

# REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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## ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

### **YAVUZ AKPINAR AND PROBLEMS ON AZERBAIJANI LITERATURE**

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## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK

**Relevance of the topic and the degree of study.** The subject of “Yavuz Akpinar and Problems on Azerbaijani Literature” is determined, first of all, by the duty set for our literary criticism by the independence period. Yavuz Akpinar's works were learned in terms of form and content of the Azerbaijani literature, which has ancient history and great traditions, and was presented in its entirety for the first time in Turkey. It is the most perfect example presented. He examined and researched the centuries-old path of the Azerbaijani people, their determination to fight, and current issues that change the people's will and determine their future destiny. Yavuz Akpinar's studies were learned in a systematic way in this dissertation for the first time, trending issues such as study of Azerbaijani literature away from ideology, mutual interactions between Russian Turks and Azerbaijani literature, emigration heritage, as well as Turkey-Azerbaijan and South Azerbaijan ties and learning Azerbaijani literature on a whole were clarified, and these problems increase the topicality and importance of the work.

It's known that the main path of Azerbaijani literature criticism and literature historiography dates back to the Soviet era. It is an indisputable fact that our literary history has undergone a very rich development in recent years. At the same time, it is an undeniable fact that Soviet literary criticism is connected with the ideological tendencies of the political regime, and that the main direction of research is based on these tendencies. One of the problems that the independence period raised against our literary studies was the necessity of the criticism of approaching the literary traditions that were formed in the Soviet period. Setting forth of the problem in this way does not mean rejecting the traditions of Soviet-era literary studies, but rather implies the necessity of looking at literature through the eyes of the modern era, at the start of a new era. At the same time, this necessity makes it inevitable to seek a new methodological approach to the historical development of our literature. The dissertation on "Yavuz Akpinar and Problems on Azerbaijani Literature" has a serious scientific value in this regard.

It is emphasized in our literary studies that the researches of Turkish literary critics in Turkey, furthermore national intellectuals living in exile can play an important role in determining the methodological bases of Azerbaijani literary studies during the period of independence.

For example, prof. T.Salamoglu emphasizes the methodological value of research on Azerbaijani literature in Turkish, in addition, in the field of emigrant literature among the directions of "*scientific-theoretical and methodological assessment*"<sup>1</sup> in relation to Sabir's legacy.

This perspective on the issue in the literary studies that emerged during the period of independence, is gradually becoming stronger in our literary studies. The researches conducted in the works by Isa Habibbeyli<sup>2</sup>, Badirkhan Ahmadov<sup>3</sup>, Abid Tahirli<sup>4</sup>, Shahbaz Musayev<sup>5</sup>, Nikpur Jabbarli<sup>6</sup> in the emigration period of the history of our literature, the approaches to the problems are still trending today. Today, the studies of emigrant researchers and their attitudes towards the literature that emerged and was studied during the Soviet period, and their outlooks of the heritage of that period are showing themselves from a new perspective.

Y.Akpınar's researches on Azerbaijani literature cover all periods of our literary history. In a place away from political and ideological pressure, in an environment where scientific thought is not under any pressure - research conducted in the Turkish literary and scientific environment can become an expression of scientific truth and maintain its modernity and relevance, as it is aimed at revealing the essence of

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<sup>1</sup> Salamoğlu, T. Azərbaycan tənqidi realizminin estetikası. (C.Məmmədquluzadə və M.Ə.Sabir estetikası əsasında) / T.Salamoğlu. – Bakı: – Orxan, – 2018, – 165 s.

<sup>2</sup> Həbibbəyli, İ. Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı: dövrləşdirmə konsepsiyası və inkişaf mərhələləri / İ. Həbibbəyli. – Bakı: – Elm, – 2019, – 452 s

<sup>3</sup> Əhmədov, B. XX əsr Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı tarixi / B.Əhmədov. – Üç cildə, – I cild. – Bakı: Qanun nəşriyyatı, – 2024, – 544 s.

