

THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Sciences

**THE REFLECTION OF THE SOCIO-HISTORICAL AND
CULTURAL EVENTS OF THE PERIOD ON THE 15th
CENTURY AZERBAIJANI POETRY**

Specialty: 5716.01 – Azerbaijani literature

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISSERTATION

The actuality of the subject and research degree. Examining the works of the poets, who played an important role in the formation and development of 15th century Azerbaijani literature, in the context of the socio-historical and cultural landscape of the period, allows the discovery of their common and specific aspects, different qualities, and the examination of the features that the medieval poets inherited from each other and transferred to each other. In this research study, previous studies on the literary heritage of poets such as Nimetullah Kishvari, Jihanshah Haqiqi, Habibi, Amir Afsahaddin Hidayat, Badr Shirvani, Shah Gasim Envar, Hamidi, Khalili were reviewed. The artistic presentation of the social and historical issues they used in their works was included in the analysis. The poetry categories used by the mentioned Azerbaijani poets in their works in Persian and Azerbaijani languages are mentioned, and their frequency and characteristics are shown with examples.

15th century Azerbaijani poetry has not been subject to extensive research in terms of its rich content and formal features. When talking about medieval Azerbaijani poetry, attention is often paid to the creativity of our artists who lived and created in the 14th and 16th centuries, the services of the 15th century Azerbaijani poets to our literature, their influence on the art of both their contemporaries and the poets who grew up in the following centuries, and finally the theme and expression of our classical poetry as a whole. Their contributions to the enrichment of the world have been passed over silently. In this doctoral thesis, 15th century Azerbaijani poetry was examined for the first time as an independent scientific research object in terms of its understudied talented representatives, the historical and social themes it reflects, and its didactic-philosophical features. Addressing all these issues on the basis of comparative analysis of the works of 15th century Azerbaijani poets allows forming an idea about the general nature and basic artistic features of the poetry of the period, and this enables the study of the research thesis on "The reflection of the

socio-historical and cultural events of the period on the 15th century Azerbaijani poetry". It determines its importance in terms of examining the history of Azerbaijani literature and its topicality and relevance as a problem issue.

Since we look at the works of the poets whose works we have discussed in our research as research objects, the scientific studies and research written about these works and their authors to date reflect the degree of detailing of the subject. The lives and works of 15th century Azerbaijani poets such as Jihanshah Haqiqi, Habibi, Badr Shirvani, Hamidi, Amir Afsahaddin Hidayat, Kishvari, Khalili, Gasim Envar have been examined from time to time by local and foreign researchers. The work done by Latif Husseinzadeh¹, who is considered one of the first researchers to examine the works of Jihanshah Haqiqi, is especially praiseworthy. The scientist found Haqiqi's Divan written in Turkish (Azerbaijani) and Persian, examined it, compiled it and prepared it for printing. The famous scholar Mirzaga Guluzadeh² also examined the poet's works and wrote that Haqiqi benefited from Nasimi's ideas not only as a poet but also as a public figure and state administrator. In researching true art, the research of the great scientist Zumurud Guluzadeh³ should be especially mentioned. However, as can be understood from the conclusions of the scientist, while he emphasized Haqiqi's positive attitude towards Hurufism as a poet, he ignored or failed to see the socio-social burden of this doctrine, its role and power that could create revolution and reform in society. Researcher Azadeh Rustamova⁴, who evaluates and explains the use of literary terms in the poet-ruler's works from a different perspective, reveals the view that

¹ Hüseyinzadə, L. Müqəddimə. Mirzə Cahanşah Həqiqi. Şeirlər / L. Hüseyinzadə. – İrəvan: Hayastan, –1966. –103s.

² Quluzadə, M. Böyük ideallar şairi Nəsimi / M. Quluzadə. – Bakı: Gənclik, – 1973. – 138 s.

³ Кулизаде, З. Из истории Азербайджанской философии VII-XVI вв. / З. Кулизаде. – Баку: Азернешр, – 1992. – 235 с.

⁴ Azadə, R. Mənovi dünənımız bu günün işığında / R. Azadə. – Bakı: Elm, – 2011. – 596 s.

this issue is approached from the context of human praise in his Genuine poetry. In the contemporary period, Ataami Mirzayev's⁵ and young researcher Khanim Mirzayeva's⁶ researches on Genuine art are known. Haqiqi's literary legacy has also been explored by Iranian researchers, and his Turkish (Azerbaijani) and Persian works have been published by Iranian publishers. Famous literary figure Firuz Refahi Alemdari, in his preface to Haqiqi's Divans⁷, praised the poet's ability to write masnavi and considered him a valuable follower of Jalal al-Din Rumi. The scientist also researched the works of the 15th century Azerbaijani poet Khalili, found a new manuscript copy of the poet's Divan, and prepared the "Khalili Collection" for printing, based on many existing copies. Among Turkish scientists, there are also researchers who study the art of Haqiqi. Professor Muhsin Majit⁸, the author of the poet's foreword to his Divan in Turkey, emphasized that the poet valued his Persian heritage very much, that Haqiqi's works were mainly in Persian, and expressed his satisfaction with poetry being written in his native language.

Nematullah Kishvari is one of our medieval poets whose works have been studied to a certain extent. Turkish scholar Ismail Hikmet⁹, who made special services in researching and teaching the history of Azerbaijani literature, described Kishvari as a sensitive and fluent poet. In 1946, one of the researchers, Professor Hamid Arasli¹⁰, emphasized that Kishvari was one of Fuzuli's predecessors. Hamid Arasli, in his

⁵ Mirzəyev, A. Cahan şah Həqiqi "Divan"ının dünya kitabxanalarındakı əlyazma nüsxələri haqqında // A. Mirzəyev. "Azərbaycan əlyazmaları dünya kitabxanalarında" I Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri konfransın materialları, – Bakı: AMEA Məhəmməd Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, – 18 noyabr. – 2016. – s. 31-33

⁶ Mirzəyeva, X. Cahan şah Həqiqinin tuyuqları // X. Mirzəyeva. Filologiya məsələləri, №8. – Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, – 2012. – s.338-343

⁷ Haqiqi, M. Dj. Divan of poems (Farsi-Turki) / Haqiqi M. Dj.– Tehran: University Central Library Manuscript First Print, – 2006. – p. 22

⁸ Macit, M. Karakoyunlu Cihanşah Hakiki'nin Türkçe şiirleri / M. Macit. – Ankara: Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı, – 2012. – s.13

⁹ Hikmət, İ. Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı tarixi / İ. Hikmət. – Bakı: Azərnəşr, – 1928. – 290 s.

¹⁰ Araslı, H. Füzulinin sələflərindən Kişvəri // H. Araslı. – Bakı: Elm və Təhsil. Ədəbiyyat məcmuəsi, – 1946, II c., – s.305-308

research on Kishvari, talks about the sad content of his poems and his dissatisfaction with the hard-hearted period. Professor Jahangir Kahramanov has made a scientific description of the Kishvari Divan, and linguist Roza Eyvazova¹¹ has presented a study on the language of Kishvari works. Our compatriot Mahammadali Husseini¹², who lives in Germany, gave information about a newly found copy of Kishvari's Divan and stated that the manuscript is in the Parliament-Shuraye-Islami library of Iran. In the contemporary period, Leyla Bayramova¹³ wrote a doctoral thesis on "Ideological-thematic and artistic-stylistic features of Nematullah Kishvari's Persian Divan".

Mirzaga Guluzadeh¹⁴, an outstanding scientist and researcher of our medieval literature, especially the legacy of Nasimi, researched the works of the 15th century Azerbaijani poet Habibi and drew attention to the aspects that characterize Habibi's art. Pointing out that Habibi's poetic talent shines successfully in all types of poetry, well-known literary scholar Fuad Koprulu¹⁵ especially emphasized that Habibi had a great influence on the poems written after him. The Turkish researcher put forward the view that Habibi was clearly a Hurufian poet and that he was propagating Hurufism. She summarized the conclusions of Zumrud Guluzadeh Habibi, one of the well-known researchers of the philosophical thought of the middle centuries, from various extant works and emphasized that Sufi-literary symbolism, theoretically based on the unity of man with God, is the characteristic feature of his literary heritage¹⁶. In recent years, the researches of Gulchin

¹¹ Eyvazova, R. Kışvəri "Divan"ının dili / R.Eyvazova. – Bakı: Elm, – 2005, – 370 s.

¹² Hüseyni, M. Kışvərinin türkçə əsərləri / M. Hüseyni. – Berlin: Ədəbiyyat qəzeti, – 12 oktyabr. – 2009, – s.3

¹³ Bayramova L. Nemətullah Kışvərinin farsca "Divan"ının ideya-tematik və bədii-üslubi xüsusiyyətləri. / L. Bayramova. Filologiya [üzrə] fəlsəfə d-ru e. dər. al. üçün təq. ed. dis-nın avtoreferatı, – Bakı: –2021. –28, [1] s.

¹⁴ Quluzadə, M. Böyük ideallar şairi Nəsimi / M. Quluzadə. – Bakı: Gənclik, – 1973, – 138 s.

¹⁵ Köprülü, M.F. Habibi hayatı ve eserleri / M. F. Köprülü. – İstanbul: Darülfünun Edebiyat Fakültesi Mecmuası, C.8, – 1932. – s.133

¹⁶ Кулизаде, З. Из истории Азербайджанской философии VII-XVI вв. / З. Кулизаде. – Баку: Азернешр, – 1992. – с.237

Babayeva¹⁷, the researcher of Habibi art, are also noteworthy scientific studies. Her monograph titled "Habibi" (life and art) is a valuable research work that sheds light on the life path and poetic legacy of this medieval poet.

Although Hidayat, one of the talented poets of the period included in our doctoral research, is not known by a wide readership, some steps have been taken in researching the poet's legacy. At that time, Jalal al-Din Davvani, Sam Mirza, Ruzbehan Khunji and Katib Chelebi gave information about the poet. Scientists in the abroad such as Vladimir Minorsky, Etye, Zeynep Korkmaz, Abdulkadir Karahan, Yavuz Akpınar, and in our country Azizaga Mammadov and Aida Pashaly have been busy studying Hidayat's works.

One of the bright names of the literature of the period is the Azerbaijani poet known with the pseudonym Khalili. Since most of the poet's activity took place in the Ottoman Empire, his works became the focus of attention of Turkish literary critics, and theses and articles were written about him. Turkish scientist Omar Bayram¹⁸ emphasized that the works of Khalili carry the characteristics of the Azerbaijani language and describe longing for the homeland. The well-known researcher Azadeh Musabeyli¹⁹ also has research on the poet and his literary heritage. It is also worth mentioning the services of Orhan Kamal Tavukchu, Vasfi Mahir Kojaturk, Gunay Kut and Jamil Gulsaran, who are among the important researchers of Khalili's *Firakname* in Turkey. Dr. Ahmed Kavakliyazi²⁰ gave examples of poems thought to belong to Khalili.

¹⁷ Babayeva, G. Həbibî: həyatı və sənəti /G. Babayeva. – Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, – 2018.- 95 s.

¹⁸ Bayram, Ö. Anadolu sahasında Azərbaycanlı şairler. // Ö. Bayram. – Bakı: Journals of Qafqaz University, Number15, – Spring, – 2005. – s. 89.

¹⁹ Musabəyli, A. Türkiyədə yaranan Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı və Xəlilinin “Fırqənamə”si. / A. Musabəyli. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2010. – 382 s.

²⁰ Kavakliyazi, A. 15.yüzyılın şairlerinden Diyarbakırlı Halili'nin şiirleri // A. Kavakliyazi. – Konya: Selcuk Üniversitesi Edebiyat Fakültesi Dergisi, Sayı 34, – 2015. – s.1-88.

The works of Shah Gasim Envar, one of the powerful poets of the 15th century, have also been studied by many scholars. Chingiz Sasani²¹, one of our classical literature researchers, states that Gasim Envar's works are not included in a comprehensive study due to the presence of Sufi and pantheistic ideas. The scholar is of the opinion that the poet is better known by the biographers. Scientist Zümrüd Guluzadəh²², who analyzed the philosophical views of our classical poet, examined his perspective on literary life in detail.

