

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**WRITER'S PUBLICISM DURING THE YEARS OF
INDEPENDENCE: A NEW VIEW OF REALITY**

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Applicant: **Leyla Farhad Mammadaliyeva**

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The work was performed at Azerbaijan University, department of
“Azerbaijani language and literature”


Scientific supervisor: Full member of ANAS, Doctor of
Philological Sciences, Professor
Nizami Gulu Jafarov

Official opponents: Doctor of Philological Sciences,
Professor
Yadulla Babir Agazade

Doctor of Philosophy on Philology,
Associate Professor
Nazaket Fatali Mammadli

Doctor of Philosophy on Philology
Samira Muhammed Mammadova

Dissertation council ED 1.31 of Supreme Attestation Commission
under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at
National Museum of Azerbaijani Literature named after Nizami
Ganjavi of ANAS

Chairman of the Dissertation council: Full member of ANAS, Doctor of
Philological Sciences, Professor

Rafael Baba Huseynov

Scientific secretary of the Dissertation council: Doctor of Philosophy on Philology

Ilhama Mursel Gultekin

Chairman of the scientific seminar: Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor

Jalil Garib Nagiyev

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK

Relevance and development of the theme. First of all, we observe the strengthening of the idea of azerbaijanism in our literature at the time of the establishment of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic. From this point of view, it should be noted that the republic of Azerbaijan, which gained independence as a historical, political and ideological fact, was not only a product of the historical conditions of its time, but emerged as a result of national, political, literary and philosophical thought in those years. Although the history of the idea of national statehood does not go so far, the aspects of the formation of national self-consciousness, which condition the ideas of national statehood and independence, are based precisely on artistic thought. That is, national and ethnic self-consciousness, first artistic and then socio-political thinking is formed. The study of the writer's opinion journalism as a separate stage in this regard is of great importance in the period of independence. Although there is a period of independence, the influence and traditions of the Soviet era are so deeply rooted in the brain that it is simply impossible to get rid of them soon. In the beginning stages of new historical periods, there are many difficulties in the creation of great literature, but at such moments, publicism comes to the fore, and it began to show itself more clearly in our literature. It is known that since the 90s, the acquisition of State independence of Azerbaijan began to create a certain revival and coup in all spheres of public and social life. Taking a worthy place of the country in the framework of independent, democratic and civilized states, holding of events and reforms of state importance, which occupied a special place, appeared as a necessary requirement of the day. From this point of view, the periodical press samples, newspapers and magazines, which quickly reflected the important problems that the state had to implement, began to operate on a new level. Taking into account that the articles published here mostly belong to the journalistic style, it can be concluded that there is a great need to re-examine journalism, which has acquired important qualities since the years

of independence.

From the point of view of the subject, publicism covered separate areas (economic, political, literary-critical, etc.), from time to time, as a result of the course of historical development, it was grouped on different types, and then formed through other unique interesting genres (article, interview, essay, feuilleton, pamphlet, review, letter, etc.).

Changes, trends, and achievements in the social, socio-political environment of Azerbaijan since the years of independence have resulted in the emergence of a number of relevant scientific works and numerous monographs. In particular, the development of the journalistic style, which gained widespread relevance as a leading genre, was widely encouraged, which began to reflect itself in more examples of political publicism. Thus, the publicism of the period of independence was distinguished by its special atmosphere compared to the previous years, and began to differ with its socio-political theme, original idea direction, and writing style. From this point of view, the dissertation gives a complete idea about a specific period of scientific theoretical thought. This determines the relevance of the topic.

Among the artists S.Ahmadli, Anar, Elchin, S.Rustamkhanli, E.Akhundova's independence period publicism, who had a special place in the history of publicism during the years of independence, are of great importance in terms of reflecting real life events and important socio-political problems of the day. The implementation and prompt delivery of socio-social problems of the period to the principles of the artistic and journalistic genre in their creativity plays an important role in the formation of the national consciousness of the state. Publicist articles, works are works that contribute to the understanding, perception and evaluation of human life, existence, philosophy, and the development of artistic consciousness. The theme, language and style of the artistic publicism of the period of independence, the method of narration, etc. the issues are genuine and able to maintain their own leverage at all times. As in its works, the main leitmotif of which is the inculcation of national and moral values, loyalty to tradition is

reflected in his publicistic. The rich and comprehensive journalistic creativity of S. Ahmadli, Anar, Elchin, E. Akhundova, S. Rustamkhanli began to be observed prominently in the years of independence. Thus, the analytical interpretation of a number of well-known events faced by our people in the mentioned period, socio-political events such as Karabakh events, January massacre, Khojaly tragedy, the purity of our language, and the progress of our culture etc. define the idea of journalism of these artists in the years of independence.

