

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**NATIONAL THOUGHT AND LANGUAGE ISSUE IN THE
SCIENTIFIC AND JOURNALISTIC CREATIVITY OF
MUHAMMAD AMIN RASULZADEH**

Speciality: 5715.01 – Literary Theory, Literary Analysis,
and Criticism
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Field of science: Philology

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The dissertation work has been carried out at the “Department of Research and Presentation of Modern Azerbaijani Literature” at the National Azerbaijan Literature Museum named after Nizami Ganjavi, under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

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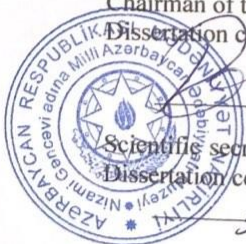
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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESEARCH

The Relevance and Scope of the Research. The establishment of the Republic in Azerbaijan on May 28, 1918, as a result of the independence struggle, finds its origins in the history of our literary thought. The historical legacy of Azerbaijan, which was divided between Iran and Russia through the "Gulistan" Treaty of 1813 and the "Turkmanchay" Treaty of 1828, due to Russian and Persian chauvinism, has inspired the writers of that period to promote national enlightenment ideas. In addition to his political activities, Mahammad Amin Rasulzadeh, as an educator, also embarked on literary endeavors and played a leading role in this struggle with his writings laden with national language and national thought.

M.A.Rasulzadeh has fought for the independence of Azerbaijan as a journalist, writer, and politician simultaneously and with equal dedication. Unfortunately, the founder of the Republic was only recognized by his people after the collapse of the Soviet Empire.

Researcher Movsum Aliyev published an article about M.A.Rasulzadeh for the first time in the September issue of "Odlar yurdu" newspaper in 1988. In 1990, he wrote a preface for the book "Seyavush of Our Era, Contemporary Azerbaijani Literature, Contemporary Azerbaijani History"¹, which was published in Baku.

The collection of M.A. Rasulzadeh's works prepared by Professor Shirmammad Huseynov², titled "The Five-Volume Collection of Works by Mahammad Amin Rasulzadeh" has opened new horizons for the study of his political activities, literary, and scientific creativity. Additionally, his compilation of articles on the history of Baku and Azerbaijan, "Works on the History of Baku and

¹ Rasulzadeh, M.A. The Seyavush of Our Era, Contemporary Azerbaijani Literature, Contemporary Azerbaijani History / M.A.Rasulzadeh. - Baku: Ganjlik, - 1990, - 112 p

² Rasulzadeh, M.A. Works. [in 5 volumes] / M.A. Rasulzadeh. - Baku: Azernashr, - c.1. - 1992, - 470 p.

Azerbaijan" (1918-1919)³, has laid the groundwork for future researchers. In his books "Struggle for Azerbaijan's National Independence and Mahammad Amin Rasulzadeh"⁴ and "The Role of Mahammad Amin Rasulzadeh in Azerbaijan-Poland Relations"⁵, Professor Nasiman Yaqublu has conducted historical research on the legacy of Rasulzadeh. In the "The Encyclopedia of Mahammad Amin Rasulzadeh"⁶ he has dedicated sections to Rasulzadeh's political activities as well as his views on Azerbaijani writers. In the work "Mammed Amin Rasulzadeh"⁷, Elchin, a Doctor of Philology and writer, has assessed M.A. Rasulzadeh as a distinguished literary figure. On the other hand, Vagif Sultanly, also a Doctor of Philology and a professor, in his book "The Literary World of Mahammad Amin Rasulzadeh"⁸ has conducted research on M.A. Rasulzadeh's literary and artistic, as well as scientific and theoretical heritage. Sultanly has explored Rasulzadeh's literary works dedicated to literature and thoroughly examined his scientific creativity, which he initiated in the book "The Traveler of a Difficult Path"⁹. In the monograph "Independence love"¹⁰, the author examines M.A. Rasulzadeh's literary and critical activities. Professor Shamil Gurbanov, in his book "Mahammad Amin Rasulzadeh"¹¹,

³ Rasulzadeh, M.A. Works on the history of Baku and Azerbaijan (1918-1919) / research. coll. Sh. Huseynov, who converted from Arabic alphabet to Latin script; - Baku: Law Publishing House, - 2013, - 160 p.

⁴ Yagublu, N. National struggle for independence of Azerbaijan and Muhammad Amin Rasulzade: / PhD in history dis. /- Baku, 2001. – 131 p.

⁵ Yagublu, N. The role of M.A. Rasulzadeh in Azerbaijan - Poland relations / N. Yagublu. - Baku: Adiloglu, - 2007, - 212 p.

⁶ Yagublu, N. Muhammad Amin Rasulzadeh encyclopedia / N.Yagublu. - Baku: Book club, - 2013, - 506 p.

⁷ Elchin. Mammad Amin Rasulzadeh / Elchin. - Baku: East-West, - 1994, - 24 p.

⁸ Sultanly, V. Mammad Amin Rasulzadeh's literary world. textbook / - Baku: Baku University, - 1993, - 153 p.

⁹ Sultanly, V. The Traveler of a Difficult Path / V. Sultanly. - Baku: Azernashr, - 1996, - 196 p.

¹⁰ Sultanly, V. Independence love / V. Sultanly. - Baku: Science and education, - 2014, - 252 p.

¹¹ Gurbanov, Sh. Mammad Amin Rasulzadeh / Sh. Gurbanov. - Baku: Nurlan, - 2001, - 132 p.

emphasizes the significant role of M.A. Rasulzadeh's scientific and journalistic heritage in the formation of the national ideology. The books "Mahammad Amin Rasulzadeh"¹² and "Mahammad Amin Rasulzadeh. Homeland Struggle in Exile. 1922-1943"¹³, written by Doctor of History Aydin Balayev, are valuable research works about M.A. Rasulzadeh.

In 1991, Professor Rustam Aliyev translated the monograph "Azerbaijani poet Nizami"¹⁴ into Azerbaijani. The monograph is about the Azerbaijani poet Nizami Ganjavi. In 1994, Dr. Asif Rustamly, a Doctor of Philology and a professor, prepared the publication of the work "Bolsheviks' Eastern Policy"¹⁵ by transliterating it from Arabic and Latin scripts. This suggests that the book was originally written in a language that used the Arabic or Latin script, and Professor Rustamly made it available in a different script for publication.

