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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**THE MAGAZINE “MOLLA NASRADDIN”
AND UZBEK SATIRICAL LITERATURE**

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INTRODUCTION

Relevance and studying degree of the research issue. The development of Azerbaijan-Uzbekistan literary-cultural relations with an ancient and rich history during the period of independence and entering a qualitatively new stage creates an incentive for the intensification of scientific-literary relations, and also helps in the protection and development of common national and moral values in the conditions of globalization. From this point of view, the study of Azerbaijani-Uzbek literary ties on specific topics in depth and with more constructive methods is becoming relevant.

The investigation of the long-lasting influence of “Molla Nasreddin” magazine on the literary and cultural environment of Turkestan, especially the wide-ranging study of the role of the people who continued the ideological direction of “Molla Nasreddin” magazine in formation and development of modern Eastern and Turkic peoples, including Uzbek satirical literature, in a literary-historical context is one of the important tasks facing the philological scholars of both countries. According to the following reflections of Academician Isa Habibbayli which help to deeply understanding the scientific-theoretical importance and essence of the problem the magazine “Molla Nasreddin”, during its 25 years of activity, opposed oppression and tyranny, absolutism, superstition, delusion, ignorance, religious fanaticism, women's disenfranchisement and other topical issues have become the magazine's priority subjects and satirized them. Prominent scientist, correctly explaining the main reasons for the prevalent distribution and international influence of “Molla Nasreddin” magazine in the Middle East, writes that “Molla Nasreddin” is widespread in Turkish-Muslim countries, as well as in the Middle East, played an organized role in the struggle of peoples for freedom, independence and democracy. In addition to bringing a new style, a new perspective and way of thinking to the literary public opinion of Azerbaijan, the magazine had a strong impact on the evolution of democratic opinion and the development of satirical press and literature in the countries where it was

distributed¹.

It is apposite to investigate and summarize the unbreakable ties of “Molla Nasreddin” magazine with Turkestan and the Turkic world at this scientific-theoretical level. The magazine “Molla Nasreddin” spread over a wide geographical area from the Caucasus to Russia, the Near and Middle East, Central Asia, Crimea, Baku, Yerevan, Kazan, Ufa, Astrakhan, Orenburg, due to the fact that it spread democratic ideas across borders and became a propagandist of humanity’s struggle for freedom and independence, won the sympathy of thousands of readers in Tabriz, Tehran, Erzurum, Istanbul, Cairo, Bombay, Calcutta and other cities.

When speaking of “Molla Nasreddin” literary school, together with his famous Azerbaijani followers, Mahmudhoja Behbudi, Abdulla Awlani, Siddiqi Samarkandi Aczi, Mirmohsun Shirmahammadov, Tawalla, Sadraddin Ayni, Abdurauf Fitrat, Hamza Hakimzadeh Niyazi, Abdulla Qadiri and others, who wrote and created in Turkestan, are also called followers of “Molla Nasreddin”. It is reasonable to consider active members and followers of “Molla Nasreddin” literary school. In this sense, it is necessary to evaluate the creative communication between “Molla Nasreddin” literary school and the authors and correspondents of this magazine in Turkestan both as an event of literary relations and directly as a part of this literary school.

The first opinions in connection with the theme “Molla Nasreddin” and Uzbek satirical literature” have been expressed by Abdulla Gadiri and Gafur Ghulam. academician Vahid Abdullayev and Tokhtasin Jalalov spoke about this matter for the first time in the press. The monographs of Nazim Akhundov (“The history of publication of “Molla Nasreddin” magazine” and “Azerbaijan satirical magazines (1906-1920s)”) are also of great importance to shed light on cultural relations of the magazine “Molla Nasreddin” with Central Asia. Among the scientific researchers that played an imperative role in the study of “Molla Nasreddin” and the problem of Uzbek literature, Gulamhuseyn Aliyev’s study entitled “20th century Azerbaijani-Uzbek literary

¹ Həbibbəyli, İ. “Molla Nəsrəddin” jurnalı. Bax: “Molla Nəsrəddin” ensiklopediyası / Bakı: Elm, – 2020, – s. 255-258.

relations”, his articles “On Azerbaijan-Uzbek literary relations” and “Molla Nasreddin and Uzbek life” and other studies should be mentioned in this context. The monograph “Azerbaijani-Uzbek Literary Relations (1920-1960s)” by a prominent Uzbek scholar is one of the valuable studies on this subject that was published during the period of independence. When talking about the influence of followers of the ideological direction of “Molla Nasreddin” magazine on satirical Uzbek poetry we have to underline the importance of researches by Professor Beyali Gasimov, Shirali Turdiyev, Akif Bagirov, Yashar Gasimov, Almas Ulvi (Binnatova) and many others.

The object and subject of the research. The literary and journalistic works, editorial and journalistic activities of the followers of “Molla Nasreddin” ideology and their Turkestan colleagues are the main object of this scientific paper. From the beginning of the last century to the present day, various aspects of research, expressed opinions and considerations, generalizations and evaluations about “Molla Nasreddin” and Uzbek satirical literature, press, literary and cultural life in general are the subject of this dissertation.

Goals and objectives of the research. In order to study the topic “Molla Nasreddin” and Uzbek satirical literature” in detail, it is projected to analyze a number of scientific-theoretical problems on a comparative-typological level:

- To reveal the main socio-political and literary-aesthetic reasons of the influence of “Molla Nasreddin” literary school on the national and literary-cultural life of Turkestan;

- To define the main ways of development of Azerbaijan-Turkestan literary and cultural relations at the beginning of the 20th century;

- To determine the role and position of “Molla Nasreddin” magazine in deepening and intensification of Azerbaijani-Uzbek literary relations;

- To reveal the essentials of the events of literary connection and literary influence at the beginning of the 20th century based on the partnership of “Molla Nasreddin”’s followers with the intellectuals of Turkestan;

- To create a real and general scientific picture of our literary and

cultural relations at that time in the context of the multifaceted impact of “Molla Nasreddin” magazine on the culture of the peoples of Turkestan, including the Uzbek literary and cultural environment;

– To accentuate the lessons of the creative communication of Uzbek poets and writers with “Molla Nasreddin” followers for the 20th century literature, and the important importance for future generations.