Regarding the **degree of development of the topic**, it should be noted that in general, researchers' interest in writer's journalism began at the end of the 20th century. Aygun Asimov's "Artistic publicist in the Azerbaijani press during the period of independence (based on the materials of "Azerbaijan", "Ulduz", and "Gobustan" magazines)"¹, Aynura Pashayeva's "Publicistic issues in the magazine "Azerbaijan" (1953-1910)"², Islam Aghayev's "Problems of Literature, Press and Publicism" (a collection of articles)³, Elchin Mehraliyev's "Publicism: tendencies, problems, searches"⁴ researchs try to eliminate the gap in this field, at least partially. In addition, in the work "Anthology of Azerbaijani publicism"⁵ by Professor Jalal Baydili, in the articles "People's poet Sabir Rustamkhanli"⁶ by academician Isa Habibbayli, "The personality

¹ Əzimova, A.Q. Müstəqillik dövrü Azərbaycan mətbuatında bədii publisistika ("Azərbaycan", "Ulduz", "Qobustan" jurnallarının materialları əsasında): / Filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dissertasiyası. / – Bakı, 2007. – 148 s.

² Paşayeva, A.N. "Azərbaycan" jurnalında publisistika məsələləri (1953-1910)" / A.N.Paşayeva. – Bakı: Elm və Təhsil. – 2019. – 217 səh.

³ Ağayev, İ.M. Ədəbiyyat, mətbuat və publisistika problemləri [Məqalələr toplusu] / İ.M.Ağayev. – Bakı: Elm, – 2006. – 560 s.

⁴ Mehraliyev, E. Publisistika: meyillər, problemlər, axtarışlar [Elektron resurs] / Ədəbiyyat qəzeti. – 2018, 02 iyun. URL <http://edebiyyatqazeti.az/news/diger/1891-elcin-mehreliyev>

⁵ Bəydili, C. Azərbaycan publisistika antologiyası / C.Bəydili. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb. – 2007. – 345 s.

⁶ Xalq şairi Sabir Rüstəmxanlı: [kollektiv] / AMEA Nizami Gəncəvi adına Ədəbiyyat İnstitutu; elmi red. T.Mustafayev; ön söz İ.Həbibbəyli. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, - 2021. – 483 s.

passing criticism”⁷ by Nazif Alakbarli, in the works of Doctor of philology M.Najafova, critic A.Jahangir and others, these or other problems of the writer's publicism were touched upon. The mentioned articles on the topic show that writer's publicism has always been in the center of attention. The role played by these considerations in the direction of the investigation of literary publicism is great.

Along with all this, it should be noted that a systematic investigation of the writer's publicism during the years of independence is being presented for the first time.

The object and subject of the research. The object of the research is the study of multifaceted problems related to literary publicity in the years of independence, the role of the genre of publicity in the history of literature in the context of the creativity of artists related to publicism. The subject of the research is mainly theoretical and scientific books reflecting the history, organization and development of publicism in Azerbaijan, especially the journalistic articles published in the periodical press and books of S. Ahmadli, Anar, Elchin, E.Akhundova, S.Rustamkhanli, among the artists who wrote and created in the years of independence, also the monographs, books, dissertations of individual personalities about them.

Research goals and objectives. The purpose of the dissertation is to investigate the features of the writer's publicism in the years of independence, to reveal its influence on the national public opinion, to analyze his thoughts reflected in monographs, articles, reviews, to conduct generalizations, to systematically study it, to determine the place of literary journalism in the history of Azerbaijan literature. In connection with the implementation of the set goal, the following research tasks are intended to be fulfilled.

- Reviewing the historical path of journalism, the theoretical and practical literature written in this area should be carefully studied;

- Research and analysis of S.Ahmadli, Anar, Elchin, E.Akhundova, S.Rustamkhanli's journalistic creativity by looking at

⁷ Ələkbərli, N. Tənqidən keçən şəxsiyyət // – Bakı: Ulduz, - 1998. -№ 12, s.86-87

periods;

- To systematize the aesthetic aspects of the genre of writer journalism in the framework of the literary and scientific environment of the time;

- To clarify the place and position of the writer's publicism in the literary process, the originality of the judgments put forward;

- To determine the role of writer's publicism in the years of independence in solving urgent problems of Azerbaijani literature;

- To investigate the role of "Gobustan" magazine in the development of literary artists as a publicist, as well as the influence of the services rendered by Elchin the "Vatan" society on his publicism;

- To reveal the subject and problem circle in the studies devoted to the socio-social problems of the writer's publicism in the years of independence, to evaluate the position of the writer's journalism in revealing the philosophy of the classics' creativity.

Research methods. The research method of the dissertation is a historical-comparative analysis method. During the application method, various means of scientific-research methods were used, analytical analyzes were carried out, the experience of scientific-theoretical thought was taken as a basis, the wide possibilities of dissertations and monographs, press and literary historiography, as well as archival materials were referred to.

The main provisions for defense. The main scientific principles of the dissertation are determined by the following provisions:

- Analytical interpretation of the conditions of formation of national-public consciousness in the period of independence and to investigate the impact of socio-political changes on Azerbaijani publicism;

- Revealing idea-content innovations by creating a general literary journalistic picture of the period;

- General analysis of publicistic works of S.Ahmadli, E.Akhundova, S.Rustamkhanli, systematic involvement of Anar and Elchin's publicistic works in research for the first time;

- To determine the role of writer's publicism in the

formation and development of ideas of national freedom.