Indeed, the legacy of M.A.Rasulzadeh has been studied and researched outside of Azerbaijan as well. In Turkey, Feyzi Akuzum, one of Rasulzadeh's comrades, wrote "Azerbaijan Independence Struggle with Its Various Fronts according to M.A. Rasulzadeh"¹⁶. Moreover, Sabaheddin Shimshir, a professor at Balikesir University, authored "Mahammad Amin Rasulzadeh" (life and personality)¹⁷ and contributed to the book "Studies on Azerbaijani Literature"¹⁸. Also, Professor Ali Yavuz Akpınar from Izmir Ege University was involved in preparing the three-volume edition of M.A. Rasulzadeh's

¹² Balayev, A. Mammad Amin Rasulzadeh / Balayev A. - Baku: Chirag publishing house, - 2012, - 286 p.

¹³ Balayev, A. Mammad Amin Rasulzadeh. Homeland dispute abroad. 1922–1943 / Balayev.A. - Baku: "Pergament" Y.E., - 2019, - 200 p.

¹⁴ Rasulzadeh, M.A. Azerbaijani poet Nizami / M.A.Rasulzadeh. - Baku: Chirag, - 2008, - 411 p.

¹⁵ Rasulzadeh, M.A. Bolsheviks' Eastern policy / the creator A.Rustamly; - Baku: Sabah, - 1994, - 134 p.

¹⁶ Akuzum, F. M. Azerbaijan Independence Struggle with its various fronts according to Amin Resulzadeh / F. Akuzum. - Ankara: - 1977, - 20 p.

¹⁷ Shimshir, S. Mehmet Emin Resulzadeh / S.Shimshir. - Istanbul: Post Yayin Dagitim, - 2019, - 176 p.

¹⁸ Akpınar, Y. Azeri Literature Research / Y.Akpınar. – Istanbul: Degah publications, – 1994, – 514 p.

collected works. These works contribute to a broader understanding of M.A.Rasulzadeh's life, political activities, and literary contributions, demonstrating the significance of his impact both within and beyond Azerbaijan.

In recent years, there has been an increased focus on studying the literary views of M.A.Rasulzadeh. Dr. Nikpur Jabbarly and Dr. Shamil Valiyev, both Doctor of Philology, organized and published M.A.Rasulzadeh's scientific and journalistic articles, monographs¹⁹, and other literary works dedicated to literature during his exile period as part of the series of books on Azerbaijani exile literature. In 1995, Professor Vagif Sultanly defended his Doctor of Philology dissertation on "The Life and Literary Activity of M.A.Rasulzadeh"²⁰. This research likely delved into various aspects of Rasulzadeh's life, including his literary contributions. Similarly, in 2001, Nasiman Yagublu defended his Doctor of Philosophy dissertation on "Azerbaijan's National Independence Struggle and Mahammad Amin Rasulzadeh"²¹. In this work, he not only touched on Rasulzadeh's literary creativity but also explored his literary works within the context of the public and political struggle for Azerbaijan's independence.

The object and subject of the research are the publicistic writings of M.A.Rasulzadeh, who was the leader of the Azerbaijan national independence movement and a literary scholar and publicist. The main focus of the research is on his assessments of the historical period and socio-political environment, contemporary and classical literature, as well as his scientific investigations related to folklore.

The subject of the dissertation is the creative work of the Turkic ideologue, which played a significant role in the formation and development of the national independence movement, and rooted and thrived the ideas that advocated national identity and progress.

¹⁹ Jabbarly, N. Emigration and issues of 20th century Azerbaijani literature / N. Jabbarly. - Baku: Science and education, - 2015, - 56 p.

²⁰ Sultanly, V. The life and literary activity of Muhammad Amin Rasulzadeh: / PhD in philology dis. / - Baku, - 1995. - 320 p.

²¹ Yagublu, N. National struggle for independence of Azerbaijan and Muhammad Amin Rasulzadeh: / PhD in history dis. / - Baku, 2001. - 131 p.

Particularly, it focuses on his conception of the mother tongue, shaping his ideas about the national language, and the important role it played in his creative endeavours.

The objectives and tasks of the research. The research aims to shed light on the topics related to the national language and thought that played a crucial role in M.A.Rasulzadeh's creative works within the context of the national independence struggle. It also aims to explore the relevance of the issues raised by the writer and the connection of his scientific and literary creativity with modernity. Additionally, the research will investigate the socio-political and literary-artistic environments that influenced his scientific and literary creativity. The following tasks have been identified to achieve these objectives:

- To research and analyze M.A.Rasulzadeh's scientific and journalistic works.
- To identify the promotion of Azerbaijani nationalism and the advocacy of our independence in Rasulzadeh's journalistic works and their role in the development of our literary and scientific thought and in the history of journalism.
- To evaluate the methodological significance of Rasulzadeh's works directed towards the promotion of Azerbaijani literature.
- To identify the scientific directions created by M.A.Rasulzadeh in Nizami studies.

The methods of the research. The research methods used in the investigation are primarily the comparative-typological analysis method, which is employed to explore the subject matter. Additionally, the methods of literary criticism and systematic analysis principles have also been utilized during the research process.

The main clauses presented in the defense. The main clauses presented in the defense to research and comprehensively cover the topic of M.A.Rasulzadeh's creative works related to the national language and thought are as follows:

- M.A.Rasulzadeh's role and contribution to the national struggle throughout his life, leading to the achievement of independence.

- Rasulzadeh's activities related to the national language in the Republic Parliament, as well as the importance of his speeches and articles published in the "Azerbaijan" newspaper.
- The dissemination of educational ideas in the "Shargi-Rus" newspaper during Rasulzadeh's early writing experiences.
- The reflection of the issues of national language and lack of schools among our compatriots living in Southern Azerbaijan in Rasulzadeh's articles published in the "Taraggy" newspaper.
- The importance of Rasulzadeh's emphasis on the national language in his reviews published in the "Igbal" newspaper and the significance of articles on literary language in the "Shelala" journal.
- The importance of Rasulzadeh's articles on "Iranian Turks" published in the "Turk yurdu" journal for providing information about the Turkish world.
- The significance of Rasulzadeh's articles on the national language and thought in the "Achig soz" newspaper.
- The linguistic and stylistic peculiarities in Rasulzadeh's journalistic and theoretical philological works.
- Rasulzadeh's unique approach to the study of Nizami Ganjavi's heritage, differing from the Soviet researchers and creating a new direction in this field.

