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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

LITERARY ACTIVITY OF ATA TARZIBASHI

Specialty: 5716.01 – Azerbaijani literature

5717.01 – Literature of Turkic peoples

Field of science: Philology

Applicant: Orkhan Ali Isayev

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Dissertation was performed at the Department of Azerbaijani oral folk literature and written monuments of the Institute of Literature named after Nizami Ganjavi of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

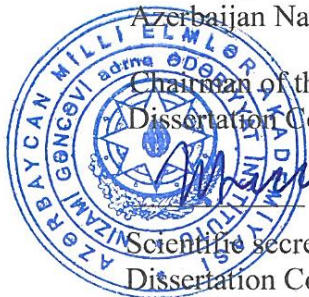
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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK

Relevance of the topic and degree of development. The Turks who live in Iraq today and call themselves Turkman moved from Azerbaijan to Mesopotamia in different periods of history and chose these lands as their homeland. Although Turkman who speak Azerbaijani Turkish mostly live in the northern part of Iraq - Kirkuk and surrounding areas, they also live in big cities such as Erbil, Talafar, Baghdad, Karbala, Najaf, and Hilla.

Since the time of the Arab Caliphate, Baghdad, and its surrounding areas were within the boundaries of Azerbaijani states such as the Seljuks, Atabays, Karagoyuns, Aggoyuns, and Safavids, and their management from a single center under one flag allowed Turkmans to continue their relations with their compatriots, Azerbaijani Turks, for a long time. The closeness of Iraqi Turkman to Azerbaijanis in terms of language, folklore, literature, and traditions depended on ethnic affiliation and historical and socio-political conditions. It is no coincidence that Heydar Aliyev, the national leader of the Azerbaijani people, said in an interview with "Kardashlig" magazine in 2000: "*When I studied the history, I saw that the Turkman of South Azerbaijan, North Azerbaijan, and Iraq are parts of one whole*"¹. The great leader, who is deeply familiar with the history of Azerbaijan, knew well that Iraqi Turkman and Azerbaijani Turks come from the same roots, speak the same language, and are carriers of a single culture. Therefore, Heydar Aliyev was closely interested in our compatriots living in Iraq during his leadership of independent Azerbaijan and tried to restore relations with our compatriots who were far away from us. By the orders of the great leader, special attention was paid to the Turkmans in the plan of events related to the 500th anniversary of the great Azerbaijani poet Muhammad Fuzuli and the 1300th anniversary of the "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud" epic, and the visits of the Azerbaijani delegation to Iraq and the visit of the Iraqi Turkman delegation to

¹ Nakip, M. Azərbaycan Devlet Başkanı sayın Haydar Aliyevlə özel görüştü // Kardaşlık, – İstanbul: – 2000, №8, – s. 4

Azerbaijan were organized. All this greatly contributed to the restoration of historical relations between the representatives of the same people, who were separated from each other for a long time. Of course, literature also played a big role in creating these relations².

Modern Turkman researchers also consider themselves a part of the Azerbaijani people. Turkman researcher Ershad Hurmuzli writes that the people of Kirkuk are no different from those of Azerbaijan³.

Today, the independent and strong state of Azerbaijan constantly focuses on Azerbaijanis living outside its borders. The study and promotion of the rich literary and cultural heritage formed in the territories where Azerbaijani Turks lived has become a reality today. Our traces, which exist in wide areas from Darband to Tabriz, from Yerevan to Kirkuk, are of great importance in studying our centuries-old history. From this point of view, the study of Iraqi Turkman is one of the most urgent issues facing Azerbaijani science. In recent times, the intensification of studies on Iraqi Turkmans in the fields of literature, language, folklore, history, and ethnography is related to this factor.

Since Iraqi Turkman and Azerbaijani Turks come from the same roots, speak the same language, and are carriers of the same traditions and culture, Iraqi-Turkman literature should be considered a part of Azerbaijani literature. Until the second half of the 16th century, native language literature that originated in the territory of Iraq was a part of Azerbaijani literature. In later periods, the influence of Ottoman literature on Iraqi-Turkman literature began to be felt. This process continued until the beginning of the 20th century.

Any written literature is based on folklore traditions and develops against the background of various historical and political conditions. Iraqi-Turkman literature and its representatives are also representatives of native language literature. The fact that they were

² İsayev, O.Ə. Azərbaycan – İraq-türkman ədəbi-mədəni əlaqələrinə Ulu öndər qayğısı // “Heydər Əliyevin dövlətçilik idealları və gənclik” mövzusunda Respublika konfransının materialları, – Bakı-Gəncə: – 22-24 iyun, – 2023, 145-149 s.

³ Al-Hirmiz, A. The Turkmen reality in Iraq / A. Al-Hirmiz. – İstanbul: Kerkük Vakfı. – 2005, – s. 55

under the influence of the Arab and Ottoman Turks certainly did not leave an impact on the life, language, and literature of the Turkman. However, this influence was not strong enough to change the language of Iraqi Turkman and create a different literature. Dr. Mustafa Ziya, a scientist from Kirkuk, writes that some researchers have wrongly shown Iraqi-Turkman literature as an "echo of the literature in Turkey." Those who have this opinion did not take into account folk poetry and the artistic thinking of artists⁴. Recent scientific studies have proved that the Turkish-language literature created in Iraq is an important branch of both Azerbaijani literature and all-Turkic literature. This fact is reflected in the literary activity of Ata Tarzibashi, who is considered the greatest researcher of Iraqi-Turkman literature and folklore in the 20th century. Ata Tarzibashi is the author of numerous studies on the language, literature, folklore, history, music, press, and architectural monuments of Iraqi Turkman.

Ata Tarzibashi's research on Iraqi-Turkman literature was investigated in the dissertation work. Native language literature that originated in Baghdad and surrounding areas was the main subject of Ata Tarzibashi's literary studies. The research conducted by the prominent scientists of Gazi Burhaneddin, Imaddin Nasimi, Jahanshah Haqiqi, Shah Ismayil Khatayi, Muhammad Fuzuli, Ruhi Baghdadi, and other Azerbaijani poets proves that the classical Turkish language literature that originated in the territory of Iraq was a branch of Azerbaijani literature. In Ata Tarzibashi's research, the history of Iraqi-Turkman literature, its unique characteristics, its outstanding personalities, and its mutual relations with the literature of other Turkic peoples were studied. The 13-volume "Kirkuk Poets" and 3-volume "Erbil Poets" works of Ata Tarzibashi, the greatest researcher of contemporary Iraqi-Turkman literature, are of great importance in the study of modern Iraqi-Turkman literature. In addition, dozens of scientific-research and scientific-publicistic articles on Turkish-language literature in Iraq were published by prominent researchers in various newspapers and magazines. Taking

⁴ Ziya, M. İraq-türkman poeziya antologiyası haqqında düşüncələrim. İraq-Türkman poeziya antologiyası: [2 cildə] / Q.M.Paşayev. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – c. 1, – 2019, – s.10

into account all these factors, we can say that the literary studies of Ata Tarzibashi are very relevant in terms of studying the centuries-old Turkish-language literary heritage created in the territory of Iraq and studying this heritage as a branch of Azerbaijani literature.

