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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**THE 18TH CENTURY AZERBAIJAN LYRICS
IN THE CONTEXT OF EARLY REALISM**

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analysis and criticism

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDY

Relevance and studying degree of the research issue. The Azerbaijani literature, having ancient and rich historical past, established traditions, literary schools and outstanding figures, has passed the way of development accompanied by changes and innovations once in a while. That is why the study of the distinctiveness of our literature in different periods, subject and ideological directions, transformations of image and form, artistic qualities have always been in the center of attention of literary studies and scientific-theoretical thought.

In recent years, academician Isa Habibbayli put forward a new concept of periodization of Azerbaijani literature, which required revision of a number of fundamental issues of literature. In this light, new tendencies are also noticeable in the approach and analysis of the problem of formation, development of representatives of literary currents in Azerbaijani literature. In the concept of periodization to characterize the 17th-18th centuries as a separate literature of the early new period and the presence of socio-political and economic conditions for the emergence of early realism at this stage, the adoption of a new orientation by the literary environment; The expressed provisions on signs and representatives as respects to substantiation of the national sources of realism are important as a scientific-theoretical basis. On this scientific-theoretical basis, there is a need to reconsider the literature of the eighteenth century, to reveal a broad picture of ideological and aesthetic and artistic features. The characterization of changes in the poetics of the traditions of divan literature in this century, the innovation of form and content, the formation of a literary front by the representatives of early realism and the identification of the changes they brought to our literature serve to develop and further strengthen the proposed theory. The topic of the presented dissertation is relevant and important from this point of view.

In the second paragraph of the first chapter of the thesis on scientific researches devoted to the determination of the principles, main signs and forms of manifestation of the mentioned literary direction, or the study of the initial elements of realism in the works of individual artists since the beginning of the 20th century, detailed information about

the realistic literary method and literary direction of realism in Azerbaijani literature is given and the attitude to the existing ideas is expressed. Here it should be noted that among the most important researches on this topic in recent times we can point to the works of academician Isa Habibbayli: “The period of early realism in Azerbaijani literature”¹, “Molla Panah Vagif - the originator of early realism, the literary direction”², “The period of early realism in Azerbaijani literature (XVII-XVIII centuries)”³ and so on. The scholar names Molla Panah Vagif as the founder of the literary direction of early realism: “*The literary direction of early realism founded by Molla Panah Vagif gathered quite talented poets and other creative forces around him. Despite the fact that each of the contemporary poets represents a creative force acting from a single ideological and artistic position, they enriched early realism with various themes and ideas, as well as with new means of artistic description and expression.*”⁴

Isa Habibbayli’s research has also made new studies in this field relevant. The articles by professor Tahira Mammad, such as, “Creativity of Molla Panah Vagif in the context of localization and realism”⁵, “The concept of early realism and problems of research”⁶, “The concept of early realism and problems of application”⁷, “Typological features of

¹ Həbibbəyli, İ. Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatında erkən realizm dövrü // Ədəbiyyat qəzeti, – 2018, 13 yanvar, – s. 22-23.

² Həbibbəyli, İ. Molla Pənah Vaqif – Erkən realizm ədəbi cərəyanının yaradıcısı // Ədəbiyyat qəzeti, – 2021, 21 iyul, – s. 16-18.

³ Həbibbəyli, İ. Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatında erkən realizm dövrü (XVII-XVIII əsrlər) // Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı tarixi. [10 cildə]. – c. 4. – Bakı, – Elm, –2021. – s. 5-21.

⁴ Həbibbəyli, İ. Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatında erkən realizm dövrü // Ədəbiyyat qəzeti, – 2018, 13 yanvar, – s. 22.

⁵ Məmməd, T. Molla Pənah Vaqif yaradıcılığı məhəlliləşmə və realizm kontekstində // Molla Pənah Vaqif irsinin elmi-nəzəri dərki. AMEA Nizami Gəncəvi adına Ədəbiyyat İnstitutunun Ədəbiyyat nəzəriyyəsi şöbəsinin AMİU-nun Azərbaycan dili və pedaqogika kafedrası ilə birgə keçirdiyi elmi-nəzəri seminarın materialları. – Bakı: Nəşriyyat yoxdur, 2017. – s. 13-21.

⁶ Məmməd, T. Erkən realizm konsepsiyası və tədqiqi problemləri // Ədəbiyyat nəzəriyyəsi: inkişaf mərhələləri və problemləri: [2 cildə]. I cild. – Bakı: Azərbaycan Respublikasının Prezidenti yanında Elmin İnkişafı Fondu, – 2018. – s. 208-225.

⁷ Məmməd, T. Erkən realizm konsepsiyası və təbiiqi problemləri // Poetika.İZM. Nizami Gəncəvi adına Ədəbiyyat İnstitutunun elmi əsərləri, – 2018. № 4, – s. 85-97.

realism and stages of development in Azerbaijani literature”⁸, etc. are valuable studies in highlighting the problem from a new point of view. In her article “The concept of early realism and problems of application”, the researcher describes the period of early realism, which is expressed by such terms as localization, or “Turki-besit”, used mainly in Turkish literary studies and similar in the literature of Turkic peoples (approaching poetic language to the colloquial language, proverbs and the wide use of parables in lyrical works, bringing everyday issues to the level of poetry, turning people who were contemporaries of poets into the main characters of the works), emphasizing the emergence of early realism in the works of Azerbaijan, especially Vagif, in comparison with the literature of other Turkic peoples - Ottomans, Turkmens, Uzbeks, Kazakhs, the scholar writes that *“Vagif’s poetry is more conceptual and multidimensional in terms of the theory of early realism. His dynamism reflects certain parallels with other Turkish classics characterized by their universality; some for the simplicity of language and poetic images, others for their tendency to reflect reality with light and shadows, others for their critical attitude to injustice, etc.”*⁹.

As seen from the mentioned studies, the confirmation of the existence of the early realism stage, unlike other literary trends that existed in Azerbaijani literature, has not been widely studied as it is a new concept. For the completeness and development of our literary-theoretical thought, the study of the early stage of realism, revealing and systematizing the subtleties of ideological and artistic features on the basis of texts are among the main tasks facing our literary studies. All this shows that the dissertation “Azerbaijani lyrics of the 18th century in the context of early realism” is devoted to an important topic in terms of the development of actual and literary-theoretical thought. It should be noted that numerous scientific monographs and studies have been

⁸ Məmməd, T. Realizmin tipoloji xüsusiyyətləri və Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatında inkişaf mərhələləri // Ədəbiyyat nəzəriyyəsi: inkişaf mərhələləri və problemləri. İki cild. I cild. – Bakı: Azərbaycan Respublikasının Prezidenti yanında Elmin İnkişafı Fondu, – 2018. – s. 187-207.

