HİSTORİCAL MİSSİON OF THE FİRST TURKOLOGY CONFERENCE

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SUMMARY

The article examines the preparation, holding and historical mission of the First Turkological Congress, analyzes the issues of comparative Turkological linguistics. The goals of the Congress and the true intentions of the Soviet Union in this matter are widely commented on. Information is provided about those invited to the Congress from the Turkic-speaking republics of the USSR and other regions of the USSR, scientific and public organizations.

Among the decisions adopted at the First Turkological Congress, it is noted that there were issues such as a common alphabet, a common literary language, and a common terminology. The important issues discussed on the agenda of the Congress and the results of scientific reports are summarized. Then, information is provided about the repression - shooting or exile of the members of the First Turkological Congress.

After the collapse of the USSR in 1991, the beginning of the movement to restore the Latin alphabet in all former Turkic republics of the Soviet Union is noted. The article also examines the holding of the 80th and 90th anniversaries of the First Turkological Congress in independent Azerbaijan, the adoption of a unified Turkic alphabet, the rapprochement of Turkic-speaking states, and issues of mutual understanding and cooperation. At the end of the article, the historical significance of the First Turkological Congress is summarized.

ИСТОРИЧЕСКАЯ МИССИЯ ПЕРВОГО ТЮРКОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО КОНГРЕССА

Ключевые слова: *тюркские народы, латинский алфавит, тюркология, тюркские республики, письменность, современный, Тюркологический конгресс*

РЕЗЮМЕ

В статье рассматриваются подготовка, проведение и историческая миссия Первого Тюркологического конгресса, анализируются вопросы сравнительного тюркологического языкознания. Широко освещаются цели конгресса и истинные намерения Советского Союза в этом вопросе. Приводятся сведения о приглашенных на конгресс представителях тюркоязычных республик СССР и других регионов СССР, научных и общественных организациях.

Среди принятых на Первом Тюркологическом конгрессе решений отмечены такие вопросы, как единый алфавит, единый литературный язык и единая терминология. Обобщаются важные вопросы, обсуждавшиеся в повестке дня конгресса, и результаты

научных докладов. Приводятся сведения о репрессиях – расстрелах или ссылках участников Первого Тюркологического конгресса.

После распада СССР в 1991 году отмечается начало движения за восстановление латинского алфавита во всех бывших тюркских республиках Советского Союза. В статье также рассматриваются вопросы проведения 80-летнего и 90-летнего юбилеев Первого тюркологического съезда в независимом Азербайджане, принятия единого тюркского алфавита, сближения тюркоязычных государств, взаимопонимания и сотрудничества. В конце статьи обобщается историческое значение Первого тюркологического съезда.

Relevance. It was absolutely natural that the First Turkological Congress was held in Baku, because at that time, as in many other scientific and cultural fields, Azerbaijan was leading in the science of Turkology. Our country was one of the main centers of Turkology in a broad sense for that period.

It should be noted that on September 1–7, 1920, the First Congress of the Peoples of the East (1891 delegates — representatives of 37 nations from the Caucasus, Central Asia, Afghanistan, Egypt, India, China, Korea, Syria, Turkey, Japan and other countries came to the congress) was also held in Baku. As a result of that event, Azerbaijan's significant position in the Turkic-Muslim world and its great intellectual potential attracted attention. The active participation of Azerbaijani intellectuals in the Congress of the Peoples of the East and the First Turkological Congress demonstrates that great scientific and creative forces have grown and formed in our country not only in the field of linguistics, but also in the fields of literature, history, culture, folklore, ethnography and enlightenment. At the First Turkological Congress, a number of global issues for the cultural life of numerous Turkic peoples living in various regions of the former Soviet Union, in a wide geographical area, were discussed. Important decisions were made at this meeting, which were aimed at the near future, and most importantly, scientific and methodological principles of the transition to the Latin script for all Turkic peoples living in the territory of the former Soviet Union were developed.

