

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Science

**STAGES AND PROBLEMS OF AZERBAIJANI
LITERATURE IN TURKISH
LITERARY-THEORETICAL THOUGHT**

Speciality: 5717.01 – Literature of Turkic Nations

Field of science: Philology

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Baku – 2023

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISSERTATION

Relevance of the topic and degree of development. The study of the problem is determined by several factors. As is known, throughout history Azerbaijani literature has developed and enriched in connection with Eastern, especially Turkish literature. These relations range from folklore to contemporary literature. “Kitabi Dədə Qorqud”, “Əsli və Kərəm”, “Aşıq Qərib”, and “Koroğlu” epics, bayats, lullabies, anecdotes, and other examples of oral folk literature spread in Türkiye as well, as in Azerbaijan, and played the role of a rich source for the literary thought of both peoples. The works of Nizami Ganjavi, Imadeddin Nasimi, Gazi Burhanaddin, Habibi, Kishvari, Mahammad Fuzuli and other prominent Azerbaijani poets had a great impact on the Turkish literary environment.

The social and political processes that took place left a mark on the interaction and enrichment of literature. In the 14th-16th centuries, the differences in the literary environment of Azerbaijan and Türkiye were eliminated and developed in the same context. The fact that more than 40 Azerbaijani poets - Hamidi, Khalili, Habibi, Hashimi, Süruri, Basiri, Matami, Khazani, Hasiri, Hafizi, Bidari, Sahabi, Panahi, Acem Niyazi and others engaged in creativity in the Ottoman Palace indicates that the literary environment was wide and rich.

Since the beginning of the 19th century, new conditions have emerged in mutual relations. The occupation of the Caucasus by Tsarist Russia put relations with the literary environment of Türkiye somewhat in the background. However, under the influence of the conditions created at the beginning of the 20th century, literary relations with Türkiye began to develop. In this period, the recognition of the works of Ali Bey Huseinzade, Ahmet Aghaoghlu, Husein Javid, Mahammad Hadi and others in the Turkish literary environment, the influence of Turkish poets such as Namiq Kemal, Abdulhaq Hamid Tarhan, Mehmet Amin Yurdagul, Tofik Fikret on Azerbaijani literature led to the enrichment of literary environments.

Any article or work published in Baku was also read in Türkiye, or the attitude to the events taking place in Türkiye was reported in Baku. During the years of the First World War, children orphaned as a result of massacres by Armenian armed groups in Türkiye were brought to Baku and necessary work was done to provide them with assistance. Part of the refugees from Kars was settled in Ganja and another part in Baku. In a short time, some funds were collected for the refugees. In 1917, the collection “Qardaş köməyi” was published for moral support to Türkiye. In the collection, Husein Javid, Ahmet Javad, Omar Faig Nemanzadeh, Haji Ibrahim Gasimov and other poets, writers and publicists expressed their concern about the events in Türkiye and strongly condemned acts of violence against peaceful people. In such a difficult situation, this collection was one of the next indicators of the spiritual unity of the two brotherly peoples.

During the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, the liberation of Baku by the Caucasus Islamic Army, which consisted of Ottoman and Azerbaijani soldiers, strengthened the national-spiritual bond and increased direct literary ties. However, this attachment did not last long. After the occupation by Bolshevik Russia in April 1920, new conditions arose in the literary relations between Azerbaijan and Türkiye. The political rapprochement in Soviet-Turkish relations had an impact on the scientific-cultural environment and literary relations. The Soviet government of Azerbaijan asked Türkiye to send Turkish language and literature specialists. Turkish experts had to prepare programs and textbooks at Baku State University, Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute, and teach Turkish language and literature to students. This situation has increased the interest in researching various issues of Azerbaijani literature and some first steps have been taken. Ismail Hikmet Ertaylan, who came to Baku, besides teaching Turkish literature in higher schools, wrote the two-volume book “History of Azerbaijani Literature” on the order of the People’s Commissariat of Education of the Azerbaijan SSR. He also went on scientific missions to Uzbekistan, Dagestan, Crimea, Petersburg, and Kazan, worked in archives and conducted additional research, defended his work as a dissertation topic, and was awarded

the title of professor by the Council of Professors of Baku State University in 1927. In the 20s, Muhiddin Birgen also came to Azerbaijan and worked in various positions. In 1923, he was one of the founders of the journal “Maarif və mədəniyyət” (now “Azerbaijan”). Both Ismail Hikmet Ertaylan and Muhiddin Birgen published articles in the Azerbaijani press and scientific publications, and at the same time trained many students. The fact that public figures such as Khalil Fikret Kanad, who received his education at Berlin and Leipzig Universities in Germany and played a major role in the social and political life of Türkiye, and Husein Jahid Yalchin, who was the editor-in-chief of “Tənin” newspaper and closely participated in the activities of the Union and Progress Party, came to Baku and worked as a teacher in those years was one of the factors that determined the rapprochement of literary, cultural and scientific environments and research.

The activities of Turkish specialists in Azerbaijan continued until 1927. As a result of the gradual weakening of political relations between the USSR and Türkiye, they were forced to leave Azerbaijan. Ismail Hikmet Ertaylan and Muhiddin Birgan later wrote that they left Azerbaijan for political reasons. At that time, any Turkish citizen visiting the Soviet Union who came to Azerbaijan for any purpose was considered a Turkish officer, secret agent and spy by the relevant authorities, and he was thought to pursue secret goals. In this regard, the teachers sent from Türkiye to Azerbaijan in the early 20s were considered suspicious. Turkish teachers could be arrested if they did not leave Azerbaijan. The political campaign started around Ismail Hikmet Ertayla in the late 20s suggests this. From that time, mutual relations with the literary environment of Türkiye were weakened and cut off, and there was a big gap until the end of the 50s and the beginning of the 60s. In the 1970s and 1980s, there were literary relations between Azerbaijan and Türkiye through the Center. After the restoration of Azerbaijan's state independence, a completely new stage has begun in literary relations and in the investigation of Azerbaijani literature issues in Türkiye. All this shows that social and political processes influenced the literary

relations, the study of the stages and problems of Azerbaijani literature in Türkiye.

The systematic investigation of the stages and problems of Azerbaijani literature in the scientific-theoretical opinion of Türkiye began at the beginning of the 20th century. Research has been seriously affected by the processes, socio-political conditions and the level of relations. The research of Rufat teacher from Kilis, Mehmet Fuad Koprulu, Orkhan Shaik Gokyay, Muharrem Ergin, Ismail Hikmet Ertaylan, Muhiddin Birgen and others played an important role in writing the history of Azerbaijani literature and developing its scientific-theoretical opinion.

Mehmet Fuad Koprulu and Ismail Hikmet Ertaylan were very close to the literary environment of Azerbaijan and participated in the process of writing literary historiography. In their works, the history of literature and the works of individual classical poets were analyzed from various aspects. The book “Azəri ədəbiyyatına aid tədqiqlər” by Mehmet Fuad Koprulu was published simultaneously with the book “Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı” by Firidun Bey Kocharli and presented to the literary environment. While living in Baku, Ismail Hikmet Ertaylan participated in the literary process by writing several articles and research papers. His article “Xalq ədəbiyyatı xalqdan doğar” (supplement to “Communist” newspaper), articles published in “Maarif və mədəniyyət” magazine, as well as the two-volume book “Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı tarixi” published in Azerbaijan, played a special role in the formation of literary history and scientific-theoretical opinion. Both scholars not only conducted systematic research on Azerbaijani literature, but at the same time, they played an invaluable role in strengthening the spiritual, literary and artistic relations of the two brotherly nations. Although the research was paused from the end of the 20s for a while, this trend continued in the issues of common Turkish literature, and new research works were written. The book “Dədə Qorqud” by Orkhan Shaig Gokyay and Muharrem Ergin, the research works of Mehmet Fuad Koprulu and Abdulbagi Golpınarlı on classical Azerbaijani literature have enriched literary studies. In the works of Mehmet

Fuad Koprulu, Ismail Hikmet Ertaylan and others, opinions were expressed and deep analyses were made about mutual literary relations.

The activity of political emigration also had a great impact on the research of Azerbaijani literature in Türkiye. The publication of articles on the life and work of Azerbaijani literary figures in media outlets such as “Yeni Kafkasya”, “Odlu yurd”, “Azərbaycan yurd bilgisi”, “Azərbaycan” etc., published by representatives of the political emigrants who settled in Türkiye after the Bolshevik occupation led Turkish literary scholars to keep this problem on the agenda and to involve individual issues of Azerbaijani literature in research.

The start of normalization processes in the Soviet-Turkish political relations in the early 60s had a positive effect on literary relations and the study of Azerbaijani literature as well. Mutual visits of poets and writers, and articles played an important role in this work. In the 70s, the general state of political relations between the two countries opened up opportunities for literary relations and research, and the interest in Azerbaijani literature increased in Türkiye. Literary relations have gradually increased since the mid-80s, and in the years of independence, they entered a new qualitative stage, which expanded the study of Azerbaijani literature in Türkiye. Turkish scholars such as Pertev Naili Boratav, Feyzi Aküzüm, Bilge Ercilasun, Abdulgadir Karahan, Adem Koch, Ahmet Kabakli, Ali Yavuz Akpınar, Ali Duymaz, Alaeddin Uca, Ayşe Atay, Ali Heydar Bayat, Cahit Öztelli, Ali Kafkasyali, Sedat Adiguzel, Seyfeddin Altaylı, Ibrahim Bozyel, Ali Erol, Enver Uzun have conducted research and published articles and monographs devoted to various problems of Azerbaijani literature.

During the years of independence, literary relations and research entered a new stage against the background of Turkish-Azerbaijani relations, which were strengthened based on the idea of “One nation, two states” of Heydar Aliyev, the national leader of the Azerbaijani nation. Publishing and writing reviews of the works of poets and writers such as Bakhtiyar Vahabzade, Mammad Araz,

Elchin, Anar, Kamal Abdulla, Yusif Samadoghlu, Mevlud Suleymanli in Türkiye opened a new page in research. The appearance of Mammad Aslan, Abbas Abdulla, Mammad Ismail, Tofik Abdin, Tofik Malikli from Azerbaijan, Ibrahim Bozyel, Seyfeddin Altaylı, Orkhan Aras, Irfan Sapmaz from Türkiye in the press has helped to bring literary circles closer and stimulate research.