Scientific novelty of the research. Although literary critics of the twentieth century touched on the journalistic activities of writers in various articles, the subject of separate research was not selected, and their journalistic creativity was not studied as a whole. Therefore, the dissertation is considered as a systematic study of writer's journalism for the first time in independence at the level of modern scientific requirements.

Factors such as on the way to achieving independence, one after another, the misfortunes of our people, a political review of the era, the people's need for the support of any Savior, etc., publicistic writings covering such areas as the events of Karabakh, the January 20 tragedy, the Khojaly massacre, the occupation of Shusha, Lachin, and finally, Heydar Aliyev's return to power after all of this, were investigated and studied for the first time in the dissertation. The scientific novelty of the work can be determined as follows:

- Bringing to the attention of artists who are able to think independently in our literary-theoretical mind, pay attention to the aspects of the embodiment of the socio-political problems of the time from a theoretical-aesthetic point of view, give a great place to the publicist style in their creations, objectively treating new facts in the literary process;

- formation of national-social consciousness in the period of independence, presentation of analytical interpretation of known events;

- determination of scientific principles of influence of works written in publicist style by Azerbaijani writers on Azerbaijani publicism in general;

- research and presentation of Idea-content innovations of writers' publicistic works in the period of independence;

- All these events mentioned above - a new view of reality - were investigated and involved in the research precisely from the perspective of their journalistic creativity.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research. This research can be of particular importance from the point of view of covering the history of the press, as well as the path of

development of publicism in Azerbaijan, as well as from the point of view of exploring a new view of reality in the writer's journalism of the years of independence. The dissertation can also provide new information to journalists and press theorists.

Approbation of the research. Each chapter of the dissertation was discussed at the meetings of the department of “Azerbaijani language and literature” of Azerbaijan University. The main provisions of the research work were published in scientific journals recommended by the Supreme Attestation Commission under the president of the Republic of Azerbaijan, materials of international conferences held inside and outside the country, periodical scientific publication included in international summarization and indexing systems.

The name of the organization where the dissertation work was carried out. The dissertation work was carried out at the department of “Azerbaijani language and literature” of Azerbaijan University.

The number of characters in the structure and volume of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, conclusion and a list of references.

The total volume of the dissertation consists of 262,370 characters. The introduction consists of 12,258 characters, the first chapter 84,435 characters, the second chapter 79,219 characters, the third chapter 78,737 characters, and the conclusion 7,721 characters.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION WORK

In the “**Introduction**” part of the dissertation, the relevance of the topic is substantiated, and information about scientific novelty, subject of research, goals and objectives, method, study of the topic, theoretical and practical significance of the dissertation, and approbation are given. The 1st chapter of the dissertation is called “**Reflection of reality in writer's publicism during the years of independence**”. This chapter consists of 3 paragraphs. The first paragraph is called “**Features of scientific-theoretical**

development for writer's publicism”. In this chapter, the journalistic writings of S.Ahmadli, Anar, Elchin, E.Akhundova, and S.Rustamkhanli, who pay attention to publicist style in their works, attract attention. In the modern social and economic development of society, one cannot fail to recall the publicism of the last century. Along with writers and poets, publicists also foresaw and were active in predicting the collapse of the Soviet system. The word people preferred artistic journalism as the most suitable style, because this style and its types were figurative.

During the study, it was found that the political atmosphere of the period, the environment, the events taking place in the country predominate in the writer's publicism at the mentioned period. In the publicistic works written during this period, mainly the feelings of nationality and national patriotism are reflected with their prominence. It is known that after the death of Stalin, the head of the Soviet dictatorship, especially since the 60s, there was a revival in various fields of science and art. Although the “Ottepel” - softening period was not allowed to reveal, the artists of words were able to find conditions to express their ideas in the underground layers, at least partially. In this regard, a new trend is emerging that moves away from the false values of society, focuses on man and his way of thinking, sometimes moving away from socialist realism and striving for a modernist style of writing. Representatives of this trend, called the “60s”, attract attention both in their works of fiction of various literary types and genres, and in their writer's publicism, with their writings opposing the fraudulent communist ideology. Even when these writers turned to history, they thought about the problems of the time in which they lived, served modernity.

Writer's publicism as a way of thinking that combines journalistic and artistic thinking, formed on the border of the two, is functional not only as a means of transmitting information but also as a means of emotional influence. The reader gets acquainted with the empirical reality of the author in the thoughts of the publicist. Since the publicist analyzes processes and concepts based on the realities of time, he acts as a kind of researcher who writes the

history of modernity. From this point of view, it is quite natural that the intelligentsia of the time, especially in the most sensitive periods of history, did not ignore the events and constantly treated them, and the writers undertook this responsible work.