The scientific novelty of the research. M.A.Rasulzadeh's scientific and literary creativity started to be studied after gaining independence. Since that period, research works and dissertations have been conducted, making it possible to trace M.A.Rasulzadeh's scientific and literary contributions. In the contemporary stage, there have been attempts to re-explore the substantive characteristics of M.A.Rasulzadeh's creative works, focusing on the development of national education, the role of his mother tongue in education, his place in national thinking, and his contributions to the independent state. Additionally, there has been a renewed effort to evaluate his literary creations in terms of reflecting the national spirit and to assess the value of other national-minded writers. This research aims to systematically revisit M.A.Rasulzadeh's literary perspectives and investigate the entirety of his creative legacy. Although M.A.Rasulzadeh's life and activities have been researched from

various perspectives, his scientific and journalistic creativity regarding national thought and language has not been extensively investigated as a separate research object until now. For the first time, this dissertation work delves into a comprehensive and detailed exploration of these issues.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research: Researchers interested in M.A.Rasulzadeh's legacy, high school and middle school teachers, literary scholars, and linguists can benefit from the theoretical foundations and results of this research. Aspirants, young researchers, undergraduate, and master's students in the philology faculties of higher education institutions can also make use of this dissertation.

The approbation and implementation of the research: The dissertation work has been carried out at the "Research and Presentation of Contemporary Azerbaijani Literature" Department of the Nizami Ganjavi National Azerbaijan Literature Museum. The main arguments and major scientific innovations of the research have been published in various journals and compilations recommended by the Accreditation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, as well as in relevant scientific publications of foreign countries.

The name of organization that the dissertation work is performed. The dissertation work was carried out is "National Azerbaijan Literature Museum named after Nizami Ganjavi" under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

The structure and total volume of the dissertation: The dissertation consists of an introduction (16,452 characters), three chapters (the first chapter has 4 paragraphs - 85,961 characters; the second chapter has 4 paragraphs - 72,014 characters; the third chapter has 3 paragraphs - 80,723 characters), conclusion (8,331 characters), and a list of used literature.

The total volume of the dissertation is 263,481 characters.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION WORK

In the **Introduction** section of the dissertation, the general significance and the degree of exploration of the topic have been discussed. The research objectives, tasks, and methods have been determined, and the main scientific arguments presented for defence have been explained. The scientific novelty, theoretical, and practical importance of the work have been substantiated.

The first chapter titled "**The Scientific and Journalistic Legacy of M.A.Rasulzadeh and Modernity**" consists of four paragraphs. In the first paragraph titled "**The Life Journey and Ideological Struggles of M.A.Rasulzadeh**" the founder of the Republic, public and political figure, writer, publicist, and literary scholar, M.A.Rasulzadeh's life journey is discussed, and his literary and philological legacy is explored.

It is noted that M.A. Rasulzadeh, the leader of the national independence movement, first appeared as a publicist in "Shargy-Rus," and later in "Irshad," "Igbal," and "Takamul" newspapers in 1903. In 1907, his play "Sudden Misfortune" was staged, and in 1908, he wrote "Lights in the Darkness" a play against the czarist regime. In 1909, he travelled to Iran as the editor of the "Taraggy" newspaper. In 1911, due to pressure from the tsarist Russia, he left the country and went to Turkey, where he had significant encounters with the "Turk ojaglari" organization and became closely acquainted with the "Turk yurdu" magazine. These experiences played a crucial role in shaping his worldview and political beliefs.

On the occasion of the 300th anniversary of the Romanov dynasty in 1913, M.A.Rasulzadeh, who returned to Baku, continued his work on the problem of national thought and language. In 1917, he delivered a speech on the initiative of regional autonomy at the Congress of Muslims of the Caucasus in Baku, and then at the Congress of Muslims of Russia in Moscow. When the Republic was established in Azerbaijan on May 28, 1918, information was provided about his election as the chairman of the National Council. After the occupation of Azerbaijan in 1920, M.A.Rasulzadeh continued the struggle for independence, worked to organize the refugees, and published scientific and journalistic articles exposing the Soviet political regime. He made appearances in the media to

shed light on the situation and express his stance against the Soviet rule. In 1926, it was reported that he was one of the founders of the Prometheus movement, which covered the problems of other condemned peoples living in Russia, showing in Paris the inner face of the Russian Empire, and was one of the members of the Prometheus movement, the editorial office of the magazine of the same name. Under his leadership, the magazines "Odlu Yurt", "Azeri-Turk", "Yeni Turkustan" and the newspaper "Bildirish" were published in Istanbul. These media provided information about the publication of political articles reflecting the cause of Azerbaijan, such as "The path we are on", "Our face", "Russian slavery", "Today's inspiration".

Sabahattin Shimshir, a Turkish scientist who studied the work of M.A.Rasulzadeh, writing about his activities in the world of literature and politics, notes that: *"During the years when Azerbaijan fought for independence and became independent, its political activity surpassed its scientific activity. During the years of struggle in exile, his scientific activity surpassed his political activity"*²².

The study included the work "The Republic of Azerbaijan", written by M.A.Rasulzadeh on historical and political topics, where it was noted that his unique style and the beauty of his language were clearly manifested.

It had been noted that M.A.Rasulzadeh, compelled to leave Turkey at the insistence of the Russian government in 1931, published the books "Modern Azerbaijani Literature" in Berlin in 1936 and "Azerbaijan" in French in Paris. In 1941, while in Romania, he wrote the well-known scholarly monograph "Azerbaijani Poet Nizami." He worked in the Ministry of National Education and the National Library. In 1953, he was invited to Germany and gave a speech on the "Voice of America" radio program to commemorate May 28. He passed away on March 6, 1955, in Ankara and was buried at the Asri Cemetery.

In the second subsection, titled **"M.A.Rasulzadeh's Works on the Formation of Azerbaijani National Thought and the Purity of**

²² Shimshir, Sh. Mehmet Emin Resulzadeh: Life and personality / S.Shimshir. - Istanbul: Doğu library, - 2002, - p.92

the National Language", the period of disagreements between writers who supported Ottoman Turkish and plain Turkish languages is described. During this period, M.A.Rasulzadeh's article "Easy and new language" published in the journal "Shalala" is commented upon. In this article, the idea is put forward that "the purpose of establishing the press was not to teach the population the language, but to teach the people what they need in the struggle for survival, in the language they know and speak."²³ These lines best express Rasulzadeh's views on the national language and national thought. His articles "New Linguists and Turks" and "Language - An Important Social Factor" published in the journal "Shalala" in 1913 are also included in this research.

As a publicist, Rasulzadeh's articles in the journal "Dirilik" hold a special place in his struggle for national thought. Another point highlighted in this section is M.A.Rasulzadeh's regret that "ummah" (Islamic community) had intruded into their thoughts and the achievements of the Turkish national culture were tied to Islam. The question of national resilience touched upon by Muhammad Amin remains relevant today. In comparison to Europe's prosperity, Islam implies that the world is a temporary place, and Rasulzadeh compares the Islamic world to a ruined caravanserai. According to his views, if a nation is strong enough to defend its rights and honour, it will regain its vitality. Apparently, many years later, the line "to defend our honour" in the national anthem of the republic emerged mainly from Rasulzadeh's this idea.