⁹ Məmməd, T. Erkən realizm konsepsiyası və tədqiqi problemləri // Ədəbiyyat nəzəriyyəsi: inkişaf mərhələləri və problemləri: [2 cild]. I cild. – Bakı: Azərbaycan Respublikasının Prezidenti yanında Elmin İnkişafı Fondu, – 2018. – s. 215.

written on various problems of Azerbaijani poetry of the 18th century (its general characteristic and main features, life and creativity of its main representatives, the great role played by the works created by artists). For example, a book by Salman Mumtaz: “Azerbaijani Literature. Nishat Shirvani: Hijri of the Twelfth Century” (Baku, 1925),¹⁰ “Azerbaijani Literature: Agha Masih Shirvani: Hijri of the twelfth century” (Baku, 1925)¹¹, “History of Azerbaijani literature of the XVII-XVIII centuries” by academician Hamid Arasli (Baku, 1956), “Molla Panah Vagif: Life and Work” by Professor Araz Dadashzade (Baku, 1966), “Azerbaijani Lyrics of the XVIII Century” (Baku, 1980)¹², “History of Azerbaijani Literature (Ancient and Medieval)” (Baku, 2008), written jointly by corresponding member of ANAS Alyar Safarli and Professor Khalil Yusifli¹³, “Molla Panah Vagif”¹⁴ by Academician Isa Habibbayli. (Baku, 2021), “Molla Panah Vagif’s heritage at the junction of folk art and classical poetry” by Associate Professor Mahira Guliyeva (Baku, 2018)¹⁵, “Molla Panah Vagif: life and creativity” prepared by the Nizami Ganjavi Institute of Literature (Baku, 2022),¹⁶ “Life and creativity of Mahjur Shirvani” by Associate Professor Tahmina Badalova (Ganja, 2012), dissertation submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy), “Molla Panah Vagif” by academician Nizami Jafarov (Baku, 2017)¹⁷, “Molla Panah Vagif: himself and the word of history” by Professor Buludkhan Khalilov (Baku, 2018)¹⁸, ‘Molla Vali Vidadi’ by Tohfa

¹⁰ Salman Mümtaz. Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı Nişat Şirvani: on ikinci əsr hicri / S.Mümtaz. – Bakı: Kommunist nəşriyyatı, – 1925. – 72 s.

¹¹ Salman Mümtaz. Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı. Ağa Məsih Şirvani: on ikinci əsr hicri / S.Mümtaz. – Bakı: Kommunist nəşriyyatı, – 1925. – 48 s.

¹² Dadaşzadə, A. Molla Pənah Vaqif (həyat və yaradıcılığı) / A.Dadaşzadə. – Bakı: Azərbaycan SSR EA Nəşriyyatı, – 1966. – 188 s.

¹³ Səfərli, Ə. Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı tarixi (qədim və orta əsrlər) / Ə.Səfərli, X.Yusifli. – Bakı: Ozan, – 2008. – 696 s

¹⁴ Həbibbəyli, İ. Molla Pənah olan Vaqif / İ.Həbibbəyli. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2021. – 157 s.

¹⁵ Quliyeva, M. Molla Pənah Vaqif irsi xalq yaradıcılığı ilə klassik poeziyanın qovşağında / M.Quliyeva. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2018. – 216 s.

¹⁶ Molla Pənah Vaqif: Həyatı və yaradıcılığı. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2022. –341 s.

¹⁷ Cəfərov, N. Molla Pənah Vaqif / N.Cəfərov. – Bakı: Renessans-A, – 2017. – 238 s.

¹⁸ Xəlilov, B. Molla Pənah Vaqif: özü və tarixin sözü / B.Xəlilov. – Bakı: Adiloğlu, – 2018. – 95 s.

Dünyamaliyeva (Baku, 1987)¹⁹, ‘Poetic heritage of Molla Vali Vidadi’ by Mehman Aliyev (Baku, 2011)²⁰. The thesis submitted for a doctoral degree), “From our pedagogical heritage: M.V.Vidadi, M.P.Vaqif, G.B.Zakir” by Farrukh Rustamov and I.Isayev (Baku, 2013)²¹, “On the peculiarities of development of Azerbaijani poetry in XVII-XVIII of XVIII century” by Kamil Hüseynoğlu:²² and other monographs, dissertations and articles can be shown. However, except for the mentioned monograph by academician Isa Habibbayli, the creativity of poets and word masters purely in the context of early realism has not been analyzed. This very fact, i.e. the absence of scientific works on the presented topic, is one of the main aspects determining its relevance.

Object and subject of the research. The main object of research of the dissertation work is the artistic samples written by poets and masters of word, who lived and worked in the XVIII century, in different genres of lyric poetry. The object of research of the thesis includes scientific-theoretical literature on the lyrics of the mentioned period, as well as studies on early realism. Identification of elements clearly confirming the beginning of early realism in Azerbaijani lyrics of the 18th century, selection of works containing new themes and motifs and their analysis from the point of view of the principles of literary direction, as well as clarification of poetic means confirming the realization of early realism are the subject of the thesis.

Aims and objectives of the study. The aim of the research is to consider the main theme, changes of motive, innovations of form, new approaches in the use of poetic description and expressive means, reasons of nationalization of language of art works, as well as factors influencing this process in the literary examples where the main features of the literary direction of early realism manifested in Azerbaijani lyrics

¹⁹ Dünyamaliyeva, T. Molla Vəli Vidadi / T.Dünyamaliyeva. – Bakı: Yazıçı, – 1987. – 157 s.

²⁰ Əliyev, M. Molla Vəli Vidadinin poetik irsi: /filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis./ – Bakı: – 2011. – 180 s.

²¹ Rüstəmov, F. Pedaqoji irsimizdən: M.V.Vidadi, M.P.Vaqif, Q.B.Zakir / F.Rüstəmov, İ.Isayev. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil. – 2013. – 127 s.

