great anger from their community. 'If language is lost, the nation is lost', this mantra has become a conventional wisdom for the majority of populations (Smith, 2013).

Of course, without a national language a country cannot be independent, but in this modern world, this principle could not work as a universal principle. There are millions of people who are desperately separated from their origins. It is hard to find a country in the world that only uses the native language. In Azerbaijan, ten, fifteen languages are being used today (Cultural Diversity in the Republic of Azerbaijan), in Germany it is close to hundred (Ethnologue (SIL), 2016). Today, the native language content: "the mother tongue, the father homeland," is getting older as multi-

lingualism is becoming more of a norm. For example, in Western countries it would be correct to talk about European equality, rather than national equality. How long the EU states will tolerate mono-lingualism or bi-lingualism (English and French) is under question. For instance, Germany is trying to protect the German-speaking hundred million population's rights. Germans are often raising this issue in the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) and attempting to have German accepted as working language. On 23 February, 2013, Joachim Gauck, in his speech 'Europe must renew the trust' by highlighting the language policy in Europe said that: "It is true that the new generation is growing up in close relation with English language, but I think that, we should not let the language integration go with the pace of events." He mentioned that multi-lingualism must not only be for the elites in Europe, it must cover more people groups, more individuals and in a word, for everyone. "I truly believe that these processes can simultaneously go in Europe: in country and literature mother tongue, but in practice and in international relations English for all" (Bellevue, 2013). The president's speech caused disputes because the language policy is not carried correctly in Europe, and the English and French are dominating, which causes disagreements with the Germans. English professor, D. Crystal, in his book *English Language as a Global Tongue,* wrote that the English language is official language of more than seventy countries of the world. According to him, more than two billion of world population are using English as a communication tool. 329,000,000 of them are using it as first language, 430,000,000 million are using it as a second language. If adding the numbers that are using English as a foreign language, then the total amount will be equal to approximately half of the world population (Crystal, 2003).

UNESCO's 'World Languages are in Danger' reports that approximately about 2,500 languages out of 7,099 are in danger (Ethnologue (SIL), 2016). According to the statistics of India in 1971,

there were 1,652 languages registered, but twenty years later this figure was 418 languages (Moseley, 2010). In Europe, English, French, Spanish, German, etc., are the languages of many millions nations, but globally, thousands of people are communicating in many languages. Only 300 languages in the world can be called a language of millions (Language Vitality and Endangerment, 2003). For instance, in Nigeria and Papua, the four million population had three official languages, English, TocPisin and Motu, up until 1996, but overall there are more than 800 lesser utilized languages in the country. Some of these languages are spoken approximately by 900-1,000 people. Some are being used by only ten or so people (The Languages under threat, 2009).

According to German linguist Harald Haarmann, there are five languages used by only a few people. He states that, in Australia, there are 105 registered languages which are being spoken by ten or fewer people and another thirty-two languages only one person can speak. Such as, Nepalese woman is last person know the language called Kusunda as all tribe passed away, etc. According to Haarmann, 40% of languages will be reduced in twenty first century, because big interest toward monolingualism is fast improving. There are other languages which could be spoken by certain number of people (1 or 10) which people will use for communicating with their grandparents (Harald,1990).

Globalism is very important for the mono-lingualism. This process has brought English to world language status, but globalism can also have a negative influence. Smaller nations are talking about dignity and national identity when it comes to the issue of language. They consider language as a symbol of national identity (Fishman, 2001). It even causes the creation of new languages. For instance, when the Yugoslavia separated into two parts, Serbs and Croatians created two different

languages, despite of the fact that they have written both in Cyrillic and Latin, respectively, for a long period of time. In the 19th century, the native language is treated equally as native land. While talking about Yugoslavia, it can be stated that in Kosovo, the Serb language was the dominant language, but at the same time, Albanian is considered as a symbol of Independence (Zukaite, 2009).

In some cases, language is being used to under-estimate or subordinate nations. For example, in the Post-Soviet period, the official ideology used Russian language for those purposes. In some cases, the language widely spreads without any pressure. Such as in Australia, the Aboriginal Language is being taught at schools (Varnham, 2014). In Finland/Lapland, the language that is spoken by 2400 people is being taught at universities (National Focal Point for Finland, 2004). In Sweden, the Latin origin Rumantsch language is acknowledged as one of the four official languages of the country, starting from 1938 (FERZ SA, 2016). But of course, those languages do not have great prospective or potential.

It must be mentioned that the language diversity will represent the live scenery of our planet for a long time. It is true that the world is moving toward mono-lingualism. On the other hand, language is holding the national identity and the social behavior which represents national culture. For example, in 2012, Azerbaijan hosted Eurovision Contest in Baku. The singer from Sweden won the first place with a song written in English, but the second place winners were the grandmothers' group from Russia's Udmurt Autonomous Republic singing in their ethnic language. Both mono-lingualism and preservation of ethnic language called Udmurt were presented. The Russian grandmothers' group showed and promoted their national identity and language through song.

Mono-lingualism won and took the first place, but, at the same time, the second place tendency also showed its place in the world.

Multi-lingualism can also be easily observed in Azerbaijan as it is home for many ethnic groups, such as Talysh, Lazgi, Avar, Jew, Tat, etc. At the same time, by strengthening the cultural, social, trade and economic relations with different nations Azerbaijan has improved multiculturalism and multi-lingualism in the country. However, no exact statistics is available regarding the number of migrants living in Azerbaijan.

By comparing world languages in the world, it became clear that, countries choose pilot language in order to integrate to the world and closely get involved with other countries in the global scale. Within this framework it should also be stated that, powerful countries are the leading point in this situation and weaker countries get flexible by adopting their language and standards.

CHAPTER 3: STATE RELATIONS: AZERBAIJAN AND RUSSIA

This chapter analysis relations between Azerbaijan and Russia. The past relations and current policies after independence will be discussed. In particular, trade-economic, social-humanitarian relations and multiculturalism policy will be explained. The role of Azerbaijan Diaspora in Azerbaijan Russia's relations will also be another pace of analysis.

3.1 Azerbaijan and Russian relations in the past

The relations between Russia and Azerbaijan are based on long historical cultural, political, economic, and trade ties. Political relations have always had either a positive or negative impact on the nation and socio-economic environment in the country. Depending on the power status of the countries involved, the principles and values of the stronger dominates over the weaker. The same rules can be observed in Russian and Azerbaijani relations. As Azerbaijan is a small state, Russian influence has always been observed and most probably will be observed for a long time. The biggest indicator of the Russian influence in Azerbaijan is the Russian language. All of this tie back to historical attachment of both nations and states.

Back in 1892 and 1897, the main figures of Russian and Western European empires started the close relations with Azerbaijan. During that time, the famous Russian Writer M. Gorkin's visit to Azerbaijan strengthened the ties and many local writers and poets cooperated with him. The relations were getting stronger on a daily basis. Thus, starting from 1903, his plays were staged in Russian and the Azeri writers translated many of his works into the Azerbaijani language. In the 19th century, the literary translation had played great role in the two countries' relations. The

Azerbaijani writers and poets encouraged people to read Russian literature, pointing to it as the path to enlightenment (Aghayev, 2013).

Towards the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, theater, music, and architecture played a great role and was decisive point in the international relations of Azerbaijan. Thus, there was "Russian theatre tours" at the Taghiyev Theatre in Baku. Many Russian cultural groups were invited to the city. During those times, music also has played initial role in the international relations of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Starting in the second half of the 19th century, Russian and European music models had entered into Azerbaijan's music and people started paying more attention and getting more interested in Russian and Western singers' concerts. The special concerts were organized for the elite. Another interesting fact is the opening of the railway line which allowed Russian and European musicians to visit Baku more often. In this way, citizens of Azerbaijan were introduced to the opera as well (Azerbaijans, 2011). The external intercultural relations enriched the Azerbaijan culture. Cultural tours were ongoing and numerous international events were held in elite circles. Russian started being popular among business-elites. The wide use of the Russian language among elites originated from this fact as well. It showed that the reputable people in the country related the future economic and political potential of Azerbaijan with Russia.

In the 19th century, Baku was known as a center of the oil industry and that caused the number of billionaires to increase. At that point, Baku millionaires started building mansions, fancy houses, villas and palaces. To that end, many architects, project managers and builders were invited to Azerbaijan and that increased the international relations. In the 19th century, one of the directions

of the intercultural communication was fine arts and achievements in that field. The relations among Russian and Azerbaijani painters had strengthened (Mekhraliyeva, 2011).

In the 20th century, the number of intellectuals had increased and positive experiences had been gained from intercultural relations. Many well-known intellectuals had studied in famous Russian universities and implemented their knowledge in Azerbaijan after returning to their country. During the first decade of the 20th century, the visible dynamics in the improvement of international relations broadened intellectual thoughts and at the same time improved the number of intellectual Azerbaijanis which served to the strengthening of the Russian rule. After coming back to the country, the intellectuals who were studying abroad strove to establish international ties. It was implemented in media and journalism; many journals were published in Russia. Many local media correspondents were working in Russia (Omarov, 2013).

3.2 Relations between Azerbaijan and Russian arelations in the past after Azerbaijan gains Independence

Azerbaijan is moving toward the strategic partnership in an Azerbaijan Russian neighboring policy. Russia and Azerbaijan relations originated from historical ties as the nations lived together under one state for approximately two centuries. The culture, education, and economy of both countries have been closely interlinked that, today, the improvement of these relations is based on strategic partnership which is at the heart of their national interests. Both the interests of Azerbaijanis living in Russia and Russians living Azerbaijan demand to establish stronger relations.

In 1993, the former president Haydar Aliyev came to power and started to strengthen the diplomatic relations with other countries and especially with Russia (Orujova, 2015). Russia's constructive attitude toward Azerbaijan and, in general, toward the former post Soviet countries had started in 2000, after the independent states had governmental changes and more contemporary intellectuals who studied abroad came to power (Mamedzade, 2006). In 2001, the Russian President Vladimir Putin had his first official visit to Azerbaijan upon Haydar Aliyev's invitation ("Heydar Aliyev Heritage" International Online Library, 2002). Besides signing more than twenty documents during the first visit, a "Joint Declaration" was signed between the Azerbaijan Republic and Russian Federation regarding the sector division of the Caspian seabed and continuing the usage of the Caspian Sea water surface for general trade and cooperation purposes (Strategic Research Center, 2011). This declaration officially reflected the two countries' position, principally supported and implemented Azerbaijan's desire of dividing the Caspian seabed into national sectors (Azerireport, 2017).

In 2002, the official visit of Haydar Aliyev to Russia ended with the signing of an agreement of renting Gabala Radar Station for 10 years. This agreement was very decisive one and Russian media was writing that "no problems exist anymore between Russia and Azerbaijan after this agreement" (Historical background to the document, 2002). During the time of former president Haydar Aliyev, many youths had been sent to Russia for education. The current president Ilham Aliyev also continues the same policy and, as a result, the diplomatic relations between the two countries has even improved more. The head of the Azerbaijan President Administration's social-political department, Ali Hasanov, in his interview to AzerTac and Novosti-Azerbaijan media agencies stated that Azerbaijan and Russia are in their highest level of relationship. He also stated

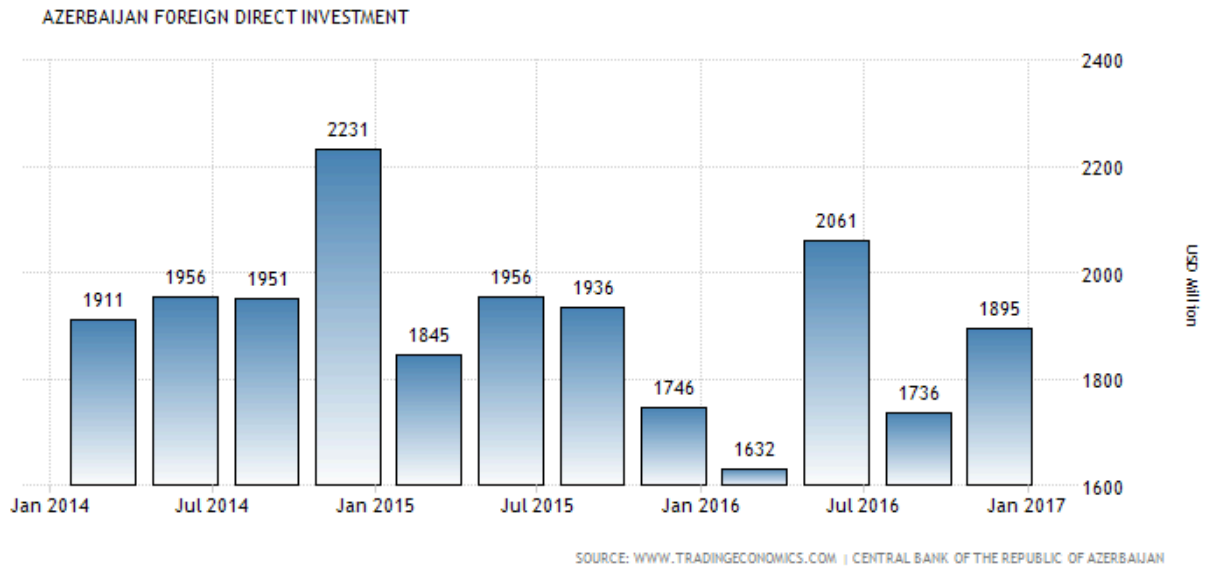
that, after gaining independence one of the main priorities of Azerbaijan's foreign policy was to establish more firm relations with Russia. This new page started after Vladimir Putin came to power and at that moment, both countries' presidents have increased the relations to a strategic partnership level (Report, 2016).