The art of our poet, who has the pseudonym Hamidi, was also mentioned in the research. Researcher Zekulla Bayramlı²³, who devoted most of her scientific activity to the examination of Füzuli's works, analyzed the poet's Divan and revealed her scientific attitude regarding the idea-content characteristics, poetic style and artistic features of his works. He stated that the number of poems written in Azerbaijani Turkish by İsmail Ünver Hamidi²⁴, one of the Turkish researchers, is less in number, while the number of poems in Persian is more.

The study of the art of Badr Shirvani, another brilliant representative of 15th century literature, started at the end of the last century. Scientist Abulfaz Rahimov conducted the first research on the poet and his artistic legacy and published Badr Shirvani's Persian "Divan" in Moscow, which is in the library of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences²⁵. Academicians of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences Hamid Araslı and Abdülkerim Alizadəh evaluated Badr Shirvani's art and emphasized that he was a master of words with great taste. Information about Badr Shirvani is given in the book

²¹ Sasani, Ç. Orta əsrlər Azərbaycan poeziyasında naturalist ədəbi-fəlsəfi fikir / Ç. Sasani. – Bakı: Elm, – 2007. – s.271

²² Кулизаде, З. Хуруфизм и его представители в Азербайджане / З. Кулизаде. – Баку: Элм, – 1970. – 265 с.

²³ Bayramlı, Z. Füzuli...və... / Z. Bayramlı. – Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, – 2018. – 328 s.

²⁴ Ünver, İ. Hamidi'nin Türkçe Şiirleri // İ. Ünver. – Ankara: Türkoloji Dergisi, C. 6, Sayı-1, – 1974. – s. 199

²⁵ Ширвани Б. Диван. / Б. Ширвани. – Москва: Наука, –1985. –754с.

"Ancient and Medieval Azerbaijani Literature" written by Alyar Safarli and Khalil Yusifli²⁶. We conducted extensive research on the poet's period, environment, life path and artistic heritage, and published the monograph²⁷ "Badr Shirvani" that we prepared in 2007. As can be seen, the subject has been addressed from different perspectives and has been partially covered in various scientific studies, which is important in researching our literary history.

The object and subject of research. The object of research study is to examine the eight names of Azerbaijani literature, Turkish (Azerbaijani), Persian Divan of poems, ghazal, ode, rubai, mesnevi, etc. constitutes poems. Parallels and comparisons were made between the poems included in the analysis in the thesis in terms of content and form, and in terms of reflecting the historical, social and cultural events of the period.

The subject of the research is the identification and analysis of historical motifs in the 15th century palace literature, the examination of the presentation of the social events of the period in artistic creativity, and the comparative examination of the main types and artistic features of the works used in 15th century Azerbaijani poetry.

The aim and objectives of the research. The main purpose of the research is to examine the reflection of historical events on poetry, the impact of the social environment on literature, the sectarian tendencies that manifested themselves in the 15th century literature and the traces left by religious-philosophical thoughts in poetry, and to compare the philosophical ideas of the 15th century poets regarding human morality, personal dignity, the world and life. to examine the genres used more in the poetry of the period and to determine their usage characteristics, to determine the genres used in the poetry of the period, Focusing on the analysis of 15th century poetry in terms of language and style.

To achieve this goal, the following scientific-theoretical tasks need to be solved:

²⁶ Səfərli, Ə. Yusifli, X. Qədim və orta əsrlər Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı / Ə. Səfərli, X. Yusifli. – Bakı: Ozan, – 2008. – s. 330-333

²⁷ Hacıyeva, K. Bədr Şirvani / K. Hacıyeva. – Bakı: Ağrıdağ, – 2007. – 160 s.

- To identify and systematically present the main literary-historical sources providing information about Azerbaijani poetry of the 15th century, to note the characteristics of important information in collections of biographies and poems;

- To identify the artistic-aesthetic impressions of the artists of the period regarding their contemporaries and to make inferences reflecting their literary tastes;

- To analyze the ideas and evaluations contained in modern research about the poets of the 15th century and to show the importance of the important results of scientific studies devoted to their creativity;

- To correctly analyze the socio-political and cultural environment of the period in order to accurately characterize the literature of the period in terms of subject and essence;

- To talk about the main directions characterizing the literary environment of 15th century Azerbaijan. To determine the role of the creations of the 15th century poets, their attitudes towards art and current literary movements in the formation of the literary environment;

- To examine and analyze the traditions of court poetry, their representatives and court literature that developed in Azerbaijan in the 15th century. To show the richness and innovation that poets created from the palace environment. To identify the positive qualities that the palace environment brought to the literature of the period and analyze the examples;

- To be able to interpret the entire artistic imagination created by the poets of the period in their works related to the historical and political conditions they were in. To show the reasons why historical motifs gained importance in the poems of 15th century poets. To analyze the different historical fragments and events described and the date reduction given within the work;

- To investigate the attitudes of representatives of 15th century Azerbaijani poetry towards the political and cultural processes of the period and their direct participation in these processes.

-To investigate the main topics and themes of Azerbaijani poetry in the last century. To include scientific-theoretical thoughts

on the reflection of the basic facts of life in the literary works of the period in the research. To investigate the impact of the historical and social conditions that determined the strengthening of worldly motifs in 15th century Azerbaijani poetry on the poets' poetic thought. To analyze the literary and social life of the period, taking into account the characteristics of artistic presentation in poetry;

- To determine the place and role of the poets' didactic-philosophical and erudite views in artistic creativity. In the research, to emphasize the common and different aspects of the socio-philosophical thoughts of the 15th century poets, to review the place of Sufism in the literary traditions of the period and the evaluations about the Sufi motifs in the work. To analyze the points reflecting the historical, social and philosophical environment of the period in the works of Shah Gasim Envar, Amir Afsahaddin Hidayat, Nematullah Kishvari, Jihanshah Haqiqi, Habibi, Hamidi, Khalili and Badr Shirvani;

- To talk about the genres commonly used in 15th century Azerbaijani poetry and their developmental characteristics. To determine the diversity of the literature of the period in terms of genre and the role played by our centuries-old poetry in illuminating the genre, form and content aspects in the following centuries;

- To determine the role of artists who stand out with their language and poetic expression style in the development of 15th century Azerbaijani poetry and to show the common aspects of the styles. During the research process, to emphasize the stylistic features that clearly show themselves in the works of each of the poets and to touch upon the features determined in terms of language and expression. To show the role of our 15th century poets in the development of Azerbaijani native language poetry with minutes and examples;

- To determine the frequency and characteristics of the development of artistic means in the literature of the period, to justify the role of palace poetry meetings in the development of poets as artists and in the creation of rich poetic images in poetry.

Research methods. The research work is written based on a historical-comparative method. The research was based on the typological-comparative analysis method, following the principle of historicity, and deductive and inductive methods were preferred in the

process of analyzing the facts. The methodological and theoretical bases of the research are national and universal values in the scientific field of philology, systematic research of literary and artistic material. In the dissertation work, research was conducted on the original texts based on the most perfect copies of Divans containing poems. During the research, theoretically, the opinions of Azerbaijani, Turkish, Iranian, Russian and European scientists were referred to, and the theoretical and methodological considerations of well-known scientists were included.

The main provisions of the defense. The main provisions advocated are:

- In the study of Azerbaijani literature of the 15th century, primary literary and historical sources (tazkiras, cunkus, annals, votive collections) and the opinions of contemporaries about the poets of the period are of particular importance. When we look at the research history of 15th century Azerbaijani poetry, it can be seen that although many scientific studies have been carried out in this field in the modern era, the rich creativity of the main literary representatives of the period has not been adequately examined. For this reason, the arts of our 15th century poets need to be included in a more comprehensive study;

- The 15th century is a period in which important historical, social and civil events took place and the literature of the period, influenced by these events, played a role in the formation of certain social and civil environment. It should be characterized as a period. If the social-political and financial environment of the country is analyzed properly, the poetry of Azerbaijan in the 15th century can be valued correctly in terms of its subject and nature;

- The 15th century should be described as a period of history in which important historical, social and cultural events took place, and the literature of the period was influenced by these events and played a role in the formation of a certain social and cultural environment. If the socio-political and cultural environment of the period is analyzed correctly, 15th century Azerbaijani poetry will be evaluated correctly in terms of subject and essence;

- The literary environment of Azerbaijan in the 15th century, in addition to development on the basis of literary traditions of previous centuries, is also characterized by such aspects as the writing of

masnavis and the creation of nazires. Drawing on the rich poetic heritage and experience, the 15th century literary scene developed to a new artistic level and significantly influenced the poetry of subsequent centuries;

- The creativity of 15th century Azerbaijani poets took their diversity of subjects and forms from the palace environment;

- 15th century Azerbaijani poets managed to form a certain idea about the historical and political conditions of that time by telling about the important historical events of the period in which they lived. Historical motifs are at the forefront in the works of 15th century poets. These motifs are expressed in the poem by telling historical events one by one, mentioning the names of historical figures and dropping dates;

- XV. The historical and social conditions that determined the strengthening of worldly motifs in 15th century poetry also significantly affected the poets' poetic thought. Current social problems and social views of the writers were reflected in 15th century Azerbaijani poetry. The spread of Sufism in this century, as the main social event of the period, found its bright expression in the works of poets, and the Sufi worldview and Sufi symbolism played a tool role in expressing social ideas in poetry;

- The works of 15th century poets such as Jihanshah Haqiqi, Habibi, Hamidi, Amir Afsahaddin Hidayat, Kishvari, Khalili, Shah Gasim Envar and Badr Shirvani are rich in terms of reflecting the historical, social and philosophical environment of the period. The poets of the period's philosophical evaluations about human morality, personal dignity, the world and life allow us to examine and shed light on their thinker personalities;

- The most active poetry types in the literature of the period subject to research are ghazal and masnavi. 15th century Azerbaijani literature played an important and decisive role in determining the genre, form and content direction of our centuries-old poetry in subsequent centuries;

- 15th Century poetry also attracts attention in terms of language and style. Each of the poets has their own unique characteristics in terms of style, language and expression, which are clearly evident in

their works. The role of our 15th century poets in the development of Azerbaijani native language poetry is undeniable. Since many poets of the period worked in the palace environment, their participation in the poetry assemblies established here positively affected the artistic features of their works. Thus, poets created interesting poetic images using the most diverse means of artistic expression and description, and served to enrich the 15th century Azerbaijani poetry in terms of form and content.

The scientific innovation of the dissertation. The following innovations were made in the study of 15th century Azerbaijani poetry, which was chosen as an independent scientific research object for the first time in Azerbaijani literary studies:

- For the first time in this thesis, the centenary poem, mentioned in the context of the socio-historical and cultural landscape of the period, has been systematically examined;

- The works of 15th century Azerbaijani poets were examined comparatively for the first time in this thesis;

- The historical, social issues, didactic-philosophical content reflected in the poetry of the period in question were the subject of independent scientific research for the first time;

- The elaboration of the traditional depiction and expression tools of classical poetics in the works of eight Divan poets of the 15th century was systematically discussed in a thesis for the first time, and the detailing features (originality) of the poetic tools used by the poets. Turkish (Azerbaijani) and Persian poems from the same period were examined in a research study;

- In the research, for the first time, the development of the "char der char" poetry style in 15th century Azerbaijani poetry was investigated, the poets who used this poetry form in the said period were shown and their poems were analyzed. This form of poetry, about which there is no separate research in Azerbaijan, is emphasized in the thesis as a certain style of poetry in which poets can show their special skills, and a detailed explanation and comparative commentary is made about it, which is the scientific innovation that characterizes the poetry of the period in question;

- In addition to the poems of the 15th century Azerbaijani poets

in their native language, the Persian Divans of Jihanshah Haqiqi, Gasim Envar and Badr Shirvani were included in the research at the doctoral thesis level for the first time.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The main propositions and results of the dissertation can be used in the research and writing of medieval literary history, medieval history, especially the 15th century stage of Azerbaijani poetry, and in the compilation of anthologies and monographs prepared for the purpose of introducing the heritage of poets whose creativity is little studied. Research work can be used in the preparation of programs, textbooks and teaching aids of philology and history faculties of higher schools.