Methods and scientific-theoretical sources of the research. The methodological basis and scientific-theoretical sources of the research are made up of the rich scientific researches of prominent world, Azerbaijani and Uzbek literary critics who have made significant contributions to the study of comparative studies and the history of literary relations. Literary-historical and comparative-typological analysis methods were creatively used in the research process. The research paper was carried out in line with the most important and topical achievements of the science of comparative literature in order to study the problem of “Molla Nasreddin” and Uzbek satirical literature” objectively and at the level of modern scientific and theoretical requirements.

Clauses set for defense:

– The magazine “Molla Nasreddin” played an unparalleled role in renewing national-cultural and spiritual-aesthetic values as the first democratic and satirical press in the Muslim and Turkish world.

– The strong influence of the magazine “Molla Nasreddin” and its literary school on the intensive development of literary and cultural relations, incomparable to previous centuries and eras, has been revealed.

– The main targets of criticism and appeals of “Molla Nasreddin” were certainly the neighboring nations, Turkish nations groaning under oppression and tyranny. The fact that the fate of the Turkic world and its peoples is in the center of attention of the followers of “Molla Nasreddin” is confirmed once again on the basis of new materials and facts in the dissertation.

– The activities and visits of the followers of “Molla Nasreddin” related to Turkestan are investigated on the basis of new sources and facts. New creative relations and collaborations with a number of other Uzbek poets and writers that have not been mentioned so far are mentioned.

– Dozens of poems written by the outstanding Uzbek poet and educator Abdulla Awlani in Sabir style are analyzed for the first time in this study, the general scientific community is informed about his relations with Azerbaijani literature. The decisive role of Jalil Mammadguluzade in the formation of Abdulla Awlani as an educator and satirical publicist is emphasized.

– It is mentioned for the first time in this paper that Abdulla Gadiri was also a satirist with a sharp satirical style. The harmony between the style of expression and idiom of his satirical works and feuilletons and the manner of “Molla Nasreddin” and the satires of Mirza Alakbar Sabir is brought to attention.

– It is mentioned for the first time in Azerbaijani and Uzbek literary studies about the connection of Abdurauf Fitrat's educational and philosophical publicism with “Molla Nasreddin”, and the unanimity of Mirza Jalil and Abdurauf Fitrat in the fight against religious fanaticism.

– One of the main propositions set for defense in the dissertation is that it is not correct to be satisfied only with the people of the pen active in the literary environment of Azerbaijan in terms of followers of “Molla Nasreddin”; it is a more correct and objective approach to look at professional or amateur authors who sent letters, petitions and complaints, poems and stories to “Molla Nasreddin” from most provinces and cultural centers of the Turkic world as followers of “Molla Nasreddin”.

Scientific novelty of the research. First of all, we should note that the subject of “Molla Nasreddin” magazine and Uzbek satirical literature” is being studied in the form of a dissertation for the first time in the literary studies’ history of Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan. In the research process, an original scientific-theoretical approach to the essence and development history of our literary-cultural relations was formed and the following important scientific innovations were revealed:

– Determining the scale of literary influence of “Molla Nasreddin” magazine and literary school created favorable conditions for discovering new pages of our cultural relations at the beginning of the last century.

– Elucidation of the problem at the comparative-typological level allowed to characterize the new and special stage of the Azerbaijani-

Uzbek literary brotherhood at the beginning of the 20th century.

– In the research process, the cooperative relations of a number of artists who played an important role in the formation of our literary and cultural relations of that period were shown on the basis of accurate literary and historical facts and materials;

– Jalil Mammadguluzade and Uzbek literature, Jalil Mammadguluzade and Abdulla Awlani, Jalil Mammadguluzade and Abdurauf Fitrat, Abdulla Awlani and Azerbaijani literature, Mirza Alakbar Sabir and Abdulla Awlani, Mirza Alakbar Sabir and Tawalla, Aligulu Gamkusar and Turkestan and etc. such important literary-historical problems were investigated for the first time in far-reaching and comparative levels.

– Numerous literary-historical facts and materials available to study the topic “Molla Nasreddin” magazine and Uzbek satirical literature” made it possible to analyze the most multifaceted and richest stage of Azerbaijan-Uzbekistan literary-cultural relations with scientific exactness and evaluate the perspectives of the history of our literary relations.

Theoretical and practical significance of research. It is possible to use the materials and theoretical summaries of the dissertation on “Molla Nasreddin” magazine and Uzbek satirical literature” as a source in the process of studying the mutual literary relations of the 20th century Azerbaijani-Uzbek and, in general, brotherly Turkic peoples. The materials of this dissertation can be used in specialized courses and seminars on the literature of the Turkic peoples, as well as Azerbaijan-Uzbekistan literary relations.

Approval and implementation of the research. The main thesis and results of the research have been reflected in the aggregates advised by Higher Attestation Commission under the President of the Azerbaijan Republic, in the speeches of the author at International and Republic scale scientific-practical conferences, as well as in the articles published in scientific magazines abroad.

The name of the institution where the dissertation work was performed. The dissertation was completed in the “Azerbaijan-Turkmenistan-Uzbekistan literary relations” department of the Nizami Ganjavi Institute of Literature of ANAS.

The total volume of the dissertation with a sign indicating the volume of the structural sections of the dissertation separately. The dissertation was defined according to the goals and duties put forward in research and has been written according to the requirements put by Higher Attestation Commission under the President of the Azerbaijan Republic. The dissertation consists of Introduction (19501 conventional sign), 3 chapters (I Chapter 3 paragraphs 73071 conventional sign, II Chapter 3 paragraphs 92375 conventional sign, III Chapters 2 paragraphs 70961 conventional sign), the Conclusion (12525 conventional sign) and the Used literature list.

The total volume of the dissertation 268433 is a conventional sign.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE WORK

The “Introduction” substantiates mainly the relevance of the topic and the level of development, then the goals and tasks, methods of the research are defined, the main propositions put forward for defense, the scientific novelty, theoretical and practical importance of the dissertation are justified in a comprehensive manner.