The research conducted in Türkiye enriched Azerbaijan literary studies factually and theoretically in terms of its topic and problem and also influenced the development of literary relations. The number of research has increased and become systematic and continuous. Analyzing these works in-depth and revealing general trends is one of the tasks facing Azerbaijani literary study. Therefore, one of the factors determining the relevance of the study is to learn at what level the stages and problems of Azerbaijani literature were investigated in the literary-theoretical opinion of Türkiye.

As is known, since Azerbaijan was not independent during the Soviet period, the literature of Türkiye was studied in the context of the literature of the Turkic peoples. The “Türkologiya” journal, published in Baku since 1970, played an important role in the study of Turkish literature in a separate direction. The founding of the journal turned Azerbaijan into the center of Soviet Turkology science. Consequently, the creativity of Turkish writers such as Tofik Fikret and Abdulhaq Hamid Tarhan became the object of research in Azerbaijan. A group studying Turkish literature was created in the Department of Oriental Literature of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences, and later this group became the Department of Turkish Philology. Systematic research on Turkish literature by the first director of the department, academician Hamid Arasli was welcomed in the literary and scientific environment of Türkiye as well. His articles “Tofiq Fikret və Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı”¹, “Nizami Gəncəvinin ilk mütərcimi”²,

¹ Araslı, H.M. Tofik Fikrət və Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı // Araslı, H.M. Seçilmiş əsərləri / H.M.Araslı –Bakı: Şərq-Qərb. –2006. –s. 4-16.

and “Gülşəhri və Gəncəli Nizami”³ were among the first successful steps in the field of studying Turkish literature. Correspondence of prominent literary critic Abbas Zamanov with Turkish scientists and writers, exchange of books, visits of writer Mehdi Husein, and speeches in the press increased the interest of Turkish literary critics in Azerbaijani literature and influenced research.

Azerbaijani scholars have deeply studied the works of Turkish poets and writers, and individual media outlets. Research works by Aghshin Babayev, Abdulali Karimov, Nushaba Arasli, Tofiq Malikov, Aydin Abi Aydin, Allahshukur Gurbanov, Ahmet Ahmetov, Vasif Nasiboghlu, Mirzajan Gulmaliyev, Khalida Guliyeva-Gafgazli, Barat Osmanova, Asgar Rasulov, Rashid Guliyev, Mirza Ansarli, Elman Guliyev, Jala Aliyeva, Aydan Khandan, Sadagat Gasimli, Farhad Aghayev are important in terms of studying the problem.

The four-volume “Türk xalqları ədəbiyyatı”⁴ by Nizami Jafarov and the works by Elman Guliyev⁵ with similar titles are among the fundamental studies conducted in this field.

Several research has been conducted in our country to review the study of Azerbaijani literature in Türkiye. Studies such as “Füzuli və Türkiyə poeziyası”⁶ by Aydın Abi Aydın, “Nizami və türk ədəbiyyatı”⁷ by Nushaba Arasli, “Azərbaycan ədəbi mühiti və türk dünyası”⁸ by Husein Hashimli, “Ədəbi-tarixi yaddaş və

² Araslı, H.M. Nizami Gəncəvinin ilk mütərcimi // Bakı. –1966, 24 oktyabr. – s. 3.

³ Araslı, H.M. Gülşəhri və Nizami Gəncəvi //Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı: tarixi və problemləri: – Bakı: Gənclik – 1998. – s. 632-639.

⁴ Cəfərov, N.Q. Türk xalqları ədəbiyyatı: [4 cildə] / N.Q.Cəfərov. –Bakı: Atatürk Araşdırma Mərkəzi, –c. 1. Qədim dövr. –2006. –320 s.; –c. 2. Orta dövr. –2006. – 320 s.; –c. 3. Yeni dövr. –2007. – 320 s.; c. 4. Ən yeni dövr. –2007. –320 s.

⁵ Quliyev, E.H. Türk xalqları ədəbiyyatı (təkmilləşdirilmiş və yenidən işlənmiş 4-cü nəşr) / E.H.Quliyev. –Bakı: Elm və təhsil, –2017. –632 s.

⁶ Aydın, A.A. Füzuli və Türkiyə poeziyası / A.A.Aydın. –Bakı: Ozan, –2002. –280 s.

⁷ Araslı, N.H. Nizami və türk ədəbiyyatı / N.H.Araslı. –Bakı: Elm, –1980. –206 s.

⁸ Həşimli, H.M. Azərbaycan ədəbi mühiti və türk dünyası /H.M.Həşimli. –Bakı: Mütərcim, –2009. –198 s.

müasirlik”⁹ by Isa Habibbeyli, “Kitabi Dədə Qorqud”un Türkiyədə tədqiqi tarixindən”¹⁰ by Khalida Qafqazlı, “1920-ci illər Azərbaycan mətbuatında Türkiyə ədəbiyyatının tədqiqinə dair materiallar”¹¹ by Barat Osmanlı and Sadaqat Gasimli, “İsmayıl Hikmət Ərtaylan Azərbaycan klassik şairləri haqqında”¹², “20-ci illər tədqiqatçıları Azərbaycan klassikləri haqqında (Həbibə Bağdadı)”¹³ by Barat Osmanova, Farhad Aghayev’s “İsmayıl Hikmət və Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı”¹⁴, Gumru Shahriyar’s “M.F.Köprülüzadə və onun “Dədə Qorqud kitabı”na aid qeydlər” əsəri(interpretive analysis)”¹⁵ are important in this regard.

Since the issues of studying the stages and problems of Azerbaijani literature in the literary-theoretical opinion of Türkiye have not yet been a separate research object in our literary studies, monographs and dissertations have not been written, it is important to investigate them in depth and draw generalized relevant scientific-theoretical conclusions. It should be noted that since there are many articles and research works dedicated to Azerbaijani literature in Türkiye, only those that are important from a scientific and theoretical point of view have been used.

Taking into account the relevance of the topic, the issues of examining the stages and problems of Azerbaijani literature in the literary-theoretical opinion of Türkiye have been systematically and

⁹ Həbibbəyli, İ.Ə. Ədəbi-tarixi yaddaş və müasirlik / İ.Ə.Həbibbəyli. –Bakı: Nurlan, –2007. –689 s.

¹⁰ Qafqazlı, X. “Kitabi Dədə Qorqud”un Türkiyədə tədqiq tarixindən // “Kitabi Dədə Qorqud” mövzusu türk ədəbiyyatşünaslığında, –Bakı: Əli Nəşriyyat Evi, –2008. –s.3-46.

¹¹ Osmanlı, B., Qasımlı, S. Ön söz // 1920-ci illər Azərbaycan mətbuatında Türkiyə ədəbiyyatının tədqiqinə dair materiallar. –Bakı: Nurlan, –2004. –s. 3-6.

¹² Osmanova, B. İsmayıl Hikmət Ərtaylan Azərbaycan klassik şairləri haqqında (Həbibə Bağdadı) // –Bakı: Şərq filologiyası (Məqalələr məcmuəsi), –1999. –s.15-26.

¹³ Osmanova, B. 20-ci illər tədqiqatçıları Azərbaycan klassikləri haqqında // –Bakı: Türkologiya, –1991. № 3, –s.12-20.

¹⁴ Ağayev, F. İsmayıl Hikmət və Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı // F.İ.Ağayev. –Bakı: Nurlan, 2004. –132 s.

¹⁵ Şəhriyar, Q.F. M.F.Köprülüzadə və onun “Dədə Qorqud kitabı”na aid qeydlər” əsəri (şərhlil təhlil) / Q.F.Şəhriyar. –Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, –2015. –164 s.

comprehensively studied and prepared reports and published articles about the results of the research in Azerbaijan and abroad.¹⁶

The object and subject of the research. The object of the research is the study of the stages and problems of Azerbaijani literature in the literary-theoretical opinion of Türkiye.

The subject of the research is articles, research works, and monographs dedicated to various problems of Azerbaijani literature in Türkiye and the works of individual prominent representatives, opinions of individual researchers on issues of Azerbaijani literature, and scientific and theoretical ideas existing in literary studies.

The chronological framework of the studies involved in the dissertation ranges from the beginning of the 20th century and continues to the present era.

The purpose and objectives of the research. The main goal of the dissertation is to study the level of scientific research on the stages and problems of Azerbaijani literature in the literary-theoretical opinion of Türkiye. To achieve the goal, the following specific tasks have been set in the dissertation:

- to study the problems of studying Azerbaijani literature in the literary-theoretical opinion of Türkiye;
- to determine the directions of stages and problem classifications of Azerbaijani literature by Turkish researchers;
- to study the problems of researching the issues of oral folk literature of Azerbaijan;
- to study and analyze the studies dedicated to the “Kitabi Dədə Qorqud”, to comment on the different and common aspects of both literary studies;
- to study the issues of researching epics such as “Aşıq Qərib”, “Koroğlu”, “Əsli və Kərəm” in Turkish literary studies;
- to study the research dedicated to the works of individual representatives of classical Azerbaijani literature such as Nizami Ganjavi, İmadeddin Nəsimi, Gazi Burhanəddin, and Məhəmməd Füzuli, to analyze their contributions to Azerbaijani literary studies;

¹⁶ See: List of published works on the topic at the end of the abstract.

- to investigate the similarities between the literary environments of Azerbaijan and Türkiye at the beginning of the 20th century, especially in the context of the problem of Turkism;
- to study the research of 20th-century Azerbaijani literature issues (realism, critical realism, romanticism, enlightened realism, etc.);
- to study emigration literature and its problems, the level of research on the creativity of individual representatives;
- to examine the issues of Azerbaijani literature in the research works of Mehmet Fuad Koprulu, Ismail Hikmet Ertaylan, Muhiddin Birgen, Ali Yavuz Akpinar and others;
- to study the issues of researching the issues of Azerbaijani literature in Turkish literary studies during the period of independence.

Research methods. The dissertation studies research on stages and problems of Azerbaijani literature in Turkish literary studies in a scientific-theoretical context. Since the stage and problems are large and rich, the following scientific research methods were used to thoroughly cover all these issues: a systematic review; historical-comparative analysis; modernity and history; comprehensiveness; and generalization.

Main clauses defended. The following provisions were defended in the research work:

- the problem of research on Azerbaijani folklore in the literary-theoretical opinion of Türkiye;
- research issues of Azerbaijani epics;
- study of Azerbaijani ashuq creativity;
- issues of Azerbaijani classical literature in Turkish literary studies;
- literary history, historiography and periodization problems;
- research of native Azerbaijani literature;
- Azerbaijani literature issues of a new era in Turkish literary studies;
- influence of literary relations on research at the beginning of the 20th century;
- research problems of Azerbaijani romanticism;

- the context of literary relations of the 1920s;
- Azerbaijani emigration literature problems;
- research problems of Ali Bey Huseinzade's creativity;
- creativity of Ahmet Aghaoghlu in Turkish literary studies;
- creativity of Almas İldırım in the context of the Turkish literary environment;
- the level of study of Azerbaijani literature problems during the independence;
- problems of the appearance of new trends in the study of Azerbaijani contemporary literature.