Approbation and application of the dissertation. The subject of the dissertation was determined in the “Medieval Azerbaijani literature” department of the Institute of Literature named after Nizami Ganjavi of ANAS. Each chapter of the dissertation was discussed in the seminars of the department. The main provisions and results of the research have been published in scientific journals recommended by the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, as well as in prestigious foreign journals, including international scientific databases (Web of Science, ULAKBİM, Crossref, Copernicus), in materials of international conferences and symposiums.

Name of the organization where the dissertation work is carried out: The dissertation work has been performed in the “Medieval Azerbaijani literature” department of the Institute of Literature named after Nizami Ganjevi of ANAS, it was completed following the research direction of the department.

Structure of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction (30.483), four chapters (first chapter three paragraphs-75.653 characters, second chapter three paragraphs -77.075 characters, third chapter, three paragraphs -128.520 characters, the fourth chapter, three paragraphs -84.911 characters) a conclusion (6.728 characters) and bibliography.

The total volume of the dissertation is 405.478 characters.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE WORK

The relevance and degree of development of the topic are discussed, its goals and objectives, research methods are defined, main provisions for the defense are indicated, the scientific novelty, the theoretical and practical significance of the dissertation are substantiated in the “**Introduction**”.

The first chapter of the dissertation entitled "**An overview of the research history of 15th century Azerbaijani poetry**" consists of three paragraphs:

1.1. Primary literary and historical sources about 15th century Azerbaijani poetry

1.2. Artistic-aesthetic impressions of the poets of the period regarding their contemporaries

1.3. 15th century poets in contemporary studies
13th-14th Azerbaijani literature, which entered a new path of development in the centuries, became more mature in terms of subject and expression and gained new qualities, thanks to the 15th century poets, which strongly influenced the creativity of our poets who emerged in the following centuries. In this section, the research history of 15th century Azerbaijani poetry is discussed. In the review, important information and literary-critical opinions written about the poets and their works of that century in the Middle Ages and the modern period are included.

In the first paragraph of the chapter titled "**Basic literary and historical sources about 15th century Azerbaijani poetry**", it is emphasized that 15th century Azerbaijani poetry has a special place in the history of literature. It has been noted that this period, when our native language poetry entered a high development path and brilliant examples of Sufi literature were created, attracted the attention of biographies and scholars from time to time. It has been emphasized that the works of these writers serve as a rich source in terms of fully reflecting the literary landscape of the period, and that among these, biographies have a special importance. As sources that provide accurate information about medieval Azerbaijani literature, Dowlatshah Samarkandi's "Tazkiretush-shu'ara", Sam Mirza's

"Tohfeyi-Sami", İbrahim Mirze's "Ferhangi-İbrahimi", Ahdi Bağdadi's "Gulshenush-shuara" ", Hasan Bey Rumlu's "Ahsanut - tavarikh" and Ali-Shir Nava'i's "Majalisun-Nafais" biographies are considered important works. The biography services of Kastamonulu Latif, Sadigh Bey Sadighi, Ebu Talib Khan Tabrizi and Muhammedali Tarbiyat are also noteworthy. Academician İsa Habibbeyli explains the role of literary-historical sources and their authors in the history of literature as follows: "*Medieval biographers were, in a way, fulfilling the duties of literary historians. In this sense, biographies can be considered the basis of Azerbaijani literary history. Chronicles are examples of reliable source studies on history, while taqzirs are examples of reliable source studies on literary history*"²⁸. In literature, the works called Shuara tezkires are the primary sources about poets. Among these, biographical sources should be mentioned. There are also some biographical sources reflecting the Ottoman Divan literature environment in which many Azerbaijani poets gained fame in the 15th century. Tashkopruzadeh Ahmed Efendi's "Shegayikun-Numaniye", Ali Mustafa Efendi's "Kunhul-ahbar", Katib Chelebi's "Fazleka", "Keshfuz-zunun", Osmanzadeh Ahmed Talib's "Hadikatul-muluk", "Hadikatul-vuzera", "Dovhatul-Meshayikh", Sheyhizadeh Ahmed Nazif Efendi's "Riyazun-nukaba", Ahmed Rasmi Efendi's "Hamilatul-Kubera", Nefaszadeh İbrahim el-Husni's "Tezkiratul-khattatin", Mehmed Esad Efendi's works called "Etrabul-Asar" are biographical and bibliographic sources. These works are valuable sources as they contain rich information about the cultural environment in the lands of the Aqqoyunlu, Safavid and Ottoman states in the Middle Ages. We would not be wrong if we say that Turkish scientist Jihan Okuyucu's²⁹ opinion that "Sometimes Divans were also a source for biographical information" is confirmed in most cases.

²⁸ Həbibbəyli, İ. Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı: dövrləşdirmə konsepsiyası və inkişaf mərhələləri / İ. Həbibbəyli. – Bakı: Elm, – 2019. – s.14

²⁹ Okuyucu, C. Divan Edebiyatı Estetiği / C. Okuyucu. – İstanbul: Kapı yayınları, –2010. – s. 156

Another literary-historical source is the works written in the style of "Shahnameh" in the Middle Ages. 11th-12th works such as "Danishmendnameh", "Battalnameh", "Gazanameh", "Zafernameh", "Fethnameh", "Gazavatnameh", "Jihadnameh" written by poets starting from the 19th century to the present are among such sources. If we are talking about sources from the 15th century, it is necessary to highlight the works known as "Gazavatnameh", which became a tradition in that century. One of the literary sources that reflect the cultural environment of the period is poetry and nazire collections. It is known that collections such as "Mecmaun-nezair", "Jamiun-nezair", "Metaliun-nezair" and "Parvana Bey's Collection" were prepared in the Middle Ages. Parallel poems in collections are very valuable materials for comparative study.

When we look at the sources related to the history of literature, we see that there are few parallel magazines prepared in the 15th century. One of them is a compilation of ghazals of seven Ottoman Divan poets, whose compiler is unknown. Considering that Ahmed Pasha also wrote a parallel to the ghazal of his contemporary Azerbaijani poet Khalili, we can say that his work attracted the attention of us Azerbaijani literature researchers. Sheykhi, whose poems are included in the collection, is one of the poets who was influenced by Azerbaijani literature in later periods and influenced the creativity of Azerbaijani poets. Therefore, his masnavi named "Khosrov and Shirin" is considered as the Turkish translation of Nizami Ganjevi's literary work of the same name. Azerbaijani poets Khalili and Fuzuli mentioned the Sheykhi's name in their works and emphasized that he had power in poetry. Nazire collections were compiled mainly from the 15th century. The reason for this is that most of the comparisons to the original works were written in that century.

In the second paragraph of this chapter titled "**Artistic-aesthetic impressions of the poets of the period regarding their contemporaries**", the artistic-aesthetic impressions of the artists of the period regarding the creativity of their contemporaries are included, and attention is drawn to the literary-artistic issues in the

works of the masters of words who lived and created in the 15th century. Considering that there may be exaggerated or prejudiced points in the relations of poets with each other, such approaches are too important to be overlooked in literary history studies. The information said about other writers by some figures who were known as both poets and scientists of their time in the 15th century is important information in this respect. When we look at the specified period, we see the remarkable artistic appreciation of Ali-Shir Navai, Abdurrahman Jami and others, who were strong representatives of medieval literature and science. The opinions of these famous names of classical literature about the art of the 15th century Azerbaijani poets Shah Gasim Envar and Jihanshah Haqiqi are valuable for literary researchers. The great Iranian poet Jami, who was familiar with Haqiqi's works, described the couplets there as messengers of wisdom and noted that they taught both apparent and spiritual secrets. Ali-Shir Navai, one of the leading representatives of Turkish Chigatai literature, has many remarkable ideas about his Azerbaijani contemporaries, talented poets of the 15th century, who are important as experts in the study of literary works. It is known that these ideas are mainly included in Navai's biographies; This situation is related to the fact that some Azerbaijani poets settled in Herat in the 15th century and wrote and created in the literary environment of Herat. We read the following on the subject: *"A major phase of the social and literary activity of Gasim Envar, who lived and created in the second half of the 14th century and the first quarter of the 15th century, took place in this city. In sources such as Ali-Shir Navai's "Mecalis un-nefais", Latifi's tezkire, Ahdi Baghdadi's "Gulshen ush-shuara", Sadighi's "Mecma ul-havas", people like Khulqi, Ziyai, Ellehini, who were originally from Azerbaijan, wrote poems under the influence of Navai in the poetry meetings in Herat. The poets who gained fame are mentioned, their place in the development of Azerbaijani-Uzbek literary relations and the factors that determine these relations are explained"*³⁰. The information he gave about the 15th century

³⁰Azadə, R. Mənəvi dünənımız bu günün işığında. / R. Azadə. – Bakı: Elm, – 2011. – s. 107

Azerbaijani poet Shah Gasim Envar, who was a contemporary of Abdurrahman Jami, also attracts our attention. We learn from his notes that Gasim Envar visited Herat, Balkh and Khorasan many times, and met and chatted with the mystics and thinkers of the century such as Bahauddin Muhammed and Nasreddin Abidullah. Iranian researcher Ziya ed-Din Sajjadi talks about these records of the mosque in his book "Sources of Wisdom and Sufism". According to Z. Sajjadi³¹, Jami's personal acquaintance with Gasim Anvar and his views on this Azerbaijani poet-thinker were reflected in Jami's work "Nufhat-ul uns".

Khalili, another talented representative of our 15th century poetry, was mentioned not only in his own time but also in the following centuries by writers who were influenced by his art. Like many poets of the century, his works influenced 16th century Azerbaijani literature and Turkish Ottoman Divan poetry. In the introduction of the poet's "Külliyat" published in Iran by the orientalist scientist Sanan İbrahimov, it is stated: *"Fuzûlî gave the greatest value to Khalili. Fuzûlî, in his work called "Leyli and Mejnun", says the following: My friends asked me to test me by asking "Leyli and Mejnun". They want me to write the story "Mejnun". He then adds that such works require a lot of talent and subtlety in places where there are great poets such as Ahmedi, Sheykhi, Khalili and Riyazi who wrote romantic masnavis in Turkish"*³². Nematullah Kishvari, one of the talented poets of the 15th century, also has a rich history of poets. Kishvari mentioned the names of Navai and Habibi in his works and emphasized that his art was not inferior to their art.

In Muhammedali Tarbiyat's work titled "Danishmandani-Azerbaijan", which provides information about most of our medieval poets, the name of his contemporary Mevlana Mahammad Katibi is also mentioned in the section about the 15th

³¹ سجادی، س. ض. مبانی عرفان و تصوف / س. ض. سجادی. - تهران: سپیده احرار، - 1372. - ص. 207

³² علمداری، ف. ر. کلیات اشعار ترکی و فارسی خلیلی قزوینی. - تهران: ساوالان ایکیڈلری، - 1400، ص. 32 -

century Azerbaijani poet Badr Shirvani.³³ Badr Shirvani gives interesting information about this poet, known as Torshizi in his Divan. One of the many articles he wrote is about the date of Katibi's death. Although Katibi Torshizi is not considered an Azerbaijani poet, Badr Shirvani, one of the leading representatives of the 15th century Azerbaijani court poetry, is a man of letters with whom he exchanged ideas on literature and informed about his death. The notes in the poet's Divan about Mirza Jihanshah Haqiqi, one of the well-known names of 15th century Azerbaijani history and literature, are particularly interesting. Considering that Gara Yusif, the founder of the Garaqoyunlu state, and his son Iskender, made repeated plundering attacks from all sides, including Shirvan, devastated Shamakhi and other cities and massacred their people, and that these events were remembered with hatred by the Shirvan poet Badr Shirvani, the poet received respect and sympathy from Jihanshah. His mention shows that he was actually a founder and constructive commander who opposed blind usurpations and at the same time expanded the borders of his state with smart policies and purposeful attacks. Badr Shirvani has some poems addressed to Jihanshah. What is written about Badr Shirvani himself is also important in terms of researching his art accurately and appropriately. At the end of the poet's Divan, there are two dates written by another poet. One of them is two couplets, the other is eight couplets. According to the results obtained from these couplets showing the date of death of Badr Shirvani, the poet died on 26 November 1450. Seyyid Azim Shirvani mentioned the name of Badr in his poem "Nazim's Statement", as he mentioned many poets of Shirvan.