The second subsection of the study included M.A.Rasulzadeh's article titled "Insight is Needed," published in the first issue of the newspaper "Basirat" in 1914. His articles such as "Rural Teachers and Lack of Education," "Educational Work in Our Country," "Against Misfortune," "Our Societies," and other articles related to education and enlightenment were researched, which mainly played a role in shaping the national mindset.

In 1915, M.A.Rasulzadeh's newspaper "Achyg Soz," published in a pure Turkish language close to our contemporary language,

²³Rasulzadeh, M.A. Works [in 5 volumes] / M.A.Rasulzadeh. -Baku: Shirvanneshr, - v.2. -2001. - p. 221

emerged before Tsarist Russia as evidence of national identity. In his article "Celebrating the Madrasa," which marked the tenth anniversary of the Aliya Madrasa, belonging to Muslims in the Volga region, he equated the importance of national schools to "the significance of a hearth for primitive people who could not rekindle the fire they found when it extinguished." Professor Ali Yavuz Akpynar, one of the researchers of M.A. Rasulzadeh in Turkey, writes in "Azeri Literature Research": *"Muhammad Amin Rasulzadeh's newspaper 'Achyg Soz' also played an important role in the development of Turkism in Azerbaijan and advocated for a suitable Azerbaijani Turkic as an analogue to the trend of simplifying the literary language in Turkey."*²⁴

The third subsection, titled **"M.A.Rasulzadeh's Activities in the Republic's Parliament and in the Newspaper 'Azerbaijan' Towards the Development of the Literary Language,"** provides information about M.A.Rasulzadeh's articles published in the newspaper "Azerbaijan." In the article "Unforgettable Tragedy!," the author dedicated his writing to the massacre that occurred on March 31. He compared this tragedy to the St. Bartholomew's Night. The author presented this article as an expression of his unique stylistic and artistic thinking on historical and political themes. This article is also examined in this subsection.

The speeches of M.A.Rasulzadeh, who proposed translating and reading all telegrams in the Republic's Parliament, serve as examples of political speech, which is a branch of journalism. His unique style in his historical speeches, his ability to persuade others because he believes in what he says, and the beauty of his language and imagery are also explored in this subsection. On the anniversary of the liberation of Baku, Muhamed Amin-bey's article "The Day of Truth Has Come," published in the newspaper "Azerbaijan," was examined. This article is artistically rich in the genre of political journalism. His speech at the banquet in honor of Nurupasha was considered. Uzeyir Bey wrote: *"When the Chairman of the National Council, Mahamed Amin-bey, said, 'Dark clouds are gathering in the*

²⁴ Akpınar, Y. Azeri literature studies / Y. Akpınar. -Istanbul: Degah publications, - 1994, - p. 94

political sky, but against these dark clouds, the light of our Nurus dispels the darkness,' all the members of the assembly rose and applauded His Holiness Pasha with a special reverence."²⁵ In this political speech of Mahamed Amin-bey, who evaluates friends and foes of Azerbaijan as light and darkness, one can see artistic shades, as if filtered from a poetic work.

In the pages of the newspaper "Azerbaijan," scientific-historical articles by Muhamed Amin-bey were published, emphasizing the importance of studying the history of Azerbaijan through scientific methods, under the title "The Capital of Azerbaijan." S.Ashurbeyli mentioned that he encountered some information about Baku and oil fields for the first time in Rasulzade's article. Despite objections from some parliament members who wanted to postpone the opening of Darulfun in Baku, the study included M.A.Rasulzadeh's speech, in which he considered it important to establish a center of science in the country. Since the mission of strengthening the moral foundations of the newly established state and conveying the ideology of statehood and independence to the people falls upon the literary community, M.A.Rasulzadeh addressed the writers and poets of that time in the newspaper "Azerbaijan" and raised all the issues important for the nation's development during the republican period before the Parliament. He used the newspaper "Azerbaijan" as his platform.

The fourth subsection titled **"On the Historical Fate of Iranian Turks and Issues of National Expression by M.A.Rasulzadeh"** included articles from the series "Iranian Letters" by M.A.Rasulzadeh. He visited Iran in 1909 as a correspondent for the newspaper "Taraggy." In his interviews with Sattarkhan during that period, consisting of four questions and answers, it becomes evident that he was intimately acquainted with the socio-political situation in Iran and Sattarkhan's struggle.

In Mahammad Amin's article "Strange Boycott," he discusses Iran, which always presents ignorance to Azerbaijan under the guise of religious unity and envies our independence. He states that

²⁵ Yagublu, N. Republic founders / N. Yagublu. - Baku: Nurlar NPM, - 2018, - p. 407

Armenians in Iran never suffer from tyranny, live in prosperity, and have their own schools and even mansions where Muslims are not allowed to enter. The issue raised in this article about socio-political themes remains relevant even today.

In M.A.Rasulzadeh's series "Travel Impressions," there are moments that attract attention with the author's unique artistic language and style. Rasulzadeh writes, *"Look, leave your silk leaves to their affairs, look at the lake under your window. Here, the moon, left by you in the sky, duplicates the landscape in the air amid the shadows cast by the poplars! You are enchanted. It's as if you are sitting in the Baku circus and listening to 'Leyli and Majnun'."*²⁶ Rasulzadeh's powerful pen creates a remarkable picture. In this passage, he mentions his own thoughts on style: *"I believe it's not the style that makes great editors fall in love, but sharp minds, keen ideas, and a deep understanding of what they like."*²⁷ With his skilled mind, Rasulzadeh can convey sharp ideas to the reader without tiring them, and this is one of the defining features of M.A. Rasulzadeh's style, setting him apart from others.

In the fourth subchapter, a separate examination is given to the series of articles titled "Iranian Turks," published in the journal "Turk Yurdu" by M.A.Rasulzadeh, who visited Turkey in 1911. Here, the role of Iranian Turks in Persian culture is discussed, and much information is provided about internationally renowned Turkic poets who are associated with Persian culture because they wrote in this language. One of the concerns that troubled him was the fact that a large part of the population moved away from the Turkish language and preferred Persian. In the series of articles by Mahammad Amin Bey, "Iranian Turks," it was emphasized that he addressed the important issue of the Persification of Iranian Turks by Shiism. M.A. Rasulzadeh touches on the attempts by Persians to undermine Turanism ideology throughout history, which led to interfaith disputes and caused a partial detachment of Turks living in Iran from

²⁶ Rasulzadeh M.A. [in 5 volumes] / M.A. Rasulzadeh.-Baku: Azernashr, -v.1. 1992, - p. 345

²⁷Rasulzadeh M.A. Works [in 5 volumes] / M.A.Rasulzadeh. -Baku: Shirvannashr, - v.2. -2001. - p. 220

the entire Turkic world. He writes, *"The Shiites persified Iranian Turks to such an extent that they now call their Turkish villages Persian, meaning native Iranians!"*²⁸

Professor Yavuz Akpınar, one of the renowned Turkish researchers who studied the Istanbul period of M.A. Rasulzadeh's work, emphasized the significance of these articles even nowadays in his preface to the collection "Iranian Turks," and these ideas were incorporated into the dissertation.