²² Hüseynoğlu, K. XVII-XVIII əsrlərdə Azərbaycan şeir sənətinin inkişaf xüsusiyyətlərinə dair // Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatının tarixi poetikası. II kitab. Poetik fikrin təkamülü. – Bakı: Elm, – 2006. – s. 61-70.

of the XVIII century. Factors and their results, expressive and stylistic innovations, difference of artists' attitude to historical reality, their reaction to the real events with their works on illustrative examples, representing the scale of influence of parameters of historical and social conditions that influenced the emergence of the early new period in the literature of Azerbaijan of the XVIII century, to identify and systematize the ideological and aesthetic foundations in poetics, showing the existence of early realism as a current.

The following tasks were set in the course of the research:

- To explain on the basis of literary examples the close connection between the historical reality of 18th century and the literature of that time, the direct influence of political, social, socio-economic events on literature;

- To analyze and show with scientific substantiation the main characteristics, theoretical principles, elements of early realism;

- To reveal the first signs of early realism, which emerged over tradition, by applying theoretical terms to artistic examples, clearly showing the search for traditionalism and innovation in Azerbaijani lyrics of the XVIII century;

- To analyze social realist motifs in Azerbaijani lyrics of the 18th century through mutual comparison with historical realities;

- To study genre features of the Azerbaijani lyrics of the XVIII century, to prove the change of correlation of images of classical and folk poetry in terms of early realism as one of the main conditions of its creation by means of illustrative artistic examples;

- To find out the reasons for the decrease in the frequency of development of classical poetic images, to show the changes in the genre palette of lyrics as a result;

- To explain on the basis of literary facts the place and role of genres of love poems in Azerbaijani lyrics of XVIII century;

- To reveal social and public conditions that influenced the creation of historical poems written in the 18th century and being samples of lyric-epic type, peculiarities of reflection of historical reality in these works, degrees and peculiarities of declaration of author's position, the reason of reference to historical events in artistic works written in earlier centuries and at the stage of early realism, and identification of

similarities and differences of aims;

- To analyze artistic features of Azerbaijani lyrics of the 18th century from the point of view of poetic transformations of the new epoch;

- to study the means of artistic description and their characteristic features serving the development of early realism in Azerbaijani lyrics of the 18th century;

- To analyze functional and expressive features of means of artistic expression on poetic examples of realization of early realism in Azerbaijani lyrics of the XVIII century.

Research methods. In the course of the research the work on the texts was carried out, the hermeneutic method of research was used, the principles of systematic and comparative-historical method were taken as a basis. In addition, historical-typological and comparative-analytical methods were used in the thesis. When analyzing the obtained materials, we also used analysis-synthesis, inductive and deductive methods. Investigating the poetic and artistic features of the 18th century lyrics, we mainly relied on the analysis techniques of the linguo-poetic analysis method.

The main provisions set for defense. In this dissertation work, where eighteenth-century lyricism is considered in the context of early realism and fully covers the topic, the following points are defended:

- The emergence of early realism occurred in close connection with historical and literary conditions;

- the ideological and aesthetic foundations of the transition from the Divan literature to the literary direction of early realism were created;

- there is a system of elements showing the emergence of early realism in the lyrics of the 18th century;

- In the 18th century Azerbaijani lyricism, tradition and innovation developed in parallel, mutually enriching each other;

- In Azerbaijani lyrics of the XVIII century, new images of lovers and lovers, expression of worldly love, singing of real beauty and beauty, social and real motifs were widespread;

- The traditional genres of Azerbaijani lyrics of the 18th century underwent transformation of content and form;

- Interaction of images of classical poetry and genres of love poetry

formed the style of love poetry in written literature;

- Lyric-epic expression of life truths in historical poems acquired developed social-real motifs and historicity;

- Artistic features of Azerbaijani lyrics of the 18th century, linguistic and stylistic changes occurred in it enriched artistic and literary language.

Scientific novelty of the research. Scientific innovations of the dissertation on “Azerbaijani lyrics of the XVIII century in the context of early realism” are the following:

- While the Azerbaijani lyric of the XVIII century was considered as a literary event caused by the historical reality of the period, the socio-political and social events that took place in this period were investigated by a systematic method;

- the main characteristics, theoretical provisions, and elements of the indicator of early realism were scrutinized in depth on the basis of scientific theoretical and methodological provisions in an independent study at the dissertation level;

- Artistic examples related to the literary method of early realism that emerged in Azerbaijani lyrics of the 18th century have been examined on the basis of literary traditions having ancient and rich history.

- The analysis of social-real content, real female beauty, human feelings and thoughts arising in the Azerbaijani lyrics of the XVIII century in the dissertation work is given in mutual comparison with similar motifs in the poetry of previous centuries, so the level and significance of innovation is determined;

- the dissertation for the first time investigates the genre characteristics of Azerbaijani lyrics of the 18th century in the context of early realism in accordance with the theme;

- This dissertation work for the first time took the artistic characteristics of the Azerbaijani lyric of the 18th century as a literary means and principle that realized the genetic of early realism and analyzed its functional and expressive features from this point of view.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The main provisions of the scientific results of the dissertation, developed on the basis of theoretical and methodological principles, defined by

scientific opinion and the research methods listed above, can be used and applied in the following cases:

- XVIII century can be a useful source of information for researchers studying Azerbaijani literature;
- Can be one of the main sources for specialists studying creative methods and literary trends in Azerbaijani literature;
- Can be used as a textbook in special courses in secondary school classrooms;
- It can be an interesting source for a wide readership interested in the topic.

Approval and realization of the research. The main provisions and results of the research work, made conclusions are reflected in scientific journals, magazines and almanacs recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, in books, where the materials of scientific-practical conferences are presented conducted abroad and in our republic.

Name of the institution where the dissertation work was carried out. The dissertation work was carried out at the chair of literature theory of the Institute of Literature named after Nizami Ganjavi of the National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan.

Structure of the dissertation. The dissertation was written in accordance with the requirements of the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Structure of the dissertation. The dissertation was written in accordance with the requirements of the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Structure of Thesis. The Dissertation consists of Introduction (16663 signs), three chapters (Chapter I: 3 paragraphs - 75587 symbols, Chapter II: 3 paragraphs - 65164 symbols, Chapter III: 2 paragraphs – symbols), Conclusion (5230 symbols) and list of references used.

The total volume of the thesis is 225344 symbols.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE WORK

The “**Introduction**” of the thesis provides a general characterization of the thesis. The applicability and degree of development of the topic, object, subject, goals and objectives of the research, its methodological foundations, the main defended provisions, its scientific novelty, its theoretical and practical significance, approval, as well as its structure are disclosed in detail and has been explained.

The first chapter of the thesis “**Social and Real Motifs in Azerbaijani Lyrics of the XVIII century**” consists of three paragraphs.