All these issues show that the opinions and evaluations of their contemporaries play a certain role in examining the lives of poets, their artistic activities, and the literary environment in which they grew up, wrote and were created, and that they should be taken into account in research.

³³Tərbiyə, M. Danişməndani-Azərbaycan / M. Tərbiyə. – Bakı: Azər nəşr, – 1987. – s. 44

In the third paragraph of the chapter titled "**15th Century Poets in Modern Research**", research on 15th century poetry and its creators from the early 20th century to the present is shown, and the achievements and notable shortcomings are stated. It is known that comprehensive and systematic research on our 15th century poets began to be carried out at the beginning of the 20th century. In line with the literary studies of the period, research on Mirza Jihanshah Haqiqi, one of the main representatives of 15th century Azerbaijani poetry, attracts our attention. Well-known scientist Latif Husseinzadeh³⁴ has carried out important work in researching Haqiqi's legacy. Mirzaga Guluzadeh³⁵, one of the distinguished scientists who examined Nesimi's work, also revealed her wings regarding the art of Haqiqi while examining the poet's works. The thoughts and ideas that characterize Jihanshah Haqiqi's personality as a poet and ruler have also been analyzed with a philosophical approach. Among the studies carried out in this field, the research of the great scientist Zumrud Guluzadeh should be particularly mentioned³⁶. The philosopher-researcher reached precise and complete conclusions by following how he developed the artistic and political aspects that he combined in his person, in the light of the characteristics of Hurufism. Researcher Azadeh Rustamova, who evaluates and explains the use of literary terms in the poet-ruler's works from a different perspective, emphasizes that this issue is approached from the context of human praise in the Haqiqi's poem³⁷. In recent years, f.e.d. Ataami Mirzayev has research on the Divan copies of Haqiqi³⁸. Young researcher KKhanim Mirzayeva explained

³⁴ Hüseyinzadə, L. Müqəddimə. Mirzə Cahanşah Həqiqi. Şeirlər / L. Hüseyinzadə. – İrəvan: Nəşat, –1966. –103s.

³⁵ Quluzadə, M. Böyük ideallar şairi Nəsimi / M. Quluzadə. – Bakı: Gənclik, – 1973. – 138 s.

³⁶ Кулизаде, З. Из истории Азербайджанской философии VII-XVI вв. / З. Кулизаде. – Баку: Азернешр, – 1992. – 235 с.

³⁷ Azadə, R. Mənəvi dünənimiz bu günün işığında / R. Azadə. –Bakı: Elm, – 2011. – s. 94

³⁸ Mirzəyev, A. Cahan şah Həqiqi "Divan"ının dünya kitabxanalarındakı əlyazma nüsxələri haqqında // A. Mirzəyev. "Azərbaycan əlyazmaları dünya

the fact that the poems presented to the modern reader as the rubai of Haqiqi are actually tuyug³⁹. Haqiqi's art has been researched by Iranian researchers, and his works written in Persian and Turkish (Azerbaijan) have been duly evaluated. Iranian literary researcher Firuz Refahi Alemdari talks about the poet's ability to write masnavi in the preface of the Divan of the True⁴⁰. Haqiqi's art has attracted the attention of literary critics not only in Azerbaijan and Iran, but also in Turkey. Turkish scholar professor Muhsin Majit emphasizes in his notes that Haqiqi wrote more of his works in Persian and finds it popular that he writes poetry in his native language, Turkish (Azerbaijani)⁴¹.

Research on Kishvari has been included since the beginning of the 20th century. Turkish scholar İsmayil Hikmet described Kishvari as a sensitive and fluent poet⁴². In 1946, one of the researchers, academician Hamid Arasli, mentioned Kishvari as "one of Fuzuli's predecessors"⁴³. In 1976, professor Jahangir Gahramanov gave a scientific description of the Kishvari Divan, and in 1983 the linguist Roza Eyvazova⁴⁴ wrote a research work on the language of Kishvari works. Our citizen Mahammadali Husseini, who lives in Germany, gave information about a newly discovered copy of Kishvari's Divan and said that the manuscript was kept in Majlis-Shuraye-Islami library of Iran⁴⁵. The eminent

kitabxanalarında” I Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri konfransın materialları, – Bakı: AMEA Məhəmməd Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, – 18 noyabr. – 2016. – s. 31-33

³⁹ Mirzəyeva, X. Cahan şah Həqiqinin tuyuqları // X. Mirzəyeva. Filologiya məsələləri, №8. – Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, – 2012. – s.338-343

⁴⁰ Haqiqi, M. Dj. Divan of poems (Farsi-Turki) / Haqiqi M. Dj.– Tehran: University Central Library Manuscript First Print, – 2006. – 22 p.

⁴¹ Macit, M. Karakoyunlu Cihanşah Hakiki'nin Türkçe şiirleri / M. Macit. – Ankara: Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı, – 2012. – s. 13

⁴² Hikmət, İ. Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı tarixi / İ. Hikmət. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – 1928. – 290 s.

⁴³ Araslı, H. Füzulinin sələflərindən Kişvəri // H. Araslı. – Bakı: Elm və Təhsil. Ədəbiyyat məcmuəsi, – 1946, II c., – s.305-308

⁴⁴ Eyvazova, R. Kişvəri “Divan”ının dili / R.Eyvazova. – Bakı: Elm, – 2005, – 370 s.

⁴⁵ Hüseyni, M. Kişvərinin türkcə əsərləri / M. Hüseyni. – Berlin: Ədəbiyyat qəzeti, – 12 oktyabr. – 2009, – s. 3

scholar Mirzaga Guluzadeh⁴⁶ has comprehensively studied Habibi's legacy and paid attention to the aspects that characterize his creativity. Famous literary researcher Fuad Koprulu⁴⁷ emphasized that Habibi tried his artistic talent in every genre of poetry, that he was successful as a poet in every verse and every stanza, and that he seriously influenced the poetry of the following centuries. Summarizing her conclusions based on various works of Zümrüd Guluzadeh Habibi, one of the well-known researchers of medieval philosophical thought, Habibi emphasized that Sufi-literary symbolism, theoretically based on the unity of man with God, is the characteristic feature of his literary heritage⁴⁸. The researches of Gulçin Babayeva, who researched Habibi art in modern times, are also noteworthy scientific studies. Her monograph⁴⁹ titled "Habibi" (life and art) is a valuable research work that sheds light on the life path and poetic legacy of this medieval poet.

Amir Hidayat, a talented representative of 15th century Azerbaijani poetry, is one of our poets whose creativity has been noticed in modern research. Researcher Aida Pashaly systematized the textual and philological study of the Divan by comparing the known copies of Amir Afsahaddin Hidayat and made a valuable contribution to the research of Hidayat's legacy with the monograph "Afsahaddin Hidayat and the his Divan"⁵⁰. Considering the high artistic values of Afsahaddin Hidayat's poems, the well-known Turkish scientist and classical literature researcher Abdulkadir Karahan emphasized that Hidayat is a "poet

⁴⁶ Quluzadə, M. Böyük ideallar şairi Nəsimi / M. Quluzadə. – Bakı: Gənclik, – 1973, – 138 s.

⁴⁷ Köprülü, M.F. Habibi hayatı ve eserleri / M. F. Köprülü. – İstanbul: Darülfünun Edebiyat Fakültesi Mecmuası, C.8, – 1932. – s.133

⁴⁸ Кулизаде, З. Из истории Азербайджанской философии VII-XVI вв. / З. Кулизаде. – Баку: Азернешр, – 1992. – с.187

⁴⁹ Babayeva, G. Həbib: həyatı və sənəti /G. Babayeva. – Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, – 2018.- 95 s.

⁵⁰ Paşalı, A. Əfsəhəddin Hidayət və “Divan”ı / A. Paşalı. – Bakı: Nurlan, –2011. – 448 s.

with the good news of Fuzuli"⁵¹. Another Turkish researcher, Yavuz Akpınar, stated in one of his works that Hidayat, along with Kishvari, had a unique role in the development of Azerbaijani poetry and put forward the view that they prepared "a basis for Fuzuli"⁵².

The works of the Azerbaijani poet, who became famous under the pseudonym Khalili, have always attracted the attention of Turkish literary critics. Azadeh Musabayly, a well-known researcher, conducted research on the poet and his poems. The scientist published her research in this direction in the book "Azerbaijani literature emerging in Turkey and Khalili's *Firgatnameh*"⁵³. His poems collected under the name "Faragnameh" or "Firatnameh" introduced the poet to the world of literature. The services of Orkhan Kamal Tavukchu, Vesfi Mahir Kojaturk, Gunay Kut and Jamil Gulsaran, who are among the important researchers of Faragnameh in Turkey, should be particularly emphasized. The art of Shah Gasim Envar, one of the Sufi poets active in the 15th century, has attracted the attention of both literature and philosophy researchers. Chingiz Sasani, who thoroughly researched the mystical and philosophical aspects of Gasim Envar's works, writes the following about the activities of Iranian scientists in this field: *"Although a certain place has been given to the interpretation of Gasim Envar's Sufi-literary thought in the history of Iranian literature, Said Nafisi puts it in the third place. According to him, Sufi poets are not in the first place in poetry"*⁵⁴. The scientist continues his opinion by emphasizing that he does not agree with this conclusion and writes that the poet appreciated Sufi poems very much.

⁵¹ Karahan, A. Eski Türk edebiyatı incelemeleri / A. Karahan. – İstanbul: İstanbul Üniversitesi Edebiyat Fakültesi, – 1980. s.248

⁵² Akpınar, Y. Azeri edebiyatı araştırmaları / Akpınar Y. – İstanbul: Dergah yayınları, –1994. – s. 25

⁵³ Musabəyli, A. Türkiyədə yaranan Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı və Xəlilinin "Fırqətnamə"si. / A. Musabəyli. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2010. – 382 s.

⁵⁴ Sasani, Ç. Orta əsrlər Azərbaycan poeziyasında naturalist ədəbi-fəlsəfi fikir / Ç. Sasani. – Bakı: Elm, – 2007. – s.271

According to the opinions about Hamidi in the researches, although he includes Hurufi symbolism in his work, he cannot be called a full Hurufi poet. İsmayil Ünver, one of the Turkish researchers, expressed his opinions about the poems written by Hamidi in Azerbaijani Turkish by saying, "Hamidi's Turkish poems are much less in number than Persian poems"⁵⁵. Researcher Zakulla Bayramli, who spent most of her scientific activity on the research of Fuzuli's legacy, also examined the poet's Divan and expressed her scientific attitude about the idea-content features, poetic style and artistic features of his works⁵⁶.

The works of Badr Shirvani, another brilliant representative of 15th century literature, have been seriously studied since the end of the last century. The first studies on the poet and his artistic legacy in modern times were made by the famous scientist Abulfaz Rahimov⁵⁷. Academicians of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences Hamid Arasli, Abdulkerim Alizadeh, and leading scientist Jahangir İbrahimov also evaluated Badr Shirvani's work and emphasized that he was a master of words with great taste. Information about Badr Shirvani is given in the book "Ancient and Medieval Azerbaijani Literature" written by Alyar Safarli and Khalil Yusifli⁵⁸. By taking a look at the research history of the 15th century Azerbaijani poetry, we reviewed the information provided by primary literary-historical sources about the Azerbaijani poets of that period, the artistic and aesthetic impressions of the artists of the period regarding their contemporaries, and the issue of examining the legacy of the literary representatives of the 15th century in modern research. All of these are very important in examining the said period of Medieval Azerbaijani literature.

⁵⁵ Ünver, İ. Hamidi'nin Türkçe Şiirleri // İ. Ünver. – Ankara: Türkoloji Dergisi, C. 6, Sayı-1, – 1974. – s. 199

⁵⁶ Bayramli, Z. Füzuli...və... / Z. Bayramli. – Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, – 2018. – 328 s.

⁵⁷ Ширвани Б. Диван. / Б. Ширвани. – Москва: Наука, –1985. –754с.

