

THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**PUBLICATION AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE
SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY HERITAGE
OF MIR JALAL**

Specialty: 3356.01 – Library Science, librarianship, bibliography

Branch of science: Philology

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BAKU – 2022

Dissertation was performed at the Department of Bibliography of the Institute of Manuscripts named after Mahammad Fuzuli, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

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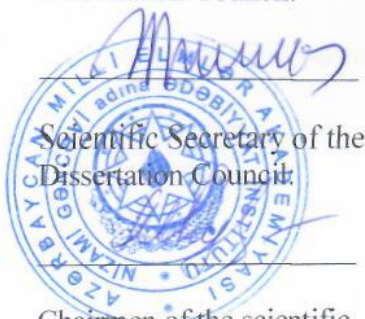
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INTRODUCTION

Relevance and studying degree of the research issue. Our literary history, especially our controversial 20th century literature is rich in classics. Unfortunately, the artistic activity of most of them has not been studied from the aspect of bibliology and bibliography. One of these classics is Mir Jalal Pashayev (1908-1978), a classical writer with a rich scientific and artistic heritage, an outstanding literary scholar, a doctor of philological sciences, professor, pedagogue and an honored scientist of Azerbaijan. For the first time, his work is considered in the mentioned context in the study. In accordance with the rules of bibliographic compilation, as “bibliographic indicators” include perfectly both the author’s life and work, as the publications and bibliography of his scientific and literary works, as well as literature about him, written from 1930 to the present day, and most importantly, in 2008, when the 100-year anniversary of the writer was held under the UNESCO line are involved to systematic research. Based on the principle of historicity, in the context of a 90-year literary-historical period, the study of Mir Jalal’s heritage in terms of book culture, especially the ideology of independence and finally, the requirements of the philosophy of Azerbaijani study is of literary and theoretical relevance. This is important both for the history of literature and for the individual identity of the artist. Especially, in the current era of globalization, in the era when computer technologies have come to the fore, and the book has been pushed out of the social life, there is a great need for works written about the book, confirming its cultural and historical role.

In this regard, Mir Jalal's works are a rich example. During the totalitarian Soviet regime, he was a writer who protected national identity in his work and served only the creative interests of literature. It is no coincidence that despite being a prominent writer in his time, he did not receive the honorary title of “People's Writer”, while he was a great literary critic, scholar, and organizer of science, he was not elected an academician. Only after the collapse of the Soviet regime, he received as a real national writer his true appreciation during the period of independence and became a favorite of the people. This is also

confirmed by the publications of Mir Jalal's works, and the comparative study of these publications is of scientific relevance.

To date, no independent monographic research work has been written on the publication history and bibliography of Mir Jalal's literary and scientific heritage. However, in 2008, when the 100th anniversary of the writer was held on an international scale by UNESCO, dozens of monographs and books, hundreds of articles, interviews and memoirs were published about his artistic and scientific heritage, pedagogical and social-historical activities. The following monographs and books published about the writer contain some considerations and notes on the publication of his works: "Materials of the scientific conference dedicated to the 100th anniversary of Mir Jalal" (2008); "Creative activity of Mir Jalal" by Yagub Ismayilov (1975), "Mir Jalal" by Israil Mustafayev (1991); Textbook "Modern Azerbaijani literature" in 2 volumes, volume I (2007); "Keepsake of the master" Tahsin Mutallimov, foreword to the "Literary schools" by Mir Jalal (2004); "Mir Jalal living in hearts" by Ramiz Deniz (2008), "Mir Jalal's scientific and theoretical views" by Gulkhani Panah (2009); "Everlasting Professor Mir Jalal Pashayev" by Abbas Samadov (2009), "Spiritual duty" (Memories about Mir Jalal) by Khalid Alimirzayev (2006), "Literary and critical views of Mir Jalal" by Rafayat Alimirzayeva (2008); "Eternity. Moment" by Mahira Abdulla (2008); Mir Jalal-110. (2018), articles by Almaz Ulvi "In the Light of Wisdom" published by the Institute of Literature named after Nizami Ganjavi of ANAS, Mahira Guliyeva "I wrote to leave my mark... (Articles about Mir Jalal Pashayev published in newspapers "Edebiyyat qezeti" and "Мир литературы")" (2018), "Problems of 20th century Azerbaijani literature. Book V. (Mir Jalal and his contemporaries) (2021).

In addition, valuable theoretical and methodological ideas about Mir Jalal's creativity, concrete stories and novels and scientific works take place in the articles of academician Mammad Arif, people's writers Ilyas and Elchin Efendiyev, correspondent member of ANAS Aziz Mirahmedov, academician Bekir Nabiyeu, academician Isa Habibbayli and others.

To date, four personal bibliographies dedicated to Mir Jalal Pashayev. When these bibliographies are preparing for publication, the

compilers informed about one or another bibliographic and described each composition. For the first time, four bibliographies have been compared in this dissertation and their different features have been shown.

For the first time, Mir Jalal's artistic works and research books, scientific researchers conducted about him, bibliography of his works are researched from the standpoint of the history of Azerbaijani book and especially the stages it has passed.

The dissertation was dedicated to the publication and personal bibliography of a prominent writer, well-known literary scientist and pedagogue. In the thesis work, the analysis and research of the issue of publishing the writer's literary and scientific heritage was carried out in the context of philology and literary studies. In our opinion, it would be useful to study and analyze the writer's works from the point of view of literary studies, to take into account their role in our cultural history, their high literary and artistic merits, and to correctly explain the reasons for the differences in copies of those works and the creation of new bibliographic indicators of the writer. For these and other reasons, we considered it expedient to carry out the research in the field of literary studies and bibliography.

The object and subject of the study. The object of the research is the literary and artistic heritage of Mir Jalal Pashayev, a classic Azerbaijani writer and literary scholar of the 20th century, an outstanding pedagogue. The works written about Mir Jalal's multifaceted creativity - stories, novels, scientific monographs and books, from 1930 to today, and most importantly, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the writer's birth in 2008, are included in the object of the research. Choosing the writer's works as a research object for the first time from the point of view of bibliography aims to investigate a number of problems of the demand and interest in the writer's creativity in the modern era, as well as book culture.

The subject of the research is the publication date of Mir Jalal's artistic works - stories, narratives, novels, as well as scientific-theoretical books, various printed copies, book format, polygraphic features, volume and paper, types of volumes, the principles of compiling the bibliography, the literary and artistic value of the writer's

works and It determines the role in the history of book culture of Azerbaijan.

Aims and objectives of the research: The main goal of the research is to analyze the publication and bibliographic status of Mir Jalal's scientific and literary heritage, and to historically correctly determine the life path, environment and creative evolution of the classical writer of the 20th century. To achieve this scientific goal, the author had to perform the following research tasks:

- to follow the formation process of Mir Jalal's creativity in the context of the period;
- to comparatively analyze the first stories and the publication dates of story books, polygraphic features;
- to research the publication dynamics of his novels based on specific copies;
- In order to correctly evaluate Mir Jalal's scientific works, the researcher has analytically studied some scientific works, especially, the monographs “Fuzuli’s Art” and “Literary Schools in Azerbaijani literature”, taking into account the differences in copies;
- The writer's textbook “Basics of Literary Studies” was analyzed in the context of his pedagogical activity.

Methods of research. Comparative-historical analysis of the study was used. We have tried to refer to the principle of history as a theoretical basis that allows us to reveal an objective truth in science. In general, the dissertation work was thought out and written in theoretical plan.

The main provisions set for defense. The main provisions set for defense in the dissertation are classified as follows:

- Aspects showing the role of Mir Jalal in the history of Azerbaijani literature are taken into account;
- The merits and individual characteristics of the writer as an outstanding literary critic and theoretical scientist are determined;
- Mir Jalal's monographs “Fuzuli’s Art” and “Literary Schools in Azerbaijan” are involved in research in a wide aspect;
- Mir Jalal's important role in the development of literary studies as an outstanding pedagogue and science organizer, author of the textbook “Essentials of Literary Studies” is shown;

- The bibliographies of eminent literature published in different years are comparatively analyzed.