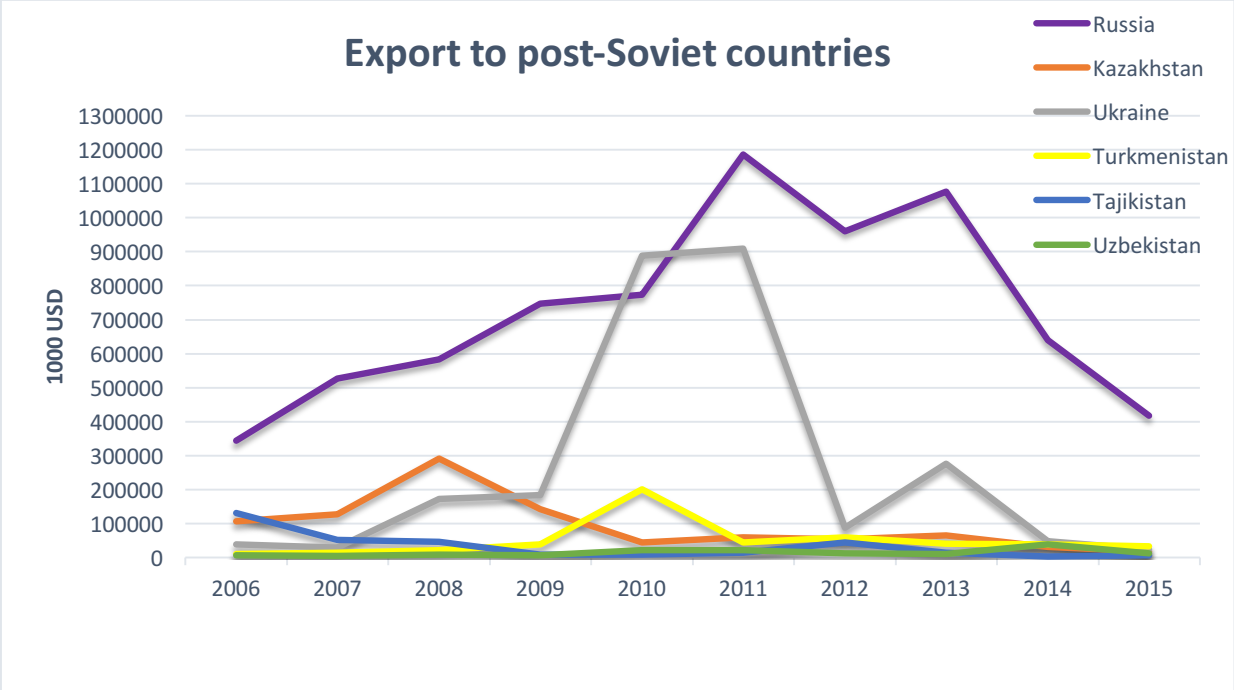
According to the meetings of Ilham Aliyev and Vladimir Putin, six agreements were signed on economy, energy and humanitarian fields which enforced the strategic and friendship aspect of the relations and confirmed the partnership one more time. Authorities highlight that without any exaggeration, Azerbaijan Russian relations are in peak level and the relations are carried out in social-political, trade-economic and humanitarian fields which improves the relations among regions in an effective and dynamic way (Azernews, 2016).

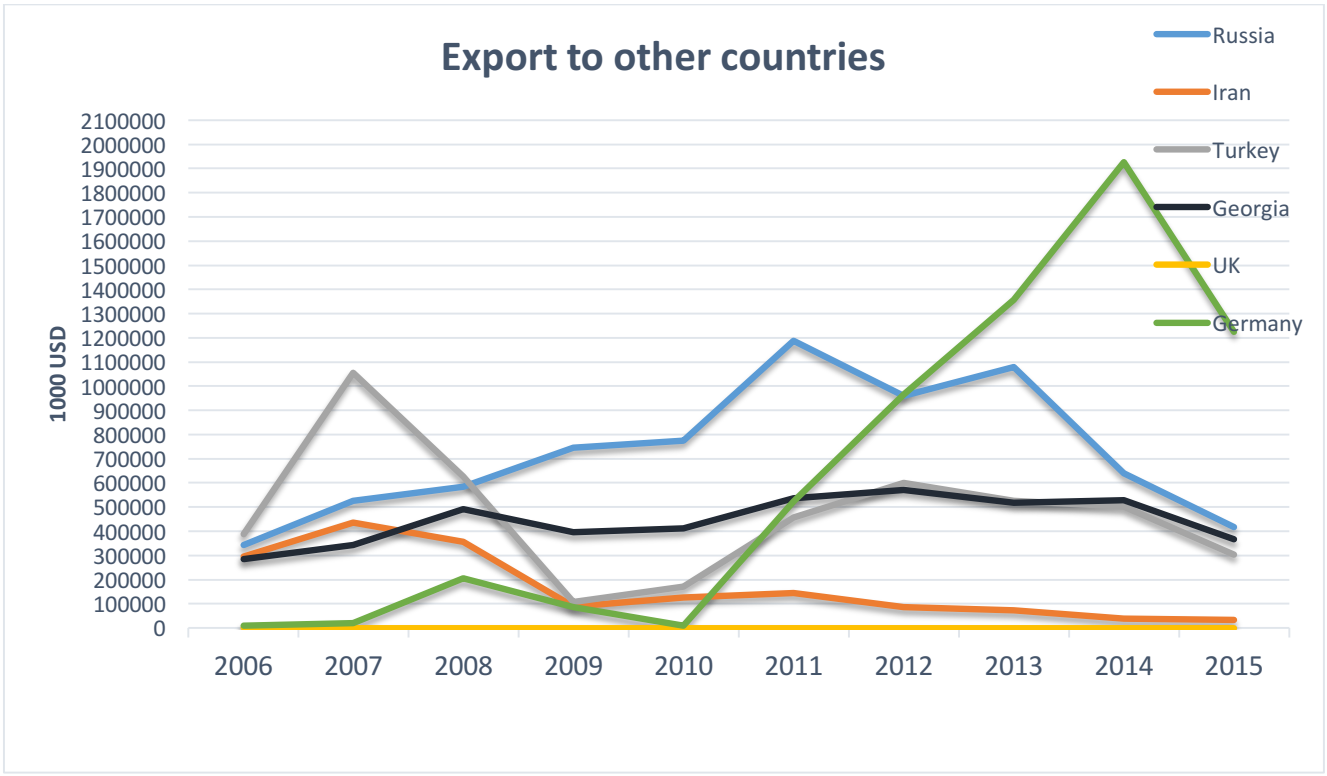
3.3 The Trade-Economic Relations between Azerbaijan and Russia

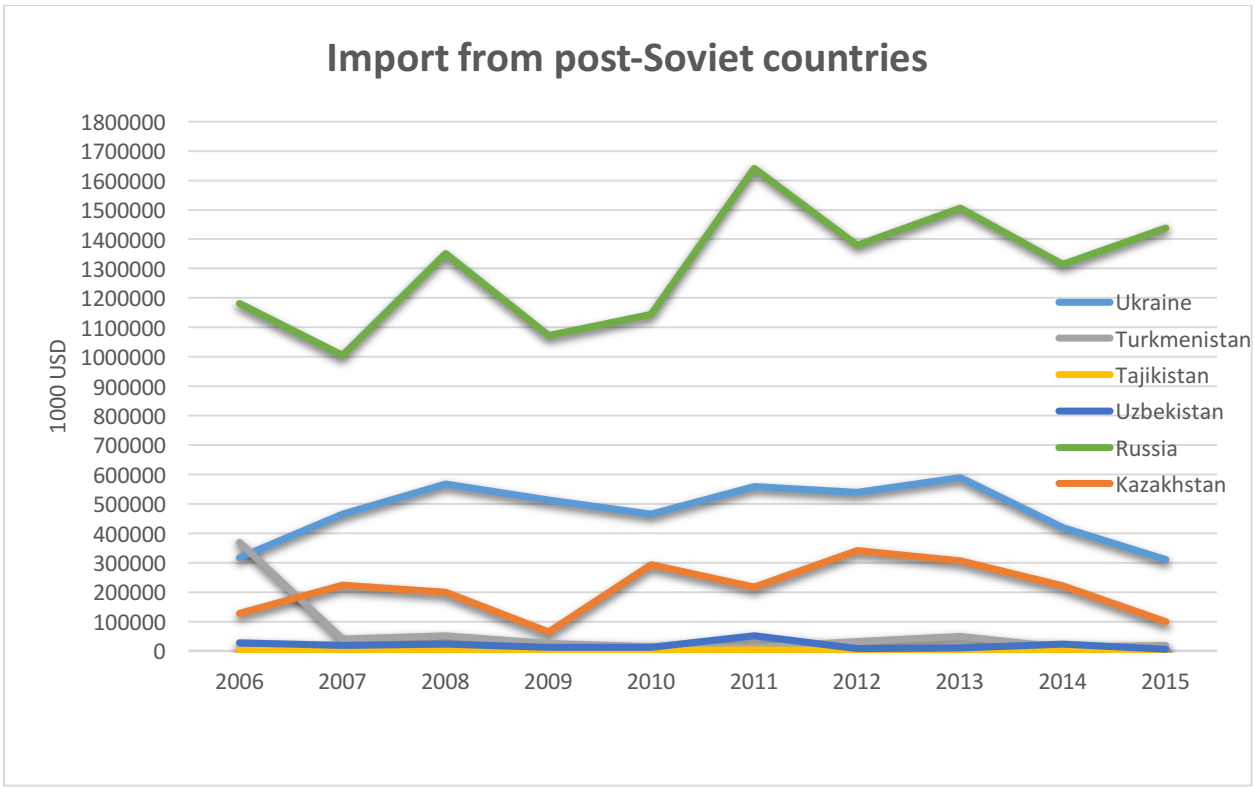
The stronger the relations between the two countries, the more is the need for Russian language knowledge. Today many companies are operating with Russian currency in Azerbaijan. It must be mentioned that Russia is one of the main strategic partners in the trade-economic fields. (Orujova Nigar, 2015). After the independence, the two countries signed more than 40 contracts on trade-economic issues. In 2013, the turnover increased 10% in comparison with previous years and took third place among Azerbaijan's trade partners. In Azerbaijan, more than 570 institutions operate with Russian currency. The Ministry of Economy and Industry of Azerbaijan and the Ministry of Economic Development of Russian Federation signed Memorandum on mutual understanding. An agreement is about the creation of mutual investing fund between the two countries which gives more promises for improvement of long-term economic relations (Russian

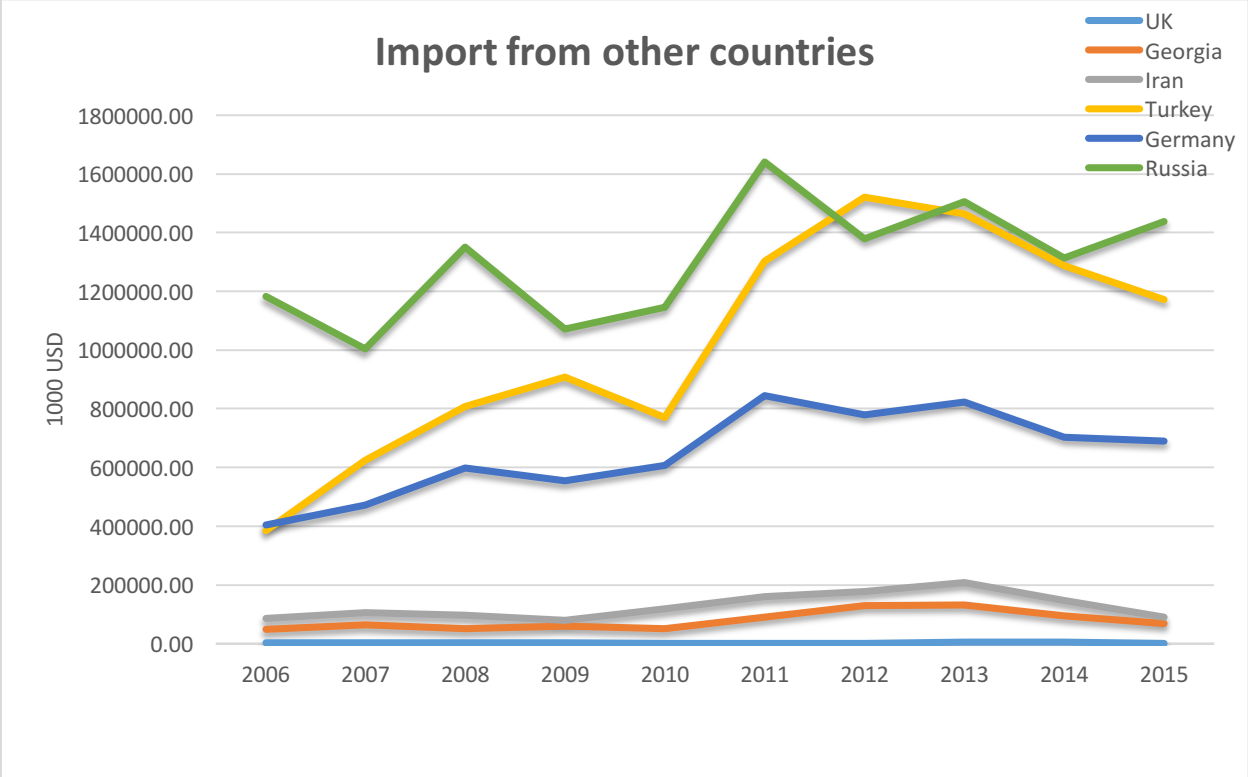
Embassy in Azerbaijan, 2008). In the below charts more detailed information can be obtained about FDI and amount of export and import between Azerbaijan and Russia and comparison with post-Soviet and other countries.