The second chapter, titled **"M.A.Rasulzadeh on National Thought and the Role of the Native Language in Nation Formation,"** consists of four subsections. In the first subsection, called **"M.A.Rasulzadeh on Language Purity and Language Enrichment in the Oral and Written Discourse of Turkic nations"**, the problems of national thought and language that underlie the Azerbaijani cause under the leadership of M.A.Rasulzadeh are examined. According to him, words borrowed from other languages sometimes fail to convey the necessary meaning. The article "National Resilience" by M.A.Rasulzadeh is discussed here, which reminds us of the existence of the right word in each language. M.A.Rasulzadeh has always been an advocate for preserving the sweetness and purity of our language, filtered from worn-out songs and lullabies, and serving as a translator of our soul and heart. Starting from 1914, a series of his works were published under the title "Kurama" in newspapers such as "Igbal", "Yeni Igbal," and "Achyg soz". His article titled "Resemblance" confirms this and is examined in this chapter.

In his first article, written under the pseudonym "Nish," Rasulzadeh collected various short articles that shed light on different socio-political events in society. He mentioned that the idea of presenting them under the name "Kurama" was born while he observed his old grandmother preparing "kurama" at home. Mahammad Amin-bey, valuing "Kurama" as a Turkic word, was a propagandist for the protection and purification of the national language not only in words but also in action. In his 1913 article

²⁸ Rasulzadeh, M.A. Works [in 5 volumes] / M.A.Rasulzadeh. - Baku: Shirvan Publishing House, - v.2. - 2001. - p. 115

"Okhshama", written about the month of Muharram, Rasulzadeh made an interesting statement, writing that he did not cry, although the lament verses sung by the rahzahans moved everyone to tears in the mosque he used to visit in his childhood. *"For the first time, women gave me such a natural cry. My grandfather passed away, and in the courtyard, there was the lament verses (okhshama) of women. The 'okhshama' of these women was stronger than the 'okhshama' of the mourners in the mosque. I cried and lost consciousness."*²⁹ Even the saddest lament verses (okhshama) told in a foreign language couldn't make the young Rasulzadeh cry. The "okhshama" spoken in his native Azerbaijani Turkish language dominated his soul and heart.

In his work "National Unity," which he published in exile, Rasulzadeh's call for the recognition that there is no international, cosmopolitan culture in the world, that Turks are separated from each other, and that the youth have the task of rectifying these historical mistakes, has not lost its relevance even today for all Turkish states.

In the second subsection, titled **"The Role of M.A. Rasulzadeh in the Struggle for the Rise of Education and New Educational Style in Azerbaijan in the Early 20th Century,"** articles written by M.A. Rasulzadeh and published in the newspaper "Shargy-Rus" are included in the research. In the first article, the author discussed how the nation lags behind due to illiteracy and ignorance and emphasized that national awakening can be achieved only through education, highlighting the crucial role of education. He expressed gratitude to God and prayed for the continuation of the newspaper's publication in Azerbaijani Turkic language. In the article "Time for Respect and Diligence," published in the 19th issue of the newspaper, he stated that the nation's difficult situation could be overcome by opening schools and establishing charitable societies. In the last article of M.A.Rasulzadeh in "Shargy-Rus" titled "From Our Own Correspondents," it begins with a poetic work expressing the idea that "scholars are always alive, while the ignorant are dead." Here, the notion is put forward that M.A.Rasulzadeh sees the way

²⁹ Rasulzadeh, M.A. Works. [in 5 volumes] / M.A. Rasulzadeh. - Baku: Shirvan Publishing House, - v.2. - 2001. - p. 273

out of this darkness in the establishment of spiritual schools that will focus solely on religious sciences. He hoped that a clergy educated in madrasas would suppress and eliminate illiterate mullahs and fanaticism, and he wanted to start with the alphabet of enlightenment. In the article "Muhammas," he wrote that God is the enemy of negligent people, so He sent down the "Quran," and that all issues are resolved through knowledge. This subsection explores the poem "Novkha," written by M.A.Rasulzade on a political theme, reflecting the enmity created by Russia (which he always referred to as the "devil's nest") between the two nations in the newspaper "Davat," and the poem "Black Money," written on a satirical topic in the newspaper "Irshad", as well as other poems like "Hasbi-khal," published in the journal "Fuyuzat". M.A.Rasulzadeh, who initially sought to spread the ideas of enlightenment through his early poetry, soon delved into socio-political themes. In the poem "Hasbi-khal," he seemed to outline his life path and expressed that he would fight without hesitation for the independence of the nation. Finally, during the opening of the parliament, he presented the three-colour flag of Azerbaijan and declared, "I believe in this," proclaiming the true and lofty goal of his long struggle. Towards the end of his life, the pinnacle of his poetry can be considered "May Feelings," which he dedicated to the independence of Azerbaijan. In this poem, he eloquently expressed the deep emotions and sentiments associated with the achievement of independence, reflecting the profound impact of his lifelong dedication and struggle for the nation's freedom and sovereignty.

In 1914, in his article "Rural Teachers and the Lack of Teachers" published in the newspaper "Basirat", M.A.Rasulzadeh addressed the importance of establishing an educational institution in Baku to train teachers. He also wrote articles in the newspaper "Achyg Soz" about the nationalization of schools and the significance of teaching in the Turkish language in Azerbaijan, as well as throughout Russia.

In this subsection, the facts regarding M.A.Rasulzadeh's views on the school and educational policies of the Republic in exile were explored. The analysis included information about the number of

Turkish-origin students in Azerbaijan after the Bolshevik occupation. His articles expressed concern over the delay in Turkicization of higher education and the development of the Russian language alongside Turkish at the state level.