The first paragraph entitled “**Historical reality and literature of Azerbaijan of XVIII century**” describes historical and political events that took place in Azerbaijan in XVIII century, the changes they caused in social relations in the country, the influence of all this on literary thought and the emergence of new currents in artistic creation, etc. such issues have been covered.

The XVIII century in the history of Azerbaijan begins with the decline of the Safavid state, weakening of the central power, occupation of the southern and southwestern territories of the country, expansion of the invasion plans of Russian tsarism on the Caspian Sea provinces, the Iranian-Ottoman wars and popular uprisings in the territory of Azerbaijan. “*The history of Azerbaijan in the second half of the 18th century consists of the history of independent and semi-independent state institutions – khanates*”²³.

Although there are small exceptions from earlier centuries, it is in the eighteenth century that Azerbaijani literature becomes a “mirror” of history, historical poems are created, and the literary text attracts attention as a historical source.

Under the influence of the requirement to describe reality, Azerbaijani poetry of the 18th century weakened and the Fuzuli school of literature went through a period of crisis. Awakening, upheaval and

²³ Azərbaycan tarixi (7 cildə) (XIII-XVIII əsrlər) / Məsul red. O.Əfəndiyev. – c.3, – Bakı: Elm,- 2007.- s.370.

renewal were inevitable in literature and poetry.

Although innovative tendencies in poetry are usually a literary phenomenon manifested in individual styles of artists, this tendency can only become a phenomenon when it is felt on a large scale in the whole literary milieu. In eighteenth-century poetry, trends of renewal drew attention as a phenomenon that swept the entire literary world in both content and form. The main reason for this was that the socio-political situation of Azerbaijan in the 18th century was not as stable as in the classical stage, and gradually literature began to become an integral part of political life and to catch its pulse. The “literary comfort” of the XVI and XVII centuries began to shake already in the XVIII century, the period of political and social unrest. The fate of the Azerbaijani people and state was, of course, one of the issues that worried poets and masters of words. All this in a chain order first changed the mentality, and the manifestation of this changing mentality in literature through are inevitably led to the change of creative method, the emergence and formation of early realism in Azerbaijani literature. Undoubtedly, it was necessary to go through a transitional stage in the process of replacing modern literature with classical poetry. This stage is manifested in the synthesis of divan literature and traditions of folk literature in the conditions of rapprochement between the people and the authorities. This synthesis as a process intensified from the 18th century and strengthened and consolidated in the 19th century with the development of the style of love poetry. For the first time Professor Feyzullah Gasimzade, who called this new trend, the style of love poetry, a trend in our literary studies, explaining the sequence of this process, emphasized that it came to divan literature as a style with Khatai and reached a high peak with Vagif and emphasized its development in the 19th century²⁴.

The second paragraph of the first chapter is called “**The main features and theoretical principles of early realism**”. The first elements of early realism emerging in Azerbaijani literature in the 18th century are a very important event in the development of our national literary and artistic history and a fact that justifies the transition of

²⁴ Qasimzadə F. XIX əsr Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı tarixi / F.Qasimzadə. – Bakı: Maarif nəşriyyatı, - 1974. – s.33.

figurative thinking to a new stage.

One of the first signs of early realism observed by literary critics was its realistic depiction of life. However, this was not met unequivocally at a later stage, and there was a need to develop the idea. *“In literary studies, at this historical stage, in accordance with the character of literature, priority was given to the interpretation of life events, the real features of the external and spiritual beauty of a person, and for a while, the literature of that period was characterized as descriptive realism.”*²⁵ In the continuation of his opinion, Isa Habibbayli, referring to Yashar Garayev, states that the concept of *«descriptive realism»* *«does not fully express the realities of Azerbaijan in the 18th century.»* Since the end of the 17th century, in accordance with the course of political events, the economic situation, and socio-political changes in Azerbaijan, in addition to material needs, spiritual needs also change, and in order to satisfy the demands and desires of the social life that has taken a new shape, naturally, new art and literature are created in accordance with all these parameters. First of all, the theme of poetry, especially the leading literary genre of the era, the lyric and its most laconic, *«operative»* genres, and the form and method of artistic expression of this theme are changing. The goal of poetry whose theme was taken from life was to be able to give a realistic, true description of life, and the artistic style had to give up philosophical-mystical *«poetic tools»* and abstract-metaphorical objects of description. Because classical poetry was based mainly on acquired knowledge and Sufism, but from the 18th century onwards, these began to give way to an open attitude to reality, protest against the pains of life, injustice, and social inequality. When this situation gradually spreads and takes a *«massive»* picture and covers the entire literary process, literary creativity begins the transition to the realism trend with an early realism tendency.

The main distinguishing features of early realism, the unique principles of which began to take shape, manifested in the work of almost most artists of that time: the pain of the homeland divided into khanates, the palaces of previous centuries, preserved the splendor of the palace of

²⁵ Həbibbəyli İ. Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı: dövrləşdirmə konsepsiyası və inkişaf mərhələləri / İ.Həbibbəyli. – Bakı: Elm, - 2019. – s. 219.

the Sultan period and were often representatives of selected dynasties, who did not “go around” among the people, unlike statesmen who did not actively communicate with the public, and therefore created the illusion of “higher” and “separate” status, most of them came to power later and were not so influential before, quarrels between small feudal lords and landlords, and the poet’s position in this situation: the desire and willingness of circumstances to change, even if it is spontaneous, to look for ways out, to distinguish between good and bad, the just and the oppressor, and most importantly, to find out their side, irreconcilable contradictions of society, the aggravation of relations between social classes, artistic reflection of riots, etc. That is, in the XVIII century, the factors that imposed the emergence of a new literary trend - early realism - were already outlined, and made it a reality.

The third paragraph, entitled “**Traditional nature and innovation in Azerbaijani lyrics of the 18th century: the first signs of early realism**” exposes and construes on the basis of the analyzed theoretical provisions the peculiarities of early realism manifested in the artistic work of artists of that time in the previous paragraph.

In the XVIII century, on the one hand, the traditional themes and motifs, preserved for centuries, were continued, on the other hand, the social and political events of that time, the emergence of new spiritual and aesthetic values became the subject of literature. In the mentioned century both directions of literature went side by side in conditions of mutual influence and improvement.