The scientific novelty of the research. The scientific novelty of the dissertation work is not limited to being the first research work in this field, but also because research works in Türkiye have been systematically and comprehensively examined for the first time and certain results have been obtained. The research work analyzes systematically the most important works written in the last century on the issues of Azerbaijani literature in Türkiye. The analysis of problems reflecting two different views on any topic related to Azerbaijani literature also shows the scientific novelty of the dissertation. The research work demonstrates the attitude towards different approaches in Turkish literary studies to some issues of both classical and oral folk literature. In particular, it is natural to have different approaches to the epics “Kitabi Dədə Qorqud” and “Koroğlu”, as well as to the issues of emigration and Soviet literature. Because any literary-artistic fact is approached, analyzed and evaluated from a different context.

For the first time, the attitude of Turkish literary critics to the problems of history and historiography of Azerbaijani literature was studied, and their role in the periodization of Azerbaijani literature was shown.

The attitude of Turkish literary critics to the problems of realism, critical realism, enlightened realism, and satire in Azerbaijani literature was studied for the first time, and directions different from Azerbaijani literary studies were reviewed.

The place of Azerbaijani literature in the scientific and theoretical thought of Türkiye during the independence became the object of research for the first time, and specific scientific results were obtained.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research.

The facts and materials of the dissertation can be used in Azerbaijan-Türkiye literary relations, in the study of various fields of Azerbaijani literature and literary environments, in writing generalized works and in future research works. The research materials and scientific-theoretical results will be useful in the teaching of the history of Azerbaijani literature, literature of Turkic peoples and other subjects in relevant faculties of higher schools. The materials of the research can be used in promoting the relations between the two countries.

Approbation and application. The main provisions of the research work were published in ANAS “News” (Humanities series), Collections of the Institute of Literature named after Nizami Ganjavi, Baku State University and other scientific journals listed by the High Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Presentations were made at international scientific conferences held in different countries on separate problems of the dissertation, and articles were published in impact factor journals.

The organization where the dissertation work was performed. The research work was carried out in the Department of Literature of Turkic Nations of the Institute of Literature named after Nizami Ganjavi of ANAS.

Dissertation structure. The dissertation consists of an introduction (21062 symbols), five chapters (the first chapter constitutes three paragraphs – 82337 symbols, the second chapter three paragraphs – 87753 symbols, the third chapter four paragraphs – 108560 symbols, the fourth chapter four paragraphs – 91349 symbols and the fifth chapter three paragraphs – 65093 symbols), conclusion (13939 symbols) and the list of references.

The total volume of the text of the dissertation is 470099 symbols.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

In the **Introduction** of the dissertation, the relevance of the topic is justified, the degree of development is given, the goals and objectives of the research, the object, research methods, theoretical foundations, the main clauses defended, scientific innovation, theoretical and practical importance, approbation and structure of the research are indicated.

The **first paragraph** of the **first chapter** of the dissertation called “**Azerbaijani Folklore in Turkish literary-theoretical Opinion**” consisting of three paragraphs, is entitled “**Problems of the Study of Folklore**”. In this paragraph is stated that since the research of Azerbaijani folk literature in Turkish literary studies was wide and comprehensive, only the main issues were studied in the dissertation work.

Ismail Hikmet Ertaylan conducted systematic research on folk literature and its separate forms. The scholar tried to reveal its richness by analyzing samples of oral folk such as proverbs, old sayings, bayats, qoshmas, gerays, epics and Nowruz songs. According to his scientific results, since Azerbaijan was the most visited place for the Turkish tribes and clans who moved to Anatolia, folk literature passed through this way¹⁷.

Ismail Hikmat Ertaylan, who studies Azerbaijani proverbs and old sayings, looks at their origin and diversity of ways of creation. According to him, some of these examples were created and formed based on different religious beliefs. However, the scholar concludes that there are also examples that take their subject from real life and reflect the socio-political, and historical thinking of the people’s life, stating that they do not reflect religious superstition and express the labour activity, traditions and culture of the people.

Ismail Hikmet Ertaylan was the first who presented folk literature as the beginning of Azerbaijani literature. In the literary history books written in later periods, written and folk literature were

¹⁷ Ertaylan, İ.H. Azərbaycan Edebiyatı Tarihi. I-II / İ.H.Ertaylan. –Ankara: Akçağ Yayınları, –2013. –512 s.

studied separately. However, the scholar did not include ashuq literature in his book. The reason is unknown. This mistake was later recovered by scholars of literary history.

The majority of Turkish literary studies dedicated to Azerbaijani folklore covers common texts. Among these “Molla Nasreddin” and others take the main place. Saim Sakaoglu conducted fundamental research on Molla Nasreddin, in the monograph “Molla (Xoca) Nəsrəddin”, he gave information about Molla Nasreddin’s anecdotes, his life, family, and other Nasreddins, studied the issues whether the historical Nasreddin is the Nasreddin we know and whether the anecdotes told in his name belong to him.¹⁸ Analyzing all the anecdotes told on behalf of Molla Nasreddin and the character of Molla Nasreddin mentioned in the works of Europeans, he tried to define his place and position in the Turkish folk culture as an anecdote hero. The author who wrote that Molla Nasreddin’s anecdotes are not limited only to Türkiye, but also appear in the folklore of other Turkic peoples, studied the anecdotes told in Anatolia and Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan and other countries comparatively, and came to the conclusion that the number of these anecdotes, which is about 500-600, was exaggerated and raised to 1500. According to the author, these anecdotes have created another image of Molla Nasreddin, away from his real one. He thinks that it is necessary to analyze those anecdotes and differ from others. Because reading these anecdotes, certain contradictions arise in the character of Molla Nasreddin.

As is known, Azerbaijani folk literature, its separate genres and styles have been studied in Türkiye for almost a hundred years. Those studies have become systematic and continuous in modern Turkish literary studies. In this regard, the studies of Nail Tan, Ali Kafkasyali, Enver Uzun and others are valuable. They take Azerbaijani folklore in unity with the north and the south.

The research reveals two different aspects of Turkish folklore studies; First, scholars enrich the circulation of folklore by

¹⁸ Sakaoğlu, S. Nasreddin Hoca Üzerine Yazılar / S.Sakaoğlu. –İstanbul: Konun Yayınları, –2013. –368 s.

presenting different examples of Azerbaijani folklore. Secondly, they present different approaches in the study and analysis of these samples and come to certain scientific-theoretical conclusions. Turkish folklorists analyze the issue in a more comprehensive way and from different angles by referring to research in Azerbaijan. Although the research is not in the form of a single concept of Azerbaijani folklore, it plays an important role in researching the roots, characters and ways of development of folklore. Besides enriching folklore studies, it also creates new opportunities for the emergence of common scientific and theoretical ideas.

In the **second paragraph of the first chapter** entitled “**Issues of Studying Azerbaijani Epics**”, it is emphasized that epics and folk stories are one of the problems that Turkish literary studies pay the most attention to in Azerbaijani literature. Because common problems of Azerbaijani and Turkish artistic thought in epics allow to study this topic widely and comprehensively. Since the beginning of the 20th century, the process of collecting and researching folk literature in Azerbaijan has become intensive and systematic. The research of Azerbaijani epics in Turkish literary studies was mainly carried out in the following directions: revealing the different versions of Azerbaijani epics in Anatolia; the scientific-theoretical study of epics (expression of epic and story terms in different Turkic nations); a comparative study of epics.

The research shows that each of these directions has its difficulties and is not less important. Thus, both preliminary studies and the scientific results obtained from theoretical studies create opportunities for a comprehensive study of the problem. The most noteworthy is the comparative study of these epics by Turkish scholars. It should be noted that during the Soviet period, considering there was no possibility to conduct research in this direction in Azerbaijan, the research works were theoretically incomplete. After the collapse of the USSR, scientific-theoretical and practical integrity was achieved in the study of epics and folk stories.

The epic “Kitabi Dədə Qorqud” is of particular interest to Turkish scholars. The study of the epic in both Azerbaijan and Türkiye constitutes an important stage in the field of comparative research. Thus, for a while, the saga was involved in research separately, and after the elimination of political obstacles, it was mutually studied in terms of various problems. However, the study of the epic in both countries has been delayed. As is known, after its discovery by the German orientalist Heinrich von Dietz, the study of the epic “Kitabi Dədə Qorqud” in the Turkic world was not started immediately. Only 100 years after he introduced the epic to the world in 1815 - in 1915, it was published in Istanbul by a teacher Rufat from Kilis. In Azerbaijan, only 10 years later, separate parts of the saga were studied. Amin Abid, Ismail Hikmet Ertaylan and Atababa Musakhanli conducted the first studies on the saga in the 20s of the last century.

The first edition of the saga was published in Baku in 1939 with a foreword by Hamid Arasli. Until then, the epic “Kitabi Dədə Qorqud” was published twice in Türkiye as a book in 1915 by Rufat teacher from Kilis, and in 1938 with the edition and foreword by Orkhan Shaik Gokyay¹⁹. In addition, the saga was analyzed and studied in the articles of individual scholars. Ismail Hikmet Ertaylan, while analyzing epics in his book also referred to the “Kitabi Dədə Qorqud”. The author not only included the chapter “Dirsə Xan oğlu Bakaç (Buğac)” in the history of literature but also involved in the analysis. In a not-so-extensive analysis, the literary critic concluded that the epic was composed by Dada Gorgud more than a thousand years ago and was written in the Oghuz dialect of the time. Many words that were used at the Oghuz have been forgotten, are out of order, or their form and expression have fundamentally changed and become unintelligible until they come to us. Therefore, it is almost impossible to understand all the words of the epic separately, one by one, and to determine exactly how they were read at that time.

¹⁹ Gökay, O.Ş. Dede Korkut / O.Ş.Gökay. –İstanbul: Arkadaş Basımevi, –1938. –186 s.

The paragraph analyzes the works of Ziya Goyalp, Mehmet Fuad Koprulu, Melih Covdat, Amin Abid, Muharrem Ergin, Orkhan Shaig Gokyay, Ibrahim Zaki Burdurlu, Pertev Naili Boratov, Jahid Öztelli, Bekir Sami Özsoy and others. Research works dedicated to other epics have also been studied.