Scientific novelty of the research. The scientific novelty of the dissertation is first of all related to the novelty of the topic. It is the first time that a research work is being conducted on Mir Jalal's creativity in this format - that is, in the direction of publication and bibliography of his scientific and literary-artistic heritage.

The second innovation is related to the approach to the subject: Mir Jalal is not studied and presented as a prominent Soviet writer, a representative of socialist realism, but as a national writer of independent Azerbaijan. Therefore, the writer's heritage is investigated with the method based on the philosophy of ideology for Azerbaijan, which is the ideology of independence.

The third aspect that ensures scientific innovation is related to the problems posed and solved. So, in the dissertation:

- The publication options of Mir Jalal's stories are analyzed;
- Published copies of his novels, especially “Manifesto of a Young Man”, become the subject of comparative research;
- Manuscript and monographic copies of his fundamental work “Literary Schools in Azerbaijan” are studied from the point of view of bibliography;
- Several print versions of the dissertation “Poetic Features of Fuzuli works” (1939) under the title “Fuzuli’s art” are compared and analyzed;
- A bibliographic interpretation of the author's works published in connection with the 100th anniversary of his birth is given;
- The bibliographies of Mir Jalal's works published in different years are compared and their differences are shown.

Fourthly, in this dissertation, 11 stories that have not been considered in any research during the 90-year history of Mir Jalal's heritage have been found and researched by the researcher from the archive, analytically analyzed according to the poetics of the genre and in the context of Mir Jalal's creativity, and presented to the literary and scientific environment.

Theoretical and practical significance of research. The theoretic-practical importance of the dissertation work is that the results

of the research can be used as a theoretical and methodological source during the monographic study and teaching of Mir Jalal's creativity. The results of this research may be of theoretical and practical importance when writing dissertations of this type in the future.

Dissertation work can be used as a methodical tool in lectures and faculty courses in higher schools. Students studying philology and the specialty in which the topic is defended, doctoral students can also benefit from the research work.

Research approval and implementation. The research work was determined in the Central Scientific Library of ANAS (CSL), approved by the Scientific Council of CSL (protocol No. 2) and “Coordinating Council for Literary Studies” (protocol No. 1). The main provisions and results of the dissertation were discussed at the meetings and seminars of the department where it was performed at different times. The main theoretical propositions and main scientific innovations of the research are reflected in the scientific journals recommended by the High Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, as well as in articles published in prestigious scientific journals and anthologies of foreign countries, in speeches at international scientific conferences held in foreign countries and in our republic, and in the published materials of those conferences.

The name of the organization where the dissertation work was carried out: The dissertation, written on the topic “Publication and bibliography of Mir Jalal's scientific and literary heritage” was carried out in the Department of “Bibliography” of the Institute of Manuscripts named after Muhammad Fuzuli of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

The total volume of the dissertation is indicated by indicating the volume of the structural sections of the dissertation separately: The total volume of the dissertation is indicated by designating 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.

The Introductory part of the dissertation consists of 13.889 conventional signs, Chapter I – 72.823 conventional signs, II chapter – 52.646 conventional signs, III chapter – 59.288 conventional signs,

conclusion - 11,338 conventional signs. The dissertation consists of 209.984 conventional signs in total.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE WORK

In the “Introduction”, the relevance of the topic is justified, the object and subject, goals and tasks of the research are determined, the degree of development of the topic is discussed, the theoretical and methodological foundations, scientific innovation, theoretical and practical importance of the research are indicated, detailed information is given about its approval and structure.

The first chapter of the dissertation is entitled “**Issues of publication history and bibliographic compilation of Mir Jalal's stories**”. This chapter consists of two paragraphs entitled correspondingly as “**Compilation and bibliographic interpretation of Mir Jalal's stories according to genre characteristics**” and “**Comparative analysis of the publication history and printed copies of Mir Jalal's stories from the point of view of bibliography**”.

The paragraph of the dissertation entitled “**Compilation and bibliographic interpretation of Mir Jalal's stories according to genre characteristics**” states that Mir Jalal successfully continued and developed the traditions of classical Azerbaijani prose in his stories dedicated to various topics. Devotion to the best traditions of the classical heritage is manifested both in the proximity of the subject and in the nobility of language and style qualities.

The thing that distinguished Mir Jalal from his contemporaries was that he mastered the rich arsenal of Azerbaijani culture of laughter with talent and skill, his humor, satire, irony, sarcasm, etc. skillfully using such forms, he boldly conveyed his message to society through humorous laughter. Therefore, Mir Jalal's works have always aroused the interest of the reader, they were often printed in accordance with the demand, and various forms of printing were created. Academician Isa Habibbayli writes about the characteristic features of Mir Jalal's stories: “*Mir Jalal has a great place among the main creators of short stories in Azerbaijani literature. In this respect, Mir Jalal, who paid special respect to the literary traditions of the “Molla Nasreddin” school,*

enriched the story of Azerbaijan with the themes of his era. He created perfect examples of the Azerbaijani story, which is classic in form and expresses new realities in content.¹

In the dissertation work, the books of the writer published between 1932 and 1984 were interpreted in detail, and the content and genre features of the stories included in those books were discussed comprehensively. Considering the volume of the abstract, we had to limit ourselves to providing information about his books before the Second World War, the war period, the post-war period, and his last books.

Thus, examples of Mir Jalal's artistic prose - stories and essays were published in 1932 in the book "On Healthy Ways". This book was one of the first contributions of a young writer that gave information about his rich creativity in the future. The book published in Azernashr under the editorship of A. Sadiq (volume: 46 pages, thin cover, size 13x20 cm, circulation 3,000 copies) was not illustrated, and the order was 1069 copies. Pre-ordering 1,069 of the 3,000 copies was an overbook for the author's first writing experience. The book includes essays, such as, "On healthy roads", "The key to victory", "Molotov fighters", "Let the world hear our voice", "The core gives a report", "Listen to Munavvar", "What doesn't work doesn't bite", "Hold the flag", "In the arms of the Volga", "The factory" biography", "Marx's friend" and so on². The author presents the stories collected in the book under the name "Novels".

During a difficult period of the literary process, in 1937, when repression was raging, Mir Jalal's third book – "Watermelon thief" was published by Azernashr³. The editor of the book was Abdulbagi Fawzi, a well-known poet of that time. The cover of the book was cardboard and blue in color (480 orders, 4000 copies). The book is illustrated. However, the identity of the artist who made these illustrations is not mentioned in the book. The stories "The Watermelon Thief" and "New Wedding Etiquette Rules" were published in the book. Although it was

¹ Həbibəyli, İ.Ə. Ədəbi şəxsiyyət və zaman / İ.Həbibəyli. - Bakı, 2017. - s.617.

² Paşayev, M.C.Ə. Sağlam yollarda / M.C.Paşayev. - Bakı: Azərənəşr, - 1932. - 46 s.

³ Paşayev, M.C.Ə. Bostan oğrusu / M.C.Paşayev. - Bakı: Azərənəşr, - 1937. - 46 s.

published two years ago under the name “New Wedding Etiquette Rules”, the reprint with 480 orders two years later shows the need for the story.

In 1938, the book of stories by the writer called “Akhund's Appetite” was published in “Azernashr” publishing house in Baku. The book published under the editorship of B. Musazade is illustrated. However, the name of the artist is not mentioned on the title page of the book (the order is 1467 pieces, the volume is 62 pages, the polygraphic size is 13 x 20 cm., the number of circulation is 5000 pieces, it is made with a thick cardboard volume). The publication of the author's book consisting of stories with a circulation of four thousand a year ago and the reprinting of his stories with a circulation of five thousand a year later indicated the demand of the time and the desire of the reader. In addition, it should be noted that the cover of the book includes the words “Library of the Godless Fighters”. The book contains the stories “Akhund's Appetite”, “Pilgrimage”, “Sara”, “Polyak” (the story called “Akhund's Appetite” is a fragment of the novel “The Risen Man”)⁴.