<sup>4</sup> Tahirli, A. Azərbaycan mühacirəti: tarixi, mətbuatı, mədəniyyət mərkəzləri / A.Tahirli. – Bakı: – Tural-Ə, – 2001, – 344 s.

<sup>5</sup> Musayev, Ş. Azərbaycan Mühacirət irsi. (nəsr və ədəbiyyatşünaslıq) / Ş. Musayev. – Bakı: – Elm və Təhsil, – 2023, – 332 s.

<sup>6</sup> Cəbbarlı, N. Azərbaycan mühacirət nəsr / N.Cəbbarlı. – Bakı: – Elm və təhsil, – 2011, – 138 s.

literary and artistic works.

In this sense, Y.Akpınar's research on various historical periods of our literature, with its methodological aspect and scientific values, the period of independence play a certain experimental role for our literary criticism and once again confirms the relevance of the topic.

Regarding *the degree of the study of the topic*, we should note that this is the first time that Yavuz Akpınar's scientific research on Azerbaijani literature from its beginnings to the modern period has been studied as a whole. The topics he addressed remain crucial today and play the role of basic and main literature in the researches conducted.

**The object and subject of the research.** The object of the research is the books, articles, and conference materials written and compiled by Yavuz Akpınar on Azerbaijani literature.

The author's book "Azeri Literature Studies", his dissertation work "Mirza Fatali Akhundzade (in all its aspects)", his books "New Caucasus", "The Personality Who Became a Flag. Mehmet Emin Resulzade", "Mehmet Emin Resulzade. Selected Works", "Republic of Azerbaijan; Quality of Formation and Current Status", his researches that he penned on the common language, South Azerbaijan, Azerbaijani literature of the 19th-20th centuries and many other topics have played the role of an important scientific source in improving the scientific work.

The subject of the dissertation work is the research conducted in Azerbaijani literature during the Soviet period and the period of independence.

**Aims and objectives of the research.** It aims at involving Y.Akpınar's researches related to Azerbaijani literature in the research on the ground of Turkey literature studies' methodological and scientific-theoretical thinking system into literature. Based on this it aims at revealing scientific-theoretical and methodological differences whose issues are given in Azerbaijani literature studies with the approach system of Turkish literature studies, finding out and generalising the characteristics of approach system that sounds modern nowadays in the face of Y.Akpınar's researches with the attitude towards the path our literature history has gone, thus attracting attention

to the matters that provide methodological and scientific-theoretical foundation for future studies. To do this, it is necessary to perform the following tasks:

- To study, generalize and identify the peculiarities of Y.Akpınar's researches on different historical periods and stages of our literature in his researches on Azerbaijani literature;

- To determine the position of Turkish literary traditions in the study of the history of Azerbaijani literature;

- To reveal the influences of Azerbaijan Soviet literary criticism in the system of reviewing the history of literature;

- To summarize the main features of the methodological approaches revealed in the research on the history of Azerbaijani literature;

- To clarify Y.Akpınar's scientific position on the early history of Azerbaijani literature;

- To follow the scholar's attitude about the concept of the beginning of Azerbaijani literature, which began with "all-Turkic literature";

- To generalize Y.Akpınar's views on proto-Turkic culture, to clarify the views of the beginning of our literature on the place of this culture, which are related and not related with modern literary studies;

- To reveal the complex content of the concept of "all-Turkic literature" in Y.Akpınar's scientific thinking. In addition to the content of the common beginning of the literature of the Turkic peoples, to interpret the essence of the presentation of this concept on the basis of studying the general values of the literature of the Turkic peoples in the post-differentiation period, following the main line;

- To capture attention to the results of the researcher's study on the concept of "Integral Azerbaijani literature";

- To clarify the attitude of our literature to the concept of Azerbaijanism in different historical periods;

- To clarify their views on Azerbaijan-Turkey literary relations through the prism of "common values";

- To reveal the methodological character of the interpretations of Azerbaijan-Turkey literary relations from the perspective of "Turkism" and "Azerbaijanism".