Export to other countries
1000 USD
2100000
2000000
1900000
1800000
1700000
1600000
1500000
1400000
1300000
1200000
1100000
1000000
900000
800000
700000
600000
500000
400000
300000
200000
100000
0
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
Russia
Iran
Turkey
Georgia
UK
Germany


Import from post-Soviet countries
1000 USD
1800000
1700000
1600000
1500000
1400000
1300000
1200000
1100000
1000000
900000
800000
700000
600000
500000
400000
300000
200000
100000
0
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
Ukraine
Turkmenistan
Tajikistan
Uzbekistan
Russia
Kazakhstan



Source: Azerbaijan Republic Statistics Committee: **http://www.stat.gov.az/source/trade/**

3.4 Social-political and Humanitarian relations

It has been frequently stated that Azerbaijan and Russian social-political and humanitarian relations are a good sample of stable relations. In 2010, with the initiative of Azerbaijan's President Ilham Aliyev and former president of Russian Republic Dmitri Medvedev, the First Azerbaijan-Russian Forum had been conducted on Humanitarian Partnership. Later on, this forum was given an international status (Aghazade, 2016). The Baku International Humanitarian Forum is held annually, and the heads of well-known international organizations, media representatives, and worldwide scientific-cultural and political elites attend its meetings. They discuss prominent challenges of the modern world (Hasanov, 2016). According to the head of the Azerbaijan President Administration's social-political department, Ali Hasanov, the form is very beneficial

for mutual relations. In one of his interviews, he mentioned that "the Azerbaijan Russian Forum takes an important place in two countries' relations and has proved its importance and effectiveness, which is based on confidence between the two countries and represents sustainability of constructive political and business relations. In a short period of time, this forum had become an important center for discussion of the priorities of economic cooperation and the social-political, cultural and humanitarian and other aspects of mutual interest (Hasanli, 2016)." In 2007, Baku hosted the First International Mstislav Rostropovich Festival and gathered the most famous musicians on one stage (Babayeva, 2012).

The First International Alumni Forum of the well-known university - Moscow State International Relations Institute was held in 2013 in Baku, and there were 400 guests from 30 different countries of the world. The First International Russian Book Festival was also held in Baku within the "Russian Year" in Azerbaijan. The first Russian Book House was opened in Azerbaijan first among the other Post-Soviet countries. Within this project many Bakuvians and guests had a great opportunity to become acquainted with various books of the leading Russian publications (Fatullayev, 2013). According to government sources, Azerbaijan is shown as poly-ethnic and poly-confessional country which always supported multiculturalism and showed tolerance toward other religions and countries. It is always stated that Azerbaijan is the first country in the South Caucasus from the number of Russian population perspective and that Russians living in Azerbaijan are preserving their identity, culture, language and religion (Karimova, 2016). The Russian names of the villages have not been changed, such as Ivanovka in Ismayilli. Slavyanka in Gadabay, Kalinovka in Masalli, Alekseyevka, Vladimirovka in Guba and many others can be stated (Aliyeva, 2014).

One main and noticeable point in social-political and humanitarian relations between Azerbaijan and Russia is the Russian language existence and its ongoing, sustained development. Many intellectuals support the idea of keeping Russian language (Baxrevskiy, 2011). The Russian writers and poets are still being taught at both in Azerbaijani and Russian based schools. There are number of schools that are still functioning in Russian or at least have the Russian departments (Sattarov, 2014).

Over the last years, the number of students enrolling to Russian schools/universities has increased. Russian Drama Theatre named after Samad Vurgun is very popular in the capital city. Many Russian media centers have correspondent agencies in Azerbaijan. More than 50 newspapers and journals are publishing and plethora of Russian publications are spread (Naghiyeva, 2016). The first lady of Azerbaijan, alumna of Moscow State Medical University named after I.M. Sechenov Mehriban Aliyeva also mentions that the Russian journal, "Foreign Literature" is one of the main sources for her on getting latest information regarding world literature (Abdullayeva, 2015). Moreover, the Russian Pravoslav Church which represents the cultural and moral heritage and traditions of Russian community is being preserved in the country. The Azerbaijan government built a new Pravoslav Religious Culture Center in 2013 (Zeynalova, 2016).

3.5 Azerbaijan Diaspora in Russia: Russian-Azerbaijani Relations; Strengthening the Ties

Russia is a big country in which each region has had a big social-economic potential, most of these regions have realized the need for establishing relations with other foreign countries including Azerbaijan. On the other side of the borders, Azerbaijan has paid special attention to establishing strategic relations with different regions of Russia. Over the course of several years, such endeavor

has brought about positive changes, which can be observed in the established mutual understanding and the many visits carried out by representatives of these regions to Azerbaijan. Political and social relations have witnessed a steady improvement and cultural exchanges have become more active.

Azerbaijan is in close relationship with Moscow, Saint –Petersburg, the Dagestan and Tataristan Republics, Stavropol. Astarkhan, Sverdlovsk, Vladimir, Tambov, Volgograd and with other regions. Currently 72 Russian regions out of 83 are involved in foreign economic relations with Azerbaijan (Deutsche Bank Research, 2009) and agreements have been signed with governments of thirty states (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russian Federation, 2011).

A significant contribution to consolidating the ties between the two countries has been The Haydar Aliyev Fund's initiative. A number of projects conducted with different regions of Russia. That is, in Astarkhan the reconstruction of school number 11; the construction of statue of Haydar Aliyev; the opening of a park named after Haydar Aliyev; the creation of children entertainment center named "Mechta"; the foundation of pedestrian bridge as a symbol of Azerbaijan Russian friendship; and the construction of the monument for Knyaz Vladimir are examples of the Fund's exceptional efforts for tightening and securing the strategic relations (Parenskoy, 2013). The Baku-Astarkhan park was also opened during the visit of the Astarkhan's Gubernator Aleksandr Jilki. At the moment, the construction of kindergarten named after Haydar Aliyev is in progress in Astarkhan (Bogdyuk, 2015).

Similar initiatives have been held in many other regions of Russia. The "Volgograd – Baku" friendship park was established in Volgograd, Russia (Heydar Aliyev Foundation, 2013). In another region, Ulyanovsk, within the "National Village" project, the local representatives are planning to establish an Azerbaijan yard. These projects are being conducted by the vice-president of the Fund Leyla Aliyeva. She has involved the representatives of Azerbaijan Diaspora in Russia to strengthen the friendship and cultural relations between the nations. In other words, the Azerbaijan Russian relations are improving in all aspects and there are many ongoing projects. In this regard, Azerbaijan and Russia, by using different opportunities and potentials, are actively participating in constructing a regional partnership (Orujova, 2012).

3.6 2016: A Year of Multiculturalism

The "Multiculturalism Year" in Azerbaijan serves to develop and strengthen relations with neighboring countries, states and governments. According to the Azerbaijani authorities, one of the main priorities of Government's policy is to demonstrate and enact tolerance toward different nations and provide equal rights to everyone living in the country. Today, multiculturalism is being taught both at schools and universities as a core subject (Orujova, 2016). Within multiculturalism policy Azerbaijan has cooperated with different countries and many events were held in the country. In 2012, the Eurovision song contest, in 2015 the Baku European Games and in 2017 Baku Islamic Solidarity Games were successfully held in Azerbaijan. Another big event European Football Championship will be held in Baku in 2020. By conducting several events in international scale Azerbaijan tries to balance relations with other countries (Baku International Humanitarian Forum 2014).

The Head of the Friendship Group Dmitri Savelyev states that "The life of Russians in Azerbaijan and the attitude toward the Russian language is a true example of Multiculturalism". In the country, many pravoslav monuments are being restored. Several competitions and Olympic tournaments on Russian literature are being organized and the Russian culture is considered as a part of multicultural character of Azerbaijan (Murad, 2016). He also stated that internationalism is a rare phenomenon in other former post soviet countries, but Azerbaijan's internationalism policy serves to strengthen the friendship and diplomatic relations with Russia and also provides peace within the republic (Alibayli, 2015).

It is worth noting that 20 years ago the Coordination Council of Russian compatriots' public organizations was created in Azerbaijan. The Council connects socially active people, representatives of religious confessions, intellectuals and the media. They hold frequent events on multiculturalism where participants from Russia attend and thus strengthens the ties between the nations both locally and internationally (Ilham Aliyev attended the Third Congress of World Azerbaijanis 2011). In one of his speeches, the Russian Ambassador in Azerbaijan, Mr. Victor Dorokhin mentioned that Azerbaijan highly supports the people from different backgrounds, as well as Russian people in Azerbaijan appreciate the chance of preserving their language and culture. Numerous of Russian traditional events are being easily conducted in Azerbaijan and those events are even considered as one of the state's policies. To my mind, not many countries are using the moral right to name the whole year 'Multiculturalism' year, he stated (Abdullayeva, 2016).

The Azerbaijani government has always stressed the idea that in Azerbaijan everyone has the right to present their culture and values. While talking specifically about Russian minorities in

Azerbaijan, it is worth glancing at the event calendar of the country's education life. One of the main events marked in the calendar is the Eight's Republic Olympics of the Russian Language and Literature on Russia's famous poet A.S. Pushkin birth date. A record number of students have participated in the competition. According to the Russian Information-Cultural Center, if there were 40 students in the Seventh Olympics, there were 1300 students in the Eighth Olympics. (Azpress, 2014). Furthermore, the Deputy Minister of Education, Jeyhun Bayramov, says that the increasing number of students represents the great interest in the Russian language and that makes us proud. He states how we are proud of the multiculturalism directed at and tolerated by the hospitable Azerbaijan country. He also highlights that, the Olympics has become a tradition and its ongoing improvement makes him proud as well The state notes that the preservation of the Russian language helps Azerbaijan become a closer ally with Russia and protects the common culture code of many nationals who once lived in the same country (Mustafayev, 2016).

The Head of Russian Community in Azerbaijan, Michael Zabelin, spoke of the Russians' overall position. He positively noted the kind attitude of the government and the Azeri population toward other nations. He stated that, there was a time when all the Russians, Ukrainians, Jews, even Azerbaijanis were living in the country and with the arrival of Haydar Aliyev to power, people started to hope for the betterment of the country's multicultural position. Zabelin goes on to say that "after coming to power, the former President gave me a call asking about the upcoming Russian national holidays. I mentioned that, Jesus's birthday is coming and he mentioned that he will also participate in the holiday celebration". We celebrated the holiday and Haydar Aliyev also participated and in his speech he addressed the Russian citizens of Azerbaijan saying "I am in power now and do not leave the country. You are also Azerbaijan citizens. I promise to protect your rights. The multicultural environment is also very important for us". He endorsed the policies

aimed at the preservation of the Russian culture and on several occasions, he stated that the Russian language implementation is crucial and the nations must know many languages in order to improve the intellectual capacity of the society and knowing Russian language is a key to many rich literatures which will help to improve technical skills of the populace.

Despite having few challenges to the implementation of the Russian language, they are far less significant compared to those in other Caucasus and Baltic countries, Mr. Zabelin stated. He mentioned that the correspondents of the "Commercer" newspaper came to Azerbaijan recently, and he visited the regions with them and they went to the village called Ivanovka and discussed the Russian language status. There are number of schools operating in Russian language and many students are studying in Russian language. There are more than 120 thousand Russians living in Azerbaijan. When coming to Ivanovka village, three thousand Russians live in this town and they consider Azerbaijan as their homeland and this fact is assurance that they will not leave the country.