In the third subsection titled "**M.A.Rasulzadeh's Reflections on Firidun Bek Kocherli's Book "A Gift to Children"**" the research includes M.A.Rasulzadeh's article "A Gift to Children." In this article, he referred to the book given to a young Turkish reader, authored by Firidun Bek Kocherli, as a "masterpiece," unseen in the entire Turkic and Islamic world. Written in the genre of a review, Rasulzadeh expressed regret and envy that folklore literature of other cultural peoples is collected and studied in the form of book volumes, while emphasizing the important role folklore plays in shaping the destiny of each nation. In this article, he mentioned that he bought and read the mentioned book for his first child, Latifa.

In this article, M.A.Rasulzade compared folklore to the childhood of a nation and discussed the shortcomings of "A Gift to Children," criticizing the use of non-Turkic elements in the book. Despite these observations, the author emphasized the importance of continuing the work started by Firidun Bek Kocherli and encouraged young writers and researchers to take it forward. He remembered Firidun Bek Kocherli, later in his book "Azerbaijan Republic," written in exile, remembered this great intellectual who was killed by the Bolsheviks alongside editors, religious figures, and teachers among the victims of Azerbaijan. He described him as a "*valuable editor, teacher, and scholar, who was devoted solely to the study of the history of Azerbaijani literature.*"³⁰

The letters between M.A. Rasulzadeh and Firidun Bek Kocherli, like those of many other intellectuals, were destroyed in 1937. However, "A Gift to Children" has survived and was reprinted in 1972 and 2013. This article, being one of the valuable specimens of Mahammad Amin bey's literary legacy, holds significant importance in studying both the creative works of Firidun Bek

³⁰ Rasulzadeh, M.A. His works: period of emigration: Turkey, 1922-1929. author of the preface and articles. vocabulary and explanations compiled by N. Yagublu; - Baku: Ol – v.1. 2016, - pp. 173

Kocherli and the influence of our folklore on children's literature. It has been subjected to separate analysis.

In the fourth paragraph titled "**M.A.Rasulzade on Azerbaijani Folklore and Folk Tales,**" examples of M.A. Rasulzade's scholarly and journalistic works on the art of ashigs (a traditional Azerbaijani troubadour) and folklore samples have been examined.

In February 1914, in the newspaper "Igbal," M.A. Rasulzadeh wrote a review of the opera "Asly and Karam" by Uzeyir Hajibeyli, titled the same as the opera. In this review, M.A. Rasulzadeh, as an ashug (a traditional Azerbaijani troubadour), emphasized the attention to saz music and noted that *"Asly and Karam" not only brought together Eastern and Western melodies but also had an essential element, the "Turkic melody" or "saz melody," which played a significant role in the composition*".³¹

Mahammad Amin bey attributes his preference for "Asly and Kerem" over the Eastern first opera "Leyly and Majnun" to the Turkish spirit and the saz music found in the former. We believe this comparison confirms Mahammad Amin bey's appreciation for saz music and the art of the troubadours (ashigs).

It is possible to consider the Gurd (Wolf) figure reflected in the "Dede Gorgud" epics, which encompass the spiritual values of the entire Turkic world, as evidence that these epics were created long before the influence of Islam and that they preserved the spiritual strength of the Turkic people in the regions where the events took place. In Mahammad Amin bey's article titled "Liberation" published in the journal "Gurtulush" in 1915, he also wrote about the significance of the Gurd as a symbol of the Turkic identity. He aimed to narrate how the detachment from their Turkic roots under the rule of the Tsar caused significant disasters and sought to bind the nation to its roots and preserve the national memory.

In his article "Sabantuy," M.A.Rasulzadeh shows interest in the folklore of all Turkic-speaking peoples living in the territory of Russia and sheds light on the traditions of tatars in the press. He

³¹Rasulzadeh, M.A. Works. [in 5 volumes] / M.A.Rasulzadeh.-Baku: Shirvanneshr, -v.2. -2001, - p. 306

writes about tatars üho celebrate their national holiday, *"This holiday is dear to the Tatars because it is purely national. It is not like religious holidays that come with foreign influences. Here, the true nature and essence of the nation, where it comes from and what it is, are known."*³² The author expresses his desire to take examples from the Tatars, who live by their own national customs and traditions, in an article published in the "Achyg soz" newspaper.

When the Tsarist Russia gave way to Bolshevik Russia, the policies of the empire did not change, and M.A.Rasulzadeh continued his struggle even during exile. It is evident that Muhammad Amin bey's research on folklore was not accidental. He made significant efforts to preserve our national spiritual treasures, both above and below the ground, despite the Bolsheviks' attempts to plunder our national values. He worked tirelessly to carry our national heritage to the future, despite the objections of the Bolsheviks who sought to undermine it.

In his works such as "Azerbaijani Cultural Traditions," "Caucasian Turks" in the epics like "Keroglu," "Shah Ismail," "Asly va Karam", "Ashug Garib," and "Kitabi-Dede Gorgud" belonging to Azerbaijan, M.A. Rasulzadeh emphasized the uniqueness and delicacy of thoughts and feelings expressed in our folk bayatys.

This is why the folklore studies conducted by M.A.Rasulzadeh, supporting the spirit of the nation, are considered invaluable sources.

The third chapter, titled **"Evaluation of Azerbaijani Writers in the Works of M.A.Rasulzadeh from the Perspective of Serving the National Ideal"** consists of three subsections. In the subsection titled "M.A.Rasulzadeh's research on literature as part of his concept of national thinking and national language", the work "Contemporary Azerbaijani Literature" in which M.A. Rasulzadeh talks about the work of writers in emigration such as H.Javid, A.Javad, J.Jabbarli, U.Sadigzade, A.A.Gultakin was included in the research. M.A. Rasulzadeh's studies on Azerbaijani literature include poets and writers whose works are characterized by their love for the homeland

³² Rasulzadeh, M.A. Works. [in 5 volumes] / M.A.Rasulzadeh. - Baku: Science , - v 3. - 2012, - p. 461

and the people and play a role in transmitting national and independent thinking into the future. The poems of one of them, Amin Abid Gultakin, are frequently encountered in the works of Rasulzadeh.

In 1953, Rasulzadeh delivered a speech on the radio "Azadlyg" and concluded his work "Contemporary Azerbaijani Literature" with the famous lines, *"You are ours, you are ours, as long as you live in this world, Live, live, live long, O glorious Azerbaijan!"*³³ These verses, which we can hear in his unique, native voice, sound like an anthem of love for independence, living in the hearts of millions of people.

M.A.Rasulzadeh referred to Mirza Jalil as the second Akhundov, who, like Akhundov, was once a slave under Tsarist Russia and tried to awaken the society drowning in ignorance in Iran with his bitter laughter. In a review published in the newspaper "Achyq Soz," he described "The Dead" as a drama that will always live on alongside the works of M.F. Akhundov.