Araz Dadashzadeh’s studies emphasized the importance of synthesis and mutual influence of classical and folk poetic styles in the poetry of the 18th century for our literary history as a whole: “*The poetry of the 18th century is of great importance. Here the traditions of old poetry, refined and deepened over the centuries, met with folk-love poetry, and these two tendencies led to a certain positive synthesis of traditional and innovative tendencies.*”²⁶

The first tendency was still strong in eighteenth-century lyricism and manifested itself in the variety of poetic figures, means of description

²⁶ Dadaşzadə, A. XVIII əsr Azərbaycan lirikası. Məqalələr / tərt. ed. Z.Dadaşzadə, A.Dadaşzadə. – Bakı: Təhsil, – 2017. – s. 69.

and countenance, subjects of comparison and juxtaposition, symbolic images, and vocabulary apart from the themes under consideration. Naturally, the influence of the tradition of divan poetry: themes and poetics was more clearly manifested in works written in the genres of classical poetry, in Aruz verse. This situation did not bypass the poetry of Vagif, the highest and most influential voice of early eighteenth-century realism. For example:

*O flower with a smiling face, I always cry because
of your longing, not tears, but blood comes from my eyes
I open the night awake, my chest burns, I cry.*²⁷

Although words of Arabic-Persian origin were used in the poem at the request of the measure, the language of the poem was far from slang because the news carrying the main grammatical burden of the sentence was chosen from words belonging to the national language and foreign lexical units were taken from the already «appropriated» fund.

The tendency of nationalization was strengthened by the fact that the syllable, which is the weight of folk poetry, took precedence in the literary process and began to «suppress» desire. Academician Isa Habibbayli calls these changes in our literature «the prologue of early realism»²⁸.

What will we see if we evaluate what happened in the 18th century Azerbaijani lyrics in general?! The subject changes, the lexicon changes, the style of expression and the system of images changes, the criteria change, the aesthetics of the poem changes, the attitude towards objects changes, the meaning of symbols changes, the characters and behaviors of the lovers and lovers, who are the heroes of lyrical poetry in all periods, also change. In the 18th century, the entry of love poetry into a new stage of development and the increase of its influence on written

²⁷ Azərbaycan klassik ədəbiyyatından seçmələr [3 cilddə] (XVII-XVIII əsrlər Azərbaycan şeiri) / tərt. ed. C.Qəhrəmanov. – c. 3. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2005. – s. 389.

²⁸ Həbibbəyli, İ. Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı: dövrləşdirmə konsepsiyası və inkişaf mərhələləri / İ.Həbibbəyli. – Bakı: Elm, – 2019. – s. 224.

literature, the appeal ²⁹of poets writing in the classical style to the genres of love poetry, created favorable conditions for the synthesis of folklore and written literature.

Thus, in the 18th century lyrics, the reflection of the socio-political events of the time, the evaluation of the events related to the real historical figures who were contemporaries of the poets at the level of literature, the creation of vivid images of lovers, the parallel progress of the poetic language towards simplification and inclusion of folklore elements in it with the compromise of the verse of love to the syllable, along with the genres of classical lyrics, the increase in the influence of folk poetry genres in written literature, the writing of separate beautifying couplets (sometimes even mukhammas), historical verses and letters were the main factors that determined the transition to a new literary trend of the period and made it inevitable.

Articles and reports covering the main content and results of the first chapter of the dissertation were published and delivered to the scientific community³⁰.

The second chapter of the dissertation work is called «**Genre features of 18th century Azerbaijani lyrics**». The chapter consists of three paragraphs.

In the first paragraph called «**The change in the frequency of development of classical poetic images as one of the initial signs of early realism**», the changes that occurred in the appeal to the genres of lyrics in the 18th century Azerbaijani literature, i.e., in the poets' genre

²⁹ Nəbiyev, A. Azərbaycan aşığı məktəbləri / A.Nəbiyev. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2004. – s. 37-38.

³⁰ XVIII əsr lirikasında erkən realizmin ilk əlamətləri // – Gəncə: Elmi Xəbərlər Jurnalı. Fundamental Humanitar Və Təbiət Elmləri Seriyası, – 2024. №1, – s. 136-142; XVIII əsr Azərbaycan lirikası və klassik şeir ənənələri // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Ədəbiyyatşünaslığı, – 2020. №1, – s. 54-61; Gözəllik və Gerçəklik // – Bakı: Dil və Ədəbiyyat. Beynəlxalq elmi nəzəri jurnal, – 2021. №2(116), – s. 335-340; Molla Pənah Vaqif yaradıcılığında xəlqiləşmənin təzahür formaları // “Türkdilli Xalqların Elmi-Mədəni Əlaqələri Müasir Mərhələdə: Tarixi Ənənə və Perspektivlər” Respublika Elmi Konfransının Materialları. – Şamaxı: 29-30 oktyabr, – 2021, – s. 212-214; XVIII əsr Azərbaycan ədəbi mətnlərində bədii dil məsələləri və Vaqif şeirinin dili // Molla Pənah Vaqif. Həyatı və yaradıcılığı (kollektiv). – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2022. – s. 240-256.

choices, and their reasons were elaborated. Although the frequency of developing folk poetry images in the lyrics of the period increased, of course, classical poetry genres were also widely used. But in classical genres, the tendency to simplicity of description and expression was strong. That is, here we can talk about the structural stability of classical lyrical genres, and the acquisition of a new quality in terms of language and style.

The gazelle, which is the most active genre of written classical poetry in the Turkish language, remained one of the best forms of self-expression in the work of poets of the 18th century. When simplifying the language of the lyrics of that period, new redifs* (***repeated voice/word after the rhyme**) are created: «İgitleerde», «Artıqsın», «Olsun», «Dusher», «Aglaram», «Geldim»; From this point of view you can mention the gazelles with a redif «Yokhdur». Examples from the specified century are very rare.

In the lyrics of the 18th century, we see that the language of poetry has become folk, and social motives have become one of the main themes of poetry at the level of all classical genres. The same process occurred in the genre.