The first chapter of the dissertation entitled **“Molla Nasreddin”’s Literary Movement and Azerbaijan-Uzbekistan Literary Relations**” consists of three paragraphs. The first paragraph analyzes **“The main social and cultural factors that determined the development of Azerbaijan-Uzbekistan literary relations at the beginning of the 20th century and the formation of the magazine “Molla Nasreddin”**”. Since the beginning of the 20th century, there has been a revival in the relations of Turkestan peoples at the regional level and with neighboring countries. These renewals and changes included almost all areas of socio-political and cultural-economic life. Of course, in order for tsarist Russia to operate on the territory of its colony and exploit local peoples, it was necessary to create certain public-administrative institutions, offices and enterprises, and public-cultural institutions with various purposes. The peoples of Turkestan have established spiritual and cultural relations not only with Russia and the Russian people, but also with the Turkic-Muslim nations living in various provinces and corners of

the vast empire. Especially the cultural innovations in the cities of Crimea, Kazan, Ufa, Tiflis and Baku had serious repercussions in Turkestan. There is no doubt that the magazine “Molla Nasreddin”, which began its activity on April 7, 1906 and became a favorite publication of the peoples of the East, had a decisive influence on the development of spiritual and cultural relations between the peoples of Azerbaijan and Turkestan. When we touch upon the relations of “Molla Nasreddin” magazine to the Central Asia peoples’ social and cultural life, certainly we do not satisfy with the fact that it provided wide place for articles shedding light on destine and living mode of the these brother nations, we have to note the articles, satirical poems and pamphlets of Abdulla Awlani, Mahmudhoja Behbudi, Muhammadsharif Sufizadeh, Siddiqi Aczi, Hamza Hakimzadeh Niyazi, Abdulla Gadiri and other famous representatives of Turkestan poets and intellectuals, Uzbek satirical and enlightened literature.

One of the foremost reasons for the extremely wide public audience and scope of the “Molla Nasreddin” magazine is the fact that the program of fight against the terrible Eastern tyranny and darkness included the destiny of almost all Turkic-Muslim nations of the world, which reflected the life and struggle of the Turks living in Afghanistan, Turkey, Central Asia and the Caucasus, as well as the Muslims of Russia².

The magazine “Molla Nasreddin” laid the foundation for a great renewal and change in the literary and cultural life of brother Turkestan. The literary-scientific researches of a number of prominent Uzbek literary and art critics, including Academician Vahid Zahidov, Academician Mamajan Rahmanov, Professor Laziz Kayumov, Professor Saleh Gasimov, Professor Beyali Gasimov, Associate Professor Anvar Jabbarov, Said Aliyev, Gulam Mammadli and others have been very fruitful. Beyali Gasimov focuses on the specific aspects of Azerbaijani-Uzbek literary relations while investigating the mutual literary influence and relations in this period, the multi-faceted relations of “Molla Nasreddin” ideological followers with

² Həbibbəyli, İ. Cəlil Məmmədquluzadə, “Molla Nəsrəddin” jurnalı və molla nəsrəddinçilik. “Molla Nəsrəddin” (satirik jurnal) [10 cildə] / Red. akademik İsa Həbibbəyli, akademik Teymur Kərimli – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c.1. – 2017, – s.12.

representatives of Uzbek democratic and satirical literature of the beginning of the 20th century are analyzed. Well-known literary critics and researchers who studied the history of our literary relations emphasized the complexity of the period we are talking about, the richness of literary facts and events.

In the second paragraph of the first chapter called **“The influence of the magazine “Molla Nasreddin” on national-cultural processes and development of press in Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan”**, the close creative relations of “Molla Nasreddin” magazine with the culture of neighboring and brotherly nations, especially the satirical press and literature, are the main directions of the history of the development of Azerbaijani culture in the 20th century.

It is categorically impossible to compare the activity of the magazine “Molla Nasreddin” with the work and services of any press agency. The magazine “Molla Nasreddin” addressed not only the population and readers of Azerbaijan, but also the people of neighboring and Muslim countries; so, it used to say always “O my Muslim brothers!” each time it wanted to write about these pains. That is why our Muslim brothers in near and far countries responded with the same sensitivity and solidarity to the vital issues raised in the pages of the magazine. The famous speech addressed to the readers in the first issue of the magazine confirms our opinion³.

The magazine “Molla Nasreddin” has always provided a lot of space for the life and social-political struggle of Turkestan people in its pages. Do, every Uzbek, Kazakh, Turkmen, Karakalpak, Kyrgyz and Tajik was waiting anxiously for new issues of “Molla Nasreddin” as if it were their native and favorite magazine, and they were looking for answers to the cruel questions of their fate and life from the pages of this magazine.

It is to be noted that regarding the influence of “Molla Nasreddin” on the press history of Turkestan, Beyali Gasimov introduces important ideas in his valuable study “The Poet wishing

³ Molla Nəsrəddin (satirik jurnal): [10 cildə] / Red. Akademik İsa Həbibbəyli, akademik Teymur Kərimli – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c.1. – 2017, – s. 28.

for the daybreak”, and talks about the relations of Abdulla Awlani with the magazine “Molla Nasreddin”. Thus, the employees of “Molla Nasreddin” have extended their helping hand to save Abdulla Awlani, who was in a desperate situation. In those difficult days, when the local reaction and the fanatics have thrown him a challenge, the followers of “Molla Nasreddin” sent the necessary equipment of the printing house of “Molla Nasreddin” and the corresponding specialists from Tiflis to Tashkent, to help Abdulla Awlani, and they did their utmost to help him in every way to publish the newspaper “Turan”. We can meet with interesting facts in the article of Hamidulla Boltaboyev about the relationship between “Molla Nasreddin” and the Uzbek press. The scientist mentions that the magazine “Molla Nasreddin” also consistently observed the press editions of other brotherly countries, printed some important and characteristic news from them on its pages and delivered them to its readers trying to have creative relations with the followers of the newspaper “Taraqqi”.

“Molla Nasreddin” and Mirza Alakbar Sabir were highly valued by Haji Alim Gabulov (Hazylkesh), Arezi, Heyreti, Aczi, Shukuri, Raji, Hamza Hakimzadeh Niyazi and other Uzbek satirical poets and they created created works in harmony with Sabir's poems.