It is clear from the studies that the issue of researching Azerbaijani epics in Turkish literary studies is important in terms of different approaches, considerations and comparisons. These are useful for obtaining new scientific-theoretical results in Azerbaijani literary studies. Since it is impossible to come to a certain conclusion by analyzing a single version of the epics, the comparative analysis of several versions enriches the research.

The third paragraph of the first chapter is called “**Study of Azerbaijani Ashuq Poetry**”. Azerbaijani ashuq poetry is noted to be one of the problems studied by Turkish literary critics. As is known, since there are few written sources of ashuq art and music, there is not much research on it. The process of recording ashuq music in Türkiye began in 1923 after the Proclamation of the Republic. Only after that, folklore samples were collected as a result of expeditions to the Anatolian region. The Kars ashuq environment has a special place among those materials. As a result of the collection of materials, scholars, specialists and artists such as Mehmet Fuad Koprulu, Fakhreddin Kırzioğlu, Tahir Kutsi Makal, Kaya Doghan, Bekir Sami Özsoy, Hikmet Dizdaroghlu, Ahmet Kabaklı, Ansar Aslan, Saim Sakaoghlu, Feyzi Halıcı, Ali Barat Alptekin have studied the Kars ashuq environment from different aspects in their scientific research and articles. The fact that the Kars ashuq environment in a certain sense also represents the Azerbaijan ashuq environment, Azerbaijani ashuqs often visited this region determines the relevance of the study of the problem.

The wide spread of ashuq art in the Anatolia region of Türkiye as well as in Azerbaijan, or the fact that it is related to Azerbaijani ashuq art, made it necessary for researchers to express their opinion on this issue, and the study of the problem in Turkish literary studies to approach the issue differently, and in many cases to study it

comparatively. A new approach to the problem in the works of researchers such as Mehmet Fuad Koprulu, Fakhreddin Kırzıoğlu, Pertev Naili Boratav, Ahmet Kabaklı, Saim Sakaoğlu, Ramazan Çiftlikçi, Enver Aras, Ali Duymaz, Ali Yavuz Akpınar, Zeynalabdin Makas, Enver Uzun, Nail Tan, Ali Kafkasyalı played a certain role in enriching Azerbaijani literary studies.

Among the ashuqs who have been repeatedly turned into research subjects by Turkish literary scholars, the creativity of Ashuq Abbas Tufarganlı, Ashuq Gurbani, Ashuq Gasim, Ashuq Alasgar, as well as 20th-century ashuqs Husein Bozalğanlı and Mikayil Azafli attracted more attention. The most notable issue in the creativity of Ashuq Gurbani, Ashuq Gasim and Ashuq Abbas Tufarganlı is the popularity of their poems in Türkiye and the wide distribution of their qoshma and gerayli. The creative examples of Azerbaijani ashuqs have a special place in the performances of Anatolian ashuqs. It has always been especially emphasized that ashuq poems belong to Azerbaijan. It should be noted that the ashuqs have been called folk poets by Turkish literary scholars.

Literary scholars of Türkiye have studied the Azerbaijani ashuq environment as a whole - in the unity of the north and the south. The monograph of Ali Kafkasyalı comprehensively investigated the rich and ancient tradition of ashuq creativity and environment in South Azerbaijan.²⁰ The author has determined the list of famous ashuqs in Urmiya, Garadagh-Tabriz, Qashgai, Save, Sulduz, Zanjan and Khorasan ashuq environments, the proximity of these environments and how they develop mutually.

The researcher Enver Uzun analyzing the ashuq environments of Urmiya, Garadagh-Tabriz, Qashgai, Sulduz, Zanjan and Khorasan, identified their different characteristics in his scientific study dedicated to the ashuq environments of South Azerbaijan²¹. While studying the Urmiya ashuq environment, he concluded that it

²⁰Kafkasyalı, A. İran Türkleri Aşık Muhitleri // -Ankara: Milli folklor, –2002. Yıl 17. Sayı 68, –s.110-126.

²¹ Uzun, E. İran Türk Folkloru / E.Uzun. –Trabzon: Eser Ofset Matbaacılık, –2007. –125 s.

serves as a bridge between Azerbaijan and Türkiye ashug environments, there is a lot of similarity in the playing and singing characteristics of Kars and Ighdir ashugs. Writing the Turkish ashug environment has an ancient history, he classified it as follows: Urmia ashug environment; Garadagh-Tabriz ashug environment; Qashqai ashug environment; Save ashug environment; Sulduz ashug environment; Zanzan ashug environment; Khorasan ashug environment.

The researcher drawing attention to the closeness of the historical, geographical and culturally rich traditions of Garadagh and Goyche ashug circles writes that in the performance of the art, ashugs belonging to this (Garadagh-N.M.) ashug environment use the trio (setar), saz, balaban, gaval (tambourine), whereas in music such as “Ruhani” and “Yanigh Karam” were used only saz or balaban. A few studies have been conducted on ashug music in Türkiye.

According to the research, Turkish literary critics have not only analyzed the literary text in their research on Azerbaijani ashug art and the creativity of its representatives but also expressed their attitude to the ideas and considerations in Azerbaijani literary studies. From those studies, it is clear that it is impossible to imagine the literary environments of Türkiye and Azerbaijan separately. This was one of the factors that influenced the extensive research of Azerbaijani ashug poetry in Türkiye, and it maintains its scientific relevance.

In the first paragraph of the second chapter of the thesis entitled “**Issues of Azerbaijani Classical Literature and Turkish Literary Studies**” named “**Study of Azerbaijani Classical Literature and Literary History**” it is noted that although the age of Azerbaijani literature and artistic thought is more than a millennium, the writing of Azerbaijani literary history is not so distant history. The articles of Firidun Bey Kocharli, Abdulla Sur, Seyid Husein and others in this direction revealed the necessity of writing the history of artistic thought. In 1903, the book published in Russian by Firidun Bey Kocharli was one of the first steps taken in

this field. From the beginning of the 20th century, under the influence of social and political processes, the artistic mindset was developing rapidly. On the other hand, there was a need to study examples of literary history in the opened schools. In the 1920s, this process entered a phase of rapid development, and certain measures were taken in the direction of writing the history and historiography of literature. The book “Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı” published after the murder of Firidun Bey Kocharli could not meet the need in the history of literature. There was a need to study national history and the history of literary and artistic thought. In this sense, the studies of Yusif Vazir Chamanzaminli and Amin Abid were among the first steps towards writing the history of literature. While the book of Yusif Vazir Chamanzaminli was very small in volume and could not fully reflect the national artistic thought, the literary history of Amin Abid was not printed, and it could not eliminate the existing gap. Research in this direction continued for some time in the 1920s. At that time, the problems of literary historiography were still being formed, and new works dedicated to the history of literature were being written. However, writing of the history of literature conceptually and systematically and the scientific-theoretical setting of the issue were not fully covered. Therefore, the fact that the scholars from Türkiye joined the process and conducted fundamental research in this direction was certain progress in the issue of writing and periodization of the new history of literature.

Among the research works written in the context of the history of Azerbaijani literature, its individual personalities and literary historiography, the studies of literary critic Ismail Hikmet Ertaylan occupy a special place. His two-volume work was an important event for the scientific environment of Azerbaijan in the 1920s. The studies of the literary critic marked the beginning of a completely new stage with its scientificity and accuracy. Bulut Funda in his research on Ismayil Hikmet Artayla wrote that he played an exceptional role in literary historiography²². The research of Mehmet

²² Funda, B. İsmail Hikmet Ertaylan'ın Edebiyat Tarihçiliği // –Uludağ: Uluslararası Türkçe Edebiyat Kültür Eğitim Dergisi, –2013. № 2/1, –s. 256-278

Fuad Koprulu played an exceptional role in the periodization of Azerbaijani literature history and paved the way for further research.

The analyses show that in the 1920s the research in Türkiye on the history and individual personalities of the Azerbaijani literature included the issue of periodization of literary historiography. Both Ismail Hikmet Ertaylan and Mehmet Fuad Koprulu had certain concepts about literary historiography and periodization. As research continued and new patterns of artistic thought emerged, these concepts were not yet fully accepted. However, the opinions of both scholars were important for Azerbaijani literary critics. Literary historiography prevails in the research of Ismail Hikmet Ertaylan, while the problem of periodization has found its broad scientific solution in the research of Mehmet Fuad Koprulu. In the creativity of Mehmet Fuad Koprulu, the historiography of Azerbaijani literature and issues of periodization are placed in the context of socio-political processes, in the form of a scientific concept. The periodization of the literary history of the scholar is scientifically based, takes into account the regularities of historical evolution and plays a certain role in the writing of subsequent literary history.

The second paragraph of the second chapter is called **“Study of Classical Azerbaijani Poetry”**. It is noted that Azerbaijani classical literature has long been established and developed in interaction with the literary and cultural environment of the Near, Middle East, as well as Türkiye. The works of dozens of other Azerbaijani poets such as Khagani Shirvani, Nizami Ganjavi, Izzeddin Hasanoghlu, Imadeddin Nasimi, Habibi, Shah Ismail Khatai, Mahammad Fuzuli, Saib Tabrizi are widely spread in this geography. Since the Middle Ages, the rapprochement, and mutual enrichment between the literary environments of Türkiye and Azerbaijan, and the geographical areas where their works spread made it necessary to study and research those literary figures in both environments. Therefore, Azerbaijani classical poetry has been an object of extensive research in Turkish literary studies. One of the main reasons for this was the leading position of Azerbaijani

literature in the region, and another reason was the mutual study of common Turkish literature.

Those research works, which started in the 1920s, were later conducted systematically. Literary critics such as Mehmet Fuad Koprulu, Ismail Hikmet Ertaylan, Abdulbagi Golpinarli, Muhiddin Birgen, Kemal Edip Kurkchuoghlu, Hasiba Mazioghlu, Seyfeddin Altayli studied the life and creativity of classical Azerbaijani poets, including Nizami Ganjavi, Izzeddin Hasanoghlu, Gazi Burhanaddin, Shah Ismail Khatai, Habibi, Shah Gasim Enver, Kishvari, Muhammed Fuzuli and others wrote scientific research works and published books. Mehmet Fuad Koprulu wrote that Izzeddin Hasanoglu was the first Azerbaijani poet whose divan was famous in Anatolia and Azerbaijan in the 15th century²³. Analyzing those studies, it can be concluded that the research of Turkish scholars is important in reflecting new ideas. In particular, it is valuable to include Turkish sources, documents and facts, which cannot be used by Azerbaijani literary studies, into scientific circulation. This also expanded the geography of existing studies.