**Research methods.** The methodology of this research is written with references in the form of historical comparison and scientific-analytic analysis. At the same time the independence era of Azerbaijani literature's classical heritage, the literature's historical development is given academic value, of which methodological methods and principles have been used as a basis. The nature of the research allowed, through the Turkish literary-historical process, and the use of an academic approach and methodological assessment methods, as well as the analysis and evaluation methods of research in globally accepted literary criticism.

Although the research of Yavuz Akpınar was taken as the basis during the research, the study of many scholars from Azerbaijani literature was referred to, and comparisons were made and improved based on the research of Nizami Jafarov<sup>7</sup>, İsa Həbibbəyli<sup>8</sup>, Bədirkhan Ahmədov<sup>9</sup>, Şahbaz Musayev<sup>10</sup>, Leyla Məmmədova<sup>11</sup>, Abid Tahirli<sup>12</sup>, Sanan İbrahimli<sup>13</sup>, Təhira Məmməd<sup>14</sup>, Nikpur Jabbarli<sup>15</sup>, Elman Gəliyev<sup>16</sup>, Təyyar Salamoglu<sup>17</sup> and many others.

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<sup>7</sup> Cəfərov, N. Azərbaycanşünaslığın əsasları / N.Cəfərov – Təbriz: Alp, – 2007, – 292 s.

<sup>8</sup> Həbibbəyli, İ. Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı: dövrləşdirmə konsepsiyası və inkişaf mərhələləri / İ. Həbibbəyli. – Bakı: – Elm, – 2019, – 452 s.

<sup>9</sup> Əhmədov, B. XX əsr Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı tarixi / B.Əhmədov. – Bakı: – Qanun nəşriyyatı, – 2025. – 2c., – 585 s.

<sup>10</sup> Şamioğlu, Ş. Azərbaycan Mühacirət irsi. Nəsr və ədəbiyyatşünaslıq / Ş.Şamioğlu. –Bakı: – Elm və təhsil, – 2023, – 332 s.

<sup>11</sup> Məmmədova, L. Mirzə Fətəli Axundzadə və müasirlik / L.Məmmədova. – Bakı, – 2018, – avtoref., – 50 s.

<sup>12</sup> Tahirli, A. Azərbaycan mühacirət mətbuatı, II hissə / Abid Tahirli. – Bakı: – Ozan, – 2003, – 2 c., 276 s.

<sup>13</sup> İbrahimli, S. Klassik Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı ümumşərq kontekstində / S.İbrahimli – Bakı: – Bakı Universiteti, – 2006, – 271s.

<sup>14</sup> Məmməd, T. XIX əsr Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı / T.Məmmədli. –Bakı: – Apostrof, – c.1, – 2010, – 161 s.

<sup>15</sup> Cəbbarlı, N. XX əsr Azərbaycan mühacirət ədəbiyyatı (türkdilli nümunələr əsasında) / N. Cəbbarlı. – diss. – Bakı: – 2017, – 256 s

<sup>16</sup> Quliyev, E. Seyid Məhəmmədhusəyn Şəhriyar / E.Quliyev. – Bakı: Mütərcim, –1999, – 180 s.

<sup>17</sup> Salamoglu T. Ən yeni Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı məsələləri / T.Salamoglu. – Bakı: – Elm, – 1998, – 100 s.

### **The main provisions for defence:**

–Throughout the Soviet era, Azerbaijani literature has undergone a very important historical development. Albeit the ideological tendencies were the methodological root of this rising development, as there is a need for academic-theoretical as well as methodological evaluation of the historical path of our literature during independence.

–The independence period's literary studies have been systematically searching in this direction to achieve several serious successes.

– The scientific-theoretical thought of the independent period highlights the need to approach the historical path of our literary studies differently and, to differentiate its aspects that lead to aesthetic and political-ideological tendencies on the basis of the method of analytical analysis;

– The literary studies of the independent period state with the intention of learning and generalizing the views that emerged in the atmospheres away from the Soviet literary studies on the historical path that our literature went through and conclude that benefitting from these aspects in determining methodological base can open certain perspectives to come to sound conclusions;

–The researches that were conducted about Azerbaijani literary studies in Turkish environment for the independence period's literary studies can be considered methodologically important because it is free from ideological pressure. Furthermore, he considers it to be critical of these views.