At the First Turkological Congress, attention was also paid by the participants to the issues of comparative Turkic linguistics. Both comparative linguistics and comparative Turkic linguistics strive to determine the degree of language kinship, understood as historical-genetic kinship. They are engaged in the restoration of national languages, the study of diachronic processes in the history of languages, language families and their groups. The issues of comparative-historical linguistics, which held a dominant position in linguistics throughout the 19th century, could not remain unnoticed at a scientific meeting such as the First Turkological Congress. Researchers combine the ideas expressed at the Congress in this regard into two groups:

1. Comparison of Turkic languages with the aim of revealing kinship among themselves;
2. Comparison of Turkic languages with Mongolian, Tungusic, Finno-Ugric, and Yaphes languages in order to determine their kinship [4, p. 72].

Turkology is a set of scientific and humanitarian disciplines that study the languages, literature, history, folklore, religion, ethnography, spiritual and material culture of Turkic and Turkic-speaking peoples in the past, present, and future. The first studies that can be conditionally called Turkological in Azerbaijan date back to the 17th century, when Persian-Turkic and Turkish-Persian dictionaries compiled by local scholars appeared. The author of one of them was Mehdi Khan Astarabadi. In his influential work written in the 17th century, he described the grammatical rules of the Azerbaijani language in a 170-page extensive introduction by comparing it with Persian. Another dictionary written by Mehdi Tabrizi in 1794 also

consisted of a preface, a grammatical essay, and the dictionary itself. After Northern Azerbaijan became part of Russia, scholars emerged who left an indelible mark in the field of Oriental studies in general, and Turkology in particular.

Among them, a special place is occupied by our compatriot (Azerbaijani) Mirza Kazimbey (1802-1870), a famous literary scholar, linguist, Islamic scholar, historian, geographer, teacher and translator, known not only in Russia but also throughout Europe. The well-known orientalist, Islamic scholar, and historian V.V. Bartold called Mirza Kazimbey "the founder of Oriental studies", and the prominent Turkologist, academician A.N. Kononov wrote that he "combined European science with Eastern science". He perfectly knew, spoke and wrote Azerbaijani, Tatar, Turkish, Arabic, Persian, Russian, English, French, German and Hebrew languages [7].

The idea of Latinization did not only cover the peoples who used Arabic script and lived in the USSR, but also penetrated far beyond its borders. In order to involve other Turkic-Tatar peoples in the cultural revolution, the New Azerbaijani Alphabet Committee began preparing for the convening of the 1st Turkological Congress.

The 1st Turkological Congress, held from February 26 to March 6, 1926 in the Ismailiyya Palace in Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan, is one of the most significant events that marked the beginning of a new stage in the cultural integration of the Turkic peoples.

Back in August 1925, the USSR Council of People's Commissars (Sovnarkom) adopted a decision to convene the All-Union Turkological Congress. The issue of the congress was first raised by Azerbaijan a year earlier and submitted to the USSR government. The need to allow the transition of Azerbaijani script to the Latin script alphabet was raised by the USSR Academy of Sciences and the All-Union Oriental Studies Association at the 1st Azerbaijan Regional Studies Congress six months before the decision of the USSR Council of People's Commissars to convene the Turkological Congress. The organizing committee published the “Bulletin” and announced on its pages the implementation of all the work related to the preparation of the All-Union Turkological Congress [9, p.286].

131 delegates with a decisive vote from the Turkic-speaking republics of the USSR and other regions of the USSR arrived at the congress. Of them, 93 were Turks and 38 were non-Turks. In addition, 600 representatives from scientific and public organizations of the Turkic-speaking republics and other regions of the USSR participated in the congress, including representatives of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Oriental Studies Association, the Moscow Institute of Oriental Studies, Kazan University, Baku State University, Tashkent University, and Leningrad University.

The meeting was chaired by the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Azerbaijan SSR, Samadaga Aghamalioglu, and the following were elected to the Presidium of the congress: Samadaga Aghamalioglu, Farhad Aghamalioglu, Ruhulla Akhundov, Hanafi Zeynalli, Habib Jabiyev, Mustafa Guliyev, Nikolay Ashmarin, Aziz Gubaydulin, Khalid Said Khojayev, Bekir Chobanzadeh, Jabbar Mammadzadeh, Ziefeldt Artur Rudolfovich, Panah Gasimov, Museyib Ilyasov, Jalil Mammadzadeh, Farid Khurshid, Hamid Sultanov, Mirza Davud Huseynov, Huseyn Musayev, Ahmad Pepinov, Huseyn Musayev, Ahmad Pepinov, Ibrahim Rza Shabustari, Hasan Musayev and the only female member of the congress, Ayna Sultanova.