Along with the fact that the stories are satirical and humorous, there is one important issue that attracts attention: the writing “Library of the Fighting Godless” on the cover of the book coincides with the period when the Soviet regime in Azerbaijan in the late 1920s and 1930s, the soviet regime in Azerbaijan, guiding with a phrase by F.Engeles “Religion is an opium for the people!” declared sacred war against all religions. On the other hand, in the 20s, the Bolshevik party rejected the culture and religion of the past by forming the concept of proletarian culture, and this led to nihilism in the national republics.

In such a period, it was natural that a book like “Akhund's Appetite” was published under the banner of “Union of the Fighting Godless”. This Union made Mirza Jalili a house arrest.

In 1942, 4 books of Mir Jalal were published. These are the books “Ilyas”, “Israfil”, “Sherbet”, “Homeland Stories”. These books are intended for children and young adults. Therefore, we were satisfied with describing the book “Ilyas”.

⁴ Paşayev, M.C.Ə. Axundun iştəhası / M.C.Paşayev. - Bakı: Azərənəşr, - 1938. - 68 s.

In the difficult days of the war, in 1942, the book of stories “Ilyas” (for middle-aged children) was published in Baku in the publishing house of Azerbaijan LKGMK Children's and Youth Literature in the volume of 20 pages. This book, which was published under the editorship of Ayyub Abbasov, has a thin cover, and although it is illustrated, the artist of the book is not mentioned on the title page (the polygraphic size is 13x20 cm, the order is 1550 pieces, circulation: 4,000 copies are written with a mixture of Latin and Russian letters). The stories “Passion for Life”, “People's Teacher”, “Golden Soldier”, “War”, “35 Bullets”, “Joy”, “Care”, “Native Baku” were published in the book. Eight of the stories included in the book were published for the first time. It can be boldly said that the story of “Ilyas” is one of the stories that play an important role in the education of middle-aged children⁵.

In 1955, the writer's book “Simple Stories” was published in Baku by “Azernashr” publishing house under the editorship of Sh. Abasov. The book is not illustrated, but the cover artist is V. Khruslov (14x20 cm size, 238 pages, 554 figures, 10,000 copies). The book includes 25 stories. Four of these stories are reprints, and the remaining twenty-one stories are new editions. Let's mention the names of some of the newly published stories: “Before the Honeymoon”, “Vilain”, “Gift to the Little Ones”, “Star”, “Other's Child”, “Young Master”, “Chinese Girl”, “It's necessary”, “A soldier's son”, “Gilas's joy” etc.⁶

In 1962, Mir Jalal's book “Memorial Stories” was published in Baku by “Azernashr” publishing house under the editorship of Rena Shikhamirova. The book is illustrated with a cardboard cover and is drawn by H. Zeynalov (size 13x21 cm, 406 pages, 352 orders, 10,000 copies). Bekir Nabiyev wrote the foreword of the book published in the Cyrillic alphabet with the title “Preface”. Among the 24 stories included in the book, the new ones are: “The Flowering Girl”, “My Faithful Car”, “My Honest Friend”, “The Young Poet's Petition”, etc.⁷

⁵ Paşayev, M.C.Ə. İlyas / M.C.Paşayev. - Bakı: Azərənəşr, - 1942. - 20 s.

⁶ Paşayev M.C. Sadə hekayələr / M.C.Paşayev. - Bakı: Azərənəşr, - 1955. - 238 s.

⁷ Paşayev M.C.Ə. Xatirə hekayələri / M.C.Paşayev. - Bakı: Uşaqgəncnəşr, - 1962. - 147 s

In this book, the stories written by the author about modern life in the last two years have been collected. Thematically, these works talk about the lives of modern youth, schoolchildren, their achievements in work and education, new family and household, the universal importance of the Soviet ideology, friendship between peoples. In terms of content, the main feature of the stories was to describe and glorify the high moral merit of our people.

The writer's last book, "Dignity", published in the Soviet era, was published in Baku in 1984 in "Yazichi" publishing house⁸. The artist of the book published under the editorship of Safar Mahmudzade is Y. Katalalidis. The thick cardboard book published in Cyrillic alphabet has a woman's drawing on it (14x21 cm, 359 pages, 311 orders, 40,000 copies). The book includes stories written by the writer in different years and a narrative. The book includes the stories "Last Days", "Life Stories", "School Stories", "Our Family" and "The Mountains Spoken". In the stories written with subtle and salty humor, the author instills in his readers sublime feelings, positive moral qualities, social activity and a sense of dignity. The story tells about Antiga, a young teacher who had a special role in education and science in the village in the early years of Soviet regime.

In the second paragraph of the dissertation entitled "**Comparative analysis of publishing history and publishing copies of Mir Jalal's stories from the point of view of view of bibliography**", it is shown that the first volume of Mir Jalal's "Selected Works" (in 5 volumes) was published in Baku in 2013 by "Adil-oglu" publishing house. Nargiz Pashayeva and Tahsin Mutallimov compiled the book, which consists of stories, feuilletons, poems, essays, biographies, and memoirs.

These stories written in 1930-1940 belong to the first stage of Mir Jalal's creativity.

The second volume of Mir Jalal's 5-volume "Selected Works" (stories, columns, poems, essays, translations, memoirs) was published by "Adil-oglu" publishing house in Baku. The book includes 66 stories, including "Rear Soldier", "Brother's Blood", "Brothers in Arms", "Soldier's Son".

⁸ Paşayev, M.C.Ə. Ləyaqət / M.C.Paşayev. - Bakı: Yazıçı, - 1984. - 360 s.

The stories included in the second volume are devoted to the theme of the Second World War and in them the signs of patriotism, heroism, perseverance and bravery are revived.

74 stories are included in the third volume of the writer's "Selected works". Among these stories are "In the pin factory", "My mother's notes", "The last days of Kahar", "Defense lawyer" and others can be noted.

The stories in the third volume are distinguished by the fact that the qualities inherent in the internal character of society are presented to the reader in a laconic and simple manner.

The fourth volume of "Selected works" includes "My Shy Student", "The Joy of Creating", "About Gulzar", "What's This Grunting?". In total, 101 stories are included in this volume. The fourth volume is dominated by stories written by the writer in the 1960s and 1970s in a humorous style.

The last - the fifth volume of "Selected Works" includes Mir Jalal's essays, poems, translations, memoirs and feuilletons written at different times. This volume also contains translations of Turkish and Uzbek literature by the scholar.

Mir Jalal's books - as can be seen from the publication history and classification, are among the centuries that provide the arsenal of book culture of the 20th century. These books also reflect the level of Azerbaijani book publishing and printing work.

We would like to note that along with the stories of Mir Jalal that have been published so far, there are also stories that have not been published anywhere. They are stored in the personal archive of Mir Jalal Pashayev at the National Archives of the Republic of Azerbaijan. After getting acquainted with those stories, comparing them with 5 volumes published in 2013, it became clear that there are 11 unpublished stories in the writer's personal archive. It seems to us that the stories "idle talker", "Adroitness", "Slaying the dead", "Care"⁹, "Decked bead"¹⁰, "Dawns of the village Ulduz", "Shaking", "Unspoken speech" ,

⁹ Qayğı, Zırəklik, Yanşaq // Salman Mümtaz adına Azərbaycan Respublikası Dövlət Ədəbiyyat və İncəsənət Arxivi, Fond №1, siyahi №2, saxlanma vahidi -39.