–"Yavuz Akpınar and Problems on Azerbaijani Literature" as a topic, first of all, can be considered relevant and modern for Azerbaijani literary studies from a methodological point of view;

–In the ideas put forward by Y.Akpınar on the historical beginning, the chronology of our literature, the academic nature of different periods, there are fundamental provisions that sound modern for the study of Azerbaijani literature in the period of independence;

–The researcher's analysis of the beginning of our literature in the context of "all-Turkic literature", as well as the development of



the beginning date of "proto-Turkic culture" have fundamental advantages that are of interest to modern national literary studies;

–The fact that Y.Akpınar separated "all-Turkic literature" just from the level of language and area partnership and connected it with the issues of unity of thought can be considered the main factor in his further methodological development of Mehmet Fuad Koprulu's concept. At the same time, the conclusions about the need to realize the context of "all-Turkic literature" only in the context of the initial stage of the literature of the Turkic peoples, even after differentiation - have a sufficient academic basis;

–Y.Akpınar's study of our literature based on the concept of Azerbaijanism in the period of independence and the identification of fundamental differences between the views of "Azerbaijanism" in the Soviet era is a completely modern position from a scientific-theoretical and methodological point of view.

–The researcher's acceptance of the concept of "Azerbaijanism" together with the concepts of Turkism and "whole Azerbaijan" can be considered as the basis of a promising direction for our modern literary studies.

**The scientific novelty of the research.** The topic of "Yavuz Akpınar and Problems on Azerbaijani Literature" is new in the direction of the problem. Because the academically accurate solution of the problem implies the expression of the system of a conceptual view of Turkish literature's evaluation on the historical development of Azerbaijani literature as a whole.

Studying Yavuz Akpınar's multifaceted researches and books about Azerbaijani literature with the outlook of independent Azerbaijani literary studies and making some comparisons condition the scientific novelty of the work.

The development of the subject in a non-traditional way, its being away from the description, the study of Y.Akpınar's approaches to Azerbaijani literature in the methodological field as a whole are contributions to the academic novelty of the work.

At the same time, it should be noted that the research was developed from a polemical point of view. In the research, Y.Akpınar's studies are analysed at the level of comparison of

different methodological systems. Determination of the main aspects of the approach to history of Azerbaijani literature from the perspective of the Turkish literary studies, scientific assessments on issues in the background of the comparison of Soviet literary studies' thinking (with the views of a scientific atmosphere which is not under any pressure on principle and where the literary artistic thought is completely independent), advice given about the issues, at the same time, the researcher's approaches to both the first and second thought systems, determining Yavuz Akpinar's outlooks to issues which are original, right methodologically and in a scientific and practical way as a Turkish literary critic and realizing that influences come from Azerbaijani Soviet literary studies in his researches and the ideas related with its reasons stem from the reference to materials of Soviet literary studies more, assessments given to these evaluations in the perspective of the literary studies of independence period condition original content of the entire research on a whole and manifest its scientific novelties.

**Theoretical and practical importance of the research.** The dissertation allows us to summarize the scientific-theoretical and methodological experience of Turkish literary studies from the point of view of the historical development of Azerbaijani literature. This creates an opportunity to use the traditions of Turkish literature creatively and critically in Azerbaijani literary studies.

The theoretical significance of the research is primarily determined by this area of work. On the other hand, a look at the historical development of Azerbaijani literature from the historical and contemporary level of Turkish literary-theoretical thought provides an opportunity to see the gaps (as well as shortcomings) in scientific-theoretical and methodological directions in Azerbaijani literary studies (especially in Azerbaijani Soviet literature's criticisms), is the impetus for the formation of new literary thoughts of the researchers of the period of the independence. This aspect also confirms the theoretical significance of the work.