*It's spring again, the world is fresh,
It was rejected.
The news of this joy broke
Sorrows burned in the fire.
... O Khasta Vidadi, will ruler of time have mercy on you today?
This good news spread like dawn to all parts of the world*³¹

If we say that the genre that was most active in the 18th century, increased in number compared to previous periods, and experienced a period of growth in this century, it is probably not controversial. Mukhammas written on various topics can be found in the works of almost all poets of the period. Molla Panah Vagif's poem «I did not see» is an example of perfect and rebellious lyricism not only for the 18th

³¹ Azərbaycan klassik ədəbiyyatından seçmələr [3 cilddə] (XVII-XVIII əsrlər Azərbaycan şeiri) / tərt. ed. C.Qəhrəmanov. – c. 3. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2005. – s. 327-328.

century, but also for all stages of Azerbaijani literature, and most importantly, it is a clear example of early realism. Academician Isa Habibbayli writes that the poem «*I did not see*» is the culmination of early realism in Azerbaijani literature.³²

In the 18th century, we see that other forms of classical poetry, such as tarjiband, musaddas, murabbe, muashshar, rubai, were used in the works of all poets, with a few exceptions. At this stage, classical poetry of Azerbaijan continued its development based on tradition, creatively using the forms that existed before this period. In our century, poems written in the genres of classical divan poetry often differ from lyrical samples in the style of folk poetry simply by their form and figurative features. In terms of content and vocabulary, there is no doubt that both branches of lyric poetry complement each other.

The second paragraph of the second chapter is called «**The place and role of love poetry genres in the Azerbaijani lyrics of the 18th century**». In the Azerbaijani lyric poetry of the 18th century, a tendency dominated, which was quite clearly traced at the level of the literary environment: representatives of written literature more often turned to the images of love poetry of Molla Vali Vidadi, Molla Panah Vagif, Mahjur Shirvani, Shakili Nabi and other poets widely used images of love poetry in their works. Following the literary process of that period, prof. Nizami Khudiyev writes that «*After the 17th century, the position of the classical style weakens, ... the folklore style comes to the fore and determines the functional and epistemological basis of the national literary language*»³³. The process of nationalization of the literary language of Azerbaijan develops in direct proportion to the dominance of the folk poetry style in poetry, the increase in the frequency of development of love poetry genres.

In the poetry of this period, among the lyrical genres belonging to the folklore branch of our poetry, the couplet stands out in particular. Vidadi, who creates pearls of poetic words both in the images of classical and in love poetry, shows that the poet knows the semantic layers of

³² Həbibbəyli, İ. Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı: dövrələşdirmə konsepsiyası və inkişaf mərhələləri / İ.Həbibbəyli. – Bakı: Elm, – 2019. – s. 222.

³³ Xudiyev, N. Azərbaycan ədəbi dili tarixi. Ali məktəblər üçün dərslik / N.Xudiyev. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2012. – s. 197-198.

words of his native language and knows how to skillfully use them.

*Oh, sweet mouth, white lips,
Your face is a mirror for lovers.
As soon as he saw his face, his heart became drunk,
There was no need to gather in a mirror place for this.*³⁴

Among the widespread genres of love poetry in the Azerbaijani lyrics of the 18th century, *garayli* and *bayati* attract attention. In this century, *gozelleme** (*a poem with a romantic content dedicated to the praise of the beautiful) and *vucudname** (**vucudname* is a kind of a love poem, provides the temper of the human kind's age stages) were also written. From this point of view, the autobiography of the poet Saleh is an example of poetry dedicated to the description of human life of that century.

In the lyrics of the 18th century, where it is obvious that the lover is a woman, a description of the female ideal, often a description of the body, sometimes even a drawing of details of facial features with allusions and epithets in comparison with various comparisons, clothing, arrival, departure, gait (necessarily a swaying gait), there are many poems in which a smile, revolution, etc. are comprehensively included.

The wide development of improvement in the poetry of this period was due to the fact that the love poem found its place in written literature and was confirmed.

*Your posture, waist and height are beautiful.
Musk, basil, it's beautiful,
The one who loves you says it's the most beautiful,
There's no girl like you in this world.*³⁵

Among the innovations that appeared in the lyric poetry of the 18th century, one can also point out the strengthening of the tendency to poetic examples in the form of poetry, poetic correspondence and exchange

³⁴ Molla Vəli Vidadi. Əsərləri / tərt. ed. H.Araslı. – Bakı: Öndər nəşriyyatı, – 2004. – s. 32-38

³⁵ Molla Pənah Vaqif: Həyatı və yaradıcılığı. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2022. – s. 140.

among poets during this period under the influence of love poetry. An example of this image, which is also found in classical divan poetry and is called *mushaira*, is the answer of Huseyn Khan Mushtaq to Vagif in the genre of *mukhammas*.

In the third paragraph of the second chapter, entitled «**Lyrical-epic genre: historical poems**», historical poems are mentioned, which attract attention as a separate genre in the poetry of the 18th century. First of all, we note that, in addition to the social reasons for the strengthening of the tendency towards historical poems, there is also the influence of changing taste and demand in the literary process. From an artistic and historical point of view, the following historical poems written by this century stand out: «*Musibatname*» by Molla Veli Vidadi, «*Akhvali-Shirvan*» by Shakir Shirvani, «*Muhammam*» by Aga Masih Shirvani, beginning with the verse «Come and hear what Shahsevan Ahmed Khan is doing», etc. The latter work is an artistic expression of a sad story for the people as a whole, describing in poetic language the strife of the Azerbaijani khanates, their struggle for a unified state, but each of them became a victim of these intrigues. Because, although the creation of the khanates «became an important factor in the formation of the consciousness of independent statehood,»³⁶ Azerbaijan as a whole became a colony of Tsarist Russia due to its quarrels with each other and its inability to unite. Of course, this verse also contains related verses:

*Do your best in this competition,
He did nothing wrong, always gave me money, food,
They came in crowds and crowds of gentlemen, all meaningless,
Many quarrels passed, you know, it is difficult to comment now,
Before Haji Khan died, look at the guess*³⁷.

Vidadi, as a wise old man and poet writes these fights occurred in his homeland with pain in the heart and mental pain and expresses the horrors of discord and war between representatives of one people in the

³⁶ Həbibbəyli, İ. Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı: dövrləşdirmə konsepsiyası və inkişaf mərhələləri / İ.Həbibbəyli. – Bakı: Elm, – 2019. – s. 210.

³⁷ Molla Vəli Vidadi. Əsərləri / tərt. ed. H.Araslı. – Bakı: Öndər nəşriyyatı, – 2004. – s. 76.

form of «difficult to interpret»

In other historical poems written in the 18th century, the historical landscape of Azerbaijan of that period is created with the help of lyric-epic records. These poems reflect all the hardships and contradictions of the khan period. At the same time, writing historical poems is one of the aspects that determines the genre specificity of Azerbaijani poetry of the 18th century.

Articles and reports covering the main content and results of the second chapter of the scientific paper were published and brought to the attention of the scientific community³⁸.