After the well-known events that took place in our country starting from 1988, it can be said that all the works written by the majority of our intellectuals in the publicistic style are aimed at reflecting the realities of the time. History proves that from time to time, one of the most consistent, massive means of struggle against slavery and violence is the press. Publicist authors have admitted that by writing in this style, it is more appropriate and more convenient to write in this style, to ignite the feelings of independence in people, to inspire the people to live prosperously in peaceful conditions, and to wish for the end of the war. Publicism has always been the focus of attention of writers, journalists and, in general, our intelligentsia. Socio-political crises in Azerbaijan in the early 1990s, the beginning of the undeclared war in Nagorno-Karabakh, the tragedy of January 20, and then the terrible genocide, which has no analogues in the world called Khojaly, gave an impetus and a new direction to the development of artistic journalism in our country.

Issues such as the fate of our country, territorial integrity, and freedom of Karabakh formed the main line of creativity of our writers, who increased the struggle determination, will and irreversibility of the people, who had already woken up with their journalistic writings during the period of independence. In this period, journalistic writings of Azerbaijani writers were regularly published in “Azerbaijan”, “Ulduz”, “Gobustan”, “Edabiyat newspaper”, “Adalat”, “Kaspi”, etc. was published in newspapers.

Sabir Rustamkhanli was one of the signatures that stood out in the development of publicism in Azerbaijan during the years of independence. The main ideological and artistic features of S.Rustamkhanli's publicism in the period of independence are the atrocities committed by the hated neighbors in Karabakh, the change of the name of our language (“Let them not speak on behalf of the people), the ignorance of public issues, indifference of our

youth, such tragic events as Khojaly, January 20 (“Secret War”), the such gaps were mentioned. In his article “War begins with words” devoted to the real description of the realities of Karabakh, the first years of independence, the author stated that the war will not benefit countries at all and will not pass without consequences for both countries.

In his journalistic writings, serving the people with all their might is felt with the prominence of love for the motherland. Sabir Rustamkhanli's publicism is surrounded by feelings and ideas of the motherland and citizenship. S. According to rustamkhanli, the most important factor that exalts a person is the struggle for the freedom of the motherland, and the main line of the author's publicism is the idea of “Protecting the Motherland”, which finds its artistic expression in his work from an active civic position. Sometimes the expression of a publicistic word may have a slightly softer effect than a poetic one. S. Rustamkhanli is able to reflect his publicistic opinion more perfectly with poetic thought. In his journalistic writings, he does not indulge in pessimistic notes, but expresses what he wants to say based on historical facts. Even years ago, the author sincerely believed that we would win because we were always on the path of justice. That is why, as President Ilham Aliyev said, our people and army, relying on the motto “We are on the path of truth, our work is the work of truth”, witnessed the great victory that is our 44-day history of Victory.

As a publicist, Sabir Rustamkhanli began to become famous since the end of the 80s with “The Book of Life”, the work is a historical chronicle that comprehensively reflects our past and history. When the book was published, it was a time when there was a great need for publicism in society, and therefore the work had great repercussions; it formed the main line not only of the author's work, but also of our publicism on the eve of independence.

Sabir Ahmadli's publicistic works devoted to the Bloody January events were collected in the book “January stories” published in “Azernashr” in 1992. The stories described by the writer in the book are reflected in real and natural paints in the language of living witnesses, and are examples of perfect publicism

in terms of a full description of events. In the work, which is a high manifestation of realism, the writer made great generalizations. Starting from the first years of independence, in all his writings published in periodicals, the author expressed his thoughts naturally and convincingly, artistically benefiting from all the stylistic possibilities of the language in order to figuratively, emotionally convey to his readers the realities of life that he observed.

The memoir novel “Unwritten writing” is a special example of publicistic creativity of people's writer Sabir Ahmadli. The work of autobiographical content consists of a collection of memoirs. The book covers the writer's childhood years – his memories of Jabrayil's past, his genealogy, his student years, his youth, his working life as editor-in-chief of “Literature newspaper”, his writing and all pages of his life.

Akhundova Elmira Huseyn is one of the signatures that had a special place in the writer's publicism during the years of independence. As a journalist-publicist, well-known public figure and scientist, as well as a writer, he has done a lot in the public and social sphere of Azerbaijan. Great leader Heydar Aliyev highly appreciated the services of the writer and awarded the order “Shohrat”. His journalistic works also have a special place in his rich creativity. As a writer, he became famous with his 6-volume work “Heydar Aliyev. Personality and Time” devoted to the life and activities of Heydar Aliyev. Accurately describing the life of a great personality in 6 volumes was a very responsible task. The release of the work, which is the peak of the author's artistic and journalistic creativity, was welcomed by a wide readership and the author made his eternal mark in the history of Azerbaijani literature.

Even many years have passed, this work will be a valuable resource in studying the unique role of the great leader in the history of our people and will become a book of Heydar lovers. Elmira Akhundova adequately represented Azerbaijan in such well-known mass media as” Literaturnaya Gazeta“, “Delovoy mir”, “Obshaya Gazeta”, “Vek”, “Izvestia” in 1990-2003.