One of the defining aspects of the theoretical significance of the research is that it can play the role of a scientific-theoretical and methodological basis for future researchers in solving modern

problems of Azerbaijani literature.

It is possible to refer to the results of research in writing textbooks and teaching aids on some subjects taught in universities, in the development of research on the history of Azerbaijani literature, as well as directly in the teaching process. This aspect determines the practical significance of the dissertation.

**Approbation and application of the research.** The research work was prepared at the Department of the Azerbaijani Language and Pedagogy at Baku Engineering University. The topic of the dissertation was approved by the decisions of the Scientific Council of Qafqaz University (now Baku Engineering University) dated 19.02.2016 (QU-15000-000/) and the Problem Council on Literary Studies of the Council for the Organization and Coordination of Scientific Research of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated 27 May 2016 (protocol No. 4).

The topic and plan were discussed at the Azerbaijani Language and Pedagogy Department at Qafqaz University.

The annual results of the research work were discussed at the Literature Department at Qafqaz University, and in subsequent years at the Baku Engineering University, and the student's reports for each academic year were accepted.

The main results of the dissertation work were published in the materials of republican and international scientific conferences, in journals and magazines recommended by the SAC in Azerbaijan and in foreign countries.

**Name of the organization where the dissertation work has been performed.** The research work was carried out at the “The Azerbaijani Language and Pedagogy” Department at Baku Engineering University. The main results and innovations obtained by the author in the dissertation work were reflected in articles published in journals recommended by the Supreme Attestation Commission both inside and outside the country.

**Total volume of the dissertation.** The dissertation work consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a list of used literature. Its total volume is (157) pages, accordingly I chapter 40 pages, II chapter 32 pages, III chapter 50 pages, conclusion 6

pages. The introductory part of the dissertation has 11 pages, 13954 symbols, Chapter I has 40 pages, 76957 symbols, Chapter II has 32 pages, 57487 symbols, Chapter III has 52 pages, 95485 symbols, the conclusion part has 6 pages, 11664 symbols. The total volume of the dissertation, excluding the list of used literature, is 256334 symbols.

## MAIN CONTENT OF THE WORK

Yavuz Akpynar created a rich heritage of our literary and cultural heritage through his multifaceted studies of Azerbaijani literature in Turkey. The introductory part of the dissertation substantiates the relevance of the topic, informs of the degree of study, object and subject of the research, aims and objectives, research methods, provisions for defence, the scientific novelty, theoretical and practical importance, its approbation and application, name of the organization where the dissertation has been performed, total volume of the dissertation with a sign including a separate volume of the structural units of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation, named **"Yavuz Akpınar As the Researcher of Azerbaijan Classical Literature"**, consists of two half-chapters.

The first half of the first chapter, **"Azerbaijani Literature of the Late and Middle Centuries in the Studies of Yavuz Akpınar"**, reflects Yavuz Akpınar's literary-theoretical approaches to Azerbaijani literature, the history of its creation, period beginning from the first day proto-Turkic traditions emerged till today in a scientific framework.

The relationship between periods and stages, the internal disintegration and development of literature, heredity-inheritance relations, methodological approaches to literary sophistication are from different perspectives. The theories that have been presented have not yet been finalized. The main concept of these theories is the study of examples of Azerbaijani literature of the classical period, which unite a large part of our classical cultural heritage. The issues that cause discussion are reflected in the light of both oral folk

literature and written literary examples.

It is obvious from the content of the research work that the studies about this period's literature haven't been finished yet, it still goes on. *"Most of the issues set forth by Yavuz Akpinar are on the agenda of modern Azerbaijani literary studies"*.<sup>18</sup>

The main issue that sets a debate forth, the stages since the very ancient times, first observed traces of proto-Turkic culture till the period when syncretism was disrupted, since the period when an individual became dominating and literary works emerged in Arabic and Persian till the time works in our native language appeared have been studied in the framework of discussion.

The determination of the writer's identity is itself a matter that creates a basis for debate. Although a number of researchers take the language factor as the basis, it is important to approach the issue by keeping in mind nuances such as thought, language, and the territorial factor in determining the writer's identity and nationality in terms of solving the problem.