The famous orientalist, historian-scientist, academician V. Bartold, academician S. Oldenburg, representative of European scientists Professor T. Menzel, I. Nagovitsyn from the Ministry of Public Education of the RSFSR, Professor B. Chobanzadeh, Professor A. Samoilovich, A. Baytursynov from Kazakhstan, I. Barakhov from Yakutia, I. Borozdin and M. Pavlovich from the Association of Orientalists, Halimjan Ibrahimov from Tatarstan, Idelguzin from Bashkortostan, Fuad Köprülüzadeh from Turkey, J. Gorkhmazov from Dagestan, I. Nakhamov from Uzbekistan, K. Tynıstanov from Kara-Kyrgyzstan, R. Berdiyev from Turkmenistan, O. Akchokraklı from Crimea, Umar Aliyev from the North Caucasus and others participated. In addition, on behalf of the delegations of Azerbaijan and other republics, Ali bey

Huseynzade, Mustafa Guliyev, V. Bang, academician Nikolai Marr, Anatoly Lunacharsky and Wilhelm Thomsen were elected honorary members of the Presidium of the Congress [2].

In addition to them, the following foreign scientists participated in the work of the congress: representatives from Turkey Sami Rufet, Nejib Asim, Fuad Raif, Bursa Mehmed Tahir Bey, Ferid Khursud, Shamsaddin Bey, Ethem Bey, representatives from Germany Theodor Menzel, Muth Hartmann, Gize, Paul Witek, Walter Radebold, Willy Bang Kaup, Georg Jacob, G. Stumme, representatives from Hungary Gyula Mesaros, Ignaz Kunos, Gyula Nemet, Bernat Munkaci, M. Horten, representatives from Iran Majid Soltane, Ibrahim Shabistari, representative from France J. Denis, representative from Italy L. Bonelli, representative from Finland Setele, representative from Sweden Sven Hedin.

The congress heard about 40 reports on a total of 14 issues related to the history, language, alphabet, ethnogenesis, ethnography, literature, culture and other topics of the Turks and the Turkic world as a whole. The agenda of the congress included issues related to the development of the culture of the Turkic peoples and writing based on the Latin alphabet.

The following seven important issues of the Turkic languages were discussed at the First Turkological Congress and relevant decisions were signed:

1. the issue of the alphabet;
2. the problem of spelling;
3. the issue of terminology;
4. the issue of educational methodology;
5. the problems of interaction and interference of related and neighboring languages;
6. literary-linguistic problems of the Turkic languages, including the issue of a single literary language;
7. The theory and history of the protolanguage of the Turkic languages [3].

Among the decisions taken at the First Turkological Congress, issues such as a common alphabet, a common literary language, and a common terminology were of particular importance.

The issues of reforming the Arabic alphabet and adopting the Latin script alphabet, as well as the creation of a national terminology and literary language for the Turkic-Tatar peoples were discussed.

The Congress, recognizing the superiority and technical superiority of the new alphabet over the Arabic alphabet, its “great cultural, historical, and progressive significance,” noted the introduction of the new Latin script alphabet in Azerbaijan and other regions and republics of the USSR (Yakutia, Kabardino-Balkaria) as a great positive sign.

Many scientific reports were heard during the Congress, some of which deserve special attention. Among the noteworthy reports were V.V. Bartold's “Modern state of history and tasks of studying the Turkic peoples”, S.F. Oldenburg's “Methods of ethnographic research among the Turkic peoples”, A.A. Muller's “On the art of figurative images among the Turkic peoples”, F. Köprülüzade's “Development of literary languages among the Turkic peoples”, A.N. Samoilovich's “Modern state of studying the Turkic languages and future tasks”, B. Chobanzade's “On the close connection of Turkic dialects”, H. Zeynalli's “On the scientific terminological system in the Turkic languages”. “Modern state and prospects of studying the ancient Turkic languages” S.Yu. Malova, “Orthography in the Turkic languages” Farhad Agazade, “Problems of forming the alphabet system in connection with the socio-cultural conditions of the Turkic peoples”, N.F. Yakovlev's “Problems of the formation of the alphabet system in connection with the socio-cultural conditions of the Turkic peoples”, Ch. Mammadzadeh's “On the alphabet systems of the Turkic peoples”, Kemanov's “Fundamentals of the methodology of teaching Turkic languages”, N.N. Poppe's “History and current state of the issue of the interaction of Turkic languages with Altai languages”, H. Sherfan's “Questions of the application of Arabic and Latin script for the Turkic-Tatar peoples”, T. Menzel's “Results and prospects of the study of Balkan Turkic literature” and many other articles can be noted. These presentations added depth and richness to the work of the Congress. Representatives of the