The third chapter of the dissertation is called «**Artistic features of the Azerbaijani lyrics of the 18th century**».

The first paragraph, which is called «**Means of artistic description, serving the development of early realism in the Azerbaijani lyrics of the 18th century and their characteristic features**», sets out the main features that characterize the lyrics of the 18th century, and most importantly, the change in thinking, the surrounding world, ongoing events and developments, the political-social and social situation in comparison with previous periods, a relatively critical attitude, the social meaning of natural phenomena, the connection with social life, the various emotions that it evokes in a person, didactics gradually gives way to a satirical approach, etc. In lyrical genres, «*where the space of the word is narrow, and the space of*

³⁸ XVIII əsr lirikasında klassik şeir şəkillərinin işlənmə tezliyi // Ümummilli Lider Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 101 illiyinə həsr olunmuş “Azərbaycanşünaslığın Aktual Məsələləri” XV Beynəlxalq Elmi Konfransın materialları. – Bakı: 2-3 may, – 2024, s. 365-367; Əlizadə, F. XVIII əsrin janr spesifikasiyası // BSU Azerbaijani Oriental Studies in the context of East-West Scientific-Cultural Socio-Political dialogue. International conference. – Bakı: 14-15 december, – 2022, – s. 303-304; Yazılı şeirdə aşiq şeiri janrları // – Bakı: Filologiya Məsələləri, – 2020. №1, – s. 321-330; Lirikada dünyəvilik: aşiq şeiri ilə müqayisəli təhlil // Ümummilli Lider Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 99-cu ildönümünə həsr olunmuş “Azərbaycanşünaslığın Aktual problemləri” XIII Beynəlxalq Elmi-Praktik Konfransın Materialları. – Bakı: 4-5may, – 2022, – s. 186-189; Molla Vəli Vidadinin “Müsibətnamə” poeması // – Bakı: Elmi İş. Beynəlxalq elmi jurnal, – 2021: C.1. №1. – s. 66-68.

*ideas is wide»*³⁹, questions are studied about how masters of words manifest themselves, benefiting from the refinements of the art of poetics.

In typical literary examples of the period, from the point of view of early realism, two tendencies of poetic mastery are manifested: a) the service of classical images of tradition to a new way of thinking and b) a very original description and expression, which is strengthened by a new vision, another idea and thinking. For the sake of fairness, it should be said that it was in the 18th century that these two tendencies went in parallel and face to face. It is appropriate to mention an important nuance: Molla Panah Vagif is the first thing that comes to mind when thinking about Azerbaijani realistic poetry of the 18th century, and in this regard, it is his work that has been studied more widely. Therefore, we considered it appropriate to give more weight to the works of other poets of the century. Owing to which, we came to the conclusion that the event does not belong to the work of one person, but to the general literary process of the period.

In general, considering the Azerbaijani lyrics of the 18th century from the point of view of artistic features, the first thing that attracts the viewer is that, although the figurative thinking in the works of poets of that time could not rise to the level of Fuzuli's poetry, Fuzuli's influence is noticeable in the works of most artists, *«especially representatives of the Shirvan literary school, which is more connected with the classical heritage. It manifested itself in each step.»*⁴⁰

Based on all this, the 18th century lyrics can be assessed as poetry in which new and old literary tastes meet. We can clearly see this when analyzing the lexical and syntactic units of artistic samples of that period. In addition to words taken from Arabic and Persian, expressing the same concepts, their analogues in the Azerbaijani language are also developed, the parallel use of foreign forms with national images of phrases, etc. can be an example of this.

The analysis of the artistic features of literary samples of that

³⁹ Paşayev, M.C. Ədəbiyyatşünaslığın əsasları / M.C.Paşayev, P.Xəlilov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1972. – s. 72.

⁴⁰ Bədəlova, T.K. Məhcür Şirvaninin həyat və yaradıcılığı: /filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis./ – Gəncə: 2013. – s. 85.

period allowed us to clarify one feature. In the works of the 18th century, written in lyrical genres, as the critical attitude towards the era, complaints about the time and people of that time intensify, i.e. real «analyses» and a «sober look» at events intensify, classical imagery decreases and weakens. In the paragraph, all this is taken from the works of artists of that time, and most importantly - the analysis of the means of artistic representation on examples confirming the implementation of early realism - *tosif*, *tasbih* and its types - *wordiness*, *taqid*, *tasbihi-balig*, *tasbihi-tafzili*, *metaphor*, *exaggeration*, *belittlement*, etc., learned in the process.

The second paragraph of the third chapter is called «**Functional and expressive features of the means of artistic expression in poetic examples of early realism in the Azerbaijani lyrics of the 18th century**». In the poetry of that period, artistic beauty is also of interest, which artists use when creating a real human image and drawing a portrait of a beloved - a beauty. For example, in the following passage we encounter the original *cinas* / pun:

In original:

*Həzər qıl yarın, ey dil, gör gözü küncüdəki xali,
O bir əyyari-hindudur kim, olmaz fitnədən xali.*

In translation:

*O heart, be careful when tomorrow you see a dot in the corner of
your eye,*

This is a boundary that is not free from discord.⁴¹

Nishat Shirvani used the phonetic homonymy of the words *khal(+i)* and *khali* to compare the external and internal qualities of the image.

When analyzing the poetics of the early realistic Azerbaijani lyrics of the 18th century, one cannot ignore phraseological combinations that are often called «petrified phrases». For example, Nishat Shirvani, a famous artist of that time, expressed the extreme insult (*əz/bəs*) that he

⁴¹ Azərbaycan klassik ədəbiyyatından seçmələr [3 cilddə] (XVII-XVIII əsrlər Azərbaycan şeiri) / tərt. ed. C.Qəhrəmanov. – c. 3. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2005. – s. 194.

received from the people of his homeland and his contemporaries, and in order to more effectively convey to the reader the pain of emigrant life, in one verse he adapted the phraseology «turn away» and «leave» to the requirements of the literary text used accordingly.

When analyzing the poetics of the early realistic Azerbaijani lyrics of the 18th century, one cannot ignore phraseological combinations, which are often called «petrified phrases». For example, Nishat Shirvani, a famous artist of that time, expressed the extreme insult (az-bas) that he received from the people of his homeland and his contemporaries, and in order to more effectively convey to the reader the pain of emigrant life, in one verse he adapted the phraseology of «turn away» and «leave» to the requirements of the literary text used accordingly.