⁵⁸ Səfərli, Ə. Yusifli, X. Qədim və orta əsrlər Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı / Ə. Səfərli, X. Yusifli. – Bakı: Ozan, – 2008. – s. 330-333

The main scientific results obtained in this chapter of the research are reflected in the following articles⁵⁹.

The second chapter of the dissertation named **“15th century stage of classical Azerbaijani poetry”** consists of three paragraphs:

2.1 Socio-political and cultural landscape of the period

2.2 The main features of the literary environment

2.3 15th century court literature traditions and their leading representatives

The main topic of this chapter is the development of Azerbaijani poetry in the 15th century, the main aspects of the literary environment that determined this development, the continuation of the traditions of court poetry in the poetic thought of poets. The 15th century can be described as a period when new independent states were created, there was a creative and encouraging attitude towards literature in the palaces of these states, and importance was given to the development of all areas of culture. The literary environment in this century stands out with the fact that poets wrote works in both

⁵⁹ Hacıyeva K. XV əsr Azərbaycan şairi Xəlilinin əsərlərinə yazılan nəzirələr haqqında // – Bakı: : “Elm və təhsil”. Ədəbiyyat məcmuəsi (Nizami adına Ədəbiyyat İnstitutunun Elmi Əsərləri),– 2017. XXXI cild, – s.113-120; Фузулий ва XV аср Озарбайжон адабиёти/ Fuzuli and the 15th century Azerbaijan literature // International Journal Of Word Art, – Tashkent: – 2018, – s.16-30; Nəsimi şeirinin XV əsr Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatına təsiri // “Ey Nəsimi, cahanı tutdu sözün” II Beynəlxalq elmi konfransının materialları, – Bakı: “Elm”. – 8-11 dekabr. – 2019, – s. 245-250; Kişvəri şeirinin cazibəsi // Dil və ədəbiyyat, – Bakı: BDU-nun mətbəəsi. – 2014. №1(89), – s. 173-177; Nəvai irsinin Kişvəri yaradıcılığına təsiri // Alisher Navoiy ijodiy merosining umumbashariyat ma’naviy-ma’rifiy taraqqiyotidagi o’rni mavzusidagi II an’anaviy xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari, – Toshkent: “O’zbekiston” – 6-7 fevral. – 2018, – s. 198-201; Karakoyunlu Cihanşah Hakiki’nin Farsça Divanı üzerine // I. Uluslararası Türk Kültürü Araştırmaları Sempozyumu bildirileri, – Nevşehir: Hacı Bektaş Veli Üniversitesi Yayınları. –12-13 Kasım. – 2014, – s.14-18; Əfşəhəddin Hidayət qəzəllərinin ideya-bədii xüsusiyyətləri // Çağımızdan görünən orta əsrlər Prof. R. Azadəyə həsr olunmuş II Beynəlxalq Elmi Konfransın materialları, – Bakı: “Elm”. – 15-16 dekabr. – 2014, – s.188-193; Hamidi şeirlərinin ideya xüsusiyyətləri // –Dil və ədəbiyyat, Bakı: BDU-nun mətbəəsi. –2017. № 1(101), – s. 291-293; Bədr Şirvani lirik qəzəllər şairi kimi // – Bakı: “Elm və təhsil”. Filologiya məsələləri, – 2012. №3, – s.579-584.

Azerbaijani and Persian, made many parallels, and social issues were more included in court poetry.

In the first paragraph of the chapter titled "**Socio-political and cultural landscape of the period**", information about the historical and social landscape of Azerbaijan in the 15th century is included in order to fully cover the topics included in the research. Important elements that determine the literary and cultural situation of the period are discussed. Thus, when the need to create a strong state centered on Azerbaijani lands emerged in the second half of the 15th century, representatives of many feudal states, including various dynasties, tried to undertake this task. Thus, at the beginning of the 15th century, while the Shirvanshah state was strengthened in the north of Azerbaijan, the Garaqoyunlu state was established in the south. The current situation facilitated the acceleration of economic and cultural development in Azerbaijani lands. Shirvanshah Sheikh Ibrahim, an outstanding statesman and astute diplomat, managed to transform Shirvan into a strong, independent state. After Ibrahim Shah's death, Shirvan was ruled by his son and successor, Shirvanshah Khalilullah I. Shirvanshah Khalilullah was a very educated head of state, who loved literature, who loved to show bravery, and who always tried to develop his country. During his reign, many walls, water channels, and bath complexes were built in Baku and around the city. As it is known from history, in the mid 15th century, Sheikh Juneyd, the spiritual follower of Sheikh Sefi Ardabili, declared war on the Garaqoyunlu and Shirvan states. His aim was to create a great state. He would do this at the expense of capturing Shirvan and all of Azerbaijan, relying on the help of his Shiite supporters and the Aqqoyunlu dynasty that supported him. Garaqoyunlu Jihanshah helped Shirvanshah Khalilullah win this war. We know the commander and poet Jihanshah Haqiqi as an outstanding commander and a great historical figure who valued poetry and art and paid special attention to the development of his country. He was a progressive intellectual who wrote Turkish (Azerbaijani) and Persian poems under the pseudonym Haqiqi and frequently organized literary meetings in his palace.

The occupation marches that took place between the states in Azerbaijan in the 15th century, the relations established and the issues related to the policies of these states formed the socio-political and cultural landscape of the period. Public protests, depending on the emerging socio-economic situation, were also one of the features of the period. In the Middle Ages, cultural thought in the East reached a high level of progress and manifested itself in every field. It is necessary to emphasize the place of Azerbaijani culture and its leading representatives in this world of science and thought. The interaction of various cultural fields has enabled the artistic images, poetic thought, ideas, religious and philosophical views in literature to be reflected in art fields such as painting, architecture and miniature. The socio-political and cultural landscape of the 15th century reflects a highly active period of the Middle Ages and extremely important, event-rich historical conditions. This situation inevitably manifested itself in the poetry of that period. All these show that the literary figures of the period were influenced by the socio-political and cultural environment in one way or another, and that they made certain contributions to the formation of that environment with their activities. In this sense, knowing the socio-political environment of the period plays an important role in examining this phase of our literature.

In the second paragraph of this chapter titled "**The main features of the literary environment**", important issues determining the literary and cultural situation of the period are discussed. The basic characteristics of the literary environment and the general creativity of the artists who played an important role in its formation were analyzed. Medieval Azerbaijani poets shaped the literary environment of the period with their creativity, perspective on poetry and the influences they received from existing literary movements. Therefore, examining the rich examples of the literary heritage of the Middle Ages separately from each other creates the need to compare their characteristics. This situation raises the issue of the importance of considering the works of Divan creators in a certain general context, more precisely in the Eastern context,

especially in the approach and research process to the works of poets who are Divan writers.

The literary environment of the period was characterized by the equal use of both Turkish (Azerbaijani) and Persian in poetry. Another issue that characterized the 15th century literary environment was the preference for masnavi writing in literature. In this century, mainly religious-moral-didactic masnavis emerged. Since the proliferation of nazire writing coincided with this time, this activity itself should be considered one of the main features of the 15th century literary environment. It is also noteworthy that many poets wrote parallels to "Khamsa" created by the great Azerbaijani poet Nizami Ganjevi, dating back to the 15th century. Writing takhmis on other poets' poems is also more evident in this century. It can be mentioned that Kishvari wrote tahmis for Navai poetry. Therefore, one of the fundamental aspects of the 15th century literary environment is the poets' artistic originality over past literary traditions. Due to these emphasized aspects, the 15th century literary environment, which developed at a new artistic level by benefiting from the rich poetic heritage and experience, needs to be appreciated.

In the last paragraph of the second chapter, titled "**15th century court literature traditions and their leading representatives**", there are evaluations about the continuation of the court literature traditions in a new direction and their leading representatives. Throughout history, there have been many heads of state who tried themselves in the art of poetry. This situation is seen more frequently in the 15th century. In general, during this period, there was a special respect and interest in the ruling circles for the art of words and the artists who knew and kept this art alive. Among the representatives of 15th century Azerbaijani literature, there were poets who had a direct relationship with the palace, as well as poets who had a distant relationship with the palace. Being close to the palace did not mean flattering or serving the interests of the narrow-minded ruling class. Poetry meetings, which played a major role in the development of poets, were held here, in the palace of the Shirvanshahs, in the Aqqoyunlu palace, and then in the palace of the Garaqoyunlu state. If we remember that the founder of the dynasty named Gazi Burhan

al-Din Ahmed, Garaqoyunlu Jihanshah, Aqqoyunlu Sultan Yagub and other heads of state gave importance to poetry and wrote poems, we see that the following observation of the linguist Tofiq Hacıyev is correct: "...artists who write in their native language are protected and the ruler's "Poets who saw their writings in their native language were making a special effort to write in this language".⁶⁰ The rulers, who gathered talented poets around them, actively participated in these poetry meetings and created fertile conditions for the development of palace literature. We know that Aqqoyunlu Palace also "hosted" literary meetings. The same situation was seen in the Garaqoyunlu palace and the palaces of the Anatolian principalities. Turkish was treated with sympathy in the palace, and poets and scholars were protected. Especially Oghuz Turkish took its place in the palace and daily life in the 15th century. An example of this is the presence of many expressions in Oghuz Turkish in the 15th century copy of the Divan of the famous Chigatai poet Ali-Shir Neva'i in the Aqqoyunlu palace.

The traditions of court literature are characterized by the creation of numerous odes. In the odes of the court poets, in addition to praise, positive qualities such as a call to truth and justice, an invitation to the right path, encouragement of construction and creation, and similar positive qualities are inculcated. Poets, with their praise, placed serious responsibilities on the rulers and encouraged them to do only good deeds. No matter how much the court poets based the poetic presentation of the ideas they expressed on praise and adulation, they also expressed their definite stances on some historical, social and spiritual issues.

The literary environment of the palace brought richness, elegance, variety of themes and forms to the art of the famous poets of the century such as Badr Shirvani, Nematullah Kishvari, Habibi, Hamidi, Haqiqi. Regularly held poetry meetings in the palaces, the attention of the rulers and their love of art created the conditions for

⁶⁰ Hacıyev, T. Azərbaycan ədəbi dili tarixi (təşəkkül dövrü) / T. Hacıyev. – Bakı: ADU nəşriyyatı, – 1976. – s. 119

this. In this section, the approach to court poetry traditions and the existing mutual literary-artistic relations are clarified.

The main scientific results obtained in this chapter of the research work are reflected in the following articles⁶¹.

The third chapter of the research titled "**Artistic presentation of the social and historical events of the period in literature**" consists of three paragraphs:

3.1. Historical motifs in the literature of the 15th century

3.2. Social events of the period in artistic creativity

3.3. Philosophical and didactic views of 15th century poets

In this part of the research study, there is a relationship with scientific-theoretical evaluations regarding the reflection of the basic facts of life in the poetry of the period in one way or another. In this section, thoughts on the strengthening of worldly motifs in poetry and the impact of historical and social conditions on poets' poetic thoughts are included. Important historical events of the 15th century, relevant social events of the period such as the spread of Sufism and Hurufism, and the philosophical and didactic meetings of the poets who interpreted these issues constitute the main topics examined in the third chapter.