The second paragraph is called **“The role of travel notes (travelogues) and memoir genre in writer's publicism during**

the period of independence”.

It is natural for every writer or poet to want to share with his readers his prejudices about the places he has visited.

“Bustanus-sayaha” (Travel melon plantation), “Hadayiqus-sayaha” (Travel gardens)etc. written by the geographer scientist and publicist Haji Zeynalabdin Shirvani, who lived and created in the 18th-19th centuries and spent most of his life traveling, related to the history and traditions of the countries he visited, are still important today as the most valuable examples of publicism. Travel impressions, travel notes are of great interest as types of journalistic style. Ismayil Bey Gutgashinli's work “Safarname”, which was found and presented to the literary community in 1960, is an interesting page of Azerbaijani literary journalism.

This paragraph is devoted to the analysis of the works of road notes-travelogues in the 1960s-80s journalistic work of Anar and Elchin, prominent representatives of the new trend style. The fact that the peoples living under the totalitarian regime of the Soviet empire did not have access to any capitalist foreign country was subject to an information blockade. At such a time, it was interesting to share the impressions of people who visited a small number of foreign countries. From this point of view, the “travel notes” and “travelogues” of writers who visited the countries living under the capitalist regime played the role of acquiring a new world, worldview for people who could never see these countries. Among Elchin's multi-faceted, multi-hued publicistic works, the travel impressions called “Travel Notes” are noteworthy. Travel notes, written as a result of travel impressions, collected under the title “Travel notes” “Amur” sailed on the Danube”, “Near, Far Turkey”, “Conversation with Dyula Chak”, “Meetings in Gabrovo”, “Palm friendship”, “Dawns of burning tree” publicists works can be mentioned. As well as other artists - Anar, M.Aslan, G.Pashayev's impressionistic journalistic works about countries such as Turkey, Israel, Iraq can be considered works that lay the foundation of a new world perception.

The genre of memoirs, which had a special place in the development of writer's journalism, began to gain more momentum

during the years of independence. Famous writer-publicist Gilman Ilkin's "Memories of Tabriz", "Baku and Baku people", Huseyin Abbaszadeh's "See what kind of people have left the world", Manaf Suleymanov's "What I heard, read, saw", "Last days in Lahij", "My student years", etc. names can be mentioned. In addition, in the period of 1996, we find numerous portrait essays in the press. As an example of such works, Mirvari Dilbazi's writings about Suleyman Rustam and Mikayil Mushvig in "Edebiyyat newspaper" and memorial essays dedicated to his contemporaries by writer Afaq Masud in the pages of "525 newspaper" are valuable examples of the memoir genre. A major branch of People's writer Anar's publicism is memorial writings dedicated to some outstanding art friends and close relatives who died at different times, especially during the years of independence. The author used all possible possibilities of artistic publicism in such works, which are considered successful examples of the memoir genre. In the mentioned period, Elchin's publicism also contains enough memorial-memoir-type writings dedicated to individual prominent figures of science and art. In general, Elchin synthesized science with artistry in his publicism. Here, in order to increase the power of influence of the idea, the more original and natural the artistry, the more it came to its place, the historical facts and scientific evidence corresponding to the subject were used in its place. Folklore examples are also used in rich and multifaceted works of writer-publicist, whose works always focus on the national spirit of the people. The attachment of Elchin to his people and nation is clearly felt, who skillfully uses the rich word box of the people to increase the artistic influence of his works.

The third paragraph is called "**Features of manifestation of socio-political activity in artistic publicism**". In this paragraph, the reflection of the socio-political activity that began in the 60s and 80s in the creativity of the writers of that period is investigated. At the end of the 1980s, the inability of writers and poets to remain indifferent to the socio-political problems of the Azerbaijani people, the occupation of lands, the decline in the way of life, the inability to achieve social well-being is manifested precisely in the

journalistic style. It was in this style that they could convey their words and ideas to the people. During this period, the magazines “Gobustan”, “Ulduz”, “Azerbaijan”, which published journalistic articles, first of all played the role of a Tribune for the manifestation of the country's political and social problems. From this point of view, the activity of Elchin as the chairman of the “Vatan” society is especially commendable. At a time when no one in a country with sufficient socio-social problems was able to think about the fate of their fellow immigrants, at the initiative of the above-mentioned society, many Azerbaijani intelligentsia who longed for their homeland abroad managed to return home. From this point of view, it should be noted that the reflection of socio-political activity through artistic publicism is of great importance for the elimination of stagnation in the country and its liberation.