M.A.Rasulzadeh emphasized the significant role of literature in shaping national consciousness. In his opinion, M.F. Akhundzade, with his comedies, introduced a liberated way of thinking into Azerbaijani literature and fought for the adoption of the Turkish alphabet with Latin script. Rasulzadeh considered him one of the classics who contributed to the awakening of national self-awareness during the colonial policies of Tsarist Russia, and he referred to Akhundzade as the founder of national and modern Azerbaijani literature.

In his research, M.A.Rasulzadeh devoted attention to the medieval poets of Azerbaijan and provided information about his studies on N. Ganjavi, Kh. Shirvani, and M. Fizuli.

M.A.Rasulzadeh wrote about Fuzuli, who raised Azerbaijani Turkish to the heights: *"What Hafiz Divan is for Persians, Fuzuli*

³³ Rasulzadeh M.A. The Quest of our century, contemporary Azerbaijani literature, contemporary Azerbaijani history / M.A. Rasulzadeh. - Baku: Ganjlik, - 1990, - p. 86

Divan is for Azerbaijani Turks" ³⁴ . He also appreciated the enlightened ideas of S.A. Shirvani, a master of words, who served the national ideal with his poetry.

The second chapter , titled "**M.A.Rasulzadeh on the leading role of outstanding national figures in nation-building**", M.A.Rasulzadeh expressed his opinions about prominent personalities such as H. Zardabi, N. Vazirov, U. Hajibeyli, A. Agayev, A. Topchubashi, and J. Hajibeyli, who rendered invaluable services in shaping the ideology of national independence. The chapter also provides information about their correspondence.

It was emphasized that M.A.Rasulzadeh, deeply affected by U. Hajibeyli's death abroad, regarded him as one of the pillars of Azerbaijan's national existence, even when his shoulder was touched by the hand of the dictator in Moscow. The research also involved the Turkish-Russian and Russian-Turkish dictionaries authored by Uzeir-bek, which were published by Mahammad Amin-bey, and the work of Ali-bek Husynzade is mentioned in the book as well.

It was noted that Mahammad Amin-bey highly valued the sacrifice of Ahmed-bey Agayev, the founder of the "Difai" party, who worked for the spiritual and physical salvation of the nation, enduring the oppression of Tsarist Russia and the atrocities committed by Armenians.

The research also includes the correspondence between M.A. Rasulzadeh and Jeyhun-bey Hajibeyli. Jeyhun Hajibeyli was one of Rasulzadeh's companions, with whom he fought for national independence both at home and abroad. *"My dear Mr. Jeyhun! I haven't heard from you for a long time. A letter written with sincerity and not in a diplomatic tone is always yours."*³⁵

In a letter to his friend Suleyman Tekinar, who was fighting for the homeland in exile, Rasulzadeh wrote, *"My dear fellow countryman Suleyman Tekinar!*

³⁴ Rasulzadeh M.A. His works: period of emigration: Turkey, 1922-1929. / total. ready for publication.pre. author of words and articles. vocabulary and explanations compiled by N. Yagublu; - Baku: Be. - p. 1. -2016. - p. 45

³⁵ Rasulzadeh, M.A. Letters. Shafibeychilik. / preface teacher. A. Balayev; - Baku: Book Club. -2017, - pp. 58

I received the letter of condolences that you sent on the occasion of the national mourning on April 27. Thank you for your sympathy; our pain is shared. We hope that on May 1st, which we believe will come true, we will live together in Azerbaijan, which we love and await"³⁶. Although they did not have the fortune to see Azerbaijan's independence again, at the end of the 20th century, the people once again experienced this joy, and it was confirmed what an important role the Azerbaijani cause, led by M.A.Rasulzadeh, played in the fate of Azerbaijan. The study of this legacy also includes the correspondence of the writer with friends in exile, which adds to the epistolary genre of his work.

The third subchapter titled "**Azerbaijani Spirit in the Personality of Nizami Ganjavi and the Works in the Research of M.A.Rasulzadeh**" includes the monograph "Azerbaijani Poet Nizami" by M.A.Rasulzadeh.

When speaking about Nizami's place in world literature, M.A. Rasulzadeh mentioned that Saadi Shirazi quoted verses and lines from Nizami, Hafez Shirazi mentioned Nizami in his "Mughanniname", Abdurrahman Jami praised Nizami, and Hilali Jigatay wrote verses about Nizami.

Regarding the study of Nizami in Europe, Rasulzadeh noted in Wilhelm Bachar's work published in 1871, the admiration of Nizami's verses by Johann Wolfgang von Goethe and Paul Horn was mentioned, E.Brown's opinion on Nizami in his work "Iranian Literature" was given and S.E.Wilson compared Nizami with Shakespeare, and Petrarch." He also mentioned that a French scholar, Barbier de Meynard, studied Nizami's works, and Italo Pizzi found similarities between Nizami's "Bahram Gur" and Boccaccio's "Ameto" in his work "History of Persian Poetry."

In response to the claims of Persian chauvinists asserting that Nizami was born in the city of Qom, M.A.Rasulzadeh provided his original documents confirming that certain verses were added later in his monograph. He mentioned that the French language was the language of science and literature in parts of Europe during the 18th

³⁶ From our emigration heritage: thirty letters of Muhammad Amin Rasulzadeh / preface, notes and comments author. F. Jabbarov; - Baku: CBS, - 2018, - p. 27.

century, and many European writers wrote in this language. However, he emphasized that more attention should be given to the spirit, "content, and spirituality" of the work rather than the language in which it was written. Regarding Nizami, he highlighted the poet's sympathy towards Turkic culture instead of promoting Persian chauvinism and criticized Dastgirdi, who attempted to make the poet Persian.

The dissertation further explores the reasons why M.A.Rasulzadeh devoted his monumental work to Nizami and his endeavour to prove that Nizami was an Azerbaijani Turk. He aimed to remind those who wanted to make the poet Persian and the invaders implementing policies of Russia that the Azerbaijani people have a long tradition of statehood, a rich culture, and have produced geniuses like Nizami. On the other hand, the dissertation discusses the ideas put forth by some that Nizami found a just system of governance, which he could not live under due to political turmoil, reflected precisely in Nizami's literary works.

Contrary to the opinions of Soviet researchers, M.A. Rasulzadeh drew parallels between the desired poet's state and Soviet society, calling it a "den of mischief that will cover the world," emphasizing atheism, false propaganda, a bloody police regime, and espionage in the Soviet Union. In the dissertation, M.A. Rasulzadeh expressed his political views and revealed the aggressive nature of the Soviet Union, built on bloodshed. In the section "Nizami's Meeting with the Russian Section," it is examined that Nizami's works reflected the raids of Russian bandits, leaving a mark in the memory of Nizami's followers about the Russian nature, which Soviet legal experts intentionally remained silent about. The research also explores that Nizami mentioned how the Russian prince reserved a red castle for himself as a symbol of bloodthirstiness.