Additionally, the number of churches is increasing in Azerbaijan. The Haydar Aliyev Fund is restoring the old churches. This fact reflects a truly respectful attitude toward the ethnicities and that Russians feel this support and not only the government's attitude, but also the Azerbaijanis' kindness can be easily observed, says Zabelin. "Sometimes I receive letters with some concerns mentioning that you are Russian and you will look at the problem more objectively. Afterwards, I get letters from those who left for Russia stating that they can't live in Russia because they grew up in Azerbaijan and are used to Azerbaijani culture and that they can't accept many things in Russia", notes Zabelin. These citizens, he argues that are Azerbaijani Russians and Azerbaijan is their homeland, that's why they try to strengthen the Russian-Azerbaijan relations" (Jalil, 2013).

The Russian Ambassador in Azerbaijan, V.Doroxin mentioned that there is a great interest toward Russian language and culture in the world; Russia's position is to support this interest in a civil way. He also maintained that there is no need to fight for the Russian language preservation in Azerbaijan. His idea is that the Russian language is being used in Azerbaijan with free will and everything is set according to the desire of those that want to continue their education in Russian. He also stated that during his stay in Azerbaijan, he has only observed the positive dynamics and the humanitarian field is the most important element of two countries' relations, it even can be seen as a base of the relations which answers the interests of our countries and nations (Milli news, 2013).

During his visit to Azerbaijan, the leader of the Russian Liberal-Democrat Party (RLDP), and the Deputy of Stat Duma Vladimir Jirinovski stressed that Russia is ready to cooperate with Azerbaijan in all aspects, such as economy, politics, trade, etc. He said that, despite of negative facts in the past, today, Azerbaijan and Russia relations are at their highest level. He also stated that, as Azerbaijan is a Muslim country, it also improves relations with the neighboring countries, Iran and Turkey. Russia also borders with Azerbaijan and thus, in order to balance and improve relations with Iran and Turkey, Russia pays great attention to stable relations with Azerbaijan. This means that Azerbaijan plays a mediation role in this matter. He highlighted that Russia plays a great role in the solution of Karabakh conflict that Azerbaijan deals with today.

A careful reading of these statements allows to conclude that V. Jirinovski, who is known as strong nationalist rates the current role and importance of Azerbaijan in the region meaning that Russia is always interested in cooperation and plans accordingly (News Agency, 2005). There are former

Post Soviet countries that are still defining their policy under Russia's control, but Azerbaijan is independently running its balanced policy without seeking any support from other countries and not only Russia, but many countries are trying to cooperate with Azerbaijan, he said (Nuraddinoghlu 2014).

On the other hand, the Ambassador of Azerbaijan in Russia, Polad Bulbuloglu, also confirmed that there is no problem regarding Russian language in Azerbaijan. The new branch of Moscow State University, named after M.V. Lomonosov is successfully operating in Azerbaijan, and a new agreement was signed regarding the opening of a branch of the First Moscow State Medical University named after I.M.Sechenev in Baku. He argued that, the operation of two main universities' branches in Azerbaijan will strengthen the humanitarian relations among two countries. He also stated that a good education is a must and important for our youth, as it is our country's future. Bulbuloglu highlighted that Azerbaijan and Russia are located in the same geographical area and they are neighbors. He stated that, those two countries not only during Soviet Period but also in Tsar Russian period were together and they are mentally, economically, politically close countries. He also mentioned that at the moment, no problems exist in the mutual understanding between Azerbaijan and Russia and the countries are actively cooperating in international arena. (Moxito, 2015).

In an interview with the "Interfax" agency, the director of the Russian-Azerbaijan Friendship Center's Natalya Krasovskaya stated that among post-soviet countries only Azerbaijan has kept the maximum number of Russian language users and the Russian cultural heritage. (Huseynzada, 2015). After the collapse of the Soviet Union, only a small percentage of Russians have left

Azerbaijan for Russia. The reason is that; the Russians did not want to leave their second homeland and their desire was supported by the country. According to Krasovskaya, Azerbaijan is tolerant regarding any historical monument, churches and mosques receive equal treatment. She pointed out that Azerbaijani people are fond of the Russian literature. Krasovskaya praised the ability of people in rural villages to understand Russian. She mentioned that in Baku almost everyone knows Russian and of course, this warm attitude improves the intercultural communication among the nations (Huseynzada, 2015).

According to all of the statements made by authorities, the Russian language is must for Azerbaijan's further development and that the current situation with number of fluent Russian speakers are for the improvement of the country. As they state, there are still a big need for Russian language in Azerbaijan because of long-term relations have been established with Russia and it is destined to continue its positive course in the future, perhaps in a more improved fashion too.

CHAPTER 4: EDUCATIONAL ASPECTS: REFORMS, ALPHABET CHANGE, LACK OF RESOURCES AND THE RUSSIAN LANGUGE UBIQUITY IN EVERYDAY LIFE.

In this section the challenges of Azerbaijani language, the need for Russian language and the main influential aspects in this regard will be covered. Russian language's role in everyday life, education and work will be explained. Moreover, government's education reforms, past reforms and current situation will be analyzed.

4.1 EDUCATION REFORMS

One main indicator of the state formation processes in Azerbaijan after gaining independence was giving official status to the mother tongue, the Azerbaijani language. According to the Constitution adopted on November 12th, 1995, the language of Azerbaijan was officially confirmed as the state's language (Article 21). Following this, more than 20 official documents were signed regarding using, preserving, implementing, teaching the mother tongue. Some of these documents are mentioned below:

- 'The Implementation of State's language' – according to the adopted decree by the President of Azerbaijan Republic on 18 July, 2001 (Yusifova, 2009).
- 'Celebration of Azerbaijan Alphabet and Azerbaijan Language Day' – 9 August, 2001 (Ibid).
- 'The Decree about Azerbaijan's State Language' – 30 September, 2002 (Ibid).
- State Program regarding "The Improvement of Linguistics in the country and Usage of Azerbaijani language in Global World" – 9 April, 2013.

The recent State Program requires specific tasks from creative organizations, education and scientific-research institutions, media, individuals and society regarding protecting the native language. In the decree signed by the President Ilham Aliyev, the State Program project specifies that "the native language has gone through the difficulties but always was the decisive point in the establishment and improvement of national consciousness and national-moral values. It is everyone's holy duty to protect and care about the mother tongue, today". The decree also rightly pointed out to the fact that after gaining independence, as a state language, the Azerbaijani language has played an important role in social-political, social-economic life of the country (State Program 2013). However, in our modern world the native language is not being effectively and correctly used. The professionals are not supportive improving the mother tongue and they do not try hard enough to eliminate alien elements from the language. As a result, problems still exist in enlarging the native language surrounding and no essential strides are made in implementation of it (State Program, 2013). In Azerbaijan, more than 40% of population speak Russian (Ramazanova, 2014). There are thousands of Russians living in Azerbaijan, but other minorities are also included in that group, such as Jews, Georgians, Lezgins, Ukrainians, etc. People from different backgrounds and as well as Azerbaijanis prefer communicating in the Russian language with each other (Yunusov, 2001).

4.1.1 Alphabet Change from Latin to Cyrillic and lack of learning tools for Azerbaijani language: Russian language users

According to the Baku Information Resources and Librarian Preparation Center, over the last 100 years, the Azerbaijani alphabet had been changed several times. It's been more than 10 years since Azerbaijan became an independent nation, and only since 2001 have major changes and reforms

been put in place regarding the protection of its native language. The former President Haydar Aliyev signed an order for "improving the implementation of state language". According to this order, up until August 1st, 2001, all business correspondence between central and local government authorities and newspaper, journal, and book publications must be transferred to Latin alphabet (Yusifova, 2009). The language was called the Azerbaijani language during the Soviet Period as well. However, history reveals that it is more important that a language is native rather than state's language (Abdinov, 1996). The alphabet, having been changed 11 times in 100 years, evidences that the language is native to the country. However, the alphabet change creates problems for older generation in the country. There are one million pensioners in Azerbaijan and 10% of them do not know the Latin alphabet. As they do not understand the Latin alphabet, they choose not to read the Azerbaijani news. They read newspapers and journals only in Russian. They also state that on local news, the subtitles written with the Latin alphabet are hard for them to understand. It is not unusual to observe elderly people reading newspapers in Russian in metro, in the bus or in the parks. There are also tons of literature translated into Azerbaijani language from Russian during the Soviet period and those who studied at school on the basis of Latin alphabet are unable to read the existing literature. Most of the academic materials translated into Azerbaijani language are in Cyrillic (Mustafayeva, 2006).

A Russian language teacher, Sabina Mammadova, mentions that she is an Azerbaijanian and could not master the native language over the 28 years. She says that Russian has become her native language, as she thinks, feels and expresses herself in Russian better than in Azerbaijani. She notes that "everyone blames me for not speaking in Azerbaijani, but it is not my fault that I have studied in Russian school during the Soviet Period". She adds, it is also not her family's fault for not being

able to speak fluent Azerbaijani. Sabina also expresses her great desire to learn the Azerbaijani language but she cannot afford to pay for special courses. She states that it must be state's policy and work to take care of the Russian speaking population and provide free language courses to establish the Azerbaijani language and avoid Russian being utilized in the country. She mentions that many countries in the world have adopted this policy (Gadirli, 2014).

The Russian speakers who are not fluent in Azerbaijani can easily find jobs and find useful information in Russian and in that sense they see no need to learn the native language. From the other hand if they want to learn Azerbaijani language they have to pay for special courses which is hard to afford. Russian speaking population also brings up their children in Russian language which extend the language to the next generation.

Since 2002, the National Assembly has focused on the language issue and some laws were adopted regarding the "Protection and usage of Azerbaijani language" and "State's Language". It highlights that one who does not know Azerbaijani cannot be called a native Azerbaijanian. The famous linguist Elmira Akhundova mentions that this is a wrong approach as "the only problem with the Azerbaijani Language is the Language". This problem originates from the fact that all the textbooks and course materials/manuals regarding the modern and literary Azerbaijani language issues are still in the process of being written. She mentions that the language is dynamic and is always changing. These changes have been more evident in the last couple of years. For her, there is not enough methodic literature or audio-video materials for learning the Azerbaijani language, whereas there are many sources in existence for students of English, German, French, and Russian. She clarifies that those language learning sources are specially set and organized for foreign

students. The expert also mentions that the people who want to learn the language have to use textbooks that are only considered for the school program. However, intensive language learning materials are needed for students who want to learn the language faster. We can infer from this that in Azerbaijan only talks are going on regarding the implementation of mother tongue, but no action is being taken in this matter. For language learning, more literature, video and audio materials are needed. Tools for learning do not exist in Azerbaijan. She also brings up example of France, mentioning how she learned French at the French Embassy. She mentions that she was happy with all the materials that helped her to learn French. She found out that the Republic of France invests more than 50 million euro on French learning/teaching abroad. Another good example is the model followed by Israel. Unfortunately, we do not have this policy in Azerbaijan, she states. She argues that these courses are not being provided for the Russian speaking population in the country. In many countries, the state is trying hard for foreigners to easily adapt and learn the language. For instance, in Israel they hire those who can speak Ivrit language which is a very hard language. That's why the government provides free courses for the newcomers for them to learn the native language. "If we want to implement the Azerbaijani language, then more free courses must be offered. There are a lot of unemployed teachers who could provide this service," Akhundova notes (Mustafayeva, 2006).

4.2 Schools and Universities in Azerbaijan: the lack of literary resources and demand for Russian.

The country's majority of universities have a Russian Language department and Russian language specialties. The Azerbaijan Pedagogical Russian Language and Literature Institute named after Mirza Fatali Akhundov (Mirza Fatali Akhundov was a prominent Azerbaijani writer and

philosopher) graduates Russian Language teachers for national schools in Azerbaijan. In 1977, the Science Academy of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic created the "Russian Language" Department in the Linguistics Institute named after Nasimi (Imadeddin Nasimi was a poet in 14th century and wrote in Turkish, Arabic and Persian languages) for the improvement of the Russian language teaching quality and for better understanding the Russian-Azerbaijan language interaction (Naumov, 2008). It must be noted that the admission to the Russian based schools and universities is increasing year by year. There are two big Russian centers that are actively operating in Azerbaijan: Baku Slavic University and Moscow State University named after M.V. Lomonosov. Many organizations both in Russia and Azerbaijan – the Russian Information Culture Center, the representative office of "Rossotrudnichestvo" agency in Azerbaijan, Azerbaijan National Science Academy and others are supporting teachers of the Russian Language and Literature. Many international symposiums, scientific conferences and seminars were conducted for the improvement of teaching methods and Russian language usage at national schools and helping teachers to become acquainted with the newest Russian literature. The journal named "Russian language and Literature in Azerbaijan" published by Baku Slavic University discusses linguistics and literature, teaching methods, and modern prose samples in the Russian language. Another literary-creative association called "Luch" which operates under Azerbaijan Writers' Association gathers all Russian speaking journalists, writers, poets and publicists together (Abdullayeva, 2015).