The second chapter of the dissertation, called **“Writer's publicism in the first years of independence”**, consists of four paragraphs. In the first paragraph called **“Martyrs and the Karabakh theme during the period of independence”**, the characteristic tone of the period is analyzed. As national leader Heydar Aliyev said on the spot, *“Changes in the country and society have brought writer Anar fame as a publicist and researcher”*⁸. As we know, the fundamental changes in society, especially since 1988, when the political turmoil, anarchy and arbitrariness in the country reached the limit, Anar embraced the pen and, as a professional publicist, revealed works of socio-political content. In the days of Bloody January, overflowing with endless anger, Anar managed to publish one after the other very impressive, effective, original journalistic works called “Misfortune”, “I can't speak”, “Mountain of Martyrs”. The article “Beda” (Misfortune), which he wrote in Russian, was sent to the Writers' Unions of all republics and to a number of people's deputies of the USSR. The topic of martyrdom did not escape Elchin's pen either. The sensitive author with a national ideology

⁸ Əliyev, H.Ə. Yazıçı Anara [Elektron resurs] // Mədəniyyət. – 1998, 13 mart
URL: <https://lib.aliyevheritage.org/az/2118079.html>

could not be indifferent to all that happened either with his journalistic writings or with his social activities. One of the most painful problems that constantly worries Elchin is the Karabakh events, which have entered the history of our country as a black page since 1988. If Elchin proudly spoke about the independence and freedom of our country, he wrote with heartache about the terrible events of our people – January 20, the “Tragedy of the century” – Khojaly, Karabakh disasters.

From this point of view, his scientific-publicistic article entitled “Example of political ignorance”⁹ dedicated to solving the Karabakh problem at the international level was translated into English in 1989 and sent to the US Senate by the “Vatan” society. In this journalistic work, the author uses all his possibilities to convey the truths of Karabakh to the whole world, talks about the inevitable calamities inflicted on the people and, finally, the establishment of a just peace.

“...I believe with all my being that the name of Heydar Aliyev will be engraved in the old and troubled history of Azerbaijan as an unforgettable head of state who returned Karabakh to us, resettled our refugees in their native places, ensured our territorial integrity and eternal independence”¹⁰.

The second paragraph is dedicated to **“Linguistic issues”**. The issue of the mother tongue, the subject of the mother tongue has always been in the center of attention in world literature and has occupied an important place. The great leader Heydar Aliyev said the following about the development of our language: “One of the main means for the future of the independent Republic of Azerbaijan is the development of our mother tongue, our state language”. People's writer Anar, as a public figure, has always been responsible for conveying the word of the nation to higher circles. He wrote: *“Azerbaijani language is an independent language. Because the Azerbaijani language has its own peculiarities and*

⁹ Elçin. Siyasi naşılıq nümunəsi // Odlar yurdu, - 1989, 23 oktyabr

¹⁰ Elçin. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [10 cilddə] / Elçin. – Bakı: Çinar-Çap, – c. 6. – 2005. – s.215

unique characteristics.”¹¹ Anar's services regarding the confirmation of the name of our language have a unique significance in the history of our country, which had just gained independence at that time. From this point of view, he returns to those ideas again in his articles and interviews such as “Two languages cannot have the same name”, “The name of our language”. During the discussions of the Milli Majlis of that period, Anar expressed his support for naming the name of our independent state in several versions only “Azerbaijani Turkish”. The publicist firmly and strongly opposes those who claim that the Azerbaijani language is only a dialect, and does not accept the name of our language as Turkish.

Of particular interest are the recommendations of Elchin in the years of independence regarding the name of our language. With interviews and speeches such as “About the name of our language” (1995), “First of all, the bias of the native language should be taken” (2001) etc. he repeatedly expressed his thoughts and opinions on the language policy of the independent state, which were often published in the press pages of that time.

The third paragraph, called “**Cultural and artistic issues**”, describes the fundamental changes that took place in our country during the period of independence. In the mentioned period, a large branch of Anar's publicism is made up of articles, proposals, and speeches devoted to cultural issues. Undoubtedly, the culture of his country and the flourishing of his art make Elchin think seriously as a sober-minded intellectual and public figure. Elchin, who thought about the well-being of the people and its prosperous future, could not find comfort in this matter.

The fourth paragraph of the second chapter is called “**Political issues in publicism during the years of independence**”. Anar and Elchin's political publicism includes their various scientific and political articles, speeches, statements, appeals, etc. can also be attributed. This publicism was created from the desire

¹¹ Həbibbəyli, İ. Möhtəşəm Azərbaycançılıq hadisəsi // 525-ci qəzet. – 2020, 1 iyul

for independence in the national thinking of the people since the 80s, and the public environment has trained the authors as professional publicists, who are completely far from interfering in the political arena. Thus, starting from the first years of independence, Anar's and Elchin's publicistic creativity also gave reason to say that this was an important issue that made both authors think: not to be indifferent to all that has happened, to react immediately, to educate the public promptly. Their appeal to the publicistic genre served exactly this purpose. Addressing the martyrs, the Karabakh issue, language, culture and art issues brought national-ideological authors closer to the people by all means. From this it can be concluded that in the years of independence, the welfare of the people was put forward by all means in Anar's and Elchin's publicism, and national and moral values were preserved. They tried to prove it once again by the breadth of their social activities.