¹⁰ Xallı muncuq, Ölü soyan // Salman Mümtaz adına Azərbaycan Respublikası Dövlət Ədəbiyyat və İncəsənət Arxivi, Fond № 1, siyahi № 2, saxlanma vahidi - 42.

“Spike”, “Let’s hear your news”¹¹, “Sedentaries”¹² have not been published. Professor Tahsin Mutallimov, a student and researcher of Mir Jalal, also noted that these stories were not published.

We would like to bring one of these stories to your attention, the story “Shaking”. This story is told from the mouth of one person: *“Early in the morning, as usual, various sounds could be heard from the yard. Some sold cherries, some greens, some apricots. Among these sounds, I was surprised when a man said that there was a “movement” and “a good movement”. I thought that they must have brought fresh fish. When I looked out the window*

- Tell me, what's moving? why is it moving how does it move what is the fish for?

The man said:

- There is no fish, comrade!

- I brought fresh cheese!

- Yes?

- Cheese, that is, fresh cheese.

- When you say it is moving, we also know that something is moving.

The man sold his commodity and left the yard, but his voice was still in my ear.¹³”

We would like to mention that those stories were published in 2021 together with the novel “Cares” by “Witer’s House”¹⁴.

Mir Jalal's stories are typical examples of this active genre of world literature. Many of them can be treated as novellas due to their liveliness and brevity. His unpublished stories are also written in the

¹¹ Ulduz kəndinin şəfəqləri, Tərpənir, Söylənməyən nitq, Sünbül, Sorağın gəlsin // Salman Mümtaz adına Azərbaycan Respublikası Dövlət Ədəbiyyat və İncəsənət Arxivi, Fond №1, siyahi № 2, saxlanma vahidi - 61.

¹² Oturaqlar // Salman Mümtaz adına Azərbaycan Respublikası Dövlət Ədəbiyyat və İncəsənət Arxivi, Fond №1, siyahi №2, saxlanma vahidi - 63.

¹³ Ulduz kəndinin şəfəqləri, Tərpənir, Söylənməyən nitq, Sünbül, Sorağın gəlsin // Salman Mümtaz adına Azərbaycan Respublikası Dövlət Ədəbiyyat və İncəsənət Arxivi, Fond №1, siyahi № 2, saxlanma vahidi - 61.

¹⁴ Mir Cəlal. Qayğılar / Mir Cəlal; tərt.: Elnur İmanbəyli, red. Təhsin Mütəllimov, məsl. Mehriban Cəfərova. - Bakı: “Zərdabi Nəşr” MMC, 2021. - 244 s.

light of simplicity. The unity of simplicity and depth is the main feature of these stories.

The interesting aspect is that even from his time, opinions were written on Mir Jalal's works from largest stories to small ones. The literary scholars, such as, M. Arif, M. Jafar, J. Khandan, A. Mirahmadov, A. Agayev, M. Huseyn, S. Rahimov, Z. Khalil, K. Mammadov, K. Talibzadeh, G. Gasimzadeh, H. Arasli, I. Efendiyev, G. Huseynoglu, S. Rustam, A. Zamanov, F. Vazirova, B. Vahabzadeh, I. Shikhli, F. Huseynov, G. Khalilov, B. Nabiyev, A. Huseynov, J. Abdullayev, Y. Seyidov, A. Nabiyev, Y. Garayev, I. Habibbayli, Y. Ismayilov, P. Khalilov, N. Pashayeva, Sh. Alishanov, T. Alishanoglu, B. Ahmadov, N. Hasanzade, A. Abasov, I. Aliyeva, K. Alimirzayev, V. Yusifli, M. Guliyeva, A. Bagirli, T. Salamoglu, T. Mutallimov, Elchin, Anar, T. Ahmadov, N. Jafarov, D. Vakilova, I. Tapdig, F. Khalilova, R. Gasimov and wrote about literary heritage of Mir Jalal. This is due to the fact that the writer's creativity has always been met with special interest in the literary environment, including the public.

The problems investigated in this chapter of the dissertation work were presented to the scientific community in the following published articles of the researcher¹⁵.

The second chapter of the dissertation is entitled **“The publication history of Mir Jalal's novels and issues of their bibliographic compilation”**. This chapter consists of the paragraphs **“Different edition versions of Mir Jalal's novels”** and **“Comparative analysis of the publication date and printed copies of Mir Jalal's novels from the point of view of bibliography”**.

¹⁵ Mir Cəlal hekayələrində müharibə mövzusu // Bakı Dövlət Universitetinin “Dil və ədəbiyyat: beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal”ı. - Bakı, 2018. № 3 (107). - s. 299-302.; Mir Cəlalin arxivindən tapılan hekayələr haqqında // Mədəniyyət.az. – Bakı, 2017. - s.64-67.; Sovet dövründə və müasir dövrdə Mir Cəlal hekayələrinin nəşr variantları // Bəxtiyar Vahabzadə və Azərbaycan filologiyasının aktual problemləri mövzusunda Beynəlxalq elmi konfrans materialları. - Bakı, 29 oktyabr 2015. - s. 230-232.; Mir Cəlalin bibliografiyalarının müqayisəli təhlili. İnformasiya cəmiyyətində kitabxanaşünaslıq, bibliografiyaşünaslıq və kitabşünaslıq elminin aktual məsələləri” mövzusunda respublika elmi konfransının materialları. - Bakı: Mütərcim, - s. 41-45.; Bədii sadəlik və mənəvi alilik // Elmi əsərlər № 2(3) / AMEA M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu. - Bakı, 2016. - s. 97-103.

In this chapter the copies of the novels “Resurrected Man” (1935), “Manifesto of a Young Man” (1940), “Open Book” (1941), “New City” (1951), “My Peers” (1948), “Where are we headed? (1957) by the talented novelist published in different years are subject to the comparative analysis.

In the 20th century, the novel in Azerbaijani literature is developing intensively. From the 1930s, new Soviet novels appeared: M.Ibrahimov's “Future Day”, M.S. Ordubadi's “Smoggy Tabriz” and Mir Jala's “The Risen Man”, “Manifesto of a Young Man” were the most popular of this period, as well as typical examples of good novels.

As Academician İsa Həbibbəyli showed, *“Mir Jalal's novels are also a different phenomenon in Azerbaijani prose. As in his literary stories, in his novels he was devoted to reflect the observed life truths and real human images, not the ideological issues dictated by the times. Mir Jalal deepens and further develops the high artistry he demonstrated in storytelling in his novels. From the difficult and complex social-ideological process, he selected and summarized instructive events with more life colors, memorable simple people, and opened new pages of Azerbaijani literature in the middle of the 20th century”*¹⁶.

Mir Jalal's first novel is “The Risen Man”. This novel was published in Baku by “Azernashr” publishing house in 1935 with 204 pages (size 11x14 cm, with an order of 741 copies). The editor of the thick cardboard book is not mentioned, the writer's picture is given on the first page of the book, and the artist is Amir Həjizadə. The circulation of five thousand copies of the book meant a high number both for a young author and for the first edition. The novel is printed with a mixture of Latin alphabet and Russian scripts¹⁷.

The character of Gadir in the novel “The Risen Man” is a generalized image of people who, despite tirelessly fighting with all their

¹⁶ Həbibbəyli İsa. Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatının Mir Cəlal müəllimi // Görkəmli yazıçı, ədəbiyyatşünas alim və pedaqoq Mir Cəlalın 110 illiyinə həsr olunmuş Respublika elmi-nəzəri konfransının materialları. 01 may 2018-ci il. – Bakı, 2018, - s.5.

¹⁷ Paşayev, M.C.Ə.Dirilən adam / M.C.Paşayev. - Bakı: Azərənşr, - 1935. - 204 s

strength and ability to take their place in their life, cannot achieve their desires.