The decisive influence of “Molla Nasreddin” in establishment of the famous satirical magazines “Chayan” and “Mushtum” that left an indelible mark in the history of the press of Uzbekistan is an undeniable fact. Sadraddin Ayni, Hamza Hakimzadeh Niyazi, Abdulla Gadiri, Geyrati, Gafur Ghulam, Khurshid, Sabir Abdulla, Hazilkesh, Falangi and other prominent figures of Uzbek and Tajik culture of the 20th century who took an active part in the activity of “Mushtum”, which started publishing since 1923, especially in the initial stage its representatives have kept alive and continued the traditions and satirical style of “Molla Nasreddin” followers in their articles and feuilletons, funny poems and stories, and satires.

In the third paragraph of the first chapter entitled **“The visits of “Molla Nasreddin” followers to Uzbekistan and the next stage of cooperation”**, important historical pages that are qualitatively new in the history of the development of our literary and cultural relations

are brought to the center of analysis. It is known from literary sources that Mirza Jalil for the purpose of staging the play “the Dead” traveled to Central Asia together with Aligulu Gamkusar. After the unsuccessful Ashgabat premiere of the play “The Dead”, Mirza Jalil and Aligulu Gamkusar left Ashgabad for Tashkent. On the occasion of the great writer's visit to Tashkent, Hamidulla Boltaboyev provides information referring to the researches of professor Said Aliyev⁴, a respected researcher of Azerbaijan-Uzbekistan theater and dramaturgy relations at the beginning of the 20th century.

This historical visit coincides with June 1916. The tragicomedy “The Dead” is repeatedly staged in Tashkent and other cities of Turkestan. After “The Dead”, local theater lovers turn to other dramatic works of Mirza Jalil. The great writer's plays such as “My mother's book”, “Teacher of Danabash village”, “Crazy assembly” are also staged. Emphasizing Mirza Jalil's creative relations with the literary and cultural environment of Central Asia, the author rightly notes that the “Molla Nasreddin” magazine was at the center of this process. These following important literary information and innovations are also of great importance in terms of imagining the history of cooperation between our cultures. The researcher writes that “Molla Nasreddin” magazine has kept close cooperative relations at the beginning of the 20-th century with the newspaper “Bukharayi-Sharif” published in Turkestan under the editorship of Mir Jalal Yusifzade (the editor of this newspaper was invited from Azerbaijan in 1912), the newspapers “Ayna” (1913-1915) and “Samarkand” (1913) by Mahmudhoja Behbudin, then “Sadayi-Turkestan” (1914 by Ubaydulla Asadullahojayev, “Sedayi Fargane” (1914) by Osmankhan Mahmudov, “Hurriyyat” (1917-1918) by Abdurauf Fitrat and many other publications. The creative relations of the followers of “Molla Nasreddin” with the writers and poets of the brotherly countries, which began to expand from the

⁴. Алиев, С. Литературные связи и узбекская драматургия (первая треть XX в.) / С.Алиев. – Ташкент: Фан, – 1973. – s. 35.

beginning of the last century, are valuable historical pages of the new era Azerbaijani-Turkestan cultural relations⁵

In the first paragraph of the second chapter of the dissertation (**“Molla Nasreddin” and the main development trends of Uzbek enlightened-satirical journalism**) **“The expressions of ideals and themes of “Molla Nasreddin” in early Uzbek journalism**” the compatible and harmonious points between socio-political platform and educational programs of “Molla Nasreddin” followers and Jadid’s are investigated comparatively.

It has specially been noted that Abdurauf Fitrat’s booklet “Munazare” (“The debate between a farang in India and a teacher from Bukhara regarding modern schools”, 1911) (“The Debate”) has a great importance in Uzbek literary studies in the expansion of the enlightenment movement and struggle in Turkestan⁶.

The enlightenment-philosophical meetings of Turkestan Jadid’s (modern intellectuals) were not reflected in any work of that time as accurately and effectively as in “Munazare”. In this sense, the great writer's work “Munazare” was indeed a typical and classic example of enlightened publicism. Abdurauf Fitrat’s famous contemporary, Sadreddin Ayni, who was one of the first readers of “Munazare” and highly valued the work, said that this little treatise spread everywhere with electric speed and scared the Russian government immensely. The emir and Russian police began to persecute not only “Munazare” work, but also its readers mercilessly⁷.

The enlightened and jadid’s (modernist) views in Abdurauf Fitrat's “Rahbari Nijat” (1913), “Movludi Sharif” or “Khairul Bashar” (1914), “A Brief History of Islam” (1915), “Family” (1916) and other religious-philosophical works and his reformist thoughts connected with changes in Bukhara and generally in Muslim society and the

⁵ Boltaboyev, H. Jalil Mammattqulizoda va ozbek adabiyoti. Son soz. Bax: Jalil Mammattqulizoda. Pochta qutisi. Qissa va hikoyalar / Toshkent: Mumtoz soz, – 2019, – b. 307-308.

⁶ Boltaboyev, H. Fitrat va Jadidchilik / H.Boltaboyev. – Toshkent: Alisher Navoiy nomidaqi O‘zbekiston Milliy Kutibxonosi nashriyoti, – 2007. – b. 138-143.

⁷ Boltaboyev, Hamidulla. Fitrat va Jadidchilik / Toşkent: Alishir Navoi nomidaqi Özbakiston Milli Kütibxonosi nashriyoti, – 2007. b. 286.

articles with the same and similar topics published in “Molla Nasreddin” demonstrated incomparable role of the famous magazine in the creation of harmonies in the history of journalism developed in both brotherly countries.

Abdurauf Fitrat's thoughts on school and education, new education and upbringing system in the work “Family” are also valuable. According to him, if a woman has high spirituality and faith, she will be faithful to her husband forever, and the fate and future of the family will be secured. Abdurauf Fitrat continues these wonderful thoughts and writes: “Each child is condemned to the upbringing of his mother from an early age. That is, we receive the first education from our mother, which means “mother is the educator of mankind”⁸

The following analytical thoughts prove the compatibility between Abdurauf Fitrat's views on the essence and status of women in public life and the complex attitude of “Molla Nasreddin” to these issues: *“The fight against women's slavery and lawlessness was one of the main topics of the satirical magazines of Azerbaijan... Jalil Mammadguluzade showed that European women are closely involved in the country's cultural life. He cited examples of western women's participation in the struggle for freedom...”*⁹.