The third paragraph of the second chapter called “**The Study of the Life, Environment and Creativity of Imadeddin Nasimi**”, noted that Turkish literary studies gave a special place to the research of the creativity of native-speaking classical Azerbaijani poets and writers. In this regard, the research dedicated to the creativity of Imadeddin Nasimi attracts attention. The spread of works of Imadeddin Nasimi in Türkiye and the fact that he was a prominent representative of Hurufism made it necessary to study his creativity. The creativity of Imadeddin Nasimi has been widely studied not only in Azerbaijani literary studies but also has aroused interest in Turkish literary studies as well. In addition to the study of the poet’s creativity, attention was paid to the publication of his works in the literary process of Türkiye. The conducted comparative analyses show that in this field Imadeddin Nasimi can be compared

²³ Köprülü, M.F. Külliyyat. Edebiyat Araştırmaları II, 6. / M.F.Köprülü. –İstanbul: Alfa Yayınları, –2015. –s. 386.

only with another prominent representative of medieval Azerbaijani literature, Mahammad Fuzuli.

Mehmet Fuad Koprulu, Ismail Hikmet Ertaylan, Mehmet Shakir, Ali Yavuz Akpınar, Erol Gunduz, Ozer Shenodeyici, Huseyin Ayan and others have conducted extensive research on the poet's life and work. For the first time, Mehmet Fuad Koprulu mentioned Imadeddin Nasimi in his work "Türk Edebiyatında İlk Mutasavvıflar". He was followed by Ismail Hikmet Ertaylan who portrayed a sketch story about the poet's life and creativity in "Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı tarixi". Turkish literary scholars have paid attention to the controversial issues related to Imadeddin Nasimi's personality, outlook and place of birth. Huseyin Ayan divides the poet's life into two stages: before and after meeting Fazlullah Naimi²⁴.

According to the research, it is concluded that the personality and creativity of Imadeddin Nasimi, a prominent sage of Azerbaijan and a brilliant representative of Sufism, were given great interest in Turkish literary studies. The emergence of deep interest is related to the widespread distribution of Imadeddin Nasimi's poems among the people of Anatolia, as well as in the literary environment of Türkiye. On the other hand, being a poet, he was also a prominent public figure of his time. Research conducted in Türkiye also shows that Imadeddin Nasimi was a great poet of Turkish geography and the Eastern world in general. Another important feature of these studies is that new facts about the life and creativity of the poet were revealed, and Turkish sources, memoirs and divans were widely used. Taking into consideration that during the Soviet era, Azerbaijani literary critics of Nasimi had extremely limited opportunities to obtain these sources and conduct research, it is possible to see the importance of those studies.

The third chapter of the dissertation is called "**Research Question of Azerbaijani Literature of Modern Era**". In the first paragraph of the chapter entitled "**19th-century Azerbaijani**

²⁴ Ayan, H. Nesimi. Hayatı, Edebi Kişiliği, Eserleri ve Türkçe Divanının Tenkiti Metni 1-2 / H.Ayan. –Ankara: TDK Yayınları, –2002. –s. 23-25.

Literature and Turkish Literary Studies”, it is noted that 19th-century Azerbaijani literature was given lower priority by Turkish scholars except for Mirza Fatali Akhundzade. Attention to his personality and creativity has been related to the innovative views of this sage.

Mehmet Fuad Koprulu, who studied 19th-century Azerbaijani literature, focused on some issues of the literature of this period, however, he did not study it in detail. The main reason for the scholar’s brief approach to this period and not giving ample space to the creativity of individual representatives is the lack of material. The scholar called this period the renewal period. It is the literature of this period that had a great impact on social life and the formation of national identity.

Researcher Ali Yavuz Akpınar analyzed the comedies of Mirza Fatali Akhundzade and praised the criticism of injustice²⁵.

The research shows that 19th-century Azerbaijani literature has been included in Turkish literary studies, albeit weakly. However, the characteristics of this period were not discussed extensively, nor were the representatives of enlightened literature such as Abbasgulu agha Bakikhanov, Mirza Shafi Vazeh, Ismail bey Gutgashinli, and satirists like Gasim bey Zakir and Mirza Bakhish Nadim studied. Seyyed Azim Shirvani, Hasan bey Zardabi and Najaf bey Vazirov were mentioned episodically.

Despite the superficial research of this period the importance of those studies is that Mirza Fatali Akhundzade’s creativity is studied and analyzed from a different angle. In particular, ideas that were prohibited from being articulated in Azerbaijan during the Soviet period were expressed in Turkish literary studies and his creativity was objectively studied. Undoubtedly, among them, it is possible to find studies that are observed with descriptive and incorrect evaluations, but they constitute a minority. Therefore, the research conducted in Türkiye is of great importance in terms of

²⁵ Akpınar, A.Y. Azeri Edebiyatı Araştırmaları / A.Y.Akpınar. –İstanbul: Dergah Yayınları, –1994. –s. 53.

comprehensively studying the creativity of Mirza Fatali Akhundzade.

The second paragraph of the third chapter entitled “**The Impact of Literary Relations on Research at the Beginning of the 20th Century**” notes that mutual literary relations are not only important due to their social value, cultural aspects, aesthetic and psychological influence, but also expand the way of thinking, enrich worldview, and increase research.

As is known, Azerbaijan-Türkiye literary relations date back to a period of more than a century. The mutual literary relations can be divided into the following several stages: from the beginning of the 20th century to the establishment of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic in 1918; 1918-1920 years; 1920-1991; After the restoration of state independence of Azerbaijan in 1991.

This division is not limited to known historical events and socio-political processes that took place in the 20th century. Thus, the process attributed to the beginning of the 20th century started in the 1880s-90s. After the occupation of Azerbaijan by Bolshevik Russia in 1920 and the fall of the Democratic Republic, these relations were not completely severed but continued until 1927. The cool relations between the USSR and Türkiye affected literary relations and research. However, the processes occurring in each of these stages differed significantly from each other. Therefore, it is important to separately study Azerbaijan-Türkiye literary relations at the beginning of the 20th century, to reveal the essence of this stage, and to study its impact on research.

At the beginning of the 20th century, Azerbaijan and Türkiye continued to have literary relations, as well as spiritual ties. From this point of view, the collection “Qardaş Köməyi” published in Baku was of great importance²⁶. The collection was a continuation of the social and political relations of both nations in the literary context. Therefore, the research conducted in Türkiye regarding the collection is of importance.

²⁶ Qardaş köməyi. –Bakı: İpək yolu, –2012. –213 s.

The analysis shows that Azerbaijan-Türkiye literary relations entered a new stage at the beginning of the last century. This stage was conditioned by the fact that the social and political processes taking place in the world had a certain influence on the literary processes. Literary relations have created a research opportunity. However, these processes did not last long.

In the third paragraph of the chapter called “Problems of Azerbaijani Romanticism in Turkish Literary Studies” is mentioned that Turkish literary studies paid special attention to Azerbaijani romanticism. In Turkish literary studies, the problem of critical realism and its representatives has not been researched as much as romanticism. One of the reasons was that Azerbaijani romanticism reflects the ideas of Turkism and Islamism. Turkish literature was one of the main sources the romantics were influenced by. At the beginning of the 20th century, Azerbaijani romanticism was greatly influenced by European romanticism as well as Turkish romanticism. Accordingly, Azerbaijani romanticism and the creativity of its representatives were studied by Turkish literary critics including Mehmet Fuad Koprulu, Ali Erol, Enver Uzun, and others. In Ali Erol's work, it is important that all directions of romanticism trend in Azerbaijani poetry are studied²⁷.

As is known, after the announcement of the Tanzimat decree in 1839, there was a revival in Turkish literary and artistic thought. At the end of the 19th century - the beginning of the 20th century, Turkish romanticism reached its peak with the works of Turkish poets Tofik Fikret, Namiq Kamal, Mehmet Amin Yurdagul, and Abdulhaq Hamid Tarhan. It was from that period that the foundation of Azerbaijani romanticism was laid.

The research of Turkish literary critics about representatives of Azerbaijani romanticism including Mahammad Hadi, Abdulla Shaiq, Husein Javid and Aliabbas Muznib was presented in the context of scientific thinking based on the Turkish literary environment. Among comprehensive scientific research works, there are also

²⁷ Erol, A. *Azerbaycan Şiirinde Romantizm (1905-1917)* / A.Erol. -İzmir: Azerbaycan Kültür Derneği Yayınları, -2007. -310 s.

superficial, merely informative studies. Some studies are similar to the summary of Azerbaijani literary studies. Such studies do not bring innovation in the study of any problem, nor do they open the way for new studies. Nevertheless, many of the research conducted and opinions expressed about Azerbaijani literature abroad stand out for their originality. Therefore, it is important to research those studies systematically.

In the fourth paragraph of the chapter entitled “**Issues of the Study of Azerbaijani Literature in the 1920s**” is noted that the comedies of Mirza Fatali Akhundzade, the satirical poems of Mirza Alekbar Sabir were welcomed and spread in a short time in Türkiye, Azerbaijani intellectuals studied in Türkiye, Turkish intellectuals came to Azerbaijan. and its recognition has influenced the conduct of research.

The conducted studies show that in the 1920s the activity of Turkish writers and literary critics in the literary environment of Azerbaijan went mainly in two directions. First, Mehmet Fuad Koprulu conducted substantial research on the history of Azerbaijani literature even in Türkiye. Secondly, several scholars and teachers who came to Baku from Türkiye had a certain influence on the formation of the literary and cultural environment by teaching and conducting research dedicated to the history of literature. The fact that they were engaged in pedagogic activity in Baku for several years, and at the same time conducted research, created an opportunity for the formation of a scientific environment. In addition to teaching in higher schools, Turkish scholars conducted research on Azerbaijani language, culture, and literature, and played an important role in the formation of literary historiography. Therefore, it is useful to deeply study and republish the works of Turkish researchers of this period. At the same time, this will determine the arrival of new materials in the scientific circulation of Azerbaijani literature.