Moreover, schools that do not offer Russian courses are receiving complaints from students. Realizing its continuing importance, students and their parents require that Russian courses be taught at schools. The schoolers are trying to learn Russian during their summer holidays. Their experience shows that the unsuccessful results in grasping the literature originates from a lack in

the implementation of the language. The limited amount of Azerbaijani literature, the none-existing or poor translation services departments within the educational institutions, the inadequate number of external translation centers and the poorly translated academic sources open the path for a more Russian oriented sphere. Another strongly relevant fact is that universities have a plethora of materials in Russian. Some students do not know Russian and they face problems in grasping concepts being taught. Thus, they are required to learn Russian. The Head of Republic's Education Board, the well-known educator Ajdar Aghayev, in his interview to the "East" newspaper explained how students with no knowledge of Russian are worried about this matter. He stated that the problem is quite real. This issue is not only reflected in education, but also at workplaces in general, he said. Not only students and high-schoolers, but also parents are worried of the current situation regarding the lack of literature in Azerbaijani language. He pointed out that, the Russian language was getting less popular in some periods, but later on being revived. By the time it became less popular, many Russian departments were closed down and a few generations studied only in Azerbaijani, not taking a Russian language course, even as an elective. Many Russian teachers had to rethink their specialty and change to teaching Azerbaijani language and literature. After some complaints, the Russian language started being implemented at schools again. The generation that experienced no Russian at schools today are the university students who are dealing with Russian literature or are the job seekers who are being required to have Russian language skills. That's why many parents are requiring that Russian courses be taught at schools or universities. They are not relating it with Russification, but they call it "today's requirement (Abbasova, 2011). It is true that, there was a period when Russian language courses started being limited at schools and at the same time because of political instability people stopped enrolling their children to Russian schools. Afterwards as the relations between two countries started to

improve, more Russian based schools were opened and parents started to send their children to the schools with Russian-based programs. The generation that went to Azerbaijani school and did not take Russian language courses, after a certain period, faced problem at higher education by not being able to find enough literature in their own language, especially in medical and technical fields. In this matter, Russian language is still needed in the country.

They do not require it to be implemented in the stead of Azerbaijani language but they do ask for a balance. Why do we need Russians, was asked Ajdar Aghayev? – He answered, because it is impossible to be linguist without reading Tolstoy, Bertelski, Pushkin, etc. He stated that all the rich literature is written in Russian. He argued that not only linguistics, but also in the world of medicine, most of the necessary literature is in Russian and students at the Azerbaijan Medical University are actually being required to use the Russian Medical Literature. Materials for all fields – literature, linguistics, technical subjects, mathematics, medical science are available mainly in Russian language. However, as the limited generation do not know Russian well are suffering, as they cannot use those rich resources that are in the Russian language. On the other hand, today Russian language is one of the international languages. That being said, knowledge of the Russian language makes it possible to travel to a lot of places in the world. He goes on to say that to accomplish more quality in Russian language teaching, some changes must be made in teaching programs. Such as, the Russian language education must start from school ages, the program must be renewed and developed into a bigger program, the conceptual program must be made for the betterment of international relations and for improving future scientific development. He highlighted that the Government must pay attention and must require translation of scientific work and their publication in Latin. It is true that, there are not enough literature in Azerbaijani language and the translation of world literature is costly. There is plethora of books translated into

Azerbaijani but with Cyrillic alphabet which means everyone must know the Cyrillic alphabet in order to read them. From the other hand there are very few new books translated into Azerbaijani language which are very poor in quality. In the famous modern book store called "Ali and Nino", the books in English language is more expensive than the ones in Russian and in result people afford buying Russian books. In this regard, the fluent Russian speakers are happy with their language skills which opens many successful path for them, and the one with poor Russian try to learn and improve it (Abbasova, 2011).

The head of Russian courses at the Russian Information-Culture Center, Sudaba Abbasova, also highlighted the large amount of literature available in Russian and that the preservation and improvement of Russian language is very important for nation's educational development. As pointed out by Abbasova, there are many people who are willing to learn Russian, as it is one of the International languages (Azertaj, 2013).

In his interview with the "After Work" radio program, Etibar Aliyev, the head of 21st Century Education Center, noted that it is easier to notice that many current academicians and past academicians had received their higher degrees in Russian and relied on Russian literature. During the Soviet period, many books had been published in different fields for scholarship. Unfortunately, Azerbaijani does not offer wide opportunities for getting education. The translation of Russian, English, Spanish, etc., literature is still mediocre. There are not enough translators and translating centers, the translated literature is almost non-existing. He highlights that, in such condition it is not logical to accept Russian as a foreign language while the nation needs intellectual development. Aliyev mentioned that up until now he never once came across any academic who

only uses Azerbaijani or English language. The mostly applied language in science is Russian. He also stated that the Turkish language implementation is also very slow and mainly religious books are being brought to Azerbaijan from Turkey. He also states, that Russian can only be completely eliminated if all the world literature rapidly were to be translated into Azerbaijani language, and if the local writers started writing more interesting books, that would attract people's attention (Azadliq, 2009).

4.3 Russian language influence on everyday life

Both in capital city and in the regions the Russian language is being implemented widely. The names of hotel, store, restaurant, café are mainly in Russian language. It is not uncommon to feel like as if you are somewhere else in the world but not in Azerbaijan, especially in the capital city. In many announcements, in city design elements there are major mistakes in usage of the native language. Moreover, it has been noticed that Azerbaijani grammar rules and language structure have not been employed correctly, evidencing awkwardly broken language on city posters, wall announcements, advertisement placed in the streets. The Russian or English words are being used instead. It is not a coincidence to see vacancy signage in Russian (Virtual Azerbaijan, 2014*)*.

According to Sabir Rustamkhanli (the Head of the Azerbaijan Language Union, MP), Azerbaijani community has lost interest in their native language. Parents are paying special attention to their children's foreign language knowledge, as the first question that children are being asked is 'do you speak Russian/English?' He states that the children's native language knowledge is not of interest to anyone, the native language is getting less popular and the teachers at schools are not qualified enough to encourage students to love their native language. Rustamkhanli contends that the Language must not be taught indifferently and destroyed. He states that today, the youth are

eagerly learning Russian and English, as a result, those languages will become main languages of our nation which is an obvious scenario that is in the forefront of people's minds. Rustamkhanli concludes that it is an adversity to see the Azerbaijan language being taught at Russian schools in Azerbaijan and that this creates serious disturbance and shows lack of interest and respect toward the moral values in the country. He notes,

> If you walk around downtown Baku, or old town Baku you will hardly notice any announcement written in Azerbaijani language. In general, the majority of advertisements are in foreign languages. Of course, by seeing these posters all over the city, the younger generation get more interested in other languages.

The MP considers that the main instigators of such reality are the parents, the schools and society. For him,

> everyone should fulfill their duties. It is parents' duty to have their children love their mother tongue. It is the teachers' duty to decently teach the language. It is society's responsibility to respect the law. It is our official language and that must be respected. After following all of these, everything will get set accordingly (Virtual Azerbaijan, 2014).

The employees in retail and restaurants are also not communicating in the native language. In downtown Baku, in "Torqovi" (which is a Russian word), most of the shop assistants speak in Russian. When asked about the reason, they explain that as many clients are Russian speakers, they are required to know Russian in order to be hired. From many other experiences, it can be stated that some workers do not know how to pronounce a single word in Azerbaijani. Before

being hired, the employers test the Russian language skills and people who can speak only Azerbaijani are not being hired at big trade centers, boutiques, luxurious stores, hotels in downtown, etc. Apparently, people with Russian skills earn more than persons knowing only the native language. The same can be said about the cinemas. Employees working at popular Cinemas in Malls also communicate in Russian. In one of the observations, it was noticed that despite the fact that both people – ticket seller and buyer – were Azerbaijanis, they spoke in Russian. People knowing only Azerbaijani have a difficult time in finding employment (Ilkin Manafov 2012).

It is true that, the media, television stations, and electronic resources are not following the native language norms and using more Russian/English words. The translation and dubbing samples, topics are not a good quality. The movies are also mainly in Russian. It must be noted that, according to the 5 July, 2011 decree, all movies shown in cinemas must be dubbed into Azerbaijani and presented only in native language, but it wasn't workable in all aspects (National TV and Radio Council Report, 2002-2012). As soon as movies release, they are available on movie theatres only in Russian language. Up until 2007, it was a usual thing to watch news, cartoons, and movies on Azerbaijan televisions in Russian. Only after 16 years of Independence, in 2007, did the government prohibit the broadcast of programs in foreign languages. However, the state television is still broadcasting speeches from official meetings, events and interviews in Russian without translating to Azerbaijani. A television station called "Space" broadcasts Russian films with subtitles and without dubbing-in, while dubbing-in the other foreign films. This stands in contrast with the fact that during the Soviet period many Russian films were dubbed into the Azerbaijani language. When looking at online movie websites, again there is no proper website with films

appropriately translated into Azerbaijani language. That is why people choose Russian websites in order to watch desired movies online (The Disgracing Numbers for the Nation, 2014).

One of the real problems is the lack of necessary communication tools and information sources for the Azerbaijani language. That's why people use more Russian sources to collect more accurate data. Another sphere where we see the dominance of Russian is the electronic technologies, such as, computers, cell-phones, etc. and social networks. People use the main menu language in Russian in order to understand the technical functions of these devices. Even though in some cell-phone models the Azerbaijani language has been added to the list of languages, people still prefer using Russian over the native language. In computer programs, despite authorities arguing that the problems of theoretical and technical peculiarities have been solved, this has not been implemented yet. The current State Program is trying to work on implementation the native language and to enlarge its data base. It requires improving the working level of the Azerbaijani language in a globalized world where science and technology is rapidly improving (Abbasov, 2014).

In her article entitled 'The Russian Language Preservation and ongoing strong usage of Russian language among CIS countries', Farida Abdullayeva mentions that because of large amount of work of many Russian and Azerbaijan organizations, the number of Russian speakers is increasing in Azerbaijan. Thus, according to the experts, 15% of media is presented in the Russian language in Azerbaijan. There are approximately 60 media and social networks, and seven information agencies operating in the Russian language in Azerbaijan today. Along with international networks like Facebook, Twitter and Instagram, the Russian social network "Odnaklassniki" and "Vkontankte" are also popular in Azerbaijan. Azerbaijani people mainly contact with their relatives, friends living in Russia through these social networks. All of the above mentioned facts

create pro Russian environment and people with weak Russian feel the necessity of improving their Russian language skills. They chat with native Russians on the Russian social network, read books in Russian and attend the events. At the same time, the fluent Russian speakers find more opportunities for themselves and benefit from the improving relations. (Ilkin Manafov 2012).

The Head of Azerbaijan National Science Academy (ANSA') Linguistics Institute's Monitoring's Department, Nasimi – Gulu Maharramli mentioned that in the final state examinations, the students' Azerbaijani language exam results were very low and it originates from the indifferent attitude toward the native language and poor teaching. On the other hand, the adopted State Program called "Decree about Azerbaijan Language" is not effective enough in influencing people and creating a caring attitude toward the Azerbaijani language and Azerbaijani people are not accepting knowledge of their native language as a necessity in life. According to G.Maharramli, fundamental work needs to be done in this regard and respect toward native language must be propagandized in family, school and society. He states that each member of society must be aware of the fact that the native language is the expression of national existence and dignity. He also states the same argument saying that the youth see only things written in foreign language when they are in the city and there are not enough materials, advertisements available on big monitors. He argues that it is as if all the internet sources, television, radio, newspapers turned into a tool against the native language (Virtual Azerbaijan, 2014).

4.4 Language Environment in Azerbaijan: Russian, English and Turkish

Following president Haydar Aliyev's policy, his successor's (Ilham Aliyev's) policy is based on formation of national identity but also on saving the multicultural environment of Azerbaijan. The Azerbaijani government conducts harmonious language policy allowing for the other poly-ethnic

population of the country to freely use their languages. From all of the above, it is fair to state that education constitutes a core value affecting the country's national and cultural identity establishment.

Some Azerbaijani students pursue their education in Russian, English and Turkish schools. It generally depends on the parents' desire which has to do with the assumption that knowing a foreign language in current global world will open successful paths for youth in an increasingly competitive labor market.

The school system is unpaid in Azerbaijan, however for better education some families pick private schools or lyceums which are mostly offered either in English or in Turkish language. The private school tuition fees are dozen times higher than the University fees in Azerbaijan. The famous ones are Baku Oxford School and Baku Private Turkish Lyceum and student must pass English test in order to get admission. Those schools offer French and German as a second language. Besides program curriculum, they also offer preparation courses for the students who are willing to study abroad (UK or other Western countries). However, not everyone can afford enrolling their children to those schools. The tuition fee is around 14-16 thousand AZN and it increases depending on the level of grade. Another private school called Baku International school is 22,900 USD, Baku Sabis Sun school is 10,000 AZN, The International School of Azerbaijan is 34,000 USD, The QSI school is 24,000 USD which is almost impossible for most Azerbaijani citizens to afford. The average income of even educated Azerbaijani citizens is many times lower than the tuition fee of these schools. There are two other private schools called World School and Modern Education Complex which offers programs both in English and Russian, but its tuition fee is also 8,000 AZN which is

also not affordable. There is also Ataturk and Dada Gorgud turkish lyceum which are also paid and the fees are around 2,000-5,550 AZN (Anakheber, 2015). It does not mean that only poor Azerbaijani families can't send their children to these schools, it means that doctors, teachers, professors with average income are also unable to afford it. In that sense the only way they think of is enrolling their children to Russian schools in order to open broader opportunities for the kids. There is no single private Russian based school or lyceum in Azerbaijan and the ones that exist are all public and unpaid.