The consistency and long-term struggle of the followers of “Molla Nasreddin” in the issue of women’s freedom, unfortunately, was later somewhat forgotten. We have to note unfortunately that the Soviet government has later appropriated the works and services rendered in this direction by not only the followers of “Molla Nasreddin”, but also the works of many Azerbaijani intellectuals starting from Mirza Fatali Akhundov up to Ismayilbey Gaspirali and Hasanbey Zardabi, Abdurrahimbey Hagverdiyev, Najaf bey Vazirov, Nariman Narimanov, Omar Faig Nemanzade and others. Articles on the same and similar topics published in “Molla Nasreddin” magazine and published in the Turkestan press at the beginning of the last century demonstrated the

⁸ Fitrat, A. Oyila (Vazifayi xonadari) / A. Fitrat. – Baku: Mirza Abdulvahib Münzim nəşriyoti, – 1916, – s. 146.

⁹. Axundov, N. Azərbaycan satira jurnalları (1906-1920-ci illər) / N. Axundov. – Bakı: Elm, – 1968, – s. 162.

incomparable role of the famous magazine in the creation of harmonies in the history of journalism development of both brotherly countries.

The second paragraph of the second chapter entitled **“New culture and national language problem in Mirza Jalil's and Mahmudkhoja Behbudi's journalism”** touches upon the East-West concept of Azerbaijani and Uzbek literature.

The question of the Eastern countries adopting and modernizing the successes and innovations of Europe - the Western civilization - was prominently noticed in the creativity of Azerbaijan educators and in Uzbek Jadids' works. From this point of view the creativity of one of the prominent leaders of the national awakening movement which appeared in Turkestan at the beginning of the 20th century Mahmudhoja Behbudi has a great importance. His “Needful nation”, “How the nation progresses”, “What is theater”, “The word Sart is unknown”, “Language issue”, “We need four languages, not two”, “Appeal to the youth”, “Our action or desire”, “Criticism is a choice”, “The history of Turkestan is necessary”, “The pains of ignorance”, “Cases and affairs in our country”, “Diseases that affect us”, “Culture of controversy” and other works of the spiritual life of Turkestan at the beginning of the 20th century rational ideas about Turkestan cultural - spiritual needs, as well as the necessity of Europe and Russian languages, the unique role of mothertongue in the life of the nation, are carried forward¹⁰.

One of the important and fateful moments that coincide in the goal of the “Molla Nasreddin” movement and the social and cultural activities of the moderns is revealed in relation to the issue of the national language. How did the followers of “Molla Nasreddin” approach the national language problem? From the very first issue of the magazine, the followers of “Molla Nasreddin” began to take drastic steps for the purity of our mother tongue and our literary language. Mirza Jalil was one of the literary personalities who worked hard and worked the most to bring the literary language of Azerbaijan closer to the people and to be understood by the masses. From the very first issue of the magazine, the followers of “Molla Nasreddin” began to take drastic

¹⁰ Behbudiy, M. İki emas, tört til lozim // Samarqand: Oyna, – 1913. № 1, – b. 12-14.

steps for the purity of our mother tongue. In one of the pictures published in the magazine, it is depicted that three people threw an Azerbaijani man to the ground and forced Arabic, Persian and Russian languages into his mouth. An Azerbaijani man shouting loudly below them says: *“Oh, brothers! I am not a dumb person. Why are you sticking your languages into my mouth?”*¹¹.

Mirza Jalil continued his steady struggle not only for the purity of our language and its clarity to the masses, but also for the necessity of the transition of Muslim nations, including the people of Azerbaijan, to a new alphabet. The influence of Mirza Jalil and the followers of “Molla Nasreddin” was strong in establishing solidarity with Turkestan Jadid’s in the issue of national language and alphabet. All the Uzbek modernists, especially Munnavvargari Abdurashidkhanov and Mahmudhoja Behbudi, accepted the concept of a national language and a new alphabet of the followers of “Molla Nasreddin”.

The third paragraph of the second chapter entitled **“The ‘Molla Nasreddin’ style in Uzbek satirical journalism. The feuilletons by Abdulla Gadiri”**, examines the unique features of satirical articles and feuilletons of Abdulla Gadiri, one of the outstanding representatives of Uzbek satirical journalism in the style of “Molla Nasreddin”. In Abdulla Gadiri's pamphlets and feuilletons, we observe amazing similarities with the “Molla Nasreddin” literary school, especially with the style of Sabir's satires. Among the satirical works published by Abdulla Gadiri in the pages of the newspaper “Turkustan” and the magazine “Mushtum” since the beginning of the 20s, such as “Mind your words when you speak”, “I lost”, “Paper from my tongue”, “Cheap price”, “The devil's soul”, “Poor world”, “Incurable pains”, “Wish”, “From special letters”, “Old Tashkent's workers”, “Qurban holiday”, “Praise of Mushtum”, “Our prayers”, “Gossip”, “The last months of Tashkent”, “Press Day”, “The issue of halva in the Sharia court”, “Six-year feast”, “To our writers”, “A view from the roof of the Dashkend factional conference”, “Eight years”,

¹¹ Molla Nəsrəddin (satirik jurnal): [10 cilddə] / Red. Akademik İsa Həbibbəyli, akademik Teymur Kərimli – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c.1, – 2017, – s. 323.

“The name of the goat is Abdukarim”, “A Madman Writes from a Tashkent Teahouse”, “Tashkent News” and others we observe close relation to the traditions of the literary school of “Molla Nasreddin” and his deep knowledge of the secrets of satirical art of the great artist Mirza Jalil and Mirza Alakbar Sabir.

When talking about the strong influence of “Molla Nasreddin” on Uzbek literature at the beginning of the 20th century, Abdulla Gadiri figuratively expresses the following thoughts: *“There is no artist in Central Asia who does not read or know Azerbaijani literature. We should learn humor from “Molla Nasreddin”... I learned how to hold a pen from the Arabs, and how to laugh with a pen from “Molla Nasreddin”*¹². Abdulla Gadiri's signatures Julkunbay, Julkun, Dunbul, Abdudunbul, Mustum, Mukhbir, Ovsar (Key), Dunbuldivane, Kalvak (Fool), Shashi (Dashkent) and others were widely used in his works.