Chapter four of the dissertation is called “**Problems of the Study of Azerbaijani Emigration Literature**”. In the **first paragraph** of the chapter entitled “**Issues of Emigration Literature**

in Turkish Literary-Theoretical Opinion", it is noted that emigration literature occupies a special place among the research conducted on Azerbaijani literature in Turkish literary studies. As is known, after the Bolshevik occupation, the majority of Azerbaijani emigrant literature was created and formed in Türkiye. There are several reasons for this: first of all, the Turkish environment is very close to the national social environment of Azerbaijan; secondly, the emigration literature that was born and formed in Türkiye had the opportunity to influence the socio-political environment of Azerbaijan in terms of geographical and cultural relations. The emigrants tried to prepare the ground for future independence by gathering in the geography as close as possible to the USSR. Therefore, the research of the literature that was created at that time and environment took place in the literary and scientific environment of Türkiye. With some exceptions, emigrant literature has been one of the main research objects of contemporary Turkish literary studies. Prominent representatives of the Azerbaijani emigration, Ahmet Aghaoghlu and Ali Bey Huseinzade were at the centre of study during their lifetime and after their death, many studies were conducted, and articles and monographs were written. However, research works were conducted only later on the lives and works of prominent representatives of the next wave of Azerbaijani emigration who were forced to go to Türkiye after the Bolshevik occupation. They were mainly political immigrants. The research was devoted mostly to the creativity of individual personalities instead of the problems of emigration literature. The research has been carried out mainly in recent years. Turkish scholars such as Ali Yavuz Akpınar, Adem Can, Urfan Murat Yıldırım, Yılmaz Ozkaya, Omer Ozcan, and Ufuk Ozcan have studied various problems of Azerbaijani emigration. It is important to examine Adem Can's writings published in the "Yeni Kafkasya" magazine²⁸.

The research shows that various problems of emigrant literature, life and creativity of individual personalities have been

²⁸ Can, A. Yeni Kafkasya Mecmuası // –Türkistan: Ahmet Yesevi Üniversitesi. Bilig, –2007. № 41, –s. 110-115.

studied in Turkish literary studies. Many of the studies are original in terms of their topic and problem, as well as their level. First of all, many materials, documents and personal archives related to emigration activities are not available in Azerbaijan. Turkish scholars have the opportunity to widely use both these archives and the media of the time. Therefore, systematizing and analyzing the studies devoted to emigration literature is one of the main tasks of Azerbaijani literary studies.

The second paragraph of the chapter called “The Creativity of Ali Bey Huseinzade and Turkish Literary Studies” mentions that Ali Bey Huseinzade is one of the figures of Azerbaijani literary and social thought whose creativity and personality are paid special attention by Turkish literary studies. There are certain reasons such as Ali Bey Huseinzade studied for some time in Türkiye and was closely connected to the literary and social environment; his creativity was not limited only to the geography of Azerbaijan, but covered the entire Turkic world; the Istanbul dialect was the basis in his work, and he acted as a supporter of the common Turkish language; After studying in Türkiye, he came to Baku, and after staying here for six years, he returned and lived in Türkiye until the end of his life and was involved in the Turkish social and political environment.

According to the research, several factors connect Ali Bey Huseinzade to the literary and social environment of Türkiye. Those factors made his creativity even more relevant to Turkish literary studies. After moving to Türkiye, Ali Bey Huseinzade was less involved in creativity. His legacy here consists of several poems, articles and the work “Qərbin iki dastanında türk”. Therefore, Turkish literary studies have drawn more attention to Ali Bey Huseinzade’s personality, activities in Türkiye, and various problems of his creativity in Azerbaijan, especially Turkism and Turanism. It is clear from this research that he quickly adapted to the literary and social environment of Türkiye and deeply penetrated the social and political processes taking place. In-depth analysis of social and political processes by Ali Bey Huseinzade, his knowledge of several

languages, and his encyclopedic knowledge soon brought him prominence in Istanbul.

The majority of the research of Turkish scholars dedicated to the separate problems of creativity of Ali Bey Huseinzade has played the role of a rich source for Azerbaijani literary studies. Little is known about his creativity and activities in Türkiye to Azerbaijani literary studies. In this regard, the research of Turkish literary studies on the life, environment and creativity of the writer are important to be studied.

According to the analyses, although scholars such as Yusuf Akchura, Ziya Gokalp, Ali Heydar Bayat, Ali Yavuz Akpınar, have conducted several studies. Ali Heydar Bayat's research is valuable for its comprehensiveness²⁹. Most of the research about him is devoted to his personality. Moreover, the author's writings published in the Turkish press have not yet been fully revealed. All this suggests that there is a need for a systematic re-examination of Ali Bey Huseinzade's literary-scientific, social-political activity in Türkiye.

In the third paragraph of the chapter entitled “The Creativity of Ahmet Aghaoghlu in Turkish Scientific Thought”, it is noted that the majority of the life and creativity of Ahmet Aghaoghlu, who played a prominent role in the 20th-century Azerbaijani literary, social and political thought, was spent in Türkiye. In addition to being active in scientific, social and political life, he also wrote created and became widely known. Both during his lifetime and after his death, many articles and research were written about his creativity. This was due to several factors. Ahmet Aghaoghlu was at the centre of social and political processes in Türkiye; did not consider himself separate from this environment and actively participated in the processes, working for the future of Türkiye. The problems posed in his writings are extremely comprehensive in terms of their subject and problematic, and are also important regarding modernity; he was one of the rare

²⁹ Bayat, A.H. Ali Bey Hüseyinzade / A.H.Bayat. –İstanbul: Türk Dünyası Araştırmaları Vakfı, –1992. –284 s.

personalities who combined nationalist, modern and Islamist thinking in his writings and political activity.

Ahmet Aghaoghlu was with Atatürk, the founder of the Republic, in his social and political activities and helped him with his ideas. All these factors made the study of the creativity of Ahmet Aghaoghlu relevant in the Turkish literary environment, hundreds of articles, monographs, and dissertations were written and research was conducted on his life, personality and individual works. The fact that the studies of Fakhreddin Gulsev, Ufuk Ozcan, Hakkı Uyar, and Fahri Sakal were not sufficiently examined in Azerbaijani literary studies enhances the relevance of their research. The research can be grouped as follows: Research on his life and personality; studies dedicated to individual works; journalistic activity and its role in the creation of the press of the Republic of Türkiye; the concept of democracy in his creativity; thoughts about religion, including Islam; his views on the state and society; studies related to political activities and political thoughts; the place and role of Ahmet Aghaoghlu in Turkish thought and political life; liberalism and his role in the creation of the opposition institution in Türkiye.

In his work, Ufuk Ozcan comprehensively studied the life and creativity of Ahmet Aghaoghlu³⁰.

The study concludes that much research was conducted about his life and activities in Türkiye, and clarifies several issues that remain obscure for Azerbaijani literary studies. In those studies, along with the life and activities of a prominent social and political figure, a publicist, some issues raised in his works were given ample space. Although some of the studies show sympathy for the literary and publicist heritage of Ahmet Aghaoghlu, many of them reflect the conflicting issues in his worldview. Such an approach is natural. Because Ahmet Aghaoghlu lived in Azerbaijan, France and Türkiye. Moreover, the era itself was contradictory and confusing. Even in these contradictions, it seems that Ahmet Aghaoghlu has a

³⁰ Özcan, U. Ahmet Ağaoglu ve Rol Değişikliği: Yüzyıl Dönümünde Batıcı Bir Aydın / U.Özcan. –İstanbul: Don Kişot Yayınevi, –2002. –324 s.

progressive political thought that leads society forward in matters of destiny.

The fourth paragraph of the chapter called “**The Creativity of Almas Ildırım in the Context of Turkish Literary Environment**” mentions that the fall of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic as a result of the Bolshevik occupation also affected the literary process. Azerbaijani literary and artistic thought faced new conditions. Nationalist poems and works of art were gradually substituted by writings glorifying the communist regime. In the 1920s, works with a national spirit were written along with proletarian literature, but they couldn't find their way to the press. Censorship did not allow such works to be published. In addition to literary criticism, which looked for national elements in the works published through censorship, the political regime persecuted the authors of such works, tried to educate them in the spirit of the Soviet regime, and forced them to glorify the new era, system, and environment. Those who survived the repressions went to foreign countries. Almas Ildırım was one of those forced to live and write in exile. Turkish literary studies paid attention to his creativity. The life and creativity of Almas Ildırım were studied in all aspects by Enver Aras³¹. Salahaddin Kilich studied the difficult life of the poet.

Despite the research conducted in Türkiye, the systematic and comprehensive study of the life and creativity of Almas Ildırım and the republishing of his works cannot be considered satisfactory. Studies show that the creativity of Almas Ildırım has been studied to a certain extent in the Turkish literary environment, but it has not been extensively researched, and it is necessary to continue this work.

The fifth chapter of the dissertation is entitled “**Research of Azerbaijani Literature Problems During the Period of Independence**”. **The first paragraph of the chapter** called “**Study of Contemporary Azerbaijani Literature as a New Stage in Turkish Literary-theoretical Thought**” notes that the study of Azerbaijani literature has become more widespread in Türkiye under

³¹ Aras, E. Hazar’dan Hazar’a Elmas Yıldırım / E.Aras. –Elazığ: Manas Yayınları, –2007. –660 s.

new conditions that have arisen after the restoration of state independence. At this stage, the relations between the two countries were reestablished and developed in all fields. The political decisions made at the meetings of the Turkic heads of state allowed cooperation and ties in literature and other fields. At the 3rd Congress of Turkic World Writers, held on November 6, 1996, the great leader Heydar Aliyev, who emphasized the need for the unity of the Turkic people, highlighted the actions taken against this unity in the past: *"... The culture and literature of our peoples - Turkic-speaking peoples and countries in the 20th century were contradictory and, at the same time, very honourable and successful. On the one hand, attempts to separate our spirituality, culture, and literature from each other, to divide, and to prevent nationalism have been very strong, and on the other hand, as a result of the socio-political situation and the fact that our peoples have used various opportunities and established closer relations with world culture, our literature and culture have developed greatly."*³²

Azerbaijan-Türkiye literary relations in the years of independence are richer and more diverse than all the previous stages due to their scope. This stage can be characterized as follows: the legal-contractual basis of literary-cultural cooperation between the two countries has been founded; a new stage of literary relations was formed in the context of personal relations of scholars; cooperation was established at the level of literary and scientific organizations Azerbaijan Writers Union, Nizami Ganjavi Institute of Literature, Institute of Oriental Studies, separate literary and public institutions; articles and books of both Azerbaijani and Turkish writers and scholars were published in Azerbaijan and Türkiye; the ministries of culture of both countries have mutually organized anniversaries, literary and cultural events; joint literary and artistic anthologies, educational resources on literature, history were published; scientific conferences, symposiums were held in both countries, cooperation between universities was established;

³² Əliyev, H.Ə. Türk Dünyası Yazıçılarının III Qurultayında nitqi // Azərbaycan. –1996, 7 noyabr. –s.2.

fundamental scientific researches were conducted on Turkish writers and literature in Azerbaijan, and vice versa.