⁶¹ Hacıyeva K. Xəlili yaradıcılığında ictimai mövzuların hürufi dünyagörüşü ilə bağlılığı // – Naxçıvan: ADPU-nun mətbəəsi. Axtarışlar (AMEA Naxçıvan bölməsi İncəsənət, Dil və Ədəbiyyat İnstitutu), – 2016. Cild 6, №1, – s. 68-75; Cahanşah Həqiqi məsnəvilərinin yaranmasında Mövlana yaradıcılığının rolu // – Türkiyə: Uluslararası Hakemli Elektron Dergi Akademik Tarih ve Düşünce Dergisi, – 2021. Cild 8 №3, Ek, – s.112-123; Orta əsr Azərbaycan poeziyası və Şərq ədəbi-bədii mühiti (XV əsr ədəbiyyatı əsasında) // – Bakı: “Elm və təhsil”. Ədəbiyyat məcmuəsi (Nizami adına Ədəbiyyat İnstitutunun Elmi Əsərləri), – 2014. XXV cild, – s. 52-60; Сравнительно-историческое изучение азербайджанской литературы XV века в контексте исследования классической восточной поэзии // – Симферополь: Таврический Национальный Университет. Ученые записки Таврического Национального Университета им. В. И. Вернадского, – 2014. Cild 27 [66], №3, – s.335-344; XV əsr Azərbaycan şairi Bədr Şirvani Əfzələddin Xaqani haqqında // – Bakı: Ədəbiyyat məcmuəsi, (Nizami adına Ədəbiyyat İnstitutunun Elmi Əsərləri), –2017. XXX cild, – s. 57-65; Hamidinin türkçə və farsca şeirlərində işlənmiş əsas mövzular haqqında // Uluslararası Şehriyar dil və edebiyat sempozyumu Bildiriler kitabı, – Erzurum: “Atayayınları”. – 23-24 Eylül. – 2021, – s. .165-171;

In the first paragraph of the chapter titled "**Historical motifs in the literature of the 15th century**", the historical motifs used in the works of the poets of the period are included in the analysis. In the 15th century poetry, there was an attitude towards reflecting the moments of the period, the figures who grew up in this century and important historical events. The tradition of reflecting history has always existed in our literature. This situation has been seen since the early periods of the common literature of the Turks. It is not a coincidence that the research on the history of Shirvan and the Shirvanshahs is based on important historical information in the works of Khaqani and Badr Shirvani. The 15th century was a period in which many historical events took place in Azerbaijani lands.

In the works of the poets who lived and created in this period, social and historical issues were also included, as well as talking about worldly love, loving people and life. Each poet was shaped by the historical events of his period and, in most cases, reflected these events to some extent in his works. For example, the example given from the poem written by Haqiqi's son Pirbudag in Mahammadali Tarbiyat's work "Danishmandani-Azerbaijan" better characterizes Haqiqi as a ruler-poet. We learn from the poem that Jihanshah's son rebelled against him and wanted to have the "sultanate" throne. We see that historical motifs come to the fore here. The unnecessary conflict and meaningless struggle between the father, the ruler, and the son is also reflected in the literary work. Jihanshah, a wise and farsighted politician, tries to guide his sons to the right path.

Although historical motifs are included in the works of many well-known artists, the history of the period is reflected more precisely and in detail in the poems of Badr Shirvani, who was the court poet of the Shirvanshahs. The poet gives information about the military campaigns of Shirvanshah Ibrahim I and Shirvanshah Khalilullah I. It is also possible to come across interesting points about the appearance of Shirvanshah Khalilullah in Badr Shirvani's Divan. We see many times in the poet's odes that he is described as a weak-bodied, noble-born person. The poet's works are also rich in information about the relatives of Shirvanshah Khalilullah.

Badr Shirvani also included many geographical and toponymic names in his poems, some of which have survived to the present day. The frequent use of place names such as Aghdash, Yevlakh, Malhan, Zardab, Bulbule, Kurduvan, Talistan, Dilamshah, Behaban, Shahargah, Aresh in his poetry Divan confirms that these settlements existed before the 15th century. In his poems praising Gabala, Mahmudabad, Darband other cities, the poet also gives extensive information about the situation of these settlements in the 15th century. The date reductions in Badr Shirvani's works are also of great importance. From these date reductions, it is possible to obtain accurate information about many buildings in the Shirvanshahs' palace complex and some important events of the period.

Information about some historical events and themes is also provided in the works of the 15th century Azerbaijani poet Nematullah Kishvari. According to the poet's narrative, Aqqoyunlu ruler Sultan Yagub is not interested enough in him. It is clearly seen from his poems that there were forces that did not want him to get close to Sultan Yagub. The attempts of the traitors were not fruitless, we learn from the poems written by Kishvari that the ruler had a cold attitude towards the poet. It is not difficult to understand the pessimism of a sensitive artist in a complex historical period when everyone is worried about preserving their own position. Kishvari also had to leave his hometown due to some historical and social reasons and expressed his sadness in his poems.

Another medieval poet known as Afsaheddin Hidayatullah Bey is one of the social and literary figures with his life and interesting activities. This talented poet, whose years of life coincided with the rule of the Aqqoyunlu State, also held the rank of Amir. He first worked in the lodge of Uzun Hasan's son, Abulfath Sultan Khalil Bahadir Khan, and then in the lodge of Sultan Yagub. Amir Hidayat participated in some wars led by Aqqoyunlu Sultan Khalil. Hidayat fought alongside the Aqqoyunlu army against the Ottomans in the wars in Malatya in 1473. He mentions in his poems that he was a strong statesman, but despite this, due to a twist of fate, he was unjustly dismissed from his post in the Aqqoyunlu palace. A complete description of a city castle is given in one of the poet's

ghazals. This poem helps us get complete information about medieval Azerbaijani culture and architecture. From the explanation given, we learn that the castle was built from Gilan stone in Tabriz, that it has high arches, its steps surround the building, and that thousands of stars from every constellation can be seen. Hidayat is both a soldier, a statesman, and a literary-historical personality who draws attention with the importance he attaches to poetry.

Based on the information given about Khalili's work "Firaknameh", we can describe this work as a life story that reflects the poet's life path. The work includes a depiction of the city of Istanbul, which attracts attention in terms of historical information. In this work, which is called "Firgatnameh" in some sources, Khalili described his journey from Acem to Iznik and from Iznik to Istanbul, and conveyed his impressions of Istanbul.

Hamidi is one of the Azerbaijani poets who was born and educated in an Azerbaijani-Turkish family in Isfahan. Later, he came to Turkey and continued his studies there and was recognized as a talented writer in the literary environment of the period. It is said about the poet's historical source poems: *"Although most of his odes were dedicated to Sultan Mehmed Fateh, they cannot be considered only as works of praise... The wars the poet witnessed, the weapons he used in the war, the victories won, the climatic conditions of the places he lived, the architecture There are also odes that provide valuable information about his works as well as historical documents"*⁶². The poet's poems are rich in historical information. The explanations he makes here contain important information about the 15th century Ottoman history. In some of Hamidi's poems, he was exiled to the city of Bursa upon the anger of the sultan and this event is the poet's responsibility. The sad traces he left in his memory are described.

When we examined the art of the representatives of 15th century Azerbaijani poetry, we saw that they formed a broad idea of historical conditions by talking about the main events of the historical period

⁶² Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı tarixi / Red. hey. sədri T. H. Kərimli. – Bakı: Elm, – c. 3 – 2009. – s. 267-268

in which they lived. Historical motifs are widely used in the works of 15th century poets.

The second paragraph of the chapter is called "**Social events of the period in artistic creativity**". In this paragraph, the main reasons why socially important issues are frequently discussed in poetry are explained, and the reflection of the most important social events of the period on poetry is examined based on examples. Social-philosophical and moral ideas are frequently encountered in the works of 15th century poets. The most important thing that united the artists of the period we examined and differentiated them from the poets of other periods was the strong penetration of a social phenomenon such as Sufism into thinking minds and consciousness. Hurufism, which became widespread and gained supporters from the 14th century onwards, and Sufism, which gained great momentum in the 15th century, also influenced literature as an important social phenomenon. Sufism holds the most important place in the works of 15th century poets. The influence of Hurufi poet Nesimi is clearly felt in the poems of Haqiqi, Hamidi and Habibi, the bright names of the poetry world of the period, and the influence of Sufi literature is clearly felt in the poems of Badr Shirvani and Kishvari. They sometimes presented their worldly thoughts and social views under the guise of Hurufism and Sufism. Although the Sufi poems of the 15th century Azerbaijani poets were mostly written in Persian, there are no shortage of Sufi terms and moments glorifying Sufism in the works they wrote in their native language. In addition to inculcating and encouraging Sufism throughout his life, Gasim Envar also wrote works about Sufism called "Enisul-arifin" and "Enisul-Ashiqin". Jihanshah Haqiqi is one of the poets who expressed his Sufi views broadly and clearly in the 15th century Azerbaijani literature. In the poet's opinion, love is a vigilant guard watching over the heavens and the earth. He tries to draw attention to the fact that those who pursue spiritual wealth are called "intelligent people", not those who tend towards real world goods. A ruler's critical attitude towards greed, gluttony and cruelty, which are considered the greatest scourge of humanity and the main cause of many wars in the world, shows that

Jihanshah Haqiqi is not only a poet who writes lyrical poems, but also a thinker with deep and wise thoughts on socio-political issues.

Badr Shirvani's art is also a rich literary heritage in which social issues are widely discussed and social events are reflected. This talented representative of our 15th century literature also expressed the social issues he deemed necessary in his works. Badr Shirvani, like other progressive poets, touched upon the issue of social justice, which has never lost its currency, in his poems. The poet was constantly worried that those who did not have knowledge, experience and talent were rewarded with money and positions, while those who were talented were deprived of all these, in short, not receiving the value they deserved.

Motifs such as loyalty, friendship and complaint were widely used in 15th century poetry. Nematullah Kishvari, one of the talented poets of the period, talked about his own life and personal situation while bringing these topics to his poetry. Kishvari stated that it is a tragedy and misfortune to be separated from one's friends and enemies, relatives and siblings, in short, to be excluded from public life, and emphasized that normal communication is of great importance in human society.

The scientists and artists of his time showed respect and respect to Habibi for his knowledge, wit and broad perspective. The subject of the perfect human being is given a special place in the poet's work. Hurufi supporters wanted to build an ideal society where there was no lawlessness, no violation of the law, where there was justice and everyone had equal rights and obligations. Habibi has repeatedly emphasized in his poems that living in such a society is only possible by listening to Fazlullah's advice and obeying his words.

Hidayat's poems include all kinds of topics that have a social character, describe people and their spiritual world. In particular, these topics enable us to see and appreciate humans, who are social beings, in terms of their connection with nature and the environment. Afsahaddin Hidayat's ghazals reflect his Sufi views and his thoughts about the world, friendship, hostility, intelligence and courage. The main subject of Hidayat's socially motivated ghazals has always been the world and its unfaithful people.

Khalili is one of our poets who transfers his thoughts to lines with the language of art with the power of socio-philosophical influence. We see that the motif of complaint is used in the poet's works. The motive of complaint is among the social themes that characterize this poet's creativity.

Hamidi is another representative of 15th century Azerbaijani poetry that includes social issues in his works. Worldly love, liveliness and closeness to the truth are more evident in his poems. In his poems, he compares the world to a withering grass and human life to the one-week lifespan of a rose, which brought Hamidi closer to Omar Khayyam, at least to some extent. Poems in this style reflect his view of the world, human life and his thoughts about social events. Expressing his interesting life story and his sincere attitude towards the events of his period, Hamidi is a socio-cultural event in our 15th century literature with his rich poems.

Research shows that the artist should be examined within socio-political and socio-cultural conditions, not outside them. The role of poets in the formation of public opinion (according to their period), their attitudes towards religious-philosophical movements, and their evaluation and analysis of all these from a socio-literary perspective should be kept in mind. Therefore, the mentioned representatives of 15th century Azerbaijani literature did not remain literary figures, but they grew up and acted as figures with a great social role in this important stage of Azerbaijani history and public opinion.

The third paragraph of the third chapter is called **“Philosophical and didactic views of 15th century poets”**. In this paragraph, the philosophical and didactic content of 15th century Azerbaijani literature is discussed, and the artistic presentation of the enlightening and evocative thoughts of the poets is analyzed. The development of philosophical and didactic thought in literature had a significant impact on the Sufi trend. If we consider that Sufism is a path of perfection, a didactic movement of suggestion that calls people to spiritual perfection, it is logical and inevitable for poets to see it as a means of expressing their philosophical thoughts and inferences. Representatives of 15th century Azerbaijani literature,

who are considered entirely Sufi poets, or famous figures who were influenced by Sufism to a certain extent, expressed their wise thoughts and advice based on the foundations of this religious-philosophical teaching. In this sense, the philosophical works written by Gasim Envar, who became famous in the Muslim East with his Sufi works, shed light on the deep Sufi views of the poet.

Our 15th century poet Jihanshah Haqiqi is also the author of poems formed under the influence of the religious and philosophical movements of the Middle Ages. Ideas about patience, enlightenment, understanding, ego and greed play a leading role in the didactic suggestion of Haqiqi. According to the poet, man should be controlled by understanding, not by emotions and instincts. The wildest and most incredible stories happen to a person whose actions and behavior are not understood.