In the first paragraph of the third chapter (**“Molla Nasreddin” and Uzbek satirical poetry**) entitled **“The thematic-problematic parallels in the poetry of “Molla Nasreddin” and Uzbek satirists. The motives of national awakening and the image of an intellectual**” the influence of “Molla Nasreddin” on the Uzbek enlightening-satirists like Siddiqi Samarkandi Aczi, Abdurauf Fitrat, Tawalla, Hamza Hakimzadeh is investigated.

As the followers of “Molla Nasreddin” described the cruelty, injustices and tragedies in Iran, South Azerbaijan, Turkey, Arabia and other Muslim countries with a heart and a big fire of intolerance, they also portrayed the terrible scenes of life in Turkestan with such deep care and affectionate love and they felt sorry for the hard mood of their Muslim and Turkish brothers. The magazine regularly published cartoons on the life of the peoples of Central Asia. Especially the caricatures about the Bukhara emir and the qazi caused a great panic in Central Asia¹³.

¹² Qasimov, Y. Sabir və XX əsr özbək satirası // Bakı: Ədəbiyyat və incəsənət. – 1979, 1 iyun. – s. 3.

¹³ Əliyev, Q. Azərbaycan-özbək ədəbi əlaqələri. (1920-1960-cı illər) / Q.Əliyev. – Tashkent: Mashhur-press, – 2019. – s. 261.

Bukhara Khanate and the city of Bukhara was a satirical image often addressed in the angry and belligerent satires of Jalil Mammadguluzade, Mirza Alakbar Sabir, Aligulu Gamkusar, Ali Nazmi and other “Molla Nasreddin” followers. The main motive for the strong interest in Bukhara in the works of satirical poets was that this city became a symbol of medieval feudal backwardness, religious superstition and ignorance not only in Turkestan, but also in the whole Middle Eastern world. Jalil Mammadguluzade in his feuilleton “Jackal” (1909) sharply criticized the awful spirituality of the emirs of Bukhara, who forgot their homeland and nation, and the poor and pious Muslims of Bukhara who did not even think of waking up from the “neglect”. Mirza Alakbar Sabir, in his satire beginning with the verse “The ascetic wanted to achieve his goal before he died, they wanted to throw a lasso in Paradise with the rope of sleep”, exposed the spiritual and moral idleness of Bukhara's religious people and devotees, and their slavery to ignorance:

*According to a foolish person, heaven is a city of Bukhara,
The servants of Heaven are desired to play as soon as found*¹⁴.

Exposing the despotic rulers of the 20th century of the Old East - Sultan Abdulhamid, Muhammadali Shah, Zilli Sultan, Rahim Khan and other oppressive rulers, the poet did not forget the emirs of Bukhara, Ahad Khan and Amir Alimkhan, and engraved the names of these dishonorable people on the history's tablet of shame and condemnation.

Mirza Alakbar Sabir exposes the followers of ignorance in Kokand and Bukhara with anger and passion, with a sharp satirical whip, in his laments, which begin with the verses “Last year, an Iranian merchant visited Samarkand” and “Some holy scholars who are enemies of the school”¹⁵. It can be said that Aligulu Gamkusar's satire “Bukhara”, Ali Nazmi's poem “My Beloved”, “Oruj” and many other satires reflect impressions taken from the life and environment

¹⁴ Sabir, M.Ə. Hophopnamə: [2 cilddə] / Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c. 1. - 2004. – s. 243.

¹⁵ Sabir, M.Ə. Hophopnamə: [2 cilddə] / Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c. 2. – 2004. – s. 19.

of Turkestan people. Apart from these satires, Aligulu Gamküsar's feuilletons "Year of the Tiger" (1914), "It is not the one who runs, that is the one who commands" (1917) and other works also discussed the problems of Turkestan in detail.

The tragedies and disasters of Turkestan were one of the problems that occupied an important place in the works of local poets, enlightened writers and satirists. The lyrical hero of Abdulla Awlani's poem "A sound from the land of Turkestan" also cried, voicing the troubles of the homeland. Each stanza of this great poem, consisting of seven couplets and 51 hemistiches, breathes the moans and cries of Turkestan:

*O children of the Motherland, we are crying Turkestan,
Everywhere has prospered, but not Turkestan*¹⁶.

The poem also extensively analyzes the reasons why Turkestan has fallen into this situation. Abdulla Awlani's poem "Address to the land of Turkestan" was written with a feeling of pity for the pains of the motherland. If the lines of the previous poem were decorated with the address "Turkustan", the line of this poem is "Motherland". In this regard, many poems by Abdulla Awlani, such as, "A voice from the land of Turkestan", "World tragedy", "A view from the household", "Our longing situations", "A view from our scientific mood", "From the book of the world", "Situations that arouse regret", "From the mood of the times", "A desperate request from my own nation", "An example from the state of the world", "A voice from the state of the nation", "Address to the land of Turkistan", "A complaint from the universe", "Our perplexed situations", "What is education", "Address to the ruins", "How are we doing", "What is happening in us" and dozens of other poems still retain their national-historical importance.

In the poems by Mirza Alakbar Sabir "Intelligentsia say that..." and by Siddiqi Aczi "Intellectuals", we see that both authors

¹⁶. Avloniy, A. Tanlangan asarlar: [2 jildda] / Toshkent: Manaviyot, – j. 1. – 2006. – b. 118.

aim at the same goal. In these effective satires, the rabble-rousers, making a fuss under the slogan “Nation! Nation!”, the unprofessional and dishonest national traitors who are devoid of true national patriotism and citizenship, who have become servants of the government and the ruling classes are exposed. In addition to the common theme and idea in these satires, the extremely closeness and “kinship” of the satirical types, which have become the object of criticism, also attracts attention. As to the satire “Intellectuals” by Siddiqi Samarkandi Aczi, it also objectively reflects the social and cultural problems experienced and faced by the Uzbek modern movement at the beginning of the last century, the concerns and sufferings of enlightened people who truly love the Motherland and are worried about its fate.