Dozens of articles, research projects and works have been written in Azerbaijan dedicated to Turkish literature, and in Türkiye to Azerbaijani literature. Scholars such as Bekir Nabiyev, Tofiq Hajiyev, Isa Habibbeyli, Nizami Jafarov, Aydin Abi Aydin, Ramiz Asger, Asger Rasulov, Elman Guliyev, Muharrem Gasimli, Vagif Sultanli, Mubariz Suleymanli, Badirkhan Ahmetov, Husein Hashimli, Ismail Valiyev, Ali Shamil, Mammad Ismail, Tofiq Abdin, Arif Acaloghlu, Jale Aliyeva, Khandan, Gumru Shahriyar from Azerbaijan, and Fikret Turkmen, Bilge Ercilasun, Ali Yavuz Akpinar, Ali Duymaz, Ali Erol, Alaeddin Uca, Husein Ayan, Ayşe Atay, Dogan Kaya, Enver Aras, Ali Kafkasyali, Yusuf Gedikli, Nail Tan, and Sedat Adiguzel from Türkiye have written valuable research works. The works of Azerbaijani poets and writers published in Türkiye show that national-artistic thought is included in the literary process of Türkiye. The presence of modern technologies, the establishment of organizations and interpersonal relationships had a certain effect on the convergence of both literary processes.

The research at the new stage about Azerbaijani literature in Türkiye was mainly carried out in the following directions: research of folk literature in a new direction; text analysis and research of medieval Azerbaijani literature; study of Azerbaijani literature of 19-20th centuries; research of Soviet-era Azerbaijani literature; study of contemporary Azerbaijani literature and creativity of its representatives.

It is clear from the conducted research that during the years of independence Azerbaijan-Türkiye literary relations have entered a new quality stage. Study of Azerbaijani literature in Turkish literary, scientific-theoretical opinion had the following results: based on literary relations, Azerbaijani literature expanded its distribution geography and environment; formerly, Azerbaijani writers addressed the Russian audience, in the new stage Türkiye dominates; the works written in Azerbaijan during the Soviet era and after were studied

from new angles and different results were obtained; Azerbaijan-Türkiye literary processes firmly approached. The reading and analysis of the works published in Türkiye in Azerbaijan, and vice versa, laid the foundation for a completely new stage in the creation of a single literary process; literary relations have created wide opportunities for the expansion of the sphere of influence of literature. All this shows that the literary, cultural and scientific environment of Azerbaijan and Türkiye, as in the socio-political field, is moving towards a unified space, and literature, artistic thought and literary studies play an important role in this.

The second paragraph of the chapter entitled “**Problems of Researching Modern Azerbaijani Poetry**” emphasizes that Azerbaijani poets are at the center of attention in the literary process and scientific-theoretical environment of modern Türkiye. The research shows that in the years of independence, interest in the creativity of Azerbaijani poets increased in Türkiye. Their books have been published in this country, articles published in various media outlets, and studies have been conducted. The creativity of Azerbaijani poets like Bakhtiyar Vahabzade and Mammad Araz was included in the Turkish literary process. As their works have been published in Türkiye, articles and research works have been written about their creativity.

Several scientific conferences devoted to the creativity of Bakhtiyar Vahabzade were held in Türkiye. The “Erdem” collection of Atatürk Cultural Center dedicated a special issue published in 2010 to the poet’s creativity³³. Scientific articles by Turkish scientists such as Nurullah Chetin, Husniye Zal Mayadaghli, Mehmet Fateh Kanter, Mitat Durmush, Bayram Gundoghdu, Erdal Karaman and others were included in the collection.

An abundance of research papers was dedicated to Bakhtiyar Vahabzade’s creativity. Scholars like Ali Yavuz Akpınar, Sherif Aktash, Shuayip Karakush, and Nesrin Feyzioghlu tried to evaluate the poet’s creativity and citizenship lyrics from Turkish scientific

³³ Erdem Dergisi. Bahtiyar Vahapzade özel sayısı. –Ankara: Atatürk Kültür Merkezi, –2010. Sayı 57, – 201 s.

and theoretical thinking perspectives. In the dissertations, monographs and articles written in Türkiye, the poet's creativity was approached from a new point and received a scientific and theoretical evaluation in the context of the Turkic world. In those studies, the human problem, which is the main theme of the poet's poetry and dramaturgy, was widely examined. Focusing on human concepts while analyzing the poet's poems, Nesrin Feyzioglu writes that the person living in the world of Bakhtiyar Vahabzade's poetry is anxious. He is in the middle of bilateral tensions. This is the world in which the poet exists and his internal life depicts divided Azerbaijan. That person is stuck among them. The person in his poems is the poet himself and his father, whom he refers to when expressing himself.³⁴

The creativity of Mammad Araz in Türkiye was also studied. In those studies, the issues of the poet's unique creative path and his influence on subsequent poetry were the main issues. The research shows that the poet's literary personality, works and art are more easily understood in Türkiye and are loved by people. The monograph of literary critic Saleh Okumush is one of the first research works dedicated to the poet's creativity.³⁵

The third paragraph of the chapter called “Problems of the Study of Contemporary Azerbaijani Prose” mentions that modern Azerbaijani prose and its problems have been extensively examined in Turkish literary studies. The works of Anar, Elchin, Kamal Abdulla and other modern writers have been analyzed on separate issues, and articles and monographs have been written. Articles and works written about modern Azerbaijani literature outnumber compared to other periods. Studies of Sevinc Chokum, Yildirim Gencosmanoglu, Bilge Ercilasun, Yusuf Gedikli, Ahmet Kabakli, Firidun Andach, Sedat Adiguzel and Ayshe Atay are of great importance.

³⁴ Feyzioglu, N. Bahtiyar Vahabzade'nin Şiirlerinde İnsan // –Erzurum: –A.Ü.Türkiyat Araştırmaları Enstitüsü Dergisi, –2006. Sayı 30, –s.111-123.

³⁵ Okumuş, S. Çağdaş Azerbaycan Şairi Memmed Araz / S.Okumuş. –Ankara: Diyanet Yayınları, –2009. –384 s.

The works of Anar, Elchin and Kamal Abdulla have been adapted to the Turkish language, so they have caused wide interest and researches have been carried out. The works of writers whose works were not adapted to the Turkish language were left out of research in a certain sense. Sedat Adıgözel deeply analyzed the novels of the writer Elchin³⁶.

Studies show that contemporary Azerbaijani prose captured attention in Türkiye, works have been translated into Turkish, and extensive research has been conducted. The analysis demonstrates the importance of studying the problems of researching Azerbaijani prose by Turkish scholars in Azerbaijani literary studies.

The **Conclusion** of the dissertation summarizes scientific-theoretical generalizations of the research. It was noted that the systematic and continuous study of literature in both Azerbaijan and Türkiye reveals the context of their close literary environment. The research conducted in Türkiye on Azerbaijani literature led to the conclusion that the literature attracted interest in the context of a close and sometimes the same literary environment. The research of studies that are rich and multifaceted in terms of structure, content and problem, allows for the following scientific-theoretical conclusions:

- Azerbaijani folk literature has been widely and comprehensively studied by Turkish scholars. These studies not only revealed the richness of folk literature but also brought new features to Azerbaijani folklore studies. The approach of Turkish literary critics to the problem from a completely different point has revealed its various shades. The fact that Turkish folklorists have benefited from research in Azerbaijan in their studies has determined a complex approach to the problem. Such studies will gradually allow the creation of common scientific-theoretical ideas;

³⁶ Adıgözel, S. Elçin. Edebiyat Sosyolojisi Açısından Romanları / S.Adıgözel. – Ankara: Bengü, –2011. –304 s.

- The diversity and richness of folklore problems have taken a special place in the research of Turkish literary experts on Azerbaijani literature. In these studies, folk literature is the object of research both theoretically and practically. As a result, a continuous and systematic generation of researchers of Azerbaijani folklore has grown and formed in Türkiye. Scholars such as Ismail Hikmet Ertaylan, Mehmet Fuad Koprulu, Pertev Naili Boratav, Fikret Turkmen, Doghan Kaya, Ali Yavuz Akpinar, Ali Duymaz, Ali Kafkasyali, Saim Sakaoghlu, Funda Bulut, Enver Uzun, Nail Tan studied various problems of Azerbaijani folklore. Common scientific-theoretical ideas were formed in the studies conducted mainly based on theoretical and comparative analysis, and new scientific results were obtained;

- Azerbaijani epics and folk stories have also been the object of research by Turkish scholars. Common problems of Azerbaijani and Turkish artistic thought in epics made it necessary to study this topic widely and comprehensively. The study of Azerbaijani epics was mainly conducted in the next directions: the epics were collected and published in different versions; scientific-theoretical studies were conducted on them; comparisons were made with the Turkish versions. The importance of studying epics is that there are external approaches and comparisons. Since it is impossible to come to a certain unanimous opinion with a single version, the comparative study of several versions of the epics has enriched its literary text and research;

- In Türkiye, the “Kitabi Dədə Qorqud” epic has been widely studied. This saga entered the Azerbaijani environment precisely after the Turkish scholar Rufat teacher from Kilis published it in Istanbul. The saga was published several times by Orkhan Shaig Gokyay and Muharrem Ergin. Scholars Nihad Sami Banarlı, Pertev Naili Boratav, Fakhreddin Kirzioghlu and Semih Tezcan in their studies approached the problem from different angles.