Mir Jalal's novel "Manifesto of a Young Man" was published for the first time in 1940 in "Children's and Youth Literature" publishing house in Baku under the editorship of Mammad Arif (size 19x21 cm, 250 pages, 313 orders, 7,000 copies).). The book with a thick cardboard cover is illustrated and the artist of the book is K. Kazimzade.

The novel "Manifesto of a Young Man" was published in a very complicated time - during the Second World War. There is already a war going on in Europe, the fascists were destroying Poland. This work quickly turned into the manifesto of the youth of Azerbaijan, which is on the verge of a great disaster. The answer of a mother, the the protagonist of the novel turned into an aphorism. It was a time when strangers dominated memory. On the one hand, fascism fell on peoples like a black plague, targeting their national existence. The fate of the young generation was facing a test. The image of Bahar created by Mir Jalal from the position of sad lyricism, romantic pathos, and a beautiful aesthetic ideal has become a symbol of the world's youth, which is fighting for its own existence, overcoming its artistic and aesthetic frameworks.

Mir Jalal entered the hearts of the youth of Azerbaijan with this work, which occupies a worthy place in our book culture with both its content and polygraphy.

The sixth edition of the novel "Manifesto of a Young Man" was published in Baku in 1970 under the editorship of T. Jamilova in the "Youth" publishing house. The artist of the thick cardboard book is S. Gambarov (size 13.5x20.5 cm, 252 pages, 128 ordered, 28,000 copies in circulation¹⁸).

The novel "Manifesto of a Young Man", a favorite work of young people, was published in book form in 1940, 1949, 1953, 1964, 1967, 1970, 1980, 1984, 2005, 2008, 2016.

The writer wrote his novel "Open Book" in 1941. However, because of the war, he postponed the publication of the novel in the form

¹⁸ Paşayev, M.C.Ə. Bir gəncin manifesti / M.C.Paşayev. - Bakı: Gənclik, - 1970. - 253 s.

of a book. A part of “Open Book” called “To be tempted” was first published in 1941 in “Edebiyyat Qazeti”¹⁹. The novel was published in parts and in its entirety in 1944 in issues 2-5 of the magazine “Veten ugrunda /For the Fatherland”²⁰. The part of the novel called “To be tempered” was republished in “Edebiyyat Qazeti”²¹ in 1945. The novel was included for the first time in the 2nd volume of the writer's “Selected works” published in 1957 by the “Azernashr” publishing house under the editorship of N. Nagiyev (size 13x20 cm, cardboard binding, 532 pages, circulation of 10,000 copies). In addition to the novel “Open Book”, the stories “Unhappy with oneself”, “Two farmers”, “Tassled boots”, “Pride”, “Without information”, etc., are included in the volume²².

The novel “Open Book” criticizes the dirty deeds of an official against a young man who just wants to enter the creative scientific environment.

Mir Jalal's novel “My peers” (it was called “My peers” since its publication in 1964) was published in Azernashr in 1948 under the editorship of Hidayat Efendiyev. Although the book published in the Cyrillic alphabet is illustrated, the artist's name is not mentioned (15x25 cm, 143 pages, circulation 1500 copies). At the end of the thick cardboard book, the author's notes called “Tireless” were given²³. In his autobiographical work “My Peers”, the writer touched on various events in scientific life and wanted to draw attention to the fact that national intellectuals grow up in a scientific environment. The second edition of the novel “My Peers” was published in 1955, and the next in 1964.

Mir Jalal's novel “Fresh City” was published in Baku in 1951 under the editorship of Y. Azimzadeh in “Azernashr” publishing house.

¹⁹ Mir Cəlal. Umsunma (“Açıq kitab” romanından bir parça) // Ədəbiyyat qəzeti, - 1941. - 28 aprel, - s.

²⁰ Mir Cəlal. Açıq kitab // Vətən uğrunda, -1944. -№2.- s.41-82; -№ 3. - s. 63-97; - № 4-5.- s. 35-68.

²¹ Mir Cəlal. Umsunma (“Açıq kitab” romanından bir parça) // Ədəbiyyat qəzeti, - 1945. - 15 fevral, - s.

²² Mir Cəlal. Seçilmiş əsərləri /Mir Cəlal. İki cildə, C.2.; red. N.Nağıyev. –Bakı: Azərənəşr, 1957. -532s.

²³ Paşayev, M.C.Ə. Yaşdırlarım (povest) / M.C.Paşayev. - Bakı: Uşaqgənənəşr, - 1948. - 143 s.

The painters of the 259-page book with a thick cardboard cover are A. Hajiyev, Sh. Sharifzade, and N. Ismayilov (size 13x20 cm, 890 ordered and 10,000 copies)²⁴. Literary criticism analyzes the novel: *“This time, the author turned to the topic of production, tried to describe the life of the working class of Azerbaijan, and to show the construction work in the new industrial city in a broad picture.*

*This initiative of Mir Jalal, who is trying to fulfill his duty in an important task facing Azerbaijani writers - mastering the most important topic of the modern era, should be welcomed. The success of Azerbaijani writers in creating works dedicated to the life and creative work of workers is not small.*²⁵”

The novel “Which way is our way?”, criticized by literary critics, was published for the first time in 1957 in “Ujaggenjneshr” publishing house in Baku. The thick cardboard book published under the editorship of G. Hüseyinoglu was published in the Cyrillic alphabet (13.5x29 cm, 243 pages, 412 per order, with a circulation of 10,000 copies). The artist of the book is H. Kazimov, and this is the first edition of the novel²⁶.

Research shows that the writer's novel “Which way is our way” was not accepted unequivocally. Despite being heavily criticized, this work, based on history and at the same time including modernity, revived the life struggle of the great artist Mirza Alakbar Sabir.

In Azerbaijani literature, Mir Jalal's novels stand out for their uniqueness. As in his stories, the writer tries to convey the real, bitter truth of life through images in his novels. The artist, who focused on spiritual issues, opened new pages in Azerbaijani literature by deepening his original ideas in his novels through instructive events and by creating the type of simple people who are open-minded even when they fall into difficult situations.

In the paragraph of the second chapter entitled **“Comparative analysis of the publishing history and printed copies of Mir Jalal's novels from the point of view of bibliography”**, it is shown

²⁴ Paşayev, M.C.Ə. Təzə şəhər / M.C.Paşayev. - Bakı: Azər nəşr, - 1951. - 259 s.

²⁵ Karasyov, Y. Cavabsız qalan suallar // Ədəbiyyat qəzeti. - 1952, 16 yanvar. - s.3.

²⁶ Paşayev, M.C.Ə. Yolumuz hayandır (roman) / M.C.Paşayev. - Bakı: Uşaq-gənclər, - 1957. - 224 s.

that the fact that the writer's novels have been published many times, both in the Soviet era and in the modern era, indicates the constant relevance of the work of the talented writer. Mir Jalal, who is constantly in search of creativity, does not let the reader's mind be distracted by dynamism, flexibility, avoiding the issues that slow down the development of the plot and putting the problems in the foreground in his works, he directs his interest to the work.

In 1986, the first volume of the two-volume of Mir Jalal's "Selected works" consisting of novels and short stories, and in 1987, the second volume was published in "Azernashr" publishing house in Baku.

In 2005, two "Selected Works" books of the writer were published. The book compiled by Yagub Ismayilov was published in Baku by "Sharq-Garb" publishing house in the volume of 381 pages, and the book compiled by Adiba Pashayeva in the volume of 480 pages in the "Chashioglu" publishing house in Baku.

In 2008, Mir Jalal's three-volume "Selected Works" was published by the "Chashioglu" publishing house in Baku under the leadership of the Regional Development Public Union. The first volume has 438 pages, the second volume -462 pages, and the third volume 450 pages.

In the novels of the writer, the uniqueness of the heroes, the philosophical way of thinking, the humor that makes people laugh and think are reflected in his works.