The themes and problems of “Molla Nasreddin” were in the center of attention of Hamza Hakimzadeh, who maintained close creative ties with Azerbaijani culture, like Abdulla Awlani, Siddiqi Samarkandi Aczi, Abdurauf Fitrat, Abdulla Gadiri and many other Uzbek intellectuals. Gulamhuseyn Aliyev, a literary scholar who deeply studied the literary and cultural relations of Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan, mentions the compatibility of the problems and themes of both literatures at the beginning of the 20th century and noted that Hamza, under the influence of Sabir’s satires, such as, “Enthusiasm for school”, “Enthusiasm for science”, “Children and money”, “The false shepherd”, “The story of the trees” wrote poems such as “I Want Knowledge”, “About a Scholar and an Ignorant”, “The Right Word is a Misfortune”, and “The Result of Father's Advice”. In these poems, there is a closeness of theme, language, style of expression and style¹⁷ In those years, the talented artist wrote many satirical works one after the other in a sharp and satirical style, such as “About the Scholar and the Ignorant”, “About the Eshans”, “Do we have an iota of intelligence”, “A Eshan says so”, “Eshan's job is to bow to the Bey”, Hamza Hakimzadeh exposes the negative elements that consider themselves to be the leader of the nation, but actually hinder its

¹⁷ Əliyev, Q. Azərbaycan və özbək ədəbi əlaqələri (1920-1960-cı illər) / Q.Əliyev. – Təşkənt: Mashhur press, – 2019, – s. 261.

progress and development. In addition to Hamza Hakimzadeh Niyazi's works with satirical content, his enlightening style directly promotes science education and school ("School", "Reading", "Science", "Science will make us happy", "Pencil" and especially the ones we reviewed above). It is not difficult to observe the life-giving influence of the spirit and traditions of "Molla Nasreddin" in the poem "About the Scholar and the Ignorant".

In the second paragraph of the third chapter entitled "**Molla Nasreddin's traditions and Abdulla Awlani's satires**", the reasons why "Molla Nasreddin" became famous in the literary environment of Turkestan in the first quarter of the 20th century are investigated. The most important of these reasons was that all the works published in the magazine were written in a unique style - in the manner of "Molla Nasreddin". If the main architects of the publishing style of "Molla Nasreddin" were Mirza Jalil and Abdurrahimbey Hagverdiyev, the pioneers of the satirical poetic style were Mirza Alakbar Sabir and Aligulu Gamkusar.

Academician Hamid Arasli wrote about the influence of the "Molla Nasreddin" literary school, as well as the Mirza Alakbar Sabir school of satire: *"The work of the folk poet Mirza Alakbar Sabir also had an impact in such a wide area, it was recently published in Azerbaijan, Iran, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Tatarstan, became an example for satirical poetry"*¹⁸. When talking about Mirza Alakbar Sabir's influence on Uzbek satire, Abdulla Awlani's works related to this topic should not be left out of the analysis. In this sense, the great enlightened poet's poems written in Sabir style "What an Ignorant Says", "What an Old Woman Says", "Words of a Young Merchant", "Thoughts of a Lazy Student", "Blind's Apology", "What a Hypocrite Says", "To Uneducated Braggarts", "What a Lazy Man Says", "A reporter's words", "Report of a mute" and other poems attract attention as bright manifestations of the traditions of "Molla Nasreddin" in Uzbek satirical poetry. When we get acquainted with the title of the famous satires of the Uzbek satirist poet, we

¹⁸. Əliyev, Q. Azərbaycan və özbək ədəbi əlaqələri (1920-1960-cı illər) / Q.Əliyev. – Tashkent: Mashhur press, – 2019, – s. 261.

involuntarily remember the names of the famous satires of the genius Mirza Alakbar Sabir: “Ramadan conversation. Our Pilgrim says that”, “Oruj says that”, “Peasant says that”, “Baku inhabitant says that”, “Iranians say that”, “Nation says that”, “Baku inhabitants say that”, “Beggar says that”, “An exclamation coming from Hatif says that”, “German Emperor Wilhelm says that”, “A wretched merchant says that” and dozens of poems written directly in the language of different satirical types emphasize the stylistic harmony we have mentioned.

The below mentioned satires by Abdulla Awlani – “From the tongue of a wife” (1919) and “From the tongue of a sloth” (1919) vividly reflected the mannerism of “Molla Nasreddin”, especially the language and expressive features of Sabir's heroes. The author passionately denounces this negative type in the manner of Sabir:

*I will not take a step outside the threshold,
I won't even go outside from this room for a moment.
I don't understand what is pain, what is grief, what is longing,
I don't know what courage is, and what zeal is¹⁹.*

In this satire of Abdulla Awlani, first of all, such a fact is noticed that the author studied creatively from “Molla Nasreddin” school of satire and deeply mastered their methods of exposure. In some couplets of the satirical poem, the author considers it appropriate to apply not only Sabir's style, but also his extremely characteristic style of expression and saying, which increased the artistic impact of the work and gave the poem emotionality:

*Flood the world, what do I do?
Let the people stay in the storm, what should I do?²⁰*

His satire “From the Tongue of a Young Trader” (1924) and many of his works published in “Mushtum” magazine show that he

¹⁹ Araslı, H. Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı: tarixi və problemləri (Seçilmiş əsərləri, 1 cildə) / H.Araslı. – Bakı: Gənclik, – 1998. – s. 689.

²⁰ Avloniy, A. Tanlangan asarlar: [2 jildə] / Toşkent: Manaviyyot, – j.1. – 2006. – s. 232.

skillfully and creatively used the potential possibilities of “Molla Nasreddin” and Sabir's style.

In **conclusion** of the research the scientific achievements gained connected with the topic are summarized.

Since 1906, “Molla Nasreddin” magazine has had a strong influence on the intensification of cultural-educational and press work in Turkestan. . The new literary and cultural conditions and opportunities that we mentioned led to the arrival of a new generation of literary workers and writers in the world of creativity. The modern movement, the ideas of enlightenment, which are rapidly spreading and developing day by day in Turkestan, demanded artistic forms of expression that ensure the more effective and successful dissemination of these ideas by literary activity and literature. Literary journalism and prose were considered to be such effective means of aesthetic reflection.