Another reason is that, many English teachers are not fluent in English and teach students limited knowledge and it creates obstacles in developing fluently English speaking students. However all the Russian teachers are advanced in Russian language which helps to produce fluent Russian speaking generation. The advanced English teachers usually work in private schools (Anakheber, 2015). The private turkish schools are also high in quality and produces talented individuals, however it is also not an option for many Azerbaijani families as the prices are higher. There are 12 schools, 11 tutoring centers and one University in Azerbaijan (Topuz n.d.).

4.5 Business relations and Migration

Today, many leading companies in Azerbaijan are trying to enter the global market. To that end, geographically, the most suitable markets for Azerbaijani companies are in Post-Soviet countries. There are several reasons for that ranging from market's development level, custom and other legal sides to macro-political factors, proximity of consumer motives and the language barrier. The Russian language is widely understood and used in Azerbaijan and it is a workable language in all Post-Soviet countries. That's why the local entrepreneurs communicate in Russian in these

countries. The local companies' path to becoming a transnational company goes through the Post-Soviet countries. Besides that, in order to work in foreign markets, the local companies try methods and standards that have already been tested (Manafov, 2012). At the same time, many people migrate to Russia for work and they try to enroll their children to Russian schools in Azerbaijan, because their families visit them during summer holidays or they plan to move their entire family to Russia as well **(**Malahat Rzayeva, 2016).

In the below table the number of arrivals (immigrants) to Azerbaijan from other countries and departures (emigrants) from Azerbaijan to other countries is given:

1.27. Daimi yaşamaq üçün Azərbaycana gələn və Azərbaycandan gedənlərin ölkələr üzrə bölgüsü

(nəfər)

Breakdown of persons arriving and departing to Azerbaijan for permanent residency

(person)

Ölkələr	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013[1)]	2014[1)]	2015[1)]	*Countries*
Daimi yaşamaq üçün Azərbaycana gələnlər *Arrivals to the Azerbaijan for permanent living*										
CƏMİ	**6222**	**4361**	**2013**	**2228**	**2181**	**2172**	**3129**	**1859**	**2649**	***TOTAL***
o cümlədən:										*of which:*
ABŞ-dan	-	5	1	3	3	-	7	7	3	*USA*
Almaniyadan	-	2	-	3	8	4	8	16	12	*Germany*
Belarusdan	51	29	10	58	48	62	21	4	5	*Belarus*
Estoniyadan	9	-	1	-	3	4	3	-	-	*Estonia*
Gürcüstandan	942	307	379	35	48	7	696	490	782	*Georgia*
İrandan	31	44	13	5	-	-	120	106	144	*Iran*
İsraildən	6	25	5	7	-	4	6	8	3	*Israel*
Qazaxıstandan	341	150	78	177	183	229	130	81	103	*Kazakhstan*
Qırğızıstandan	38	35	12	4	13	33	42	16	33	*Kyrgyzstan*
Latviyadan	35	1	5	3	5	11	7	2	2	*Latvia*
Litvadan	5	16	5	-	-	-	9	2	6	*Lithuania*
Moldovadan	6	2	2	2	11	-	16	5	13	*Moldova*
Özbəkistandan	336	142	80	53	58	62	93	68	95	*Uzbekistan*
Pakistandan	2	1	3	-	-	-	45	22	30	*Pakistan*
Polşadan	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	*Poland*
Rusiya Federasiyasından	2968	2710	1158	1706	1655	1628	1098	623	930	*Russian Federation*
Tacikistandan	31	6	6	7	3	11	4	9	8	*Tadjikistan*
Türkiyədən	23	17	13	4	3	4	398	160	164	*Turkey*
Türkmənistandan	165	175	115	62	37	36	91	48	50	*Turkmenistan*
Ukraynadan	367	291	104	97	103	73	173	72	99	*Ukraine*
Yunanıstandan	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	*Greece*
digər xarici ölkələrdən	866	403	23	2	-	4	160	120	166	*other foreign countries*
MDB ölkələrindən	**4303**	**3540**	**1565**	**2166**	**2111**	**2134**	**1668**	**926**	**1336**	***From countries of CIS***
Digər xarici ölkələrdən	**1919**	**821**	**448**	**62**	**70**	**38**	**1461**	**933**	**1313**	***Other foreign countries***

1.27. nömrəli cədvəlin davamı

continuation of table 1.27.

Ölkələr	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013[1]	2014[1]	2015[1]	*Countries*
Daimi yaşamaq üçün Azərbaycandan gedənlər										
Departmens from the Azerbaijan for permanent living										
C Ə M İ	**16033**	**9947**	**2906**	**799**	**484**	**226**	**781**	**795**	**1557**	***T O T A L***
o cümlədən:										*o f w h i c h:*
ABŞ-a	570	103	19	6	16	8	11	12	20	*USA*
Almaniyaya	74	62	9	9	4	6	39	33	17	*Germany*
Belarusa	151	148	88	17	16	4	10	11	52	*Belarus*
Estoniyaya	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	*Estonia*
Gürcüstana	178	97	7	2	5	1	15	13	17	*Georgia*
İrana	3	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*Iran*
İsrailə	1688	199	14	6	6	-	-	8	3	*Israel*
Qazaxıstana	204	174	138	260	168	56	85	99	482	*Kazakhstan*
Qırğızıstana	41	31	4	1	-	-	12	8	10	*Kyrgyzstan*
Latviyaya	5	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	*Latvia*
Litvaya	7	2	-	5	2	1	-	1	-	*Lithuania*
Moldovaya	12	7	9	-		1	6	7	9	*Moldova*
Özbəkistana	144	46	7	3	2	6	27	33	20	*Uzbekistan*
Pakistana	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	*Pakistan*
Polşaya	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*Poland*
Rusiya Federasiyasına	11312	8393	2495	430	204	125	439	443	782	*Russian Federation*
Tacikistana	7	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	*Tadjikistan*
Türkiyəyə	3	23	4	10	9	1	37	39	66	*Turkey*
Türkmənistana	118	63	5	2	1	2	12	16	17	*Turkmenistan*
Ukraynaya	860	513	102	42	38	11	60	35	22	*Ukraine*
Yunanıstana	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*Greece*
digər xarici ölkələrə	648	54	4	6	13	3	25	36	38	*other foreign countries*
MDB ölkələrinə	**12849**	**9378**	**2849**	**755**	**429**	**205**	**651**	**652**	**1394**	***To countries of CIS***
Digər xarici ölkələrə[2]	**3184**	**569**	**57**	**44**	**55**	**21**	**130**	**143**	**163**	***Other foreign countries[2]***

[1] Azərbaycan Respublikasının Dövlət Miqrasiya Xidmətinin və Daxili İşlər Nazirliyinin məlumatlarına əsasən
based on data of the State Migration Service of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Ministry of İnternal Affairs

In sum, in most aspects of everyday life Russian language is an unavoidable tool. Nation's treasure is education and plethora of literature strongly depends on the second language in Azerbaijan. For the time being that is what Azerbaijan can afford as a young country and that people have long way ahead to move forward with Russian language. Education, work, culture, economy all are closely connected with Russian language and it will need a big investment and changes in order to completely get rid of it which is not even a matter of talk at the moment.

CHAPTER 5: Conclusion

The Russian Language is not an alien language to Azerbaijanis. Authorities highlight the exclusive importance and value of the Russian language knowledge in the cultural enlightenment of the Azerbaijanis. The Russian language has always been presented as an ideological-political and international role model and taught at schools and universities in Azerbaijan.

Azerbaijan gained its independence after the collapse of Soviet Union, but up until that time it was under Russian rule for about 70 years where Russian was the primary language of politics, economics, commerce and communication. Thus, all the political, social and public conversations and correspondences were done in Russian. The Russian language was used in daily life, but in education, two languages were used: Azerbaijani and Russian. After the beginning of 1990s, the Russian language started being applied less than in previous years. The attitude toward the Russian language has changed. The mass implementation of the Russian language at schools decreased and the state started giving limited space to its usage. However, the Russian language has not been fully curtailed. There is no doubt that it will remain one of the country's main languages for a long period of time. The need for the Russian language is still observed and when applying for a job, applicants, alongside with their specialty skills, must demonstrate a good knowledge of Russian language.

The Russian language plays a crucial role, especially for youth who are eager to engage in academic studies. The Russian language is considered as a path to the international sphere and academic communities. The decrease in the usage of the Russian language seems to place

academics far from rich scientific stocks. Education authorities state that Azerbaijan is still not ready for only a mother tongue directed education. Knowing Russian is guiding people in many directions, including government officials, journalists, employees of foreign companies. Time has proven that many workplaces are referring to Russian language, and researchers are using Russian sources frequently.

Today, international languages such as English and Russian are frequently used in Azerbaijan. However, despite of the popularity of the global lingua franca- English language in Azerbaijan, the majority of the population use more Russian in their daily interactions. At the same time, in Azerbaijan bilingual without degree can get a job more easily than the monolingual with academic degree. Both Azerbaijani and Russian languages are essential in Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan is not ready for that big change at once and Azerbaijani scholars mention that it is impossible to go on without a pilot language. The Azerbaijani market is so small that the state cannot afford to have more translators and printing large number of publications. Some may wish to have English as a pilot language, however that would be a very expensive transition. In the last 70 years, Azerbaijan has invested in publications, television and grants in order to teach Russian language to the nation. Now, if it was to be changed into English, more aid would have to be invested in order to change the pilot language. Today, one of the first priorities of Azerbaijan is to create opportunities for balanced international cooperation based on national interests by productively utilizing usage of oil-gas resources. The main goal of this policy is to present Azerbaijan's culture and history, tourism and business potential, a hospitable and tolerant environment to the world and to establish a positive image in the world. The younger generation is more responsible with regard to this matter. In this regard according to the authorities the development of Azerbaijan cannot go far, at

least currently, if the Russian language usage was to be stopped completely and any hate of Russia or the Russian language will not impact the nation positively. The language policy is one of the leading economic-cultural courses of Azerbaijan, subject to preserving the constitutional status of the native language.

Bibliography

Abbasov Ilham 2014, The biggest national treasure, Nation Newspaper, 2 August, 2014. Available from: <http://www.xalqqazeti.com/az/news/education/47080>

Abbasova Malahat 2011, The Russian program must be strengthened at schools, East Newspaper, 12 October, 2011. Available from: <http://www.sherg.az/pre.php?id=42325>

Abdinov Ahmad 1996, Education in Azerbaijan — The Challenges of Transition, Azerbaijan International (4.4) Winter 1996. Available from: <http://www.azer.com/aiweb/categories/magazine/44_folder/44_articles/44_education.html>

Abdullayeva Farida 2015, The Russian Language Preservation and ongoing strong usage of Russian language among CIS countries, Azertac, 23 December 2015. Available from: <http://azertag.az/xeber/Azerbaycan_rus_dilinin_qorunub_saxlanmasi_ve_istifadesi_uzre_MDB_olkeleri_arasinda_inamla_liderlik_edir-913652>

Abdullayeva Farida 2016, Multiculturalism will be another pillar in Azerbaijan Russian relations, 8 June 2016, Moscow. Available from: <http://azertag.az/ru/xeber/Multikulturalizm_stanet_eshche_odnoi_oporoi_v_otnosheniyah_mez_hdu_Rossiei_i_Azerbaidzhanom-958441>

Adilli Shirvan 2013, National Ideology, Turkism, Modernism, Islam, Science and Education Press, Baku

Aghayev Nizami 2013, Singer of Truth, Azerbaijani News, March 29 2013. Available from: <http://www.anl.az/down/megale/azerizv/2013/mart/300157.htm>

Aghazade X. 2016, Azerbaijan Russian cultural relations, 21 June, 2016. Available from: <http://www.novoye-vremya.com/w61607/...AWIhGXLZ97Vp>

Alibayli Shamil 2015, Dmitriy Savelyev: Azerbaijan is one of the most effective trade partner of Russia in CIS, 29 December 2015. Available from: <https://report.az/en/foreign-politics/dmitry-savelyev-azerbaijan-one-of-most-effective-trade-partner-of-russia-in-cis/>

Aliyeva Zeyneb 2014, The sources of multiculturalism in Azerbaijan, WALIA journal 30(S1): 299-303, 2014. Available from: <http://waliaj.com/wp-content/2014/Special%20Issue%201,%202014/52%202014-30-S1-pp.299-303.pdf>

Altstadt, A. L. (1992). The Azerbaijani Turks: power and identity under Russian rule. Stanford, Calif, pp: 124-125, Hoover Institution Press, Stanford University.