İsa Həbibbəyli: *"In the modern period, in determining the initial period and early written stage of the history of Azerbaijani written literature, it is considered an acceptable scientific principle to refer to common literature and to distinguish and evaluate the unique share of the people in this common culture"*.<sup>19</sup> Yavuz Akpinar remained faithful to this scientific principle in his studies and considered the common understanding of literature important for the development of our science.

While the main beginning of literature is based on the principle of common literary examples, it should not be forgotten that each literature also has a national branch created by the emergence of written examples.

The relations between periods and stages, the development of literature by breaking it down from its own essence, heredity-inheritance relations, methodology in literary studies were

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<sup>18</sup> Şirindil Alışanlı. Səh.81

<sup>19</sup> Həbibbəyli, İ. Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı: dövrləşdirmə konsepsiyası və inkişaf mərhələləri / İ. Həbibbəyli. – Bakı: – Elm, – 2019, – 147 s.

explained. He examined the problems that cause discussion in both oral folk literature and written literature, and defined the basis and basic principles of the path to future research.

*"In determining the history of Azerbaijani written literature, various criteria have been used, among which the following principles are the main ones:*

- 1. The factor of native national literature;*
- 2. Reference to common Turkic written texts;*
- 3. The emergence of works by writers who are Azerbaijani by nation, regardless of where they live or in what language they write;*
- 4. Taking into account the author's factor in national culture".<sup>20</sup>*

Language and the areal factor, as well as other factors, to the role of the writer in the identification of the writer has been studied in the light of the concept of the circulation of Azerbaijani literature.

Unlike the ancient period, this problem was somewhat reduced in medieval Azerbaijani literature. Starting from the 13th century, the increase in the number of Turkic tribes in this area *"prepared a favorable and necessary basis for the emergence of the Azerbaijani literary language"*<sup>21</sup>. Along with Arabic and Persian, authors who wrote in Azerbaijani grew up, and over time, Azerbaijani became the dominant language.

While Yavuz Akpinar evaluates this stage as a turning point in folk literature and ashug literature, Azerbaijani researchers analyze this period more as a transition from romanticism to realism, a reflection of real feelings and thoughts, and the depiction of true beauty in literature. Isa Habbibeyli, while conducting a periodization concept, evaluates these periods as a new stage. *"Azerbaijani literature entered a new era in the 17th-18th centuries, which showed serious tendencies of renewal in form and content. This is the early stage of realism in Azerbaijani literature"*.<sup>22</sup>

The information he gives about the impact of the creation of

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<sup>20</sup> Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı tarixi / [10 cildə], –2 c., –Bakı: – Elm, – 2020, – 8 s.

<sup>21</sup>Akpinar, Y . Azeri edebiyatı araştırmaları / A. Yavuz. – Erzurum: – Dergah yayınları,– 1994, – 17 s.

<sup>22</sup>Həbibbəyli, İ. Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı: dövrləşdirmə konsepsiyası və inkişaf mərhələləri / İ. Həbibbəyli. – Bakı: – Elm, – 2019, – 192 s. .

khanates in Azerbaijan on literary and civil life, the trends emerged in literature and literary schools, and their representatives was learned in the chapter.

While the sub-chapter **“Yavuz Akpınar and the Literature of the New Period of Azerbaijan”** constitutes the main cornerstone of our research, mainly the changes and development of national literature, the emergence of new traditions in the literature of the New Period of Azerbaijan, for Yavuz Akpınar this period is an integral part of the Azerbaijani literature of the 19th–20th centuries. This chapter analyzes the development process of Azerbaijani literature of the 19th–early 20th centuries, the examples that emerged in the literature of North and South Azerbaijan, the mutual influence of literatures on each other, and the leading literary examples and representatives in both literatures.