In Badr Shirvani's works, there are enough features such as giving advice to the ruler and calling for truth and justice. In his poems, the wise poet calls on young people to benefit from life by learning science through the language of the enlightened old man. Another important point that draws attention in Badr Shirvani's work is that he presents his didactic-philosophical views through proverbs and wise idioms belonging to folk language and folk thought.

The value of man, his responsibilities, and his deservingness to be considered the most honorable person on earth were the main topics that occupied the philosophical and mystical thoughts of our 15th century poets. Khalili, one of the talented poets of that period, expressed his attitude on these issues more precisely and completely. In one of his poems, Khalili advises a hermit to appreciate people and see them as a supreme being. In his poems, the poet reminds the rulers of the mortality of the world and calls them to be fair. Emphasizing that both the ruler and a poor beggar will end up in dust, Khalili says that it is necessary to do good deeds and act fairly in this world. In Khalili's poetic presentation, didactic thought has a very convincing and educational character.

Hamidi also saw the power of science and the wisdom of science as the fundamental means of getting rid of all moral

defects and embarking on the path to perfection. In his poems, Hamidi elevates man to such a high level that only perfection exists at that height. The person he wants to see and sings about is weak and free of petty emotions and petty conflicts.

The spiritual world of man, his mental and intellectual freedom, his efforts to develop, his efforts to reach wisdom, his growth as a wise being and his contributions to didactic-moral suggestion were the main subjects that occupied the philosophical thoughts of these poets. All of these ultimately led to the development of humanity and aimed at the development of human society on the basis of human values. Researching the ethical-philosophical and moral-didactic views of our medieval poets is very important in terms of correctly understanding the semantics of their works and analyzing the artistic features in the content.

The main scientific results obtained in this chapter of the research work are reflected in the following articles⁶³.

⁶³ Hacıyeva K. XV əsr şairi Hidayətullah bəyin divanı haqqında // – Bakı: “Elm və təhsil”. Filologoya məsələləri.– 2015. №1, – s.434-439; XV əsr Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatında tarixi hadisələrin bədii inikası// – Bakı: “Elm”. AMEA Xəbərlər Humanitar elmlər seriyası. – 2015. №1, – s.31-36; XV əsr Azərbaycan poeziyasında təsəvvüf ənənələri (Cahanşah Həqiqi və Qasım Ənvarın farsca əsərləri əsasında) // “Şərq xalqları ədəbiyyatı:ənənə və müasirlik” mövzusunda Beynəlxalq Elmi Konfransın materialları, – Bakı: “Elm”.–10-11 oktyabr. – 2014,– s.175-179; Qasım Ənvarın təsəvvüfi şeirləri // – Naxçıvan: ADPU-nun mətbəəsi. Axtarışlar.–2016. Cild 6, №1, – s. 68-75; XV əsr Azərbaycan şairi Bədr Şirvaninin poeziyasında klassik Şərq musiqisi // Türksöylü xalqların musiqi mədəniyyətinin tədqiqi problemləri XV Beynəlxalq elmi-praktiki konfransın materialları, – Bakı: ADMİU-nun mətbəəsi. –2 may. – 2016, – s.100-104; Həbibə poeziyasında hürufilik motivləri // –Bakı: “Elm və təhsil”. Filologiya məsələləri. –2016. №7, – s. 376-381; Хуруфизм в произведениях Азербайджанских поэтов XV века // –Алматы: Казахский Национальный педагогический университет имени Абая. Хабаршы (Вестник). –2016. № 4 (58), – s. 106-112; Коранические мотивы и тасаввуф в поэзии Джаханшаха Хагиги // Международная научно-практическая конференция «Опыт исламоведческих исследований в контексте возрождения и развития отечественной богословской школы». Материалы международной научно-практической конференции, – Казань: издательский дом «МеДДоК». –2020. –20–22 ноября. –2019, – s.108-113; Historical motifs in 15th century Azerbaijani literature // – Hradec Králové:

The fourth chapter of the scientific work entitled “**Genres and Artistic Features**” consists of three paragraphs:

4.1. Genre features of XV century poetry

4.2. Language and style peculiarities of poets

4.3 Functional artistic tools in the 15th century Azerbaijani poetry

In the last chapter, the stylistic and linguistic features of the works of the 15th century poets were examined comparatively and the aspects that united them were tried to be revealed. The role of artists who stand out with their unique poetic language and style in the development of the poetry of the period has been specifically evaluated, and their important effects on the poetry created in later periods have been clarified in the light of artistic examples. The use of traditional promotional and narrative tools of classical poetics in the poetry of the period was examined based on the works written by eight Divan poets in Turkish (Azerbaijani) and Persian. By mentioning the 15th century artists, the characteristics of the individual poets in their artistic mastery are revealed.

In the first paragraph of the section titled "**Genre features of XV century poetry**", the types of poetry that the poets of the period used most and how successful they were in these genres were investigated. As a result, artists of the period such as Jihanshah Haqiqi, Nematullah Kishvari, Khalili, Hidayat, Habibi, Badr Shirvani, Gasim Envar, Hamidi created excellent examples of poetry in various genres and enriched our 15th century literature in terms of genre and theme. The most used genres in this century are rubai, ghazal, kaside and masnavi. Jihanshah Haqiqi's writing of poems in the tuyug genre was evaluated as a remarkable event and examples were given. It has been noted that some of the poet's poems were mistakenly included among Nesimi's works.

It should be noted that many parallels were written to the poems of Habibi, Kishvari, Hidayat and Khalili, poets of this century, in the following centuries. Among the nazire writers,

there are Khatai and Fuzuli, as well as Ottoman Divan poets. "Mustezad-rubai", which is found only in the works of Kishvari and Badr Shirvani, is also interesting as a separate genre. The brilliance of Badr Shirvani's power as a poet in the ghazal genre also deserves special attention. The poems he wrote in the genre of ode, elegy and satire are the brightest examples of this genre among the poet's works. Amir Hidayat created beautiful examples of ghazals in the Azerbaijani language using very few loan words. The poet's ode named "Water" (Su) is the remarkable work that attracts the most attention and is believed to be the source of inspiration for Fuzuli's ode "Water" (Su). Khalili's "Konul" (Soul) poem is one of the most read and remarkable works of the period. The content of this poem is based on the conflict between the eye and the heart. Hamidi has remarkable ghazals in which he includes extensive depictions of nature. As it is known, the mesnevi type was also widely used in the 15th century. The masnavis of Haqiqi, Khalili and Badr Shirvani, among the poets we mentioned, can be considered as good examples of this genre.

From the research, we can conclude that the 15th century Azerbaijani poetry, which is also rich in terms of genre, played an important and decisive role in determining the genre, form and content aspects of our literature in the following centuries.

The second paragraph of the chapter is called "**Language and style peculiarities of poets**". In this paragraph, the language features that attracted theorists' attention in 15th century Azerbaijani poetry and the interesting features in the poets' individual styles were examined. Details that reflect the originality of the creativity of the poets of the period are emphasized. Haqiqi, Khalili, Kishvari, Hidayat tried to create successful examples of poetry in Aruz with the possibilities of the Turkish (Azerbaijani) language and they succeeded in this in the best way. Persian literature, which has been created and developed for centuries and gained great popularity, has been faced with a rich Turkish written literature that is not inferior to itself in terms of style, artistic expression, different motifs, deep content and expression, thanks to such powerful poets. Expressing their thoughts poetically in the

Turkish (Azerbaijani) language and remaining faithful to the aruz meter should be considered a great skill of the poets of this period. It should be noted that Ali-Shir Nava'i, a strong representative of Cigatai literature, scientist and thinker, played a major role in this regard. With his art, he promoted the fundamental application of aruz to poetry written in Turkic languages, especially to dervish lodge literature.

We should point out that from the reader's point of view, style is more of an aesthetic phenomenon and poetry is appreciated and popularized thanks to the beauty and originality of the style of the poet who wrote it. Especially lyrical poems are proof of the aesthetic quality of the style. It is possible to trace this feature in the works of the artists of this period.

The poems written by Jihanshah Haqiqi in his native language differ from the works of other poets with their original style and expression. It can be said that his style continues to some extent in Khatai art. The tendency to create plots even in small poems, the stance of wisdom and the advice-giving style are the characteristic features of the creative style of these poets.

Kishvari poetry has made significant contributions to the art of poetry in Azerbaijan, such as new styles, various new traditions, and most importantly, closeness to folk poetry. In his poems, emotions are handled easily and ideas are expressed freely. There is a style of poetry that characterizes the style of Nematullah Kishvari, as well as some other poets, and it is appropriate to mention him. This style is related to the poem "char der char". Four concepts are listed in the verses of the poem, where it is important for the artist to have a wide imagination and a rich vocabulary. It should be emphasized that "char der char" is not an artistic tool or a poetic figure, but a poetic style in which artistic skill and mastery of words are exhibited. "Char der char" entered the artistic heritage of poets such as Shah Gasim Envar and Badr Shirvani.

The poetry style of Afsahaddin Hidayat, another talented student of the century, can be characterized by the fact that he creates poetry examples of high artistic quality, eloquent, close to folk poetry in his native language, without spoiling the pleasure of

the reader's eyes and ears, easily and without difficulty. Another characteristic stylistic feature of the poet's works is that he draws from folk creativity.

When examined in terms of language and style, we see that Gasim Envar's poems stand out with their fluency, readability and deep lyricism. What draws attention to his poems in terms of language and style and adds more value to them is that they are written in our simple native language, similar to folk poetry.

The peculiarity of Habibi's style is that it was fully understood and appreciated both in the environment in which medieval Azerbaijani poetry developed, in the environment of Ottoman literature, and in the new stages of literary development. The language and style in which the poet expresses his thoughts also show that his art is based on national roots. Habibi's poetry is a masterpiece of art that gives a clear idea about its unique features, a poetic language event that keeps our national creativity alive.

It is a fact that Hamidi, who wrote his works in Persian, was inspired by the literary environment where Turkish poems were written and read, and created highly appreciated works of art based on his own language and style. Poetic sadness and traditional lyricism enlivened by a unique style are the features that characterize Hamidi's poems.

His unique narrative style, the freedom to write in Turkish (Azerbaijani) aruz style and the ability to adapt to this style are among the basic stylistic qualities of Khalili's poems. It is possible to see that the poet's style continues in the works of many authors. He wrote in a style that would leave a lasting impact on the works of later poets, especially Khalili, Hatai and Fuzûlî, and added his own unique tones to the linguistic and stylistic features of Medieval Azerbaijani poetry.

There are some features that distinguish Badr Shirvani from his predecessors and contemporaries. Badr Shirvani gave a lot of space to internal rhymes in his poems. One of the characteristics of his style is that the part called "nesib" in his ghazals is in a different style. In some of his ghazals, the natural beauties of his hometown Azerbaijan

are praised with great magnificence. Another important feature that distinguishes Badr Shirvani from other Azerbaijani poets writing in Persian is that he uses Azerbaijani words more frequently in his works. This aspect is related to his knowledge of both his native language and the Persian language.

When we look at the stylistic and linguistic characteristics of the works of 15th century Azerbaijani poets, we see that the literary heritage of these artists differs with some individual characteristics, but also has common characteristics. These aspects are manifested mainly in the influence of the religious and philosophical teachings of that period, in the development of our native language poetry and in the role it played in the formation of the literature of the next century.

The third paragraph of the chapter is called **"Functional artistic tools in the 15th century Azerbaijani poetry"**. In this paragraph, the poetic figures most frequently mentioned by the poets of the period and the developmental characteristics of the artistic tools used to increase the image in poetry are examined. Based on the analysis of the samples, the effective poetic tools of the 15th century Azerbaijani poetry were determined.

Examining how and where the 15th century poets used various artistic categories and poetic figures in their works, where the subtle moments of their poetic power shined and revealed themselves in the art of words, analyzing the poetic features in their works and making comparisons leads us to interesting and complete conclusions. The "weapons" of the poets who tried to demonstrate their artistic skills in the competitions held in poetry meetings, in the Divans they prepared and in general in art competitions were exactly these poetic tools that we will talk about.