The relevance of the dissertation work can be justified by the following specific factors:

- The literary activity of Ata Tarzibashi has not been independently researched until now, no systematic research has been conducted on this topic;

- Literary studies of Ata Tarzibashi were studied for the first time in the context of Azerbaijan studies in this dissertation work;

- The fact that the Iraqi-Turkman literature is native language literature is one of the factors that make it necessary to study the research conducted by Ata Tarzibashi in this direction;

- Ata Tarzibashi's research on Imadeddin Nasimi, Gazi Burhaneddin, Jahanshah Haqiqi, Shah Ismayil Khatayi, Muhammad Fuzuli, and other prominent representatives of Azerbaijani literature can bring new scientific and methodological value to the study of the lives and works of these artists in Azerbaijan;

- Ata Tarzibashi's research on the legacy of the great Azerbaijani poet Muhammad Fuzuli, specifically the poet's birthplace and the study of some of his poems that have not been studied to date, can serve as a valuable source for Azerbaijani Fuzuli studies;

- The influence of classical Azerbaijani literature on modern Iraqi-Turkman literature is reflected in the research of Ata Tarzibashi. The study of the problem is important in terms of expanding the geography of influence of classical Azerbaijani literature;

- Literary meetings of Ata Tarzibashi can be evaluated from the point of view of studying the development history of Azerbaijan-Iraq-Turkman's literary-cultural and scientific relations.

Research on Iraqi Turkman in Azerbaijan begins at the beginning of the 20th century. A.M. Ahmadov (Amin Abid) for the first time compared Khoyrat and Mani with Azerbaijani bayats in his article "The type of "mani" in the literature of Turkic peoples and the

characteristics of Azerbaijani bayats"⁵. In the following periods, researches on both folklore studies and literary studies were further expanded, Rasul Rza, Mahammadhuseyn Tahmasib, Gazanfar Pashayev, Kubra Guliyeva, Sakina Gaibaliyeva and other scientists of ours conducted serious research in this direction. In this field, the services of Gazanfar Pashayev, a specialist in Iraqi-Turkman dialect, folklore, and literature, should be specially mentioned. As Academician Isa Habibbeyli has shown, this outstanding scientist, well known in the Eastern and Western worlds, is the author of important works on Iraqi-Turkman literature⁶. Gazanfar Pashayev has published articles on Iraqi-Turkman literature called "Kirkuk Poets", "An Overview of Fuzuli's Life and Creativity", "On the Roads of Longing-Vusal", "Ata Tarzibashi and Azerbaijan-Iraq Literary Relations"⁷. Based on the books of Ata Tarzibashi, he wrote the books "Arzu-Ghambar saga", "Kirkuk bayatıları" (together with Rasul Reza), "Kirkuk songs", "Iraq-Turkman proverbs", "Iraq-Kirkuk bayatıları", "Kirkuk folklore anthology". Published⁸. Professor Gazanfar Pashayev's monograph "Folklore Studies Activity of Ata Tarzibashi" was published in Baku in 2016 and in Ankara in 2017. In this monograph, the author investigated the

⁵ Əhmədov, Ə.M. Türk xalqları ədəbiyyatında "mani" növü və Azərbaycan bayatılarının xüsusiyyəti // Azərbaycanı öyrənmə yolları, – Bakı: – 1930, №5, – s. 9-42

⁶ Həbibbəyli, İ.Ə. Ziyalı fədakarlığına örnek [Qəzənfər Paşayev. Bibliografiya] / Tərt. edənlər: M.Vəliyeva, M.İbrahimova. – Bakı: – 2017. – s.16.

⁷ Bəndəroğlu, Ə. Göylər unutmşdu yağacağını / Ə.Bəndəroğlu. – Bakı: Yazıçı, – 1991, – 128 s.; Paşayev, Q.M. Nəsimi haqqında araşdırmalar / Q.M.Paşayev. – Bakı: Qarabağ nəşriyyatı, – 2010. – 168 s.; Paşayev, Q.M. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [12 cildə] / Q.M.Paşayev. – Bakı: Təhsil, – c. 9, – 2012. – 480 s.; Pashaev, G.M. Brief view on Fizuli's life and creative work // "Reform" magazine, – USA: – 1996, №2, – s. 17-25

⁸ Arzu-Qəmbər: Kərkük xalq dastanı / Ön söz Q.Paşayev, toplayan Ə.Tərzibaşı. – Bakı: Gənclik, – 1971. – 32 s., İraq-Kərkük bayatıları / Tərt. ed. Q.Paşayev, redaktor A.Vəfəli. – Bakı: Yazıçı, – 1984, – 352 s.; İraq-Kərkük atalar sözü / Tərt. ed. Q.Paşayev – Bakı: Yazıçı, – 1978. – 76 s.; Kərkük bayatıları / Tərt. ed. R.Rza, Q.Paşayev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – 1968, – 182 s.; Kərkük folkloru antologiyası / Tərt. ed. və Ön söz Q.Paşayev – Bakı: Azərənşr, – 1990, – 367 s.; Kərkük mahnıları / Tərt. ed. Q.Paşayev. – Bakı: Gənclik, – 1973, – 48 s.