Congress also participated in the celebration of the 500th anniversary of the outstanding Uzbek poet Alisher Navai. Although the Congress decided to hold the II Turkological Congress in 1927 in Samarkand, for obvious reasons this decision was not implemented.

One of the most important tasks of the First Turkological Congress was the transition from the Arabic alphabet to the Latin alphabet. Azerbaijan was the first to implement this idea in the Turkic world. On September 21, 1922, the Committee for the Implementation of the New Turkic Alphabet was established in the Azerbaijan SSR under the leadership of Samadaga Agamalioglu with the aim of changing the alphabetic writing, creating and implementing a new alphabet. Azerbaijan officially switched to the Latin alphabet on October 20, 1923.

After the language reform initiated by Gazi Mustafa Kemal Atatürk (the founder of the Republic of Turkey) in 1928, Turkey switched to the Latin alphabet, and from 1929, by the decision of the congress, other Turkic republics that entered the Soviet Union began to use the common Latin alphabet.

From January 1, 1929, Azerbaijan completely switched to the Latin alphabet. In accordance with the decision of the First Turkological Congress, the Republic of Turkey, along with other Turkic-speaking peoples and republics, switched to the Latin alphabet that year. This transition played an exceptional role in eliminating mass illiteracy among the people and strengthening cultural ties between Turkic-speaking peoples. A mass book burning campaign was also carried out to erase this "scenario" from memory.

The Congress did not leave any elected bodies behind and was content with recommending that all Turkic republics and regions organize local Turkological Committees for the collection and systematization of materials on Turkology, registration and preservation of manuscripts, study of local dialects, etc. The Congress recognized the expediency of republishing Radlov's dictionary of Turkic dialects, which has become a bibliographic rarity and is currently the only one.

The Latin script soon did not satisfy the Soviet leadership, which began to implement a policy of accelerated rapprochement and unification of peoples. In 1939, this process (related to the Latin alphabet) was stopped under pressure from the regime of the then leader of the Soviet Union, Stalin. In accordance with this policy, the transfer of all languages of the peoples of the USSR to a writing system based on the Cyrillic alphabet began.

Immediately after the congress, a documentary film was shot in Azerbaijan about this historical event. In 1926, the film "The First Turkological Congress" was released. This was the first film about the first Turkological Congress held in Azerbaijan.

The film covered the work of the Turkological Congress, the adoption of the new Latin alphabet by the Turkic peoples, as well as the unanimous decisions of the congress on issues related to the literature and language of the Turkic peoples.

One of the most active participants of the congress, a young Azerbaijani scientist, professor Bekir Chobanzadeh, wrote: "Turkology, which has served as a tool of exploitation and colonial policy in the hands of Western imperialists who used the darkness of the East, will henceforth be a valuable result of the thinking of honest and serious people, working together on the most unknown, but at the same time interesting documents of the history of human civilization. The congress of Turkologists is a new step towards internationalism, uniting the backward part of humanity with the best part of modern civilization, and will take its place in the history of human culture" [9, 286-288].

Despite the fact that since 1923 the new Turkic alphabet was adopted as the state alphabet in Azerbaijan, it was after this congress that the official and unanimous transition to the Latin script took place. Before that, the use of Arabic script was also widely used in the territory of the republic. Based on the decision of the Congress, the Soviet government banned the use of the Arabic alphabet from January 1, 1929. A large-scale book burning campaign was also aimed at eradicating this script.