After our analysis, we once again witnessed the richness, completeness and efficiency of the writer's creativity. In Mir Jalal's extensive article entitled "*Our Literary Prose at a New Stage*" (1958), *dedicated to the problems of the epic genre, the broad specificity and typology of the novel genre, its ideological and artistic foundations are clarified. Looking at the level of the future, Mir Jalal also notes that "the novel is a great literary picture that should cover the life of the people in a wide way, and should give the fate of not only the person, the family, but also the generations. The novel*

*reflects both the century and the day, the fate of the nation and the individual.*²⁷”

After the third edition of Adib's novel “Open Book”, in 2005, it was once again published in “Sharq-Qarb” publishing house in the volume of 381 pages.

The writer, along with creating valuable examples of our artistic prose, including the novel, as a critic, literary critic, and scholar of prose, put forward valuable considerations. Mir Jalal was a prominent representative of Azerbaijani “writer's criticism” together with Mehdi Huseyn and Mirza Ibrahimov. The main difference and advantage of this criticism from professional criticism was that it is based not only on theoretical knowledge, but also on creative experience. Therefore, it was more convincing, more authoritative and logical. The language of this criticism was also clear, rich in metaphors from artistic creativity.

The second edition of the writer's novel “Manifesto of a Young Man”, which was first published in Baku in 1940 by “Ushakgengnashr” publishing house (Azerbaijan Children's and Youth Literature Publishing House)²⁸, was also published in Baku in 1949 in “Ushakgengneshr” publishing house in a thick cardboard volume and edited by Rza Guliyev (14 x 20 cm size, 230 pages, 644 copies, 10,000 circulation). The editor of the third edition of the work, published in 1953, is Nurettin Babayev, and the artist is Alakbar Zeynalov (248 pages, 20,000 copies)²⁹.

Mir Jalal describes in his work “Manifesto of a Young Man” the desperate situation of the characters in the social life, the bitter fate of Bahar and Marda, the hard life of their families, and what it means to courageously face the social inequalities that society instills in people with artistic images. This great artist, who conveys to his readers and impresses them with the psychological shocks of the

²⁷ Əskərli, Ə.B. Mir Cəlalin ədəbi-tənqidi görüşlərinə bir nəzər // Yeni Azərbaycan. 2008, 7 iyun. - s.5.

²⁸ Paşayev, M.C.Ə. Bir gəncin manifesti / M.C.Paşayev. - Bakı: Uşaqgəncnəşr, - 1940. - 258 s.

²⁹ Paşayev, M.C.Ə. Bir gəncin manifesti / M.C.Paşayev. - Bakı: Uşaqgəncnəşr, -1949. - 230 s.

images he creates, keeps them waiting, calls on his readers to build and struggle to create by literally writing down real events, lives, what is happening next to us, in our neighborhood.

The writer's novels were published many times at the request of the readers, serving the evolution of artistic thought, the enrichment of our mother tongue, the development of national-spiritual thought, as well as the enrichment of our book culture, library and bibliography. In particular, "Manifesto of a Young Man" was printed 11 times with high circulation since 1940 and played a record role in the formation of Azerbaijani reading culture and aesthetics.

In the second chapter of the dissertation, the results obtained by the claimant regarding the comparative analysis of different editions of the writer's novels, publication date, printed copies, were reflected in the following articles and speech at the international conference³⁰.

The 3rd chapter of the dissertation is called "**Issues of publication and bibliography of Mir Jalal's scientific-theoretical works**". This chapter consists of three paragraphs.

In the first paragraph of this chapter entitled "**Comparative analysis of several editions of Mir Jalal's monograph "Poetic characteristics of Fuzuli" (1940), later called "Fuzuli's Art"**", it is noted that there were carried out comparative analyses between the dissertation "Poetic characteristics of Fuzuli" defended by the writer in 1939, his book published in 1940 entitled "Poetic characteristics of Fuzuli" and the book published by him in 1958 entitled "Fuzuli's

³⁰ Mir Cəlal əsərlərinin çap variantları // Filologiya məsələləri. - Bakı: Elm və təhsil. — 2016. - s. 391-397.; Bir gəncin manifesti romanının müasir dövrdə nəşr variantlarının təhlili // Gənc tədqiqatçıların IV Beynəlxalq elmi konfrans materialları. Qafqaz Universiteti, 29-30 aprel 2016-cı il. - Bakı, 2016. — s.1082-1083.; Mir Cəlalın əsərlərinin akademik və kütləvi nəşri // Ümummilli lider Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasına həsr olunmuş "Kitابخana-informasiya elmi: tədris və təcrübə yeni çağırışlar": Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları. Bakı ş. 05 may 2016-cı il. - Bakı: ADMİU mətbəəsi, 2016. - s. 225-230.; Копии изданий романов Мир Джалала Пашаева // «Библиотека как феномен культуры». III Международный конгресс. - Минск, 21- 22 октября 2015 г. - с. 174-182.; Различие в изданиях образов произведений Мир Джалала // Актуальные научные исследования в современном мире (сборник научных трудов) Вып. 6 (38) Час. 2., 2018. - с. 142-147.

Art”- From the point of view of bibliography, comparative analyzes were carried out between the book finally the book “Fuzuli’s Art” published in 2007 from the series “Heritage” of the Mahmud Kashgari Foundation, as a result hereof it was revealed the new sections added to the publication of 1958. These sections are called “The Beginning”, “Rind and Zahid”, “Nizami and Fuzuli”, “Epic of Immortal Love”, “Allegory in Fuzuli”, “Our great spiritual contemporary”.

The dissertation “Poetic characteristics of Fuzuli” (No. 24) written by Mir Jalal in 1939 consists of the following sections:

1. Introduction; 2. Review of the poem; 3. Lyrics; 4. Artistic language: I. Vocabulary, II Epithets, III Comparisons, similes, IV Exaggerations, V Contrasts, metaphors, VI Aphorisms, VII Prose language; 5. Artistic plates: I Landscapes, II Artistic unity; 6. Culture of poetry; 7. Bibliography³¹.

Mir Jalal did not stop his work in this field after publishing the book “Poetic Characteristics of Fuzuli” in 1940. He wrote and published articles, such as, “On Science and Artistic Logic in Fuzuli's Poetry” (1941), “The Struggle of Innovation and Oldness in Fuzuli's epic “Rind and Zahid” (1942), “Fuzuli's Lyrics” (1944), “Some Comparisons in Nizami and Fuzuli's Poetry” (1946), “Love and art” (1958).

The editor of Mir Jalal's book “Fuzuli’s Art” published again in 1958 is Hamid Arasli. The following sections are reflected in the book: *From the author, Introduction, About Füzüli poetry, Features of artistic language, Landscapes, Poetry culture - technique, Artistic logic, Lyric, Artistic prose, Rind and Zahid, Nizami and Fuzuli, Epic of immortal love, allegory in Füzüli, our great spiritual contemporary (size 12.5x20.5 cm, 410 pieces ordered, 7000 copies printed)*³².

Apparently, the author has improved and enriched the book somewhat. In general, let's note that Mir Jalal's monograph “Fuzuli's art” has been the most scientific and reliable source about the genius

³¹ Paşayev, M.C.Ə. Füzülinin poetik xüsusiyyətləri: filol. elm. nam. alim. dər. almaq üçün təqdim edil. disser / S.M.Kirov ad. ADU. - Bakı, 1939. - 94 s.

³² Paşayev, M.C.Ə. Füzüli sənətkarlığı / M.C.Paşayev. - Bakı: ADU nəşriyyatı, - 1958. - 276 s.

poet M. Fuzuli for more than 80 years, from the 40s of the 20th century to the present day. The main reason for this is that, like Fuzuli's poems, Mir Jalal's ideas are written with artistic-philosophical, poetic-aesthetic talent, with genuine and artistic thinking.