folkloristic activity of a prominent Turkman scholar⁹. Gazanfar Pashayev continued his research on İraqi-Turkman written literature in the following periods, and in 2019, based on Ata Tarzibashi's 13-volume "Kirkuk Poets" and 3-volume "Erbil Poets", volume I of "İraq-Turkman Poetry Anthology" was published¹⁰ in 2021. based on the book "Poets of Kirkuk" by Shamseddin Kuzachi published the II volume of the anthology¹¹. In 1986, the essay written by Gazanfar Pashayev about Ata Tarzibashi was reflected in the Azerbaijan Soviet Encyclopedia¹². Professor Teymur Ahmadov's "20th Century Azerbaijani Writers: Encyclopedic Information Book" published in 2011 contains a valuable essay on the life and work of Ata Tarzibashi¹³. Elman Guliyev's textbook "Literature of the Turkic Peoples" written by Elman Guliyev for high school students contains certain information about İraqi-Turkman literature¹⁴. Anar's 2-volume anthology "Oghuz Poems of One Thousand and Five Hundred Years" contains the works of representatives of İraqi-Turkman literature¹⁵. In 2011, Sakina Gaibaliyeva defended her Ph.D. dissertation under the supervision of Professor Gazanfar Pashayev, entitled "Literary and scientific activity of Abdullatif Bandaroglu"¹⁶. In 2019, the book "İraqi Press History (1869-2019)"

⁹ Paşayev, Q.M. Əta Tərzibaşının folklorşünaslıq fəaliyyəti / Q.M.Paşayev. – Bakı: Təhsil, – 2016. – 264 s.

¹⁰ Paşayev, Q.M. İraq-Türkman poeziya antologiyası: [2 cildə] / Q.M.Paşayev. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – c. 1, – 2019, – 464 s.

¹¹ Paşayev, Q.M. İraq-Türkman poeziya antologiyası: [2 cildə] / Q.M.Paşayev. – Bakı: "CBS-PP", – c. 2, – 2021, – 464 s

¹² Azərbaycan Sovet Ensiklopediyası (ACE): [10 cildə] / Baş red. Quliyev C. – Bakı: Azərneşr, – c. 9. – 1986. – 624 s.

¹³ Əhmədov, T.Ə. XX əsr Azərbaycan yazıçıları: Ensiklopedik məlumat kitabı (Təkmilləşdirilmiş üçüncü nəşri) / T.Ə.Əhmədov. – Bakı: Nurlar, – 2011. – 984 s.

¹⁴ Quliyev, E.H. Türk xalqları ədəbiyyatı (Dərslük) / E.H.Quliyev. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2017. – 632 s.

¹⁵ Anar. Min beş yüz ilin oğuz şeiri: [2 cildə] / Anar. – Bakı: Azərbaycan nəşriyyatı, – c. 1. – 1999. – 912 s., Anar. Min beş yüz ilin oğuz şeiri: [2cildə] / Anar. – Bakı: Azərbaycan nəşriyyatı, – c. 2. – 2000. – 1116 s.

¹⁶ Qaybaliyeva, S.A. Əbdüllatif Bəndəroğlunun ədəbi-elmi fəaliyyəti / filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru / – Bakı, 2011, – 167 s.

by Turkman researcher Shamseddin Kuzechi was published in Baku in Azerbaijani. Brief information about Ata Tarzibash's journalistic activity is reflected in the book¹⁷. Shamseddin Kuzechi's book "Ata Tarzibashi, National Researcher of Kirkuk" written by Shamseddin Kuzechi about Ata Tarzibashi was published in Baku in 2024 by the decision of the Scientific Council of the Institute of Literature named after Nizami Ganjavi of ANAS. The author of "Foreword" was Academician Isa Habibbayli, and the editor was Professor Gazanfar Pashayev. The work was adapted to the Azerbaijani language by Sakina Gaibaliyeva and Orkhan Isayev, PhD in philology. On the occasion of the 100th anniversary of Ata Tarzibashi in 2024, a special issue of the "Dede Gorgud" magazine of ANAS Folklore Institute is dedicated to the outstanding researcher.

The scientific activity of Ata Tarzibashi was also investigated by Turkman researchers living in Turkey and Iraq. Subhi Saatchi, Mahir Naqib, Arshad Hurmuzlu, Necat Kovsaroglu, Shamseddin Kuzechi, and others are the authors of several articles about the Turkman researcher.

However, all this does not fully cover the literary activity of Ata Tarzibashi. From this point of view, the systematic and wider investigation of Ata Tarzibashi's literary studies should be considered relevant.

The object and subject of the research. The object of the study Ata Tarzibaşın his scientific heritage consists of fundamental research works written in the field of literary studies. In addition, in the dissertation, the research works on Iraqi-Turkman literature, the works written about the life and scientific creativity of Ata Tarzibashi, the proposed ideas and opinions were selected as the subject of the research.

Research goals and objectives. The purpose of the research is to study the literary activity of Ata Tarzibashi. In order to fully and comprehensively study the topic, it was considered necessary to do the following:

¹⁷ Kuzəçi, Ş. İraqda mətbuat tarixi (1869-2019) / Ş.Kuzəçi – Bakı: CBS nəşriyyatı, – 2019. – 272 s.

- To determine the stages of formation and development of Iraqi-Turkman literature;
- To determine the role of Ata Tarzibashi in the study of the history of Iraqi-Turkman literature;
- To evaluate the scientist's approach to scientific sources and the results obtained;
- To systematize Ata Tarzibashi's research on the identification of specific features of classical and modern Iraqi-Turkman literature;
- To identify new approaches and aspects of the research scientist in his research on the heritage of Muhammad Fuzuli;
- To evaluate the scientist's scientific opinions about the history of the Turkish-language press in Iraq.

Research methods. Historical-comparative research method was used during the research work. The principle of historicity was taken as the basis for writing the dissertation.

Main clauses defended. During the research work, the protection of the following provisions is envisaged:

- Literary history is the main part of Ata Tarzibashi's literary activity. In this regard, A. Tarzibashi was the subject of research as a literary historian;
- Determining the stages of development of the Iraqi-Turkman written literature, which began to form in the XIII-XIV centuries, and evaluating the research conducted by Ata Tarzibashi in this direction;
- To review the theoretical and practical possibilities of the scientific research conducted by Ata Tarzibashi in the field of classical Iraqi-Turkman literature and classical Azerbaijani literature;
- To evaluate classical Iraqi-Turkman literature as a branch of Azerbaijani literature;
- To review new scientific-methodological approaches to Fuzuli studies in Ata Tarzibashi's research on Muhammad Fuzuli;
- To review the opinions of Ata Tarzibashi regarding some representatives of modern Iraqi-Turkman literature;
- Studying the contemporary Iraqi-Turkman literature of the work "Kirkuk Press History" against the background of the activities of the Turkish-language press published in Iraq;

- To consider the relations of Ata Tarzibashi with Azerbaijani scientists against the background of Azerbaijani-Iraqi-Turkman literary-cultural and scientific relations.