With the introduction of “Molla Nasreddin” magazine into the literary and cultural environment of Turkestan, new literary connections and fields of contact equal to our thousand-year history of cooperation, and more influential in its intensity, efficiency and richness began to be formed in the country in the beginning of the 20th century. The desire to closely cooperate with “Molla Nasreddin” magazine and the “Molla Nasreddin” literary movement deeply affected not only enlightened satirical poets, but also most of the representatives of the Jadid movement, which began its vigorous activity at the beginning of the last century. From this point of view, all the literary fields and tendencies of the literary environment of Turkestan received spiritual strength from the sun of “Molla Nasreddin” and were inspired by his vital influence.

As Academician Isa Habibbeyli emphasized, “Molla Nasreddin” magazine was not only the locomotive of our socio-political and literary-aesthetic thought in the first quarter of the 20th century, but also the flagship of our international spiritual and cultural relations, including Azerbaijani-Turkistan literary relations. This important scientific-theoretical idea also coincides with the main and important results of our research called “Molla Nasreddin”'s literary school and Uzbek satirical literature”.

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

1. Sultanova, İ. “Dünyanın Baburu və Baburun dünyası” // “Zahirəddin Məhəmməd Babur və Azərbaycan” beynəlxalq elmi konfrans materialları, – Bakı: – 20 aprel, – 2018, – s. 163-170.
2. Sultanova, İ. M.Ə.Sabirin özbək satirik ədəbiyyatına təsiri Azərbaycan özbəkşünaslığında // Bakı: Müqayisəli ədəbiyyatşünaslıq, AMEA Nizami Gəncəvi adına Ədəbiyyat İnstitutu, – 2019. – №1, – s. 153-158.
3. Sultanova, İ. Milli özünüdərkini formalaşmasında “Molla Nəsrəddin” ədəbi məktəbinin rolu və onun türkmən satirik ədəbiyyatına təsiri // Bakı: Filologiya və sənətşünaslıq, – 2019. – №2, – s. 128-132.
4. Sultanova, İ. “Molla Nəsrəddin” ədəbi məktəbi və özbək mədəniyyəti (Türküstan-Azərbaycan teatr və dramaturgiya əlaqələri) // Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat, Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, – 2019. – 3 (111), s. 271-275.
5. Sultanova, İ. Azərbaycan-Türküstan ədəbi-mədəni münasibətlərinin yeni mərhələsi (Bu dövr ədəbi əlaqələrini şərtləndirən əsas ictimai-mədəni faktorlar) // Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri. – 2019. – №12, – s. 316-322.
6. Sultanova, İ. Qoca Şərqin Molla Nəsrəddin ruhlu satira müjdəçiləri və ya “Molla Nəsrəddin”dən başlanan şərəfli yolun yolçuları // Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri. AMEA M. Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, – 2020. – №3, – s. 317-323.
7. Sultanova, İ. Abdulla Əvlani və molla-nəsrəddinçilər // Bakı: Dünya ədəbiyyatı. Azərbaycan Yazıçılar Birliyi Bədii Tərcümə və Ədəbi Əlaqələr Mərkəzinin nəşri, – 2020. – I (16), – s. 99-103.
8. Sultanova, İ. Əlişir Nəvai Cənnət Nağıyevanın tədqiqatlarında // Bakı: Müqayisəli ədəbiyyatşünaslıq (beynəlxalq elmi jurnal). Azərbaycan-özbək ədəbi əlaqələri (xüsusi buraxılış), – 2020. – №1, – s. 136-141.
9. Sultanova, İ. Azərbaycan-Türküstan münasibətlərinin yeni

- mədəni konteksti və aspektlərinin yaranmasında mollanəsrəddinçilərin rolu // “Özbək dili və ədəbiyyatının dünya miqyasında yayılması” mövzusunda beynəlxalq elmi konfrans materialları, – Daşkənd: – 2021, – s. 435-446.
10. Sultanova, I. “Molla Nasraddin” and thematic-problematic parallels in uzbek satirical poetry // Drohobych: the scientific collection “Current issues of humanities: interuniversity collection of scientific works of young scientists of Drohobych State Pedagogical University named after İvan Franko”, – 2021. – №37, – p. 136-141.
 11. Sultanova, İ. Abdulla Əvlani və Azərbaycan satirik poeziyası // “Filologiyanın inkişafının qlobal problemləri” mövzusunda beynəlxalq elmi-praktik konfrans materialları, – Jizzax: – 7 may, – 2022, – b. 249-253.
 12. Sultonova, İ. “Mulla Nasruddin” jurnalı və uzbek satirik şeiriyyəti // Toshkent: Özbək dili və ədəbiyyatı, Özbəkistan Respublikası Fanlar Akademiyası, – 2022. №5, – b. 46-50.
 13. Sultanova, İ. “Molla Nəsrəddin” və türk dünyası // Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2023. – №14, – s. 401-407.
 14. Султанова, И. Проблема новой культуры и национального языка в публицистике молланасраддиновцев и джадидов // Adabiyotshunos olim, professor Rahmatulla Barakayev tavalludining 70 yilligiga bag'ishlangan “O'zbek adabiyotshunosligining dolzarb masalalari” mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya, – Toshkent: – 1 fevral 2024, – b. 140-147.
 15. Sultanova, İ. “Molla Nəsrəddin” jurnalında və Əbdürauf Fitrətin “Ailə” risaləsində maarifçilik ideallarının əksi // “Özbək və Azərbaycan filologiyasının aktual məsələləri” beynəlxalq elmi-praktik konfrans materialları, – Bakı: 15-16 aprel 2024, – s. 307-312.
 16. Sultanova, İ. Azərbaycan cədidlərinin poeziyasında Türkləstan mövzusu // “Jadidlar ədəbi mərəsinin mədəni-ma'rifiy əhəmiyyəti və cəmiyyət tərəqqiyatında o'rnı” mavzuyidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materialları. İlmə nashr. – Fərg'ona: FarDU, – 18 aprel, – 2024, – s. 87-96.



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