*“As a natural consequence of the Russian invasion that began in the early 19th century, Azeri literature split into two branches: While Azerbaijani literature emerging in the north began to be shaped by the contemporary life due to the influence of Russian education and Western culture, literature in southern Azerbaijan gradually faded away from classical traditions and became a literature of imitation and nazire”.*<sup>23</sup>

Yavuz Akpınar, staying away from Soviet socialist thought and ideological pressures approached the period from a socio-political aspect, followed the processes taking place in literature, and served for a real assessment of the literary-historical process.

Comparisons mainly form a dual line, the basis of the first direction is the analysis and approaches carried out in relation to the Soviet period studies, and the second direction is the idea expressed on the basis of Yavuz Akpınar's studies of the modern period. Studies, comparisons are a new and specific approach to the stereotypical thoughts formed in the history of New period literature. Many of the topics touched upon by Yavuz Akpınar can be called a reflection of the studies carried out in Azerbaijani

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<sup>23</sup> Məmmədli, T. XIX əsr Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı / T.Məmmədli. – Bakı: – Apostrof, – c.1, – 2010, – 75 s

literature during the period of Independence and the Turkish scientific-theoretical thought during the Soviet period.

While studying this period, Yavuz Akpinar touched upon the issues of mutual development and influence of literatures, along with literary figures. With the influence of Western style, M.F. Akhundzade's creativity differed from the literature examples that had been created so far, and with the influence of M.F. Akhundzade on the literature of South Azerbaijan, this literature also experienced a revival.

"M.F. Ahundzade's creativity and artistic legacy have been repeatedly researched with different approaches and a new point of view, and revived in the literary environment. There are researchers working in this field not only in Azerbaijan, but also outside Azerbaijan. Yavuz Akpinar, M.F. Akhundzade's legacy is one of the first writers to be researched in Turkey".<sup>24</sup>

Yavuz Akpinar evaluates the innovation in the new era Azeri literature as the result of Russian-European influence. He wrote about the influence on the new era literature:

*"New Azeri literature took shape among Azeri intellectuals who studied in Russian schools or who created connections with the period's literature via Russian."*<sup>25</sup>

Y.Akpinar unambiguously studied the literary life in southern and northern Azerbaijan, presented the course of the historical period in parallel with their influence on each other, and the mutual relations between the countries in connection with the demands of the period. *"Yavuz Akpinar has always approached Azerbaijani literature as a whole - for him, the Northern and Southern regions are united in literature"*<sup>26</sup>.

Yavuz Akpinar speaks in detail about the weaker development of the transition to a new era in the field of literature

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<sup>24</sup> Kərimova, P. Yavuz Akpinarın tədqiqatlarında Mirzə Fətəli Axundzadənin komediyalarının təhlili", Al- Farabi Sosial Bilimler dergisi, – 30 avqust 2019, – 122 s

<sup>25</sup> Akpinar Y. Mirza Feth-Ali Ahund-zadə. (Bütün yönleriyle.) dok.tez. – Erzurum: – 1980, – 15 s.

<sup>26</sup> Məmmədli, T. XIX əsr Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı / T.Məmmədli. – Bakı: – Apostrof, – c.1, – 2010, – 23 s.



in South Azerbaijan, the transformation and development of Western influence on the literary and cultural life of North Azerbaijan, and the consequences of this influence in South Azerbaijan.

During this period, *“Oral folk literature and classical literary traditions were intertwined”*.<sup>27</sup> In the north, along with new genres emerging under the influence of Western literature, examples of sectarian literature and ashug literature continued to emerge. In South Azerbaijan, the ashug style of poetry was experiencing its most brilliant period, consolidated in written literature.

The desire to create a new alphabet, which arose in the North under the influence of the West, gave rise to three main ideologies during this period: *“The Turkic movement, due to the influence of Turkey and Ismail Gaspirali, Islamism, due to the influence of Turkey, Iran and other Islamic countries, and finally, contemporary political and social movements, related to Russia”*.<sup>28</sup>

As a result, the first Turkish state, founded on May 28, 1918, under the leadership of Mammad Emin Rasulzadeh, was founded under the formula of *“Turkification, Islamization, Modernization”*<sup>29</sup>, with Ziya Gokalp as its architect. Of course, this formula also had an impact on literature.