By the decision of the Congress, the Latin script was also adopted in other Turkic republics that were part of the Soviet Union. In some Turkic republics, this transition was implemented earlier. Thus, on July 3, 1927, the party organization of the Republic of Tatarstan officially announced the transition to the "New Alphabet". 5 years after the Azerbaijan SSR switched to the Latin script, the Republic of Turkey also switched to this alphabet.

Thus, as a result of the decision of the Congress, the Latin script alphabet was used in all Turkic republics in 1929–1939. However, in the late 1930s, work was started by the leadership of the Soviet Union to replace the Latin script alphabet. In 1939, a decision was made to use a common Cyrillic alphabet in the national republics of the USSR. According to the official statement, the transition from the Latin alphabet to Cyrillic graphics was veiled under the guise of "the common will of the working people."

In the late 1930s, many participants of the congress were accused of pan-Turkism, nationalism, counter-revolutionary activities, repressed and killed. Among them were Ruhulla Akhundov, Alexander Samoilovich, Jalaladdin Gorkhmazov, Bekir Chobanzadeh, Osman Akchokraklı, Ahmed Bayrutsunov, Salman Mumtaz, Isidor Barakhov, Hanafi Zeynalli, Hikmet Cevdet-zadeh and others.

But the congress of Turkologists, which noted the high potential of Azerbaijani science and the readiness of the Azerbaijani leadership to solve the problem of cultural development, remained in the memory of generations as a congress of those subjected to repression. Mass repressions did not bypass the Azerbaijani intelligentsia. One of the main accusations against the victims of repression in the national republics was their accusation of "bourgeois nationalism". Those whom the Bolshevik government later called “enemies of the people” were sent to camps and sentenced to death. Among them were the prominent Azerbaijani poets Huseyn Javid, Mikayil Mushvig, Taghi Shahbazi, Ali Razi, Yusif Vazir Chamanzamanli, Ahmad Javad, Azerbaijani educator, linguist, writer, translator Sultan Majid Ganizadeh, well-known statesmen and politicians Gazanfar Musabeyov and Dadash Bunyatzadeh, leading actors of the Azerbaijani stage Ulvi Rajab Shashikashvili and Abbas Mirza Sharifzadeh, Turkologist-scientist, professor Bekir Chobanzadeh, Ruhulla Akhundov, Aleksandr Samoilovich, Jalaladdin Gorkhmazov, Osman Agchogragchi, Ahmad Baytursunov, Salman Mumtaz, Isidor Barakhov, Hanafi Zeynalli, Hikmet Jovdat-zadeh, etc. In total, more than 100 participants of the Congress were subjected to various repressions.

It is known that the total number of victims of repression in 1937-1938 was more than 80 thousand people. 17 Azerbaijani representatives are named precisely because they participated in the congress. Except for Samadaga Agamalioglu, who died before the repressions, all Azerbaijani representatives, without exception, were victims of Stalin's repressions. Those who were shot were shot, those who were exiled were exiled, and none of them returned. The following are the names mentioned in the transcript: Farhad Aghazade, Ruhulla Akhundov, Gaziz Gubaydulun (a Tatar scholar working in Baku), Hamid Sultanov, Khalid Seyid Khojayev, Bekir Chobanzade, Sultan Majid Efendiyev, Gazanfar Musabeyov, Habib Jabiyev, Hanafi Zeynalli, Simumyagi Zifelt (an Estonian writer working in Baku), Panah Gasimov, Mustafa Guliyev, Jabbar Mammadzade, Jamil Mammadzade, Ahmed Jovdat Pepinov, Ayna Sultanova.

After the collapse of the USSR in 1991, a movement to restore the Latin alphabet began in all former Turkic republics of the Soviet Union. Currently, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan have switched to the Latin alphabet. Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan intend to do this in stages, but the autonomous Turkic entities of the Russian Federation cannot do this due to the veto right of the Russian president.

The First Turkological Congress received its state recognition after Azerbaijan regained its independence. On November 5, 2005, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev signed an Order “On the celebration of the 80th anniversary of the First Turkological Congress”. In accordance with this order, an international conference dedicated to the 80th anniversary of the First Turkological Congress was held in Baku in 2006.