The third chapter is called **“The publicism of Anar and Elchin in the new century (XXI century)”** and consists of three paragraphs. The first paragraph entitled **“The image of Heydar Aliyev in the writer's publicism in the period of independence”** deals with the exceptional role played by the founder and architect of independent Azerbaijan, great leader Heydar Aliyev in the history of our country. Among Anar's publicistic works, works such as **“The Scale of Personality”** (1998), **“Came as a winner, went as a winner”** (2003), which highlight the personality of the national leader Heydar Aliyev and his honorable position in the history of our country, are distinguished by their special handwriting. In his monograph entitled **“Unforgettable Meetings”** (2009), in which these works are directly reflected, the writer-publicist sensitively approached all the interesting nuances related to the genius leader, the important points that were impossible to explain even during the former Soviet Union, from a new perspective, from the point of view of journalistic perspective.

The deep mind, social activity and far-sighted policy of the world-famous politician Heydar Aliyev constitute the main essence of these publicistic works mentioned above. The genius leader's

visionary or behind-the-scenes valuable services given to our people, as well as the special value he gave to writers, especially to UAW (Union of Azerbaijani Writers), received its high price in Anar publicism. Anar, who has repeatedly noted with appreciation that H. Aliyev's personality played a big role in his work and literary and social destiny, this time also remembers with a sense of pride that he was able to closely observe him as a public figure.

Anar's extensive monograph "Unforgettable meetings", one of the most valuable works of him dedicated to H. Aliyev, published in a perfect design and in an exquisite manner, is especially commendable. The work collected the best examples of publicism. The genre of the memoir also requires accuracy and correctness, so Anar wanted to cover the events in this work from the point of view of the writer-writer, without distorting them as they were.

The image of Heydar Aliyev was perfectly reflected in the publicist of Elchin at the mentioned period. Since 1993, when he was promoted to the post of Deputy Prime Minister, Elchin's goal was to serve the motherland properly, to do everything he could to make his newly independent country flourish, stand up with dignity, and have its own place among the powerful states. On this path, he wrote with great pride in his journalistic works that he boldly walked shoulder to shoulder with the founder of an independent state. The writer – publicist, who tried his pen in all forms of journalistic style-essays, articles, interviews and speeches, reflected all events related to the great leader with historical and political facts. In all his speeches, interviews, articles, the author constantly, over and over again, emphasizing this with a sense of pride and pride, wrote about the memory of the great leader "Dunya akhirat akini..." (1992), "The man who stood face to face with history" (1995) immortalized it through his publicistic works. Both works feature qualities such as artistic capacity, the ability to correctly present events without distorting them, and to illuminate the political review of the time from an adequate point of view, which are the most common characteristics of these works. The author calls the publicist's article, which he calls "Dunya akhirat akini..." an essay. Essay is a type of publicistic style with wider volume

possibilities. Since the events in the essay are presented as they are in life, the publicist has remained faithful to the real events, but tried to illuminate his pure and pure feelings about the Great Leader. Since the events in the essay are presented as they are in life, the publicist has remained faithful to the real events, but tried to illuminate his pure and pure feelings about the Great Leader. Elchin writes about his unexpected answer to the question “How would you describe the great leader in one word?” - in one of the meetings. *“For myself, too, I gave an unexpected answer: Lonely man.” I do not know why I said so? Why? On what basis? Maybe because a talented personality is always lonely? I do not know... But I said so and now I think so*”¹² the author wrote these ideas in 1992. It was such a period that some people might consider H. Aliyev to be a lonely person. However, far-sighted intellectuals, including Elchin, sensitively felt that H. Aliyev had created a political school that was unique in the world, and that he had made diplomatic moves that no one had thought of. The phrase “lonely man” seems to be enchanted in this text, enriched with new shades of meaning, becoming a synonym of the inaccessibility of our national leader.

The second paragraph of the third chapter is called **“Prominent personalities in the publicism of Anar and Elchin”**. Anar's book “The Struggle still exists today” was dedicated to the prominent national poet Rasul Rza. “Unforgettable meetings” (to H. Aliyev), “My life hurts” (to A. Mammadkhanli), etc. other numerous works are dedicated to the memory of prominent personalities. There are also enough works in the publicism of Elchin dedicated to individual outstanding personalities. Examples of such works are “Mammad Amin Rasulzadeh”, “Nariman Narimanov: his personality and activity”, “Our eternal contemporary (about Mirza Jalil)”, “Jafar teacher”, “The citizen's word of the composer” (about U. Hajibeyli), etc.

In the article N. Narimanov, the publicist described the

¹² Elçin. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [10 cildə] / Elçin. – Bakı: Çinar-Çap, – c. 9. – 2005. – s.238

political scene of Azerbaijan very well and said that he witnessed interesting and impressive details for our time.