The scientific novelty of the research. The scientific innovation of the dissertation work is determined by the first systematic and complex investigation of the literary activity of Ata Tarzibashi and the achievement of a number of conclusions. Until now, there has not been a large amount of scientific research on the topic in literature.

Since literary historiography is the main part of Ata Tarzibashi's literary activity, the scientist was studied as a literary historian for the first time in this dissertation work. Since a certain part of A. Tarzibashi's literary activity is related to Iraqi-Turkman classical literature, his scientific research related to this literature was systematized and included in the research, and his use of the geographical area factor as the main factor in his research related to the beginning stage of Iraqi-Turkman written literature was determined. Since his research on the legacy of Muhammad Fuzuli also belongs to Iraqi-Turkman classical literature, the scientific research conducted by Ata Tarzibashi on the great poet was systematized and studied in the dissertation work, and the discovery of new claims he put forward on the subject made it possible to more accurately determine the role of the great Azerbaijani poet in Iraqi-Turkman literature.

The research conducted by Ata Tarzibashi on manuscript texts was included in the dissertation work and Tarzibashi was studied as a textual scholar for the first time.

The study of literary issues in Ata Tarzibashi's "Kirkuk Press History (1879-1985)", the role of the press in the development of Iraqi-Turkman literature, and the study of A. Tarzibashi's attitude to these issues as a researcher are among the novelties of the research work. For the first time, in the dissertation work, it was determined that the primary information about numerous representatives of modern Iraqi-Turkman literature belongs to Ata Tarzibashi.

The theoretical and practical significance of research. The results obtained in the dissertation work can be used in the study of the literature of the Iraqi Turkman, whose ancestry is the same as that

of the Azerbaijani Turks. The theoretical importance of the thesis is that the Iraqi-Turkman literature is examined from the context of Azerbaijan, and the literary activity of Ata Tarzibashi allows for a deeper study of the native language literature created in Iraq.

The empirical significance of the dissertation work is that the provisions of the research can be used in special courses, in the study of Azerbaijani-Iraqi-Turkman literary-cultural and scientific relations, and in pedagogical activities.

Research approval and implementation. The topic of the dissertation work was approved by the Scientific Council of the Institute of Literature named after Nizami Ganjavi ANAS. The subject of the dissertation, articles, and theses were published in journals included in the register of the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and national and international conference materials.

The name of the institution where the dissertation work was performed. Dissertation work was performed at the Azerbaijani oral folk literature and written monuments department of the Nizami Ganjavi Institute of Literature of ANAS.

The total volume of the dissertation with a sign, noting the volume of the structural sections of the dissertation separately. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, and a list of used literature. Introduction – 15967, Chapter I – 86689, Chapter II – 73881, Chapter III – 88788, Conclusion - 6283 marks. The total volume of the dissertation work is 271608 marks.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the "**Introduction**" part of the dissertation, the relevance and degree of development of the topic, the goals and objectives of the research, research methods, the main propositions defended, scientific innovation, theoretical and practical importance were studied.

The first chapter of the dissertation work is called "**Problems of Researching the Iraqi-Turkman Literary and Cultural Heritage**

in the Work of Ata Tarzibashi" and consists of three paragraphs. The first paragraph is called **"Iraqi-Turkman Literary Environment: formation and Stages of Development"**. In this paragraph, the formation, directions, and stages of development of native literature in the territory of Iraq are defined. Many Iraqi-Turkman historians claim that the written stage of this literature began with the work of Imadedin Nasimi¹⁸. However, if we take into account that the Azerbaijani Turks settled in these areas before the 13th-14th centuries and if we think about the importance of the literary environment necessary for the growth of a great artist like Imadedin Nasimi, then we can conclude that Turkman literature existed even before Nasimi. In this regard, the article of Ata Tarzibashi entitled "Research on the beginning of the history of Iraqi-Turkman literature" contains quite important information. The researcher notes in the mentioned article that the literature created by the ancestors of the Turkmans was in the Arabic language rather than their native language¹⁹. In any of his studies, Ata Tarzibashi does not claim that Iraqi-Turkman's written literature began with Nasimi's work. Along with Imadaddin Nasimi, he presents Azerbaijani poets who lived in the same period, such as Gazi Burhaneddin, Jahanshah Haqiqi, and Abdulgadir Maragayi, among the artists of Iraqi-Turkman literature. This fact itself once again proves that Iraqi-Turkman literature developed as a branch of Azerbaijani literature. The most developed period of Iraqi-Turkman's written literature coincides with the 16th century. It was in this century that a genius artist like Muhammad Fuzuli grew up, and with him, the literary environment of 16th century Baghdad is characterized by the creation of works distinguished by high artists and craftsmanship. There are numerous studies of Ata Tarzibashi dedicated to the work and life of Muhammad Fuzuli. In this paragraph, the Fuzuli period is studied as a phase. In our opinion, the longest period of Iraqi-Turkman literature

¹⁸Bəndəroğlu, Ə. İraq türkmən ədəbiyyatı tarixinə bir baxış: [2 cildə] / Ə.Bəndəroğlu. – Bağdad: TKİY, – c. 2. – 1989. – s.8-9.; Küzeci, Ş. Türkmeneli edebiyatı / Ş.Küzeci. – Ankara: Boyut Tanıtım Matbaacılık, – 2005, – s.15.

¹⁹ Terzibaşı, A. Irak'ta Türkmen edebiyatı tarihinin başlangıcına dair araştırmalar // Türkmeneli (Edebiyat ve Sanat), – İstanbul, – 2014, №72, – s. 3

started from the 16th century and lasted until the end of the 19th century. Because in this period, classical literary traditions continued, poets could not escape the influence of Fuzuli's poetry. A new stage of Iraqi-Turkman literature began at the end of the 19th century. In this period, poets began to write poems not only in the genres of classical literature but also in the syllabic weight native to Turkish literature. From the middle of the 20th century, free verse also developed in Iraqi-Turkman literature. In addition to all this, the creation and development of prose examples also coincided with this stage. In the first paragraph of the first chapter, Iraqi-Turkman literature is divided into 3 major stages of development.