Mir Jalal's book "Fuzuli's Art" was published again in 2007 from the "Heritage" series of the Mahmud Kashgari Foundation. The editor-in-chief of the book is Elkhan Zal Karakhanli, and the reviewer is Professor Nizami Jafarov, corresponding member of ANAS. The cardboard book is not illustrated, and the book cover has a photo of the author. In the book, Fuzuli's ideas about art and artists, the poet's style, the literary terms he uses, the means of artistic description, the language of poetry, the language of artistic prose, etc. are widely interpreted. As indicated in the annotation, the book contains the titles such as, "Introduction", "About poetic poetry", "About ghazals", "Features of artistic language", "Landscapes", "Poetry culture-technique", "Artistic logic", "Lyrics", "Artistic prose", "Rind and Zahid", "Nizami and Füzuli", "Immortal love epic", "Fuzuli allegory", "Our great spiritual contemporary"³³. (Difference: in 1958, there is a note from the Author, but not in 2007. The title "About Ghazals", it was not in 1958, but in 2007).

On the occasion of the 110th anniversary of the author's birth, this famous work of Mir Jalal was republished by the "Writ's House" located in Icherisheher in 2018 with an elegant design and 1500 copies by the "Chaşioğlu" publishing house. Prominent scholars- Academician Vasim Mammadaliyev and Professor Tarlan Guliyev wrote a large introductory article called "The work that created the school of Fuzuli Studes" instead of "Foreword". This edition of the book can be considered a perfect edition as it includes some chapters that were not in the editions of 1958 (there is no section "About Ghazals") and 2007 (there is no inscription "From the author"). Thus, this publication, which consists of 348 pages includes "Foreword" ("The work that created the school of Fuzuli studies"),

³³ Paşayev, M.C.Ə. Füzuli sənətkarlığı. Monoqrafiya / M.C.Paşayev; Azərbaycanın görkəmli şəxsiyyətlər seriyasından. - Bakı: Nurlar nəşriyyatı, - III nəşr. - 2007. - 357 s.

“From the author”, “Introduction”, “About Fuzuli poetry”, “About Ghazals”, “Features of literary language”, “Landscapes”, “Poetry culture – technique”, “Artistic logic”, “Lyrics”, “Artistic prose”, “Rind and Zahid”, “Nizami and Füzuli”, “Epic of immortal love”, “Allegory”, “Our great spiritual contemporary”.

Mir Jalal's monograph “Fuzuli’s Art” (1940, 1958, 1994, 2007, 2018 editions) is a valuable example of our 20th century book culture. It is a work that paves the way for literary, philosophical and book studies. As it is known from the research, this work of Mir Jalal is a monograph with high scientific-theoretical parameters, which lays the foundation of the modern stage of poetics in literary studies, and which gives its author the power of founding in these directions. It is necessary to agree with such an opinion that the literature does not discuss Fuzuli only at the level of Azerbaijani literature, but from the standpoint of world literature about the classics, it has involved in the analysis at the level of mutual methodological principles of East-West literary thought of the genius of the East. The scholar's monograph “Fuzuli’s Art” written 83 years ago is a work calculated for the future.

The second paragraph of this chapter is called **“Comparative analysis of the manuscript version and monographic edition of the writer's work “Literary Schools in Azerbaijan”**. In this paragraph, comparative analyzes were made between the manuscript version and the monographic edition of the writer's work “Literary Schools in Azerbaijan”. In Mir Jalal Pashayev's doctoral dissertation “Literary schools in Azerbaijan”, 20th century Azerbaijani realism and romanticism is studied for the first time as an independent historical-aesthetic category. In contrast to previous considerations about romanticism in our literary studies, in this work, along with realism, romanticism is taken as an independent creative method, and it prepares a methodological basis for a holistic, systematic theoretical interpretation of creative methods in national literary studies.

When the dissertation “Literary Schools in Azerbaijan” was written, there was no experience of this model in the national scientific and literary environment. Both the title and the structure

of the work were an important innovation brought to the scientific and literary circulation by Mir Jalal Pashayev. Although many years have passed, literary trends and divisions such as critical realism, enlightened realism, and romanticism defined by literature are still accepted in scientific and theoretical opinion.

In this work, we were talking about the realism and romanticism literary schools - literary trends and the creativity of their prominent representatives, which existed parallelly in Azerbaijan in 1905-1917, in the most complex, rich and contradictory period of the 20th century.

When we examined the dissertation “Literary schools in Azerbaijan” and the monograph “Literary schools in Azerbaijan”, some different aspects emerged. The different aspects are as follows:

The following is reflected in section I of the dissertation entitled “Social and political life”: 1. Press; 2. Education; 3. Theater-music; 4. Painting-architecture; 5. Literary struggles. In the monograph, section I called “Social and political life” was given as “Cultural movement”. In the dissertation, the title “Popular humor and social satire” was included in the II section called “School of Realism”. In the monograph, it is mentioned under the name “Folk humor and militant satire” in the section “Literary School of Realism”.

The biography of Jalil Mammadguluzadeh was given as a new title in the monograph. “Literary School” was replaced by “Mirza Jalil School”.

In that section of the thesis, the great dramatist and prose writer Abdurrahimbey Hagverdiyev’s works (1870-1933) are discussed. It is divided into parts called “Drama” and “Stories”. The biography and dramaturgy of Abdurrahimbey Hagverdiyev are reflected in the monograph.

In the dissertation, the great satirical poet of Azerbaijani literature Sabir Tahirzadeh’s works (1862-1911) were discussed in detailed form. It is divided into sections called “Sabir Tahirzadeh”, “Works”, “Features of Satire”, “Sabir and Art”, “Sabir and Education”, “Sabir’s Language”, “Literary School”.

Unlike the dissertation, Sabir's biography was also given in the monograph. In the dissertation, the part entitled "Sabir and Education" was presented under the title "Mirza Alakbar Sabir and Education Issues", and the part "Sabir and Art" was presented under the title "Characteristics of Mirza Alakbar Sabir's satire" and 9 features are revealed: 1. The scope of the topic; 2. Ideologically based on people, freedom and democracy; 3. Courage of citizenship; 4. Art innovation; 5. Description with sarcasm and irony; 6. Sorrows of Mirza Alekbar Sabir; 7. Small live scenes; 8. Giving laughter in serious poems in a serious spirit; 9. The method of using folk proverbs and the riches of colloquial language.

The mentioned section of the dissertation includes also the parts called "Ali Nazmi" (1881-1946) and "Creative activity". A section called "Biography of Ali Nazmi" was added to the monograph.

In the same section, the title "Mammad Said Ordubadi" (1872-1950), one of the active representatives of Molla Nasreddin literary school, was given. In the monograph, the titles "Biography of M.S. Ordubadi" and "Creative works" were given differently.

In the dissertation, a section called "Aligulu Gamkusar" (1880-1919), one of the prominent representatives of the "Molla Nasraddin" school was given. In the monograph, in addition to these, the titles "Biography" and "Creative works" were added.

The dissertation talks about Mirza Ali Mojuz (1873-1934), who expressed his attitude to modern social events openly and boldly. This section is divided into parts called "Mirza Ali Mojuz" and "Poems of Mojuz". Again, the titles "Biography" and "Creative activity" were added in the monograph.

That section of the dissertation contains the title "Firdun Bey Kocherli" (1863-1920), who has an invaluable service in the field of literary studies. This is the same as the monograph.

The mentioned section of the dissertation contains the title "Mirza Fatali Akhundov's followers writing in Persian". This title is divided into the following parts: "Mirza Molkumkhan", "Abdurrahim Talibov", "Zeynalabdin (Maraghali)". In the monograph, the title "Mirza Fatali Akhundov's followers who wrote

Persian” was given in general, and no information was given about “Mirza Molkumkhan”.