Anakheber 2015, Expensive Schools of Baku — annual 40 thousand dollars, February 17, 2015. Available from: <http://anaxeber.az/fles/12506-bakinin-bahali-mektebleri-li-40-min-dollar.html>

Anpenorge report 2010, Spanish: A lively Language, The Spanish language and number of speakers. Available from: <http://www.anpenorge.no/varios/sn-report.pdf

Arefev A. 2006, How many people speak and will speak in Russian language? Demoscope Weekly, 19 June, 2006, N= 251 — 252.

Arefev A.L., Russian Language at the turn of 19th and 20th centuries, Moscow 2012, UDK. 37.013. 78, BBK 81.2Rus, pp. 430-431. Available from: <https://www.civisbook.ru/files/File/russkij_yazyk.pdf >

Assistant to the President of Azerbaijan gave an interview to "Russian Newspaper" 2015, 29 December 2015. Available from: <http://www.vesti.az/news/277002>

Azadliq, 2009, Russian Language is favorable for improvement. Available from: <http://www.azadliq.org/a/1823227.html>

Azerbaijan Republic's National TV and Radio Council Report on main activities between 2002-2012, NTRC. Available from: <http://www.ntrc.gov.az/az/content/news/135 html>

Azerbaijan State Statistics Committee Census, Population division according to the mother tongue and fluency of another language, Total number of Education Centers and State Trade Relations with other countries. Available from: <http://www.stat.gov.az>

Azerbaijan Ministry of Education 2014, Ministry of Education's report to Azerbaijan Strategic Research Center, 13 June, 2014. Available from: <http://edu.gov.az/ru/page/9/7513> Azerbaijan Soviet Encyclopedia 1987, pp. 202.

Azerbaijans 2011, About Tourism in Azerbaijan. Available from: http://www.azerbaijans.com/content 890_ru.html>

Azerireport 2017, History of Relations Between Russian Federation and Azerbaijan 2017. Available from: <http://azerireport.com/index2.php?option=com_content&do_pdf=1&id=289>. [25 January, 2017].

Azernews, 2016, Relations between Russian and Azerbaijan are those of strategic partnership. Available from: <http://www.azernews.az/nation/100441.html>. [5 August, 2016]

Azertaj 2012, Third Russian-Azerbaijan International Forum "Russian-Azerbaijan dialogue-2012", Azertaj, 28 June 2012. Available from: <http://azertag.az/ru/print/244425>

Azertaj 2013, Language learning is important for integrating to the world, 2 October, 2013. Available from: <http://azertag.az/xeber/Dilleri_bilmek_dunyaya_inteqrasiya_uchun_zeruri_amildir35144>

Azpress 2014, International Russian Language day, Olympics on Russian Language and Literature in Baku, 7 June, 2014. Available from: <http://azpress.az/index.php?lang=ru&sectionid=news&id=25600>

Babayeva D. 2012, First International Mstislav Rostropovich Festival will be held in Baku, 15 October, 2012. Available from: <http://www.trend.az/life/socium/2076725.html>

Baku International Humanitarian Forum 2014, The Official Opening ceremony of Baku International Humanitarian Forum-President Ilham Aliyev's speech. Available from: <http://bakuforum.az/az/speech-by-president-of-azerbaijan-mr-ilham-aliyev/?fid=23>

Baxrevskiy E.V 2011, 20 Years of Political Relationships Russia and Azerbaijan. History and Key Problems, pp: 54-58. Available from: <http://sam.az/uploads/PDF/%D0%A0%D0%BE%D1%81%D1%81%D0%B8%D0%B9%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%BE-%D0%90%D0%B7%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B1%D0%B0%D0%B9%D0%B4%D0%B6%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B5%20%D0%BE%D1%82%D0%BD%D0%BE%D1%89%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B8%D1%8F.pdf >

Bellevue Schloss 2013, Speech on the Prospects for the European Idea, 22 February, 2013. Availablefrom: <http://www.bundespraesident.de/SharedDocs/Reden/EN/JoachimGauck/Reden/2 013/130222-Europe.html>

Bogdyuk Elena 2015, Astarkhan Newspaper Volga: A Pride daughter of her society. Leyla Aliyeva, 6 November 2015. Available from: <http://vesti.az/news/270255>

British Council 1934. Available from: <https://www.britishcouncil.org/organisation>

Cornell Svante E. 2011, *Azerbaijan since Independence*, Routledge, New-York, USA, pp. 46-48.

Crystal David 2003, English as a Global Language, Cambridge University Press, second edition, pp. 60-67.

Cutural Diversity in the Republic of Azerbaijan, Republic of Azerbaijan Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Available from: <http://www.mfa.gov.az/en/content/114>

Decree by the President of Azerbaijan Republic 2000, The 125 years of Anniversary of Azerbaijan National Media, March 27, 2000, N=308 Baku Azerbaijan.

Deutsche Bank Research 2009, The Russian Regions- Moscow is not everything, September 18, 2009. Available from: http://www.dbresearch.com/PROD/DBR_INTERNET_ENPROD/PROD0000000000248042.pdf

Dolunay Kurshad Salih n.d., Turkey and World Turkish Education Centers and Evaluation of Turkish Departments. Available from: <https://www.turkcede.org/yeni-ogrenenlere-turkce-ogretimi/29-turkiye-ve-dunyadaki-turkce-ogretim-merkezleri-ve-turkoloji-bolumleri-uzerine-bir-degerlendirme.html

Ethnologue (SIL), 1999, Language Data. Available from: <http://www2.ignatius.edu/faculty/turner/worldlang.htm>

Ethnologue (SIL) 2016, Languages of the World, Germany. Available from: <https://www.ethnologue.com/country/DE>

Farnen F. Russell (ed.) 1994, *Nationalism, Ethnicity, and Identity*, Transaction Publishers, New Brunswick, New Jersey

Fatullayev Gardash 2013, Ilham Aliyev participated in the I World Forum of Graduates of Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO), 12 April, 2013. Available from: <http://www.today.az/news/society/30223.html>

FERZ SA, 2016, "Should Switzerland have a single national language", FERZ SA, December 23, 2016. Available from: <http://ferz.ch/news/83/Should_Switzerland_Have_A_Single_National_Language>

Fierman William 2009, Language Vitality and path to revival: contrasting cases of Azerbaijani and Kazak. Available from: <http://www.ihc.ucsb.edu/research/identity_articles/Az_Kaz_comparison_IJSL.pdf>

Fishman A. Joshua 2001, The New Linguistic Order, UOC, May 2001. Available from: <http://www.uoc.edu/humfil/articles/eng/fishman/fishman.html>

France Diplomatie, "The Status of French in the World", France Diplomatie. Available from: <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/franconhony/the-status-of-french-in-the-world/>

Frankophonie Organization. Available from: <http://www.francophonie.org/Welcome-to-the-International.html>

Gadirli Erkin 2014, About the Russian Language department, again, June 24, 2014. Available from: <http://cumhuriyyet.org/xeberler/188-erkin-qedirli-bir-daha-rus-sektoru-haqqinda.html>

German Academic Exchange Service, DAAD - from the very beginning. Available from: <https://www.daad.de/der-daad/ueber-den-daad/portrait/en/32996-from-the-very-beginning>

Golodech 0. Y 2014, Russian Language is spoken by approximately 260 million people in the world, Ria News, 28 November, 2014.

Haarmann, Harald 1990, "Language planning in the light of a general theory of language: A methodological framework." International Journal of the Sociology of Language 86:103-26.
Haarmann, H. and Holman, E. 1997, Acculturation and Communicative Mobility among Former Soviet Nationalities, Annual Review of Applied Linguistics, 17, pp. 113-137. doi: 10.1017/S0267190500003305.

Hasanli Azad 2016, Azerbaijan-Russia forum is important platform for relations — Ali Hasanov, 1 November 2016. Available from: <http://en.trend.aziazerbaijan/politics/2679490.html >

Hasanov Vugar 2016, Opens in Baku International Humanitarian Forum, 29 September 2016. Available from: <http://sevendaynews.com/2016/09/29/opens-in-baku-international-humanitarian-forum>

"Heydar Aliyev Heritage" International Online Library Historical background to the document "From the talk one on one of the Azerbaijan President Haydar Aliyev with the President of Russian Federation Vladimir Putin 2002. Available from: <http://lib.aliyev-heritage.org/print.php?lang=ru&page=4093597>. [25 January, 2002].

Historical background to the document "Speech by Heydar Aliyev, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan at the official reception held in honor of Russian President Vladimir Putin" January 9, 2001. Available from: <http://lib.aliyevheritage.org/en/7088638.html >

Huntington P. S. 1997, The Clash of Civilizations and the remarking of world order. New Delhi, Penguin. Available from: <http://yankolib.ru/books/politologiya/huntington-stolk_civil-a.htm>

Huseynov Rusif 2016, The Russian Language in Azerbaijan: An outdated relic, 31 March, 2016, New Eastern Europe. Available from: <http://www.neweasterneurope.eu/articles-and-commentary/1937-the-russian-language-in-azerbaijan-an-outdated-relic>

Huseynzada Fuad 2015, Head of "Rad" center: We are trying to improve trust among Azerbaijan and Russia, 12 August 2015. Available from: <http://interfax.az/view/647574>

Ilham Aliyev attended the Third Congress of World Azerbaijanis 2011, 5 July 2011. Available from: <http://en.president.az/mobile/articles/2709>

Inozemchev 2004, V.L. Westernization like globalization and globalization like Americanization, Questions of Philosophy, N=4. pp. 58-63.

International Expert meeting on UNESCO Programme Safeguarding of Endangered Languages, Paris, 10 - 12 March, 2003, Language Vitality and Endangerment. Available from: <http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/doc/src/00120-EN.pdf>

Ismayiloglu Jahid 2012, Conference was held about Language situation in the country, 19 December, 2012. Available from: <http://www.cahid.info/archives/603>

Ismayilov Vugar 2015, *Georgia and Armenia is rejecting to learn Russian Language*. Available from: <http://modem.az/articles/71284/1/>. [28 January, 2015].
Jalil Irada 2013, Member of Parliament: "Not knowing Azerbaijani is my disadvantage", 17 July, 2013. Available from: <http://modern.az/azinews/41807ffigsc.tab=0>

Kamkin Aleksandr 2013, German Language: to be or not to be, RSMD, 15 February 2013. Available from: <http://russiancouncil.ru/inner/?id_4=1409#top-content>

Karimova Aynur 2016, Azerbaijan declares 2016 year of Multiculturalism, 11 January 2016. Available from: <http://www.azernews az/nation/91533.html>

Kazimov Jahid 2014, First Predecessors and Successors International Conference, Language Policy and Language Situation as a subject of Sociolinguistics, Azerbaijan National Science Academy. Available from: <http://www.cahid.info/archives/1337>. [25 September, 2014].

Kellner-Heinkele Barbara & M.Landau Jacob 2012, *Language Politics in Contemporary Central Asia*, I.B. Tauris & Co Ltd, New-York, USA

Kemper Michael & Conermann Stephan 2011, *The Heritage of Soviet Oriental Studies*, Routledge, London & New York

Khudayarova Nadejda, The Spanish language: Two projections of the same Phenomenon, 20 November 2013. Available from: <http://russiancouncil.ru/en/inner/?id 4=2716#1>

Mamedzade Nargiz 2006, Relations between the Republic of Azerbaijan with Slavic Countries of the CIS and Eastern Europe, Baku 2016, pp. 4-5. Available from: <http://www.anl.az/el/m/mn_yaps.pdf >

Mammadova I. Jamala 2013, Language Policy in Azerbaijan toward Sustainable Change, May 2013, Khazar Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences. Available from: <http://jhsskhazar.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/newmegale-5-Jamala-i-Mammadova.pdf>

Manafov Ilkin 2012, The Development Geography of Azerbaijani Companies. Available from: <http://www.ilkinmanafov.com/2012/04/az%C9%99rbaycan-sirk%C9%99t1%C9%99rinin-inkisaf-cografiyasi/> [27 April, 2012].