Making use of various narrative and descriptive tools of Eastern poetics, Haqiqi paid particular attention to making his poems interesting and interesting in terms of meaning and form. We can say that the poet uses more metaphors and similes. Allusion is also frequently used in Haqiqi 's poems. Analysis of the poems shows that the poet also widely uses oxymorons and puns. We can see that in Haqiqi's Persian ghazals, artistic address adds another dimension to

poetry, enriches it in terms of meaning and content, and strengthens its effect. The image system of Sufism is dominant in the poems in Haqiqi's Divan. The use of folk expressions and alliteration found in ancient Turkish language monuments and oral folk literature are also found in Haqiqi's poems.

The poetic fullness and imagery in Kishvari's poems lead to a strong rapprochement and attraction between the reader and the artist. Allegory, exaggeration and metaphor are artistic tools that the poet frequently uses. In many cases in quiche poems, artistic appeal is expressed through metaphor. Kishvari has duly used the artistic question to convey the meaning more effectively and metaphorically. We can see that the artistic expression tools used by Kishvari in his works are taken from the language of the people.

Badr Shirvani, one of the powerful poets of the period, also used various poetic figures in his poems. Of these, allusion, metaphor, simile, contrast, exaggeration, artistic question and artistic dialogue are mostly used in the poet's work. The most important feature that distinguishes Badr Shirvani from other artists is that he uses many metaphors when explaining a concept. The artistic question is widely discussed in the ghazals and odes written by Badr Şirvani. The poet also gave extensive place to the expression tool known as "question-answer" in his works.

Although Habibi is a poet with a Hurufi perspective, it is understood from his poems that he does not tire the reader by using many Hurufi terms. We see many allusions and metaphors in the poet's works. Researcher Gulchin Babayeva points out that the artistic features of Habibi's poems originate from folk creativity and writes: "Of course, Habibi's artistic definitions are more complex and rich due to the philosophical-sufistic meaning expressed, but they also preserve the national features of the folk spirit. One of these aspects is It is the poet's use of folk language in choosing redif and rhyme"⁶⁴.

Amir Hidayat, one of the writers of the period, is one of our artists who is well versed in terms related to Sufism, but since he is not a true Sufi poet, his works mainly include the glorification of

⁶⁴ Babayeva, G. Həbibî: həyatı və sənəti /G. Babayeva. – Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, – 2018. – s. 58

worldly love. The poet's use of natural elements when describing human beauty is not a coincidence, but is related to the special importance he gives to nature. The presence of interesting similes, metaphors, exaggerations and metaphors in Hidayat's ghazals, and the use of invocations, addresses, representations and artistic dialogues when appropriate, have given them a distinct artistic vitality. Afsahaddin Hidayat's poems are examples of the best applications of eastern poetic figures in our native language poetry.

Another literary source reflecting effective artistic means in the 15th century Azerbaijani literature is the work of Khalili, a brilliant representative of the poetry of our native language. The rich and elegant poetic descriptions of the poet create a basis for talking about his high art. Allegory, metaphor and artistic address are the most common poetic figures in the poet's poems.

While analyzing the works of the poets involved in the research, we tried to learn the main artistic features of their works. As a result, the aspects reflecting one or another poetic features of the poets became more prominent and created conditions for the research to progress in an interesting way.

The main scientific results obtained in this chapter of the research are reflected in the following articles⁶⁵.

⁶⁵ Hacıyeva K. XV əsr Azərbaycan şairi Xəlilinin əsərlərinə yazılan nəzirələr haqqında // – Bakı: “Elm və təhsil”. Ədəbiyyat məcmuəsi (Nizami adına Ədəbiyyat İnstitutunun Elmi Əsərləri). – 2017. XXXI cild, – s.113-120; Anadilli şeir tariximizdə Həbibî poeziyasının yeri // Ulu Öndər Heydər Əliyev irsində multikultural və tolerant dəyərlər Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, – Bakı: BSU, “Mütərcim”. – 3-5 may. 2016, – s. 335-336; “Çar dər çar” XV əsr şairlərinin əsərlərində // – Bakı: “Elm və təhsil”. Filologiya məsələləri. – 2017. № 2, – s. 284-292; Bədr Şirvani lirik qəzəllər şairi kimi // – Bakı: “Elm və təhsil”. Filologiya məsələləri. – 2012. №3, – s. 579-584; Füzulinin sələfi Əmir Hidayət // – Bakı: “Mütərcim”. Azərbaycan Respublikası Təhsil Nazirliyi Bakı Qızlar Universiteti Elmi əsərlər. – 2017. № 3 (31), – s. 8-12; “Cinas”, “təlmih” və “istifhəm” in Bədr Şirvani və Həqiqinin divanlarında işlənməsi // “Orta əsr əlyazmaları və Azərbaycan mədəniyyəti tarixi problemləri” mövzusunda XIII Respublika elmi konfransının materialları, – Bakı: “Elm və təhsil”. – 24 may. 2013, – s. 199-205; Bədr Şirvaninin farsca divanındakı Azərbaycan (türk) sözləri və ana dilində yazdığı şeirlər

In the **Conclusion** part of the dissertation the scientific-theoretical conclusions obtained from the researches carried out during the study are summarized as follows:

- Research shows that primary literary and historical sources have a special place and importance in the study of 15th century Azerbaijani literature. In this respect, biographies and white books are considered important and reliable sources. Works written in the style of "Shahnameh", "Gazavatnameh" and nazire collections, which include chronicles reflecting the literary-historical landscape of the century, are also considered as primary literary sources in the comprehensive examination of the poetry of the period.

- During the research process, we come to the conclusion once again that the opinions of contemporaries about the poets of the period contain a number of facts about their lives and activities, therefore these opinions should not be ignored and should be taken into account in the research process.

- While examining the research history of 15th century Azerbaijani poetry during the research, we come to the conclusion that although many scientific studies and translations have been made in this direction, the rich and versatile art of the leading representatives of the literature of the period has not been sufficiently researched. In our opinion, the literary heritage of our 15th century poets should be included in a more comprehensive study.

- As a result of the research, it becomes clear that the 15th century was a period of history in which important historical, social and cultural events took place, and the literature of the period was influenced by these events and played a role in the formation of a certain social and cultural environment. Correct analysis of the social, political and cultural environment of the period allows the correct characterization of the 15th century Azerbaijani poetry in terms of subject and essence.

haqqında // "Ağamusa Axundov və Azərbaycan filologiyası" Beynəlxalq Elmi Konfransın materialları, – Bakı: "Elm". –24-25 aprel. 2017, – s. 213-216;

- Research shows that the 15th century Azerbaijani literary environment developed on the basis of literary traditions of previous centuries, but was characterized more by elements such as masnavi and nazire writing. The literary environment was formed as a result of the creativity of the poets of the period, their attitudes towards art and their influence from current literary movements. Our research shows that the 15th century literary scene, which developed at a new artistic level by drawing on its rich poetic heritage and experience and also influenced the poetry of subsequent centuries, should be highly appreciated.

- In the research, court poetry, representatives of court literature and traditions in 15th century Azerbaijani poetry were examined, and it was concluded that the nobility of subject and form of the poets' creativity stemmed from the palace environment. As a result, it has been concluded that the palace traditions seen in 15th century Azerbaijani poetry significantly influenced the further development of our literature.

- In the research study, attention was paid to the basic characteristics of the poetic heritage of the 15th century poets and their influence on the creativity of later poets was investigated. As a result of the research, we come to the conclusion that the 15th century Azerbaijani poets, in addition to exhibiting their poetic talents and arts, were able to create a complete and comprehensive picture of that historical-political environment by telling about the important historical events of the period they witnessed. Historical motifs were preferred in the works of 15th century poets. These motifs manifest themselves in the poem by telling historical events one by one, mentioning the names of historical figures and mentioning dates.

- In our study, the attitudes of the representatives of 15th century Azerbaijani poetry towards the political and cultural processes of the period and their direct participation in these processes were investigated. The main topics and themes of 15th century Azerbaijani poetry are carefully discussed. Notes were taken on the impact of the historical and social conditions that determined the strengthening of worldly motifs in 15th century

poetry on the poets' poetic thought. During the research, elements in poetry that reflect the characteristics of the literary and social life of the period were discussed and examples were examined. The influence of the works of the 15th century poets on the poetry of the later period was researched, and the activities of the artists who played an important role in maintaining the tradition of nazira writing in this period were examined and analyzed through examples. Research shows that 15th century Azerbaijani poetry reflects current social issues and social views of the authors.

- In our research, the place of didactic-philosophical and mystical perspectives in artistic creativity was examined based on examples, and the common and different aspects of the social-philosophical thoughts of the 15th century poets were emphasized. The place of Sufism in literary traditions and the influence of the period and Sufi motifs on the creativity of poets are revealed. In our research, the factors reflecting the historical, social and philosophical environment of the period in the works of Shah Gasim Envar, Khalili, Badr Shirvani, Amir Afsahaddin Hidayatullah Bey, Nematullah Kishvari, Jihanshah Haqiqi, Hamidi and Habibi were discussed in detail. During the research process, the poets of the period, human morality, personal dignity, philosophical views on the world and life were examined separately, and their aspects of thought were highlighted. Ideas aiming at the development of humanity and human society on the basis of human values have been evaluated in an artistic-aesthetic context.

- During the research process, the most commonly used genres in the poetry of the period and their developmental characteristics were noted. It has been determined that the most active genres in the literature of the period we researched are ghazal and masnavi. It has been determined that the 15th century Azerbaijani literature is also rich in genres, and our centuries-old poetry played an important and decisive role in determining the form, content and genre aspects of the subsequent centuries.

- In the research, a special place is given to the examination of 15th century poetry in terms of language and style. The role of artists

who stood out with their poetic expression style in the development of 15th century poetry was defined and their general aspects were paid attention to. During the research process, the more prominent stylistic features in the poets' works were emphasized, and the features determined in terms of language and expression were mentioned. The undeniable role of our 15th century poets in the development of Azerbaijani poetry is evidenced by the presented facts and examples.

- During the research, the frequency and characteristics of the use of artistic tools in the literature of the period were investigated, and the positive impact of the participation and development of many poets of the period in poetry meetings held in the palace environment on the artistic characteristics of their works was emphasized. The research also deals with the fact that poets compete in poetry meetings and try to create more interesting poetic images, and in the meantime, they resort to the most diverse ways of artistic expression and description.

From the research conducted, we reach the conclusion that 15th century Azerbaijani poetry stands out because it reflects the social-historical and cultural landscape of the period and has many linguistic and stylistic features. Medieval Azerbaijani literature, including our 15th century poetry, is an integral part of Medieval Eastern literature with its ideological-artistic features, ups and downs development, and the social, historical, philosophical, didactic and vital content it reflects.

The main content of the dissertation is reflected in the following published works-articles and conference proceedings:

1. Hacıyeva K. Bədr Şirvani lirik qəzəllər şairi kimi // – Bakı: “Elm və təhsil”, Filologiya məsələləri. – 2012. №3, – s. 579-584.
2. Hacıyeva K. “Cinas”, “təlmih” və “istifhəm”in Bədr Şirvani və Həqiqinin divanlarında işlənməsi // “Orta əsr əlyazmaları və Azərbaycan mədəniyyəti tarixi problemləri” mövzusunda XIII Respublika elmi konfransının materialları, – Bakı: “Elm və təhsil”, – 24 may, – 2013. – s.199-205.
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5. Hacıyeva K. XV əsr Azərbaycan poeziyasında təsəvvüf ənənələri (Cahanşah Həqiqi və Qasım Ənvarın farsca əsərləri əsasında) // “Şərq xalqları ədəbiyyatı: ənənə və müasirlik” mövzusunda Beynəlxalq Elmi Konfransın materialları, – Bakı: “Elm”. –10-11 oktyabr. –2014 .– s.175-179.
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8. Hacıyeva K. Karakoyunlu Cihanşah Hakiki'nin Farsça Divanı üzerine // – I. Uluslararası Türk Kültürü Araştırmaları

- Sempozyumu bildirileri, – Nevşehir: Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli Üniversitesi Yayınları. – 12-13 Kasım. – 2014, – s. 14-18.
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