In the second paragraph of the first chapter, titled "**Leading Figures of Classical Iraqi-Turkman Literature**", the lives and works of representatives of Iraqi-Turkman literature are studied. Among the representatives of classical Iraqi-Turkman literature, the names of Azerbaijani artists Imadedin Nasimi, Gazi Burhaneddin, Jahanshah Haqiqi, Shah Ismail Khatayi, Muhammad Fuzuli, Ahdi Baghdadi, and others, as well as the study of the lives and works of these outstanding wordsmiths, the literature that originated in the territory of Iraq, the Azerbaijani literature is one of the main factors showing that it is a part of The fact that the spoken language of the Iraqi Turkmans is Azerbaijani Turkish and the fact that these territories are located within the Azerbaijani states such as the Atabays, the Garagoyuns, the Aggoyuns, and the Safavids proves the identity of the literature. Turkman researchers write that Imadaddin Nasimi was born in the village of Nasim near Baghdad and was a Turkman. Koprulu's views on this matter are also interesting: "*In many tazkires, Nasimi was shown as a ``Turkman'', and from F. Koprulu, he was presented as a poet who wrote in the "Azeri dialect" in Turkey*"²⁰. The main controversial issue is related to the birthplace of the great poet. The debate about the birthplace of the poet is still ongoing. In ethnography, we come across ideas that claim that he was born in Shamakhi, Aleppo, Shiraz, Baghdad, Baku, Tabriz, and

²⁰ Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı tarixi: [10 cilddə] / Redak. Həbibbəyli İ. – Bakı: Elm, – c. 3. – 2020. – s.384

Diyarbakir. The vast majority of Iraqi Turkman scholars Ata Tarzibashi, Abdullatif Bandaroglu, Ibrahim Daguqi, Sufi Saatchi, Shamseddin Kuzachi, and others claim that Nasimi was born in the village of Nasim near Baghdad. Azerbaijani scientist, professor Gazanfar Pashayev is one of those who defend this idea. He writes: "*...even if we say that the poet was born in Iraq - in the village of Nasim, we do not rule out that his parents moved to Iraq from Tabriz, and that Nasimi was born there*"²¹.

In Azerbaijani literary studies, it is accepted that Imadedin Nasimi was born in Shamakhi.

When researching classical Iraqi-Turkman literature, we witness that rulers-poets such as Gazi Burhaneddin and Jahanshah Haqiqi are also included among the representatives of this literature. Considering that both Gazi Burhaneddin's and Jahanshah Haqiqi's states included Turkman-inhabited areas of Iraq and that both artists wrote and created in the Azerbaijani language, we can see that it is correct to present them as representatives of Iraqi-Turkman literature. Artists who wrote and created in the literary environment of 16th-century Baghdad are also studied as representatives of Iraqi-Turkman literature. First of all, Muhammad Fuzuli, Ahdi Baghdadi, Shamsi Baghdadi, Zaeyi, Fazli, Ruhi Baghdadi, Rindi, and others are prominent representatives of native language literature in Iraq.

The third paragraph of the first chapter is called "**Classical Iraqi-Turkman Literature in the Studies of Ata Tarzibashi**". At the beginning of this paragraph, brief information about the life of Ata Tarzibashi is given. The main research focuses on his research on the classical Iraqi-Turkman literary heritage. In addition to the Turkish language, Tarzibashi, who was fluent in Arabic and Persian, had a rich archive, and studied the classic Iraqi-Turkman literature in depth by working on manuscripts and old books. His "Poems of Jahanshah in Turkish", "A general review of Iraqi-Turkman Literature", "Research on the Beginning of the History of Iraqi-Turkman Literature", "Duri-Qamar term in classical literature" etc.

²¹ Paşayev, Q.M. Nəsimi. Edamdan sonraki həyat / Q.M.Paşayev. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2019. – s.29

articles are available. Ata Tarzibashi has been researching classical Iraqi-Turkman literature for many years and in various directions. We can summarize his researches and group them as follows:

1. Works dedicated to the life and creativity of representatives of Iraqi-Turkman classical literature;
2. Articles on the explanation of words and expressions of scientific importance used in classical literature;
3. Theoretical articles in classical Iraqi-Turkman literature;
4. Studies on Fuzuli inheritance.

The main conclusions obtained in this chapter are reflected in the scientific journals and conference materials recommended by the High Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan²².

The second chapter, consisting of two paragraphs, is called **"Azerbaijani-Iraqi-Turkman Common Literary Values in the Studies of Ata Tarzibashi"**. In the first paragraph of the second chapter entitled **"Ata Tarzibashi's role in collecting, publishing and researching examples of Iraqi-Turkman oral folk literature"**, Ata Tarzibashi's research on Iraqi-Turkman oral folk literature is studied. With these studies, the scientist proved that Azerbaijani and Iraqi-Turkman folklore are the same, that the genres of *khoirat*, *mani*, proverbs, folk songs, etc. originate from a single root. In the book *"Khoyrats and Manis of Kirkuk"* he published about

²² İsayev, O.İ. Əta Tərzibaşının elmi yaradıcılığında XVI əsr Bağdad ədəbi mühiti // *Filologiya və Sənətsünaslıq*, – Bakı: – 2022, №1, – s. 73-79; İsayev, O.İ. İraq türkmənlərinin ədəbiyyat dili // “Türkdilli xalqların elmi-mədəni əlaqələri müasir mərhələdə: Tarixi ənənə və perspektivlər” mövzusunda Respublika elmi konfransının materialları, – Şamaxı: – 23-24 oktyabr, – 2021, – s. 266-270; İsayev, O.İ. İraq-türkmən ədəbiyyatının əsas inkişaf mərhələləri // “Elm tarixi və elmsünaslıq: fənlərarası tədqiqatlar” mövzusunda Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, – Bakı: – 2022, – s. 215-218; İsayev, O.İ. XVIII-XIX əsrlər İraq-türkmən ədəbiyyatında nəsr yaradıcılığı // Ümummillî lider Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 99-cu ildönümünə həsr olunmuş “Azərbaycanşünaslığın aktual problemləri” mövzusunda XIII Beynəlxalq elmi-praktik konfransın materialları, – Bakı: Ziqzaq, – 2022, – s. 443-447; Исаев, О.И. Теоретико-литературные взгляды Ата Терзибаши // Актуальни питання гуманітарних наук, – Дрогобич: – 2022, – т. 1, – №58, – с.202-209.