The III section of the dissertation entitled “School of Romanticism” touches upon the works of Muhammad Hadi (1879-1920) and is divided into the following parts: “Muhammed Hadi”, “Poems of Hadi”, “Hadi's political lyrics”, “Patriotic romance master Hadi is a thinker”, “Hadi's ideas of freedom”.

A section called “Biography” was added to the monograph. The section entitled “Poems of Hadi” was replaced by the title “Poetry of Muhammad Hadi”, and the section entitled “Hadi's master of political lyrics, patriotic romance” was replaced by the title “Political lyrics, patriotic romance of Muhammad Hadi”.

Section III of the thesis contains the sections entitled “Abbas Sahhat” (1874-1918) and “Romantics of Sahat”. Unlike the dissertation, the title “Biography” is added to the monograph.

The titles “Alibey Huseynzade” (1864-1940) and “Samad Mansur Kazimov” (1880-1927) were reflected in the dissertation. In the monograph, unlike the dissertation, “Samad Mansur Kazimov” was included in the romantic literary school, and the section of reactionary bourgeois romantics and the name of Alibey Huseynzade, who was included in this section, were not mentioned in the monograph.

In the IV section of the dissertation, the title “Educational-didactic writers” was also given in the monograph with the same name. In this section, the titles “Süleyman Sani Akhundov” (1875-1933) and “Creative activity” were given. Again, the title “Biography” was added in the monograph.

Although some parts of the writer's work “Literary Schools in Azerbaijan (1905-1917)” were printed at different times in different versions, it was not published in its entirety until 2004.

In the third paragraph of this chapter entitled “**About the books published in connection with the 100th anniversary of Mir Jalal Pashayev according to the bibliographic arrangement**”, it is mentioned that after his death in 1978, the great writer, literary scholar and outstanding educator of the 20th century, the guardian of our national education Mir Jalal Pashayev was somewhat neglected

until the end of the century. While the works of many contemporary writers and poets were “sent to the archive of Soviet literature”, Mir Jalal's artistic and scientific-theoretical heritage lived in the memory of students and practical people. From the first years of the 21st century, interest in Mir Jalal's personality and multifaceted creativity became intense, and his real value was given.

As a result, Mir Jalal was included in the UNESCO list as a classic of Azerbaijani literature, and it was decided to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the writer and scholar, which was completed in 2008, on an international scale. The 100th anniversary of the great writer was held as a great literary holiday in our country, scientific conferences, a series of articles, monographs and books of the authors mentioned at the beginning, 5-volume “Selected Works” of Mir Jalal, including the monograph “Literary Schools in Azerbaijan” were published.

Mir Jalal served to establish literary relations not only with his translations and scientific activities, but also with the interest of other people in his work. The novel “Manifesto of a Young Man” was translated into Czech, Romanian, Hungarian and a book of stories into Ukrainian. It has been published many times in the Ukrainian, Georgian, Turkmen, Bulgarian and Tajik press. The celebration of his 100th anniversary under the lines of UNESCO was an event that not only honored the memory of the great writer and scholar, but also served to promote Azerbaijani literature in the international world³⁴.

With this, we were able to consider the theoretical historical path of the Enlightenment, a literary-cultural and philosophical movement whose traditions began in the 19th century, in the 20th century, the problems of the literary and social environment, and the stages of our literary historiography.

In chapter III of the dissertation, issues related to the publication of the scientist's scientific works, bibliographic compilation, and the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the

³⁴ Məmməd, T.Q. Mir Cəlal Paşayev / T.Məmməd ; Ədəbiyyat Məcmuəsi. Xüsusi buraxılış. - Bakı: Elm və təhsil, - c.XXIV. - 2013. - 282 s.

writer at the UNESCO level were touched upon in the author's following theses and articles³⁵.

In the “**Conclusion**”, the main propositions of the research are summarized and it is concluded that the literary-historical and bibliographic fate of Mir Jalal's works shows that the publication of the book is not only a cultural event, but also a part of the history of literature and the current literary process.

The research allows us to come to the conclusion that Mir Jalal is one of the personalities who played a great role in the cultural life of Azerbaijan in general, including in the history of our book culture. The 20th century had an effective impact on the development of Azerbaijani literature and philological thought.

³⁵ Mir Cəlal yubileyi beynəlxalq aləmdə // Gənc türkoloqların I Türkoloji qurultayın 90 illiyinə həsr olunan müasir türkoloji tədqiqatlar: problemlər və perspektivlər: Beynəlxalq elmi konfrans materialları. - Bakı: “Adiloğlu” nəşriyyatı, 2016. - s.169-171.; Mir Cəlal ədəbi məktəbi // Müqayisəli ədəbiyyatşünaslığın aktual problemləri: elmi-nəzəri konfransın materialları. - Bakı, 2017. - s. 149-165.; Mir Cəlalin yaradıcılığında Azərbaycanda ədəbi məktəblər mövzusu // Azərbaycanşünaslığın aktual problemləri: VIII Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları. - Bakı: Tərcümə və Nəşriyyat-Poliqrafiya mərkəzi, 2017. - s. 241-243. (Ümummilli lider Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 94-cü ildönümünə həsr olunub.); Mir Cəlal Paşayevin “Azərbaycanda ədəbi məktəblər” əsəri: (monoqrafiya və eyni adlı dissertasiyanın müqayisəli tədqiqi) // AMEA Məhəmməd Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutunun “Elmi Əsərlər” jurnalı. - Bakı, 2018. №1 (6). - s. 68-75.; Füzuli sənətkarlığı Mir Cəlal yaradıcılığında // Təbiət və humanitar elm sahələrinin inkişafı problemləri” mövzusunda Respublika Elmi Konfransının materialları; Lənkəran Dövlət Universiteti 5-6 may 2017-ci il. - s. 102-103. (Ümummilli lider Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 94-cü ildönümünə həsr olunub).

The main content of the study is reflected in the following articles and conference proceedings of the applicant:

1. Mir Cəlalın “Açıq kitab” romanındakı obrazlar silsiləsi Mədəniyyət dünyası. – Bakı, 2015. – s.27-32. / AMEA Naxçıvan bölməsi incəsənət, dil və ədəbiyyat institutu. – c.5. – № 3. – Naxçıvan. – 2015. – s. 71-75.
2. Mir Cəlalın manifesti // Qafqaz Universiteti “Gənc Tədqiqatçıların III Beynəlxalq elmi konfransı”n materialları. – Bakı, 2015. – s. 1025-1026.
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4. Копии изданий романов Мир Джалала Пашаева // «Библиотека как феномен культуры» III Международный конгресс. – Минск, 21-22 октября 2015 г. – с. 174-182.
5. Mir Cəlalın əsərlərinin akademik və kütləvi nəşri // Ümummillî lider Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasına həsr olunmuş “Kitابخana-informasiya elmi: tədris və təcrübə yeni çağırışlar”: Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları. Bakı ş.05 may 2016. – cı il. – Bakı: ADMİU mətbəəsi, 2016. – s. 225-230.
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10. Mir Cəlal əsərlərinin çap variantları // Filologiya məsələləri. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil. – 2016. – s. 391-397.
11. Освещение жизни и творчества Мир Джалала Пашаева на страницах печатных изданий // Класичний приватний университет 2016. - № 1-2., Держава та региони. - с.54-58.
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The defense of the dissertation will be held at the meeting of the BFD 3.08 - Disposable Dissertation Council established on the basis of ED 1.05 – Dissertation Council operating at the Institute of Literature named after Nizami Ganjavi of ANAS on 27 October 2022 at 15³⁰.

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The dissertation is available in the library of the Institute of Literature named after Nizami Ganjavi of ANAS.

Electronic versions of the dissertation and abstract are posted on the official website of the Institute of Literature named after Nizami Ganjavi of ANAS.

The abstract was sent to the necessary addresses on "23" September 2022.

Signed for publication: 30.06. 2022

Paper format: A5

Volume: 54390

Circulation: 20