In order to ensure a worthy celebration of the 90th anniversary of the First Turkological Congress, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev signed an Order on February 18, 2016. In accordance with the order, an International Conference dedicated to the 90th anniversary of the First Turkological Congress of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences (ANAS) was held on November 14 and 15, 2016. The ideas and calls of the First Turkological Congress played an important role in the development of national-spiritual values, national culture and literature, and scientific-cultural integration.

The First Turkological Congress is a public event that opens up broad horizons for the scientific and cultural unity of the Turkic peoples and the development of common national and spiritual values. The active participation of Azerbaijani intellectuals in the First Turkological Congress indicates the emergence and formation of great scientific and creative forces in the country not only in the field of linguistics, but also in the fields of literature, history, culture, folklore, ethnography, and enlightenment.

Currently, Turkological studies in Azerbaijan are mainly conducted in the institutes of linguistics, literature, oriental studies, and folklore, and partly in the departments of archaeology and ethnography, history, manuscripts, and some other departments of ANAS. Today, Turkological Centers operate at the Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, Baku State University, and Baku Slavic University.

The third meeting of the Joint Turkic Alphabet Commission, jointly organized by the International Turkic Academy and the Turkic Linguistic Society in Baku from September 9 to 11, 2024, successfully concluded its work. The Turkic Academy is an international organization established under the Organization of Turkic States, which unites Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkey. In addition, Hungary and Uzbekistan have observer status here. The organization is headquartered in Astana and its main goal is to develop cooperation in the field of science and education between Turkic countries and regions [10].

The commission held detailed discussions and identified aspects requiring further development. As a result of intensive work, a proposal for a unified Turkic alphabet was agreed upon. The countries of the Turkic world decided to approve a unified alphabet consisting of 34 letters based on the Latin alphabet. This became known after the third meeting of the commission organized by the Organization of Turkic States in Baku [8].

On September 11, 2024, the Common Turkic Alphabet Commission, specially created by the Organization of Turkic States, adopted its updated version.

According to experts, the development of a single alphabet will be an important step towards closer cooperation between the Turkic countries in the fields of education and culture. The Turkic Academy emphasizes the historical significance of this achievement, calls on scientific and educational institutions to support the initiative and assist in its implementation.

The development of a common Turkic alphabet gives impetus to mutual understanding and cooperation of the Turkic peoples by preserving their linguistic heritage. The creation of a common Turkic alphabet will not only strengthen mutual understanding and cooperation between the Turkic peoples, but will also contribute to the preservation of their languages.

Today, continuous work is being carried out towards the rapprochement of Turkic-speaking peoples and the creation of a common Turkic history. Thus, on March 31, 2025, the leaders of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan signed a historic Agreement on the junction of the state borders of the three countries. These important documents, the “Agreement on the Border Junction” and “Eternal Friendship”, called the Khujand Declaration, were signed by Presidents Emomali Rahmon, Sadyr Japarov and Shavkat Mirziyoyev. These documents symbolize the strengthening of good-neighborly relations and mutual understanding between the Central Asian states. This agreement will give impetus to the strengthening of both regional cooperation and good-neighborly relations, the joint implementation of infrastructure and economic projects, and the expansion of the region’s tourism opportunities [6].

The fact that the call to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the First Turkological Congress was reflected in the Declaration of the 12th Summit of the Heads of State of the Organization of Turkic States, held in Gabala on October 6–7, 2025, is another successful step towards the re-formation of the Turkic world as a single family.

It should be noted that on October 22, 2025, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev signed an Order on the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the First Turkological Congress. The Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Ministry of Science and Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan were instructed to prepare and implement a plan of events for the 100th anniversary of the First Turkological Congress. A series of events at the Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, which arose from this order, began in November 2025 [1].

Conclusion. Many of the ideas put forward by the First Turkological Congress are being successfully implemented in modern conditions. Remarkable achievements have been achieved in the direction of re-forming the Turkic world as a single family. The decisive steps taken towards strengthening the spirit of brotherhood and alliance relations between Turkic countries and deepening mutual cultural cooperation are already of a sustainable nature. In the words of many scientists and politicians, the 21st century will be the century of Turkic-speaking peoples. The adoption of the common Turkic alphabet and the signing of important documents on "Eternal Friendship" will become an important symbol of the strengthening of friendship, good neighborliness, mutual trust and strategic partnership between brotherly Turkic-speaking countries.

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