Khoyrats and Manis, which occupy a special place in Iraqi-Turkman literature and are considered one of the symbols of the Turkman national identity, he writes that the closest to our Khoyrats and Manis are those in Azerbaijan²³. The identity of Khoyrat and Mani leaves no room for doubt that Turkmans and Azerbaijanis are the same people and descend from the same root. Proverbs in Ata Tarzibashi's book "Old Words of Kirkuk" are identical to proverbs used in Azerbaijan. In this regard, Muhammadhuseyn Tahmasib writes: "*For example, a very small part of the 700 proverbs in the book "Kirkuk Old Words" are "new" for today's Azerbaijanis, that is, unknown. This applies only to those related to the local environment of Kirkuk and examples of words that are not used in our country*"²⁴. In addition to these, Ata Tarzibashi's "Airs of Kirkuk", "Arzu-Ghambar matali", "Easterners and Turks", etc. are important studies that reflect the common literary values of Azerbaijani Turks and Iraqi Turkman. In almost every one of Ata Tarzibashi's studies devoted to various genres of oral folk literature, the closeness and in many cases, the sameness with Azerbaijani folklore was reflected, the scientist specially emphasized this nuance.

The second paragraph of Chapter Two is titled "**Ata Tarzibashi's Research on Muhammad Fuzuli**". Ata Tarzibashi has explored Fuzuli's work from various perspectives. We can summarize these studies and group them as follows:

1. Articles related to Fuzuli's birthplace and biography;
2. Articles related to the work "Matla-ul Etigad" and odes in Arabic language;
3. Articles related to the explanation of hidden meanings used in Fuzuli's works;
4. Theoretical and critical approach to various ghazals of Fuzuli.

He wrote "Birthplace of Fuzuli", "New Information about the Birthplace of Fuzuli", "Arabic Odes of Fuzuli", "Poems of Fuzuli in

²³ Terzibaşı, A. Kerkük hoyratları ve manileri / A.Terzibaşı. – İstanbul: Ötüken, – 1975, – s.40

²⁴ Təhmasib, M.A. Ara uzaq, ürək yaxın // Ədəbiyyat və incəsənət qəzeti. – 1972, 18 mart, s. 11

Arabic", "Account about a Ghazal of Fuzuli", "Literature of Correspondence and a ghazal of Fuzuli", etc. In his articles, he thoroughly studied the life and creativity of the great Azerbaijani poet and brought several new thoughts and theories to Fuzuli's studies. Researcher Necat Kovseroğlu collected Ata Terzibashi's research articles on Fuzuli and published a book titled "Eta Terzibashi. Writings about Fuzuli"²⁵. It is clear from the articles in the book that Ata Tarzibaşı has thoroughly researched the life and creativity of Muhammad Fuzuli. What made him more famous as a linguist was his serious defense of the idea that the poet was born in Kirkuk. In this matter, Tarzibashi referred to Fuzuli's poems, archival documents related to him, and several legends circulating among the Turkman. Several of Fuzuli's hitherto unknown poems were discovered for the first time by Ata Tarzibaşı. In his research on the work of Ata Tarzibashi Fuzuli, he tried to solve the problem of the genre in which many of the poet's poems were written and published numerous research articles on this topic.

The main conclusions obtained in this chapter are reflected in the scientific journals and conference materials recommended by the High Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan²⁶.

The third chapter of the dissertation, titled "**Ata Tarzibashi and the Main Directions of the Contemporary Iraqi-Turkman Literary Movement**", consists of three paragraphs. The first paragraph, named "**Modern Iraqi-Turkman Literature in the Research of Ata Tarzibashi**" discusses Tarzibashi's research into

²⁵ Terzibaşı, A. Fuzuli hakkında yazılar / Tərt. Ed. N.Kevseroğlu. – İstanbul: Şenyıldız Matbaacılık, – 2016. – 224 s.

²⁶ İsayev, O.Ə. Azərbaycan – İraq-türkman ortaq ədəbi dəyərləri // Filologiya və Sənətsünaslıq, – Bakı: – 2023, №1, – s.130-134; İsayev, O.Ə. Əta Tərzibaşının Əta Tərzibaşının türkoloji araşdırmaları // Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatşünaslığı, – Bakı: – 2024, №1, s. 127-132; İsayev, O.İ. Əta Tərzibaşının İraq-türkman xalq mahnılarına dair tədqiqatları // "Türksoylu xalqların musiqi mədəniyyətinin tədqiqi problemləri" mövzusunda XXII Beynəlxalq elmi-praktiki konfransın materialları, – Bakı: – 2023, – s. 213-217; İsayev, O.İ. Əta Tərzibaşının Məhəmməd Füzuliyə aid tədqiqatları // Gənc tədqiqatçı, – Bakı: – 2022, №1, – c. 8, s. 173-180

the representatives of contemporary Iraqi-Turkman literature, focusing on their lives and works. In this paragraph, along with Tarzibashi's articles on modern Iraqi-Turkman literature, the 13-volume "Kirkuk Poets" and the 3-volume "Erbil Poets" were widely used. Among the modern Iraqi-Turkman poets, Ata Tarzibaşı was the author of the first information about Hijri Dada, Mustafa Gokkaya, Ali Maarufoğlu and other poets. The researcher has published his articles on modern Turkman writers mainly in "İları", "Bashir", and "And Kirkuk" magazines published in Kirkuk, and "Kardashlig" published in Baghdad. In addition, the researcher also commented on the theoretical issues of modern Iraqi-Turkman literature and specifically noted that syllabic and free poetry are becoming more widespread. In the early days, Ata Tarzibashi did not accept free poetry, calling it "self-indulgent poetry" and "absurd poetry". However, over the years, as beautiful examples of free poetry emerged in Iraqi-Turkman literature, Tarzibashi had to accept these poems as well.

The researcher's books "Poets of Kirkuk" and "Poets of Erbil" are also considered important sources in terms of writing the history of Iraqi-Turkman literature. Indeed, the author does not list information about poets and writers in chronological order in the book "Kirkuk Poets". But in the "Foreword," he notes that this book will serve as a valuable resource for researchers who want to write the history of Iraqi-Turkman literature in the future²⁷.