In the dissertation, it was also highlighted that M.A. Rasulzadeh criticized the Soviet Nizami researchers, such as Bertels, academic H. Arasli, and Professor E. Aghayev, for their attempts to impose communist ideas on Nizami's creativity under strict censorship. He also emphasized his own contribution to Nizami

studies by creating a new direction in Nizami scholarship with his own monograph.

The **conclusion** section of the dissertation summarizes the scientific and theoretical conclusions obtained from the research conducted throughout the study:

- National thinking and the issue of the national language constitute the main line of M.A.Rasulzadeh's creativity.

- M.A.Rasulzadeh's struggle for independence was rooted in his ideas, and it resulted in the establishment of the Azerbaijan Republic, which was reflected in his activities during this period, particularly in the "Azerbaijan" newspaper, the organ of the Parliament.

- Mahammad Amin bey made consecutive speeches in the Azerbaijani Parliament on the importance of the national language and education, advocating the creation of national thought centers in Azerbaijan, which ultimately led to the establishment of Baku State University.

- M.A.Rasulzadeh continued his struggle for independence even in exile.

- The articles by M.A.Rasulzadeh titled "The Turks of Iran," which are considered a rich source of history, geography, socio-political life, culture, and literature of the Turks living in Iran, were well-received with interest in the entire Turkic world.

- M.A.Rasulzadeh, who appreciated the Turkish spirit in the opera "Asly and Karam" more than "Leyli and Majnun" due to its Turkish atmosphere, emphasized the important role of ashig art and folklore in awakening the national spirit.

- Muhammad Amin bey fought not only in Azerbaijan but also among all Turkic peoples oppressed by Tsarist Russia, for awakening national thinking and protecting the purity of the national language. He published articles in this direction in newspapers such as "Igbal," "Yeni Igbal", and "Achyg Soz."

- Mahammad Amin bey fought for the formation of education and national education, shedding light on topics such as enrolling children in education through "Shargy-Rus" media and the opening of schools with a new approach.

- M.A.Rasulzadeh demonstrated his unique language and style in his articles in newspapers such as "Azerbaijan," "Taraggy," and "Igbal," as well as in his works "Azerbaijan Republic" "Modern Azerbaijani Literature," and the monograph "Azerbaijani poet Nizami".

- Even in exile, M.A.Rasulzadeh wrote articles about "Ashig Garib", "Asly and Karam", "Koroglu", and "Dede Gorgud" epics, conducting serious research on our common literary heritage, the folklore examples of the Turkic world.

- In his work "Modern Azerbaijani Literature" M.A.Rasulzadeh expressed his literary views, creating a comprehensive understanding of that period by researching works written both in exile and in Soviet Azerbaijan, aiming to transmit this knowledge to the young generation and studying the works of nationalistic writers and poets.

- Mahammad Amin bey was the first to highlight the parameters of Turkic identity in the creativity of Nizami Ganjavi, emphasizing elements such as ancestral sayings and proverbs specific to Azerbaijan, as well as the use of Turkish literary forms and national symbols that expressed the essence of Turkic thought. He highlighted the Turkic spirit prevalent in Nizami's works. In the concluding part of his literary monograph, he added initial manuscripts of Nizami's works, revealing that the verses claiming Nizami was born in Qom were later additions in the "Igbalname" and proving to Iranian researchers attempting to make Nizami Persian that he was indeed an Azerbaijani Turk.

The list of scientific works related to the content of the dissertation work:

1. Azərbaycan həsrəti (monograph)/- Baku: Ol, - 2013. - 72 p.
2. Uzaqdakı yaxınlıqlar (monograph)/- Baku: MBM, -2015. -144 p.
3. Rəsul Rəsulzadəyə məktub (monograph)/ - Baku: Esoprint, - 2017. - 56 p.
4. Vətən ayrısı Rəsulzadələr (monography). - Baku: Ecoprint, - 2018. - 220 p

5. Ədəbiyyatşünas alim M.Ə.Rəsulzadənin dövlətçilik niyyətləri // - Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat, - 2020. №. 2 (114), - p. 369-375

6. Firudin bəy Köçərlinin “Balalara hədiyyə” kitabı haqqında M.Ə.Rəsulzadənin mülahizələri // - Bakı: Elm və təhsil, Risalə, Araşdırmalar toplusu, - 2020. 2 (19), - p.145-156.

7. M.Ə.Rəsulzadənin Azərbaycan milli təfəkkürünün formalaşması və milli dilin saflığının qorunması yolunda bir ədib və siyasi xadim kimi çalışmaları // - Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, - 2020. №. 7, - p. 231-245.

8. Məhəmməd Əmin Rəsulzadənin Azərbaycan milli təfəkkürünün formalaşması və milli dilin saflığının qorunması yolunda ədib və siyasi xadim kimi çalışmaları // International scientific conference on "The place of classical Azerbaijani literature and art in national self-affirmation and cultural progress in Central Asia". - Bakı: - 23-25 December, - 2020. - p.305-306.

9. National thoughts in the articles of Mohammad Amin Rasulzadeh published in “Sharqi-Rus” newspaper // – Київ: Філологічні науки на перехресті культур і цивілізацій: Актуальні питання. – 2020. – 27-28 листопада, – с. 123-126.

10. Məhəmməd Əmin Rəsulzadənin milli mübarizədə məsləkdaşları // - Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, - 2020, №. 11, - p. 307-316.

11. Nizami Gəncəvi yaradıcılığının öyrənilməsi Məhəmməd Əmin Rəsulzadənin tədqiqatlarında // - Bakı: Risalə, Research collection, - 2020. №. 1(18), - p.73-83.

12. Məhəmməd Əmin Rəsulzadənin Azərbaycan Nizamişünaslığında yaratdığı model // International scientific conference on “Nizami Gəncəvinin əsərləri Azərbaycan xalqının etnogenezisinin Qafqaz və Türk dünyası kontekstində öyrənilməsində ədəbi və tarixi mənbə kimi”. - Bakı: - May 7, - 2021. - p. 24-27.

13. Mohammad Amin Rasulzadehs reserches on Azerbaijani literature // – Київ: Актуальні питання гуманітарних наук. – том 1, – 2021. Вип. 35, – с.99-103.

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Dissertation is accessible at the National Museum of Azerbaijan Literature named after Nizami Ganjavi Library

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