- In Turkish literary studies, the research of Azerbaijani ashug creativity has occupied one of the main places. Among the

researchers, Mehmet Fuad Koprulu, Pertev Naili Boratav, Enver Aslan, Ali Duymaz, Enver Uzun, Nail Tan and Ali Kafkasyali approached the problem from a different point. They not only analyzed the literary text but also revealed new options. Despite the extensive study of ashug creativity in Azerbaijan, research in Türkiye has brought richness and diversity to it;

- Azerbaijani classical literature has been widely studied in Turkish literary studies. The lives and creativity of prominent representatives of classical literature Nizami Ganjavi, Izaddin Hasanoghlu, Khagani Shirvani, Imadeddin Nasimi, Habibi, Shah Ismail Khatai, Mahammad Fuzuli and Saib Tabrizi were analyzed and new editions of their works were prepared. Various problems of classical Azerbaijani literature have been considered in the research of literary critics including Mehmet Fuad Koprulu, Ismail Hikmet Ertaylan, Abdulbagi Golpinarli, Hüseyin Ayan, Hasibe Mazioghlu and Seyfeddin Altayli. It was concluded that the literature of Azerbaijan and Türkiye was enriched by mutual influence;

- In the studies conducted in Türkiye, was paid limited attention to Azerbaijani literature in Arabic and Persian. Native literature has taken a special place in the research. In this regard, the study of the creativity of Imadeddin Nasimi attracts more attention. The poet's life and literary legacy have been studied by Turkish literary scholars since the 1920s. Ismail Hikmet Ertaylan, Mehmet Fuad Koprulu, Abdulbagi Golpinarli, Mehmet Shakir, Ali Yavuz Akpinar and others have conducted fundamental studies dedicated to the life, environment, pseudonym, and publications of Imadeddin Nasimi. Turkish scholars played a huge role in finding and uncovering individual poems and feelings of Imadeddin Nasimi;

- The study of modern Azerbaijani literature has also taken a special place in Turkish literary studies. Studies of Ismail Hikmet Ertaylan and Mehmet Fuad Koprulu devoted to Azerbaijani literature and its separate problems are important in writing a new history of literature. The periodization concept of both scholars played an important role in the formation of the periodization of the new

literary history. Socio-political processes have influenced literature, public life in literature and people. However, since it is one of the first approaches, these periodizations have some drawbacks along with their positive aspects;

- Mirza Fatali Akhundzade was one of the most interested and researched writers of Turkish literary studies. This is related to his innovative views. His literary environment and creativity were examined from different aspects by literary critics including Mehmet Fuad Koprulu, Ismail Hikmet Ertaylan, Ziya Gokalp, Yusuf Akchura, Feyzi Akuzum, Ali Yavuz Akpınar, Husein Tuncer, and evaluated as an innovative writer. The studies reflected topics that were forbidden in Azerbaijan during the Soviet period and an objective evaluation was given of his creativity;

- The opportunities for mutual influence of Turkish-Azerbaijani literary environments are widely studied in the research. Interactions are important not only due to their social value, cultural aspects, aesthetic and psychological influence, but also expand a way of thinking, enrich worldview, and influence the conduct of research. The influence of poets such as Mehmet Amin Yurdagul, Tofik Fikret, Abdulhaq Hamid Tarhan, Rejaizadeh Mahmud Akram on the literary environment of Azerbaijan, the relations of Ali Bey Huseinzade, Mahammad Hadi, Husein Javid, Abdulla Sur, Ahmet Javad and other writers with the Turkish environment ensured mutual rapprochement and enrichment. This situation created opportunities for the development of literary studies;

- In Azerbaijani literature, the best example of literary friendship between two brotherly peoples was the “Qardaş köməyi” journal published in Baku, even though its name was not mentioned during the Soviet period. The proceeds from the collection were given to those affected by the World War I in Türkiye. The journal was researched in Türkiye. Turkish scholars have not only evaluated the published works artistically but also paid attention to their ideological content and fraternity character. In subsequent periods,

the influence of the journal on the social and literary environment has been preserved;

- The research was conducted in Türkiye on Azerbaijani romanticism, the creativity of its representatives and various problems. The researches of Mehmet Fuad Koprulu, Ali Erol, Enver Uzun, Ali Yavuz Akpınar and others are distinguished by their profound scientific nature. However, among those research works, some are merely informative. Some of them consist of a summary of research in Azerbaijani literary studies;

- In the 1920s, the level of Soviet-Turkish political relations created an opportunity for the activity of Turkish scholars in the literary and scientific environment of Azerbaijan. The activities of Muhiddin Birgen, Ismail Hikmet Ertaylan and others enriched the environment and at the same time enabled research. However, this process did not last long and political relations between the two countries lost intensity, so they left Azerbaijan;

- The analysis of the research of the Turkish literary critic and public figure Mehmet Fuad Koprulu is given ample space. His studies on Azerbaijani language, culture and literature have been evaluated. The studies of scholars played an important role in the formation of Azerbaijani literary historiography and writing with a new concept. In addition to Mehmet Fuad Koprulu, the research of Muhiddin Birgen and Ismail Hikmet Ertaylan also shows the directions of new literary historiography. Those studies present new facts for Azerbaijani literary historiography;

- Studies dedicated to the creativity of Azerbaijani emigrants also occupy an important place in Turkish literary studies. Various problems of emigration literature were studied in the research of Ali Heydar Bayat, Ali Yavuz Akpınar, Fakhreddin Sakal, Omer Ozcan, Ufuk Ozcan, Yalchin Ozkaya etc. The works of Mahammad Amin Rasulzade, Jabbar Erturk, Mirza Bala Mammadzade, Almas Ildırım, Gultekin, Ahmet Jafaroghlu, and the collections “New Caucasus”, “Information about the country of Azerbaijan” are distinguished by their scientific quality and content. Many studies have enriched

emigration studies. The importance of these studies also lies in the fact that archival materials and media outlets that were not in Azerbaijan at the time of their writing were widely used. All this serves as a rich source for Azerbaijani literary studies;

- Studies dedicated to the creativity and personality of Ali bey Huseinzade and Ahmet bey Aghaoghlu, prominent representatives of Azerbaijani literary and public opinion in Türkiye, stand out for their relevance. In the research of scholars like Yusuf Akchura, Ziya Gokalp, Ali Heydar Bayat, Ali Yavuz Akpinar and Samad Aghaoghlu stages and problems of Azerbaijani emigration literature, personalities, nature of the socio-political environment and development tendencies were analyzed;

- The study of Soviet-era Azerbaijani literature was given little space in Türkiye. The main reason was the weakness of literary relations and the presence of an indifferent attitude towards works written under the influence of communist ideology;

- After the restoration of state independence, the level of Azerbaijan-Türkiye relations has opened a new quality stage in the investigation of the problems of Azerbaijani literature from the Turkish literary-theoretical view. The number of research works devoted to the study of the creativity of Azerbaijani poets and writers has increased;

- During the independence, the study of Azerbaijani literature has taken a special place in the scientific and theoretical thought of Türkiye. The life and creativity of Bakhtiyar Vahabzade and Mammad Araz is one of the most studied problems in Türkiye. The main theme of these studies is the integrity of the independent, divided homeland of Azerbaijan, the unity of the Turkic peoples, and the praise of their mother tongue - the Turkish language, which runs like a red line in their creativity. Among the researchers, Shuayip Karakush, Erdal Karaman, Nurullah Chetin, Mitat Durmush, Husniye Zal Mayadaghlı, Şerif Aktash, Nasrin Feyzioghlu, Bayram Gundoghdu, Saleh Okumush are distinguished by their diversity and richness due to their topics and problems, character;

- The works of Anar, Elchin, Kamal Abdulla and others have also been the object of extensive research in Türkiye. Turkish scholars such as Ali Yavuz Akpınar, Bilge Ercilasun, Fikret Türkmen, Ayshe Atay, Sevinj Chokum, Sedat Adiguzel, Selim Chonoghlu have approached the creativity of Azerbaijani writers from different points and analyzed them.

Examining the stages and problems of Azerbaijani literature in Turkish literary-theoretical opinion allows for determining the following issues:

- the “One nation, two states” concept stated by the great leader Heydar Aliyev has determined the transition of literary cooperation between Azerbaijan and Türkiye to a new quality stage;
- the role and importance of literature and artistic speech in public of both countries have increased;
- along with periodicals, journals and newspapers, modern technological processes and Internet resources have expanded the distribution of artistic works, creating an opportunity for the formation of a single literary process;
- books, anthologies and almanacs published in Azerbaijan and Türkiye play a major role in the formation and development of literary relations;
- along with artistic thinking, literary criticism and literary studies also necessitate the convergence of literary environments;
- Azerbaijani literature further expands its distribution space and direction;
- The literary environment of Azerbaijan and Türkiye is increasingly becoming closer. This laid the foundation for a completely new stage in the creation of a single literary process.

These characteristics indicate that the literary, cultural and scientific environment, as well as the socio-political field, is directed towards a common goal between the two countries and that literature, artistic thought and literary studies have an important role in this path. It also shows the importance and relevance of conducting research in the future.

The following scientific works have been published on the subject:

1. Azərbaycan-Türkiyə ədəbi əlaqələri // Azərbaycanın görkəmli şərqşünas alimi, professor Aida İmanquliyevanın 75 illik yubileyinə həsr olunmuş “Şərqşünaslığın aktual problemləri” mövzusunda respublika elmi konfransı, –Bakı: Nurlar NPM, –2014, –s.166-168.
2. Müstəqillik illərində Azərbaycan-Türkiyə ədəbi əlaqələri // “Türk xalqları ədəbiyyatı: mənşəyi, inkişaf mərhələləri və problemləri” mövzusunda beynəlxalq elmi konfrans, –Bakı: Elm və təhsil, –1-2 dekabr, –2015, –s.497-501.
3. Azərbaycan-Türkiyə Edəbi İlişkileri // Azərbaycanşünaslıq: “Geçmiş, Bugünü və Geleceği” (Dil, Folklor, Edebiyat, Sanat, Tarih) Uluslararası Sempozyumu, –Kars: Kafkas Üniversitesi –21-23 Ekim, –2015, –s.623-630. **(Türkiyə)**.
4. “Ozan-aşiq” kəlməsinin Azərbaycan və Türkiyə ədəbiyyatında mənə və tarixçəsinə dair // Ümummillə lider Heydər Əliyevin 94-cü ildönümünə həsr olunmuş Azərbaycanşünaslığın aktual problemləri mövzusunda VIII beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, –Bakı: Mütərcim, –4-5 may, –2017, –s.404-405.
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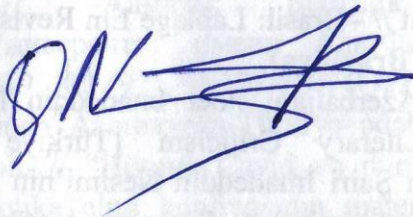
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The defense of the dissertation will be held on 16th November 2023 at 13:30 at the meeting of the ED 1.05-Dissertation council operating under the Institute of Literature named after Nizami Ganjavi of ANAS.

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It is possible to get acquainted with the dissertation in the library of the Institute of Literature named after Nizami Ganjavi of ANAS.

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

The abstract was sent to the necessary addresses on 13th of October 2023.

Signed for print: 28.09.2023

Paper format: A5

Volume: 74754

Number of hard copies: 20