The second paragraph of the third chapter is called "**Literary issues in Ata Tarzibashi's work 'History of Kirkuk Press (1879-1985)**". In this paragraph, the status, development, and other features of contemporary Iraqi-Turkman literature are included in the work "History of Kirkuk Press". Ata Tarzibashi categorizes the historical development of the Kirkuk press into four distinct periods: 1. The Ottoman period, 2. The occupation period, 3. The Kingdom period, and 4. The Republic period. While the author refrains from a comprehensive analysis of the political contexts underlying each era,

²⁷ Terzibaşı, A. Kerkük şairleri: [13 cildde] / A.Terzibaşı. – İstanbul: Ötüken, – c. 1, 2. – 2013, – s. 10

he engages in a critical examination of the operational dynamics and editorial stances of various newspapers and magazines. Through this lens, Tarzibashi articulates his perspective on the socio-political events that characterized each period, revealing the interplay between media and political developments in Kirkuk's journalistic landscape.

20th-century Iraqi-Turkman literature was studied against the background of the activities of newspapers published in Kirkuk. Ata Tarzibashi studied the examples of literature published in newspapers such as "Havadis", "Ileri", "Bashir", and "And Kirkuk" and studied the activities of several poets and writers.

The history of the press in Kirkuk began in 1911 with the publication of the "Havadis" newspaper. However, Ata Tarzibashi studied the period from 1879 to 1985 in his work "History of Press in Kirkuk". This coincides with the opening of the first printing house in Kirkuk. In this work, Tarzibashi examined not only newspapers and magazines, but also the activities of printing houses, and presented a list of books printed in Kirkuk printing houses in different years. Ata Tarzibashi's work entitled "Kirkuk matbaut tari" can be characterized as the most valuable work that studies the activities of the press in the background of the current political conditions in Iraq and the impact of the Turkic-language press on Iraqi-Turkman literature in general.

The third paragraph of the third chapter is entitled "**The Role of Ata Tarzibashi in the Development of Azerbaijani-Iraqi-Turkman literary-cultural and scientific relations**". In this paragraph, it is mentioned that Ata Tarzibashi was closely acquainted with the research conducted on the literature, folklore, language, and history of the Turkman both during the Soviet years and after Azerbaijan gained independence, Imadedin Nasimi, Jahanshah Haqiqi, Gazi Burhaneddin, Abdulgadir Maraghai, Shah Ismayil Khatayi, Muhammad Fuzuli and in his research on other Azerbaijani artists, he refers to monographs and literary histories published in our country found Ata Tarzibashi "A general review of Iraqi-Turkman literature", "Turkmanological studies in Northern Azerbaijan", "Poems of Jahanshah in Turkish", "Shahriyar", etc. articles prove what we say. Ata Tarzibashi's relations with intellectuals such as

Azerbaijani scientists Abbas Zamanov, Mirzaga Guluzade, and Gazanfar Pashayev played a special role in the development of literary and scientific relations.

After the declaration of the republic in Iraq, a rapprochement in relations with the USSR began to be felt. The influence of this rapprochement played a special role in the restoration of relations between Azerbaijanis and Turkmans, which had been lost for many centuries. Starting from the middle of the last century, Azerbaijani intellectuals often visited Iraq and met with our compatriots. In this regard, Ata Tarzibashi wrote in his article entitled "Turkmanological Studies in Northern Azerbaijan": "*Azeri-Turkish scientists, artists, and tourists who visited Iraq had the opportunity to use what they saw, heard and took with them when they returned to their country. As for the reason why they attach importance to these issues, it should be sought in the fact that the Turkmans living in Iraq consider themselves part of the Azeri community, or rather, they have created it with national thought and a sense of national concern and longing*"²⁸. The prominent researcher was able to accurately express the attitude of Azerbaijani intellectuals toward Turkman. The service rendered by Ata Tarzibashi in the development of literary, cultural, and scientific relations with Azerbaijan did not bypass Fuzulology. While conducting research on the life and work of the great Azerbaijani poet for many years, the researcher from Kirkuk turned to the research of Azerbaijani scientists on Fuzuli. In this field, he exchanged ideas with Professor Mirzaga Guluzadeh and often wrote letters. He even published his correspondence with Mirzaga Guluzadeh as an article, and this article was included in the book "Writings of Ata Tarzibashi about Fuzuli"²⁹.

The main conclusions obtained in this chapter are reflected in the scientific journals and conference materials recommended by the

²⁸ Ata Terzibaşının makaleleri / Tərt. Ed. Mustafa Z., Şəmsəddin K. – Ankara: Vadi Grafik, – 2018. – s.194.

²⁹ Terzibaşı, A. Fuzuli hakkında yazılar / Tərt. Ed. N.Kevseroğlu. – İstanbul: Şenyıldız Matbaacılık, – 2016. – s.224.

High Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan³⁰.

The results obtained in the research are reflected in the **Conclusion** part of the dissertation. In the dissertation work, the following scientific-theoretical results were obtained regarding the literary activity of Ata Tarzibashi:

- The literary activity of Ata Tarzibashi covers literary history, theory, and literary criticism. However, it was determined in the research work that the main part of his literary activity is related to the history of literature. As a literary historian, Ata Tarzibashi studied different periods of Iraqi-Turkman literature and determined the development directions of this literature.

- Ata Tarzibashi was serious about the sources he used, and in many cases, he worked on handwritten texts. From this point of view, Tarzibashi, as a textual scholar, conducted research and eliminated the shortcomings and errors in several manuscript copies. The researcher worked on both written literary texts and folklore samples as a scholarly textologist.

- Ata Tarzibashi systematically studied Iraqi-Turkman classical literature, proving that the idea that this literature began with the work of Imaduddin Nasimi is not true and that there were other Turkman artists who lived before him and at the same time.

- In addition to Imadaddin Nasimi, Gazi Burhanaddin, Jahanshah Haqiqi, and Abdulgadir Maragayi were also presented for the first time as representatives of Iraqi-Turkman classic literature.

- He presented the classics of Azerbaijani literature related to the territory of Iraq as representatives of this literature. At that time, it was rightly based on the factor of language and ethnic affiliation.

- Ata Tarzibashi considered the famous general and poet Shah Ismayil Khatayi to be one of the classics of Iraqi-Turkman literature and stated that the poet Ibrahim Haqqi, who lived in Erbil, was a

³⁰ İsayev, O.Ə. Azərbaycan – İraq-türkman ədəbi-mədəni əlaqələrinə Ulu öndər qayğısı // “Heydər Əliyevin dövlətçilik idealları və gənclik” mövzusunda Respublika konfransının materialları, – Bakı-Gəncə: – 22-24 iyun, – 2023, s.145-149; İsayev, O.İ. Ata Terzibaşı və İrak Türkmen edebiyatı // I Uluslararası İrakta Osmanlı izleri Sempozyumu, – Karabük: – 2022.

descendant of Khatayi. He objected to the fact that several scholars considered Ibrahim Haqqi to be a member of the Chagatai Turks and emphasized that this family was a descendant of Shah Ismayil Khatayi and was from the Turks of Azerbaijan.