The artistic addresses used in the Azerbaijani lyrics of the 18th century are especially different from the artistic examples of previous centuries. When examining the appeals in the lyrics of that period, our attention was drawn to an interesting point: if in the poetry of previous centuries, poets of love addressed more objects, such as lovers, wives, their hearts, candles, propellers, the moon, etc., in the 18th century they more often addressed friends, homeland, i.e., the oppression of the poet, we more often encounter references to birds migrating from the land they were forced to leave because of tyranny and perceived injustice, and the «famous cranes» are no exception. For example, in one of his poems, the Khasta Gasim writes:

*You are both young
Let you understand my secret pain alone,
We are leaving, be healthy,
Gasim is going to Dagestan, partridges⁴².*

One of the main signs of the emergence of early realism in Azerbaijani lyrics of the 18th century is the simplification of the language of poetry, the widespread use of the lexical fund of folk poetry, the introduction of folklore ideas and expressions into classical poetry. We see this more clearly in the use of **İrsalul-mesel*** (*proverbs used in

⁴² Xəstə Qasım. / tərtib edəni M.İ.Qaraxanlı “Alışiq”. – Bakı: Nurlan, - 2010. – s. 77.

word art are wise sayings).

In this paragraph, in the language of 18th century lyrics, *tazad** (*contrast) *touzu, tekrar** (repetition), artistic question, *tezmin** (*to express a point sarcastically) etc. Artistic means of expression and their functional and expressive characteristics were also studied.

The study of the features of the poetic mastery of Azerbaijani lyrics of the 18th century once again shows that the first criterion confirming artistic talent and poetic abilities, the ability to write poetry, is a much higher, even superhuman grace than simply finding a rhyme and writing a poem in anticipation of a poem, this is precisely the world, events and phenomena in addition to the ability to see sides that others cannot see from another point of view, it is also the ability to deeply study the subtleties of science of poetics and present what you see in a different way. The lyricists of the 18th century, who brought the spirit of their era into poetry, made a great contribution to the formation of a new literary and artistic taste and brought Azerbaijani literature to a new stage of early realism, also adapted the traditional art of poetics from classical poetry, poetic demands of the time and managed to fulfill this difficult and responsible mission. The most important and significant point from as regards the topic of the study is that during the analysis we clearly see the transitional function between the Divan poetry and realism, which is the main feature of early realism in the Azerbaijani lyrics of the 18th century, artistic features of literary samples of that time.

Articles and reports covering the main content and results of the third chapter of the dissertation were published and delivered to the scientific community.⁴³

In the course of work on the dissertation «Lyrics of the 18th Century in the Context of Early Realism», literary and artistic examples of the lyrical type of that period were clarified and studied in detail. Based on the research conducted using existing scientific monographs and works on this issue, the following **conclusions** were made:

⁴³ XVIII əsr Azərbaycan lirikasında erkən realizmi səciyyələndirən bədii təsvir vasitələri (bədii təyinlər əsasında) // – Bakı: Poetika.İzm. Nizami Gəncəvi adına Ədəbiyyat İnstitutunun elmi əsərləri, – 2023. №1, – s. 118-124; XVIII əsr Azərbaycan lirikasında bədii təsvir vasitələri // – Bakı: Poetika.İzm. Nizami Gəncəvi adına Ədəbiyyat İnstitutunun elmi əsərləri, – 2022. №1, – s. 63-70.

- The literature of each era is a reflection of the geography, era and social, literary and artistic environment in which it was created. Therefore, at all times, the realities of that time, historical and social events that occurred to one degree or another, directly or indirectly, were expressed in literary examples. In the Azerbaijani lyrics of the 18th century, the realist motives significantly increase compared to previous centuries, direct and open reactions to historical events are manifested, events are analyzed, the causes of negative and unpleasant situations are sought, open protests are expressed against injustice, sometimes even predictions are made about the future;

- There was a close connection and mutual influence between the historical reality of Azerbaijan in the 18th century and fiction. As in any era, literature was the voice and literary fact of the era in this century. Thus, from fiction, one can get a clear idea of the period, get to the bottom of some issues, social and family relations, even national costumes, traditions, tensions between the ruling classes, local feudal lords and serfs, their causes, etc. one can get information about;

- Qualitative changes are noticeable in the characters of lovers and mistresses, who are the main characters of the lyrics of that period. The mistress attracts attention with her reality, vitality, responses to love confessions, albeit with facial expressions, and the lover - with his activity, even the reality and ordinariness of his dreams;

- In the lyrics of the 18th century, external and internal portraits of real women who are contemporaries of the author and are called by special names are created with bright lines. The mental qualities and cognitive qualities of an outwardly beautiful lover are singled out and praised, and most importantly, it is desirable to have this character;

- In the Azerbaijani scientific and theoretical view, realism and its individual stages from the beginning of the twentieth century, the principles of their classification, the assumptions that were taken as a basis at that time, the development of all this in the works of literary scholars, etc. in chronological order, the main characteristics of early realism and the established theoretical principles of study, a review of the literature of that period on these grounds showed that works of art subject to these principles were created in the Azerbaijani lyric poetry of the 18th century;

- Each new artistic example becomes long-lived and fundamental only if it rises above tradition. The 18th century Azerbaijani lyric poetry developed on previous literary traditions, adapted to the requirements of the environment and time, continued and developed, and included innovations;

- Examining the genre features of the 18th century Azerbaijani lyrics from the context of early realism also clearly shows the scientific and logical explanation of the changes taking place in it;

- One of the primary signs of early realism is the changes in the frequency of development of classical poetic images, no longer resorting to genres that were popular in earlier periods, and on the contrary, writing more poems in genres that were rarely used earlier are also the main characteristic features of 18th century lyrics;

- The increase in the place and role of love poetry genres in the 18th century Azerbaijani lyrics, the intensive use of lexical units of the living vernacular in the examples of fiction, the widespread use of folklore motifs, precious pearls of folk thought, such as proverbs and sayings, etc. it was the result of the formation of a new literary taste and creative method;

- The historical poems of the 18th century and belonging to the lyric-epic type are among the creative searches in the literature of the said century;

- The examination of artistic features of the 18th century Azerbaijani lyrics reveals the arguments that confirm the emergence of early realism in that period;

- The means of artistic description used in the 18th century Azerbaijani lyrics and their characteristic features also served the development of early realism;

- The study of the functional-expressive features of the means of artistic description and expression in poetic examples, their purposeful use in the more effective expression of social content reveals the main signs of the realization of early realism in the 18th century Azerbaijani lyrics.

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

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