Marina Parenskoy 2013, Russian Newspaper wrote about Heydar Aliyev Fund's initiatives in Astarkhan, Russia, 6 August 2013. Available from: <http://news.day.az/society/421105.html >

Marquardt Kyle. L. 2010, National-building and language policy in post-Soviet Azerbaijan, Online Analytical Input from from Azerbaijan Diplomatic Academy, Vol.3, No. 19, October 01, 2010. Available from: <http://biweekly.ada.edu.az/vol_3_no_19/Nation_building_and_language_policy_in_post_Soviet_Azerbaijan.htm>

Mekhraliyeva N.M. 2011, The importance of Russian Fictions' Translation into Azerbaijani language in the first half of 20th century, Dnepropetrov University named after Alfred Nobel, "Science of Philology" series.2014. N=2.(8) 21 October, 2014.Available from: <http://phil.duan.edu.ua/images/stories/Files/2014/2014_222/25.pdf

Mihallari Kristina 2014, Albania in the Warsaw Treaty, The Public Administration and Social Policies Review, vi, 1 (12), Junem 2014.Available from: <http://revad.uvvg.ro/files/nr12/1.Mihallari Kristina.pdf>

Milli news, 2013, Azerbaijan Russian relations, 11 June 2013. Available from: <http://news.milli.az/politics/194674.html>

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russian Federation 2011, Russian Azerbaijan Trade-Economic relations, 12 October, 2011. Available from: <http://www.mid.ru/ru/maps/az/-/asset_publisher/0TeVwfjLGJmg/content/id/190994>

Moreno Alberto Priego 2005, The creation of the Azerbaijani identity and Its influence on Foreign Policy, UNISCI Discussion Papers, Complutence University of Madrid, May 2005. Available from: <https://www.ucm.es/data/cont/media/www/pag-72533/Alberto8.pdf>

Moseley Christopher (ed.). 2010. Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger, 3rd edn. Paris, UNESCO Publishing. Available from: < http://www.unesco.org/culture/en/endangeredlanguages/atlas>

Moxito, 2015, Ambassador: "No problem exists regarding Russian language", 22 May, 2015. Available from: <http://moxito.az/index.php?go=news& action=view&id=52335>

Murad Leyla 2016, The Head of the inter-parliamentary friendship group Azerbaijan-Russia Dmitry Savelyev: "The world must say thank you to Azerbaijan", 6 October 2016. Available from: <http://moscowbaku.ru/news/society/deputat_gosudarstvennoy_dumy_glava_mezhparlamentskoy_gruppy_druzhby_rossiya_azerbaydzhan_dmitriy_sav/ >

Mustafayev L 2016, Interest to Russian language increases in Azerbaijan, 1 July, 2016. Available from: <http://www.novoye-vremya.com/w63723/.../#.WImcQLZ97Vo>

Mustafayeva Sabira 2006, The estranged native language, Regionplus, 15 October 2016, Baku. Available from: <http://regionplus.az/az/articles/view/5219>

Naghiyeva N. 2016, Demand to Russian language, 10 June, 2016. Available from: <http://www.novoye-vremya.com/w61156/.../#.WIhPGrZ97Vp>

National Focal Point for Finland 2004, Analytical Report on Education, Finnish League for Human Rights, Helsinki, pp.20. Available from: <https://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/287-R4-EDU-FI.pdf >

Naumov Oleksandr, Shteynberq Oksana 2008, Use of Russian Language on the shore of the Caspian Sea, July 2008. Available from: <http://www.russkiymir.ru/media/magazines/article/141829/>

New Azerbaijan Party, 2016, The Director of Russian Azerbaijan Friendship of Azerbaijan Russian Duma Dmitriy Savelyev: Azerbaijan offers respect ideology originated from experience, New Azerbaijan Party, 12 March, 2016. Available from: <http://www.yap.org.az/az/view/news/12079/rusiya-dovlet-dumasinin-rusiya-azerbaycan-parlamentlerarasi-dostluq-qrupunun-rehberi-dmitri-savelyev-azerbaycan-dunyaya-tecrubeden-qaynaqlanan-hormet-ideologiyasi-teklif-edir>

News Agency, I 2005, 'Azerbaijan intends to intensify strategic', Arabia 2000, Newspaper Source, EBSCOhost, viewed 30 January 2017.

Nixey James 2012, The Long good bye: Waning Russian influence in the South Caucasus and Central Asia, June 2012, Chatham House, REP RSP BP 2012/03. Available from: <https://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/files/chathamhouse/public/Research/Russia%20and%20Eurasia/0612bp_nixey.pdf>

Nuraddinoghlu Rovshan 2014, Vladimir Jirinovski confess realities about Azerbaijan, 25 July 2014. Available from: <http://sia.az/az/news/analysis/422814-vladimir-jirinovski-azerbaycanheqiqetlerin>

Omarov Vahid 2013, Russian Azerbaijan Cultural relations at the end of 19th century, The Sound Newspaper, 7 November, 2013. Available from: <http://sia.az/az/news/interesting/374909-xix-esrin-sonlarinda-azerbaycanin-rusiya-ile-medeni-elaqeleri>

Orujova Nigar 2012, Heydar Aliyev Foundation projects strengthen Azeri-Russian ties, 19 September 2012. Available from: <http://www.azernews.az/nation/43649.html>

Orujova Nigar 2015, Azerbaijan-Russian bonds: a model relationship, Azernews, 1 October 2015. Available from: <http://www.azernews.az/business/88327.html>

Orujova Nigar 2016, Azerbaijan's Multiculturalism can be a good example, 22 January 2016. Available from: < http://www.azernews.az/nation/91959.html>

Pashayeva Gulshan 2015, The use of International Languages in Azerbaijan, Strategic Research Center, 19 May 2015. Available from: <http://www.stj.sam.az/post/az%C9%99rbaycanda-beyn%C9%991xalq-dill%C9%99rin-i%C5%9F1%C9%99dilm%C9%99si >

Pashayeva Gulshan 2016, World languages as part of Public Diplomacy, Strategic Researches Center, Issue 16, November, 2016. pp: 37-42.

Pavlenko Aneta, (ed.) 2008, *Multilingualism in Post-Soviet Countries*, MPG Books LTD, Great Britain

Population Reference Bureau 2016, World Population Data Sheet. Available from: <http://www.prb.org/pdf16/prb-wpds2016-web-2016.pdf

President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin presents the "Pushkin" Medal to Vice-president of the Heydar Aliyev Foundation Leyla Aliyeva 2011, 4 November, 2015. Available from: <http://heydar-aliyev-foundation.org/en/content/view/59/4139/President-of-the-Russian-Federation-Vladimir-Putin-presents-the-%E2%80%9CPushkin%E2%80%9D-Medal-to-Vice-president-of-the-Heydar-Aliyev-Foundation-Leyla-Aliyeva->

Pyanov A. E. 2011, Russian Language Status in post-Soviet countries, News Agency of Kamar State University. — Kemerovo, 2011. — N. 3, (47). C. 55-59. Available from: <http://www.philology.ru/linguistics2/pyanov-11.htm>

Rakhmanova L.I. and Suzdalcheva V.N. 1997, Modern Russian Language, Moscow University Edition 1997, ChePo Publication, BBK 81. 2 P 7, pp: 5-6. Available from: <https://s.siteapi.org/2def57186f5960f.ru/docs/91adbb3ca9ef54c1639730D8e7c168acfeeaa01.pdf>

Ramazanova Aynur 2014, Knowledge of Russian in Azerbaijan, Social Sciences in the Caucasus:
Caucasus Research Resource Center, 21 April 2014. Available from: <http://crrc-caucasus.blogspot.com/2014/04/knowledge-of-russian-in-azerbaijan.html>

Report 2016, The traditional, sincere Azerbaijan-Russian relations had overcome the historical challenges. Available from: <https://report.az/diaspor/prezidentin-komekcisi-enenevi-semimi-azerbaycan-rusiya-munasibetleri-zamanin-sinagindan-cixib/>. [28 December, 2016]

Rossotrudnichestvo, "About Russian Cooperation Agency". Available from: <http://rs.gov.ru/ru/about>

Russian Embassy in Azerbaijan, 2008, Trade and Economic relations between Azerbaijan and Russia. Available from: <http://embrus-az.com/ru_ar.html>.

Rzayeva Malahat 2016, The Emmigrants going to Moscow, Russia, The East Newspaper, April 2016. Available from: <http://www.sherg.az/pre.php?id=44338>

Sattarov Orkhan 2014, Russian language in Azerbaijan, 7 July 2014. Available from: <http://vestnikkavkaza.net/articles/society/57345.html>

Saunders Robert A. 2014, The Geopolitics of Russophonia: The Problems and Prospects of Post —Soviet "Global Russian", 15 July 2014, GSJ article, Issue 40. Available from: <https://gsj.stonybrook.edu/article/the-geopolitics-of-russophonia-the-problems-and-prospects-of-post-soviet-global-russian>

Shirinov Rashid 2016, Baku hosts a discussion on Azerbaijani-Russian cooperation in education-science, Azernews, 28 November 2016. Available from: <http://wwvv.azernews.az/nation/105724.html>

Shook Anthony 2012, The Cognitive Benefits of Being Bilingual, The DANA Foundation, 31 October, 2012. Available from: <http://dana.org/Cerebrum/2012/The_Cognitive_Benefits_of_Being_Bilingual/>

Smith, Prof. Anthony D, and Anthony Smith. *Nationalism and Modernism: A Critical Survey of Recent Theories of Nations and Nationalism.* London, US: Routledge, 2013.

Srodes, J. (1999). Allen Dulles: master of spies. Washington, DC, Regnery.

Strategic Research Center 2011, Russian-Azerbaijani Relations for 20 years. History and Perspectives, Baku 2011, Strategic Research Center. pp: 22. Available from: <http://sam.az/uploads/PDF/%D0%A0%D0%BE%D1%81%D1%81%D0%B8%D0%B9%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%BE-%D0%90%D0%B7%D0%B5%Dl%80%D0%Bl%D0%B0%D0%B9%D0%B4%D0%B6%D0%130%D0%BD%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B5%20%D0%BE%D1%82%D0%BD%D0 %BE%D1%89%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B8%D1%8F.pdf >

Swietochowski, T. (2004). Russian Azerbaijan, 1905-1920 the shaping of national identity in a Muslim community. pp: 129-131, London, Cambridge University Press.

The endings in "Ov" and "Yev" surnames must be changed 2015. Available from: <http://news.day.az/society/607232.html> [24 August, 2015]

The Languages under threat 2009, According to UNESCO's report, Today News, 20 February 2009. Available from: <http://www.segodnya.ua/world/junecko-nazvalo-nakhodjashchiecja-pod-uhrozoj-iccheznovenija-jazyki.html>

The State Program about the Azerbaijani Language and its place in modern world and the development of linguistics in the country 2013, President Decree, 9 April, 2013, Baku. Available from: <http://www.president.az/articles/7744>

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia 2010, The Embassy of the Russian Federation to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Available from: <http://www.rusemb.org.uk/russianpopulation/>

The Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan 1995, Article 21. Available from: <http://azerbaijan.az/portal/General/Constitution/doc/constitution_e.pdf>

The Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture. Available from: <http://www.oei.es/en/about/que-es-la-oei>

Topuz Birol n.d., The Gulen inspired turkish schools in Baku, Azerbaijan and the mystery of successes. Available from: <http://www.academia.edu/25878844/THE_GULEN_INSPIRED_TURKISH_SCHOOLS_IN_BAKU_AZERBAIJAN_AND_MYSTERY_OF_THEIR_SUCCESSES.doc>

Trading Economics 2006-2017, Azerbaijan Foreign Direct Investment. Available from: <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/azerbaijan/foreign-direct-investment>

UN Official Languages. Available from: http://www.un.org/en/sections/about-un/official-languages/

Varnham Sylvia O'regan 2014, Should learning a Second language be Compulsory in Australian schools? SBS, 3 December, 2014. Available from: <http://www.sbs.com.au/news/article/2014/12/01/should-learning-second-language-be-compulsory-australian-schools>

Veysalli Fakhraddin 2015, Globalization and the World's Modern Language Framework, The Nation Newspaper, July 2015. Available from: <http://www.xalqqazeti.com/az/news/news/60070>

Virtual Azerbaijan 2014, The Disgracing Numbers for the Nation, 2014. Available from: <http://virtualaz.org/medeniyyet/26924> [2 July, 2014].

Volgograd-Baku: Friendship Park is opened in the city of Volgograd 2013, Heydar Aliyev Foundation, 23 December, 2013. Available from: <http://heydar-aliyev-foundation.org/en/content/view/74/2975/-%E2%80%9CVolgograd-Baku: -Friendship-Park%E2%80%9D-is-opened-in-the-city-of-Volgograd->

Yunusov A. 2001, Ethnic groups of Azerbaijan, Demoscope Weekly, 12 March 2001. Available from: <http://demoscope.ru/weekly/2004/0183/analit05.php>

Yusifova I. 2009, General information about Azerbaijani Language, Administrative Department of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijani, Presidential Library, Baku, pp. 10-12. Available from: <http:files.preslib.az/projecys/remz/pdf_en/atr_dil.pdf>

Zeynalova Sudaba 2016, The multiculturalism history in Azerbaijan, 28 January 2016. Available from: < http://www.trend.az/azerbaijan/politics/2486766.html>

Zukaite G. 2009, Reasons of Yugosloavia's dissolution. Global Academic Society Journal: Social Science Insight, Vol. 2, No. 7, pp. 4-15. ISSN 2029-0365. Available from: <http://scholararticles. net/reasons-of-yugosloavias-dissolution/>

Jamila Aliyeva

Master of Arts
International Relations

2017