- The scholar conducted long-term research on the work of Muhammad Fuzuli, who grew up in the literary environment of 16th-century Baghdad, brought several innovations to Fuzuli studies, and seriously defended the claim that the genius Azerbaijani poet was born in Kirkuk, not Baghdad, Karbala, or Hilla.

- Ata Tarzibashi discovered several poems by Muhammad Fuzuli that were not known to science and put forward his own approach in the analysis of some of his poems.

- The eminent scientist's research on Iraqi-Turkman folklore has allowed us to determine the common values of the Turkman with the Azerbaijani Turks, with whom they share the same ancestry. His research on different genres of folklore has shown that Azerbaijanis and Iraqi Turkmen are a single nation, have the same artistic thinking, and have separated due to known socio-political reasons in different periods of history.

- With his 13-volume "Kirkuk Poets" and 3-volume "Erbil Poets," he took an important step toward writing the history of Iraqi-Turkman literature. Until Ata Tarzibashi, no researcher conducted research in this direction, nor attempted to write the history of Iraqi-Turkman literature. The works of "Kirkuk Poets" and "Erbil Poets" gave a significant boost to the periodization of the Turkish-language literature that arose in the territory of Iraq and the study of its development stages.

- In addition to the works "Poets of Kirkuk" and "Poets of Erbil" the researcher divided the history of Iraqi-Turkman literature into stages of development with the articles "An Overview of Iraqi-Turkman Literature" and "Research on the Beginning of the History of Turkman Literature in Iraq", consisting of 3 parts.

- In his scientific research on modern Iraqi-Turkman literature, he studied the life and work of a number of poets and writers, and for the first time, Ata Tarzibashi gave information about the works of

such poets as Hijri Dada, Mustafa Gokkaya, Ali Marufoglu, and Khidir Lutfi.

- In the research work, it was determined that Ata Tarzibashi, while conducting research on representatives of modern Iraqi-Turkman literature, obtained information directly from the artists themselves.

- While conducting research on artists who wrote and created in the 20th century, Ata Tarzibashi involved both their prose and verse works in the research and determined the role played by these works in Iraqi-Turkman literature.

- In his first large-scale research work on the history of the Iraqi-Turkman press, "Kirkuk Press History (1879-1985)", he correctly identified the specific characteristics and historical periods of the Turkic-language press that emerged in the territory of Iraq.

- Ata Tarzibashi divided the history of the Iraqi-Turkman press into 4 periods according to the political conditions, identified the specific characteristics of each period in the work, and determined the development stages of the Turkish-language press in Iraq.

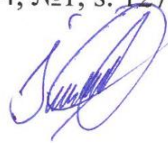
- In his work "Kirkuk Press History (1879-1985)," the researcher not only investigated the activities of newspapers and magazines but also involved the printing presses that operated in Kirkuk. Ata Tarzibashi also determined the state of Iraqi-Turkman literature in the last century.

The main content of the dissertation is reflected in the following articles and conference materials of the applicant:

1. İraq türkmanlarının ədəbiyyat dili // “Türkdilli xalqların elmi-mədəni əlaqələri müasir mərhələdə: Tarixi ənənə və perspektivlər” mövzusunda Respublika elmi konfransının materialları, – Şamaxı: – 23-24 oktyabr, – 2021, s. 266-270

2. Ata Terzibaşı ve Irak Turkmen edebiyatı // I Uluslararası Irakta Osmanlı izleri Sempozyumu, – Karabük: – 2022.

3. Əta Tərzibaşının elmi yaradıcılığında XVI əsr Bağdad ədəbi mühiti // Filologiya və Sənətsünaslıq, – Bakı: – 2022, №1, – s. 73-79
4. Əta Tərzibaşının Məhəmməd Füzuliyə aid tədqiqatları // Gənc tədqiqatçı, – Bakı: – 2022, №1, c. 8, s. 173-180
5. XVIII-XIV əsrlər İraq-türkman ədəbiyyatında nəsr yaradıcılığı // Ümummilli lider Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 99-cu ildönümünə həsr olunmuş “Azərbaycanşünaslığın aktual problemləri” mövzusunda XIII Beynəlxalq elmi-praktik konfransın materialları, – Bakı: Ziqzaq, – 2022, 443-447 s.
6. İraq-türkman ədəbiyyatının əsas inkişaf mərhələləri // “Elm tarixi və elmşünaslıq: fənlərarası tədqiqatlar” mövzusunda Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, – Bakı: – 2022, – 215-218 s.
7. Теоретико-литературные взгляды Ата Терзибаши // Актуальни питання гуманітарних наук, – Дрогобич: – 2022, – т. 1, – №58, – с.202-209
8. Azərbaycan – İraq-türkman ədəbi-mədəni əlaqələrinə Ulu öndər qayğısı // “Heydər Əliyevin dövlətçilik idealları və gənclik” mövzusunda Respublika konfransının materialları, – Bakı-Gəncə: – 22-24 iyun, – 2023, 145-149 s.
9. Azərbaycan – İraq-türkman ortaq ədəbi dəyərləri // Filologiya və Sənətsünaslıq, – Bakı: – 2023, №1, – s.130-134
10. Əta Tərzibaşının İraq-türkman xalq mahnılarına dair tədqiqatları // “Türksoylu xalqların musiqi mədəniyyətinin tədqiqi problemləri” mövzusunda XXII Beynəlxalq elmi-praktiki konfransın materialları, – Bakı: – 2023, s. 213-217
11. Əta Tərzibaşı publisistikasının əsas xüsusiyyətləri // Dədə Qorqud. Elmi-ədəbi toplu. Əta Tərzibaşı – 100. Xüsusi buraxılış, – Bakı: 2024, – №2, – s. 103-109
12. Əta Tərzibaşının Əta Tərzibaşının türkoloji araşdırmaları // Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatşünaslığı, – Bakı: – 2024, №1, s. 127-132



The defense will be held on 28 January 2025 at 12³⁰ at the meeting of the Dissertation Council ED 1.05 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of Azerbaijan Republic operating at the Institute of Literature named after Nizami Ganjavi, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

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The dissertation can be accessed in the library of the Nizami Ganjavi Institute of Literature at the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

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