*"I visited Lenin's office for the first and last time in Moscow in the late sixties. There was a map of Transcaucasia hanging in one corner of the wall, and there was nothing called Azerbaijan on this map: In the territory of Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan, it is written along the banks of the Kura River in the sense of "kyurts" (that is, "Kura people")*¹³. These lines alone are enough for our country to take its rightful place among the nations of the world today, to stand out on the world map, to compare the ideas of independence bequeathed to our people by our national leader Heydar Aliyev on the way to the day-by-day prosperity of Azerbaijan, and the services rendered by Mr. İlham Aiyev as a successful continuation of these ideas. if you do

Elchin devoted his work "Our eternal contemporary" to the life and activity of our outstanding writer, writer-publicist Jalil Mammadguluzadeh.

The third paragraph of the third chapter is called "**Issues of literature and art in Anar's "Night thoughts" and Elchin's "Literary thoughts"**". One of the contemporary publicist writers, Anar's "Night thoughts" belonging to this genre, as well as Elchin's valuable literary examples collected under the title "Literary thoughts" can be said enough. Both "Night thoughts" and "Literary thoughts" are both very interesting, rich and comprehensive in terms of their original style and way of expression, illuminating different areas of life.

In general, if in the first years of independence Anar's and Elchin's publicistic works were observed with some panic and pessimistic mood, then when we look at the works of the last decade, we see that these feelings are already replaced by optimism.

The genre of memoir predominates in the recent publicistic work of the messenger, and as he came to the place, he used the possibilities of humor to make his works more colorful and

¹³ Elçin. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [10 cildə] / Elçin. – Bakı: Çinar-Çap, – c. 10. – 2005. – s. 52

readable. At the same time, Elchin also worked extensively as a literary critic in recent years. Despite the weight of his work, Elchin also finds time to read young writers, and also widely exhibits his views on literary criticism in the press. In general, in the years of independence, the thematic structure, narrative, linguistic and stylistic originality, as well as the peculiarities of the social sphere of society were skillfully described in Anar and Elchin's artistic publicism.

Conclusion. We can summarize the scientific conclusions we obtained in the dissertation “Writer’s publicism during the years of independence: a new look at reality” as follows:

– The period of independence was engraved in the history as a stage of significant changes and innovations in the literature, culture, art and social sphere of Azerbaijan. Studying the history of publicism, we come to the conclusion once again that from time to time, the press of the Azerbaijani period, which produced professional publicists, played a special role in the development of our national culture, and the foundation of today's continuing and developing journalism benefited from the famous “Akinchi”, “Molla Nasreddin” traditions. It is known that the head of the Azerbaijani people did not suffer less in the way of achieving a sacred blessing called independence.

– People's writers S.Ahmadli, Anar and Elchin, S.Rustamkhanli, E.Akhundova etc., who had exceptional services in the development of journalism during the period of independence, have done great work in this field. Analyzing and studying their publicistic works in the years of independence, we once again witness that as in the artistic works of both artists, in their publicistic works, the love for the motherland and the wishes for a good future for the people are always prominently reflected. They have made sufficient use of the possibilities of publicistic style in order to convey all their wishes to the masses more quickly. The dissertation not only studied Anar's and Elchin's publicism in detail and comprehensively, but also reviewed research, monographs, dissertations written about them, as well as separate literature on the theory of the genre were not ignored.

– In the study, the formation and development of publicism in Azerbaijan was studied stage by stage, consistently and became the object of solution and it was clear that the cornerstones of the

publicism, which continued and developed in the period of independence, are still based on a long time ago.

– The roots of the writer's publicism, the factors that pushed him to publicistic creativity, the subject of such works, the directions of ideas are studied, we can say with confidence once again the named artists have benefited properly from these traditions, which remained faithful to national and spiritual values.

– The main themes of Anar's and Elchin's publicistic creativity, directions of ideas were defined and grouped and collected in separate sections in the research. The endless love of both artists for the motherland: the glorification of the beauty of the motherland's nature, the glorious tribulations of the people (January 20, Khojaly tragedies, Karabakh problem) to achieve independence, the incomparable services rendered by the great leader Heydar Aliyev in the history of Azerbaijan, the struggle for the success of the name and purity of our mother tongue, the promotion of science, education, cultural issues, historical monuments. protection, beautiful examples of the memoir genre dedicated to the memory of luminary artists, and examples of epistolary publicism addressed to the heads of the country and explained in detail. At the same time, examples of the author's studied works were given as well as quotes from the opinions of prominent personalities about those works. While studying the publicistic creativity of both artists, attention was paid to their artistic features and involved in the analysis.

– As a result of the research, it was revealed that the writer's publicism in the years of independence has a special importance in the development and formation of our modern publicism.

– One originality of the writer's journalism is that it responds to the context of world publicism. As a result of the research carried out, we managed to realize this conclusion.

Anar and Elchin's publicism, which began in the hot period of the literary environment of the 60s, still retains its modernity and nationality as a unity, as a valuable historical chronicle. We believe that in this wise age of their lives they will successfully continue and develop their artistic or journalistic creativity.

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

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Address: Baku city, Istiglaliyet street, 53. AZ 1001.
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