Yavuz Akpınar considered the 19th century and the 20th years of the XX century as the brightest era of the Azerbaijani state, nation and literature. In his research, he compared the literature of this period with the literature of Turkey and the literature of Russian Turks.

The desire to create a common language among the intellectuals, the education of young people, the press, national ideological values and its reflection in literature constituted the main priorities of this period.

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<sup>27</sup> Akpınar, Y. “XIX ve XX yüzyıllarda Azeri edebiyatı” / Y.Akpınar. – Ankara: – Türk Dünyası El Kitabı, –2. bs., – 1992, – 8 s.

<sup>28</sup> Akpınar, Y. Azəri Türklərinin orta doğunun siyasi və kültürel həyatındakı rolu. 21. Yüzyılda Türk Dünyası Jeopolitiği. Muzaffer Özdağ’a Armağan, / Y.Akpınar. – 4 c., – Ankara: – ASAM, – 2003, – 83 s.

<sup>29</sup> Yənə orada, 87

The second chapter of the study is called **“Soviet-era Azerbaijani Literature in the Scientific-theoretical Thought of Yavuz Akpınar”**. This chapter consists of 2 subchapters. The first subchapter is called **“The Initial Stage of Soviet-era Azerbaijani Literature (1920s-1950s) and Yavuz Akpınar’s Literary Concept”**. Here, Yavuz Akpınar’s literary concept and the thoughts formed in Azerbaijani literature during the Soviet period are taken as the main criteria.

There is not any descriptiveness, presentation of literary text with details. He was able to express critical approach to Azerbaijani literature, especially to Soviet Azerbaijani literature, also Soviet literary criticism on Ancient, Medieval and New Era literature. There is a strong tendency to acquire and evaluate the literary process in political and public context in his researches.

Y.Akpınar’s researches also bring the approach to Azerbaijani literature to the methodological frame. He is independent to express his position. There aren’t any ideological barriers in front of him. Turkey’s being away from this ideological pressure, the reference to Soviet era researches in his own studies on Azerbaijani literature doesn’t prevent him addressing from the standpoint of independent thinking and scientific conception in the evaluation process of the literature. Y.Akpınar assesses conclusions of Soviet Azerbaijani literary criticism and Soviet literature by the principle of historicity.

Yavuz Akpınar's literary concept was mainly based on common literatures and all-Turkic thought, during the Soviet period Azerbaijani literature was far from these concepts, and existing thoughts were silenced accordingly. Yavuz Akpınar wrote; *“But we know that this wrong attitude, “embracing”, “owning” can open doors for a cultural conflict among Turkic tribes any time. And that is what Russians have planned<sup>30</sup>”*.

Soviet political regime banned Turkism conception in all literary-cultural, scientific, political and public thinking particularly until the middle of 50s of the last century. In contrary, they tried to

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<sup>30</sup> Akpınar, Y. Son Dönem İran Türkçesi’nde Türkiye Türkçesi’nin Etkileri / Y.Akpınar. – VII. Milletler Arası Türkoloji Kongresi. – İstanbul: – 8-12.11.1999

make Azerbaijanism views penetrate into literary-scientific and political and public thinking.

Yavuz Akpınar's approaches to the ideology of Azerbaijanism, Turkism and the concept of Azerbaijanism formed during the Soviet period have been examined from a comparative perspective.

*“After 1985, the official concept of history in Azerbaijan has been criticized most. It is reported that the names “Turk”, “Azerbaijani Turk”, “Azeri Turk”, “Azerbaijani Muslims”, “Caucasian Muslims”, etc., which were used until Stalin’s time (until 1935), were banned from being used after the mentioned date, and the name “Azerbaijan” was used as the surname of the people living in this region<sup>31</sup>”.*

Based on his research, the effects of the Soviet period on the entire Turkic world and the effects of this influence on the literary and cultural relations between Turkey and Azerbaijan constitute the main perspectives of our study. Going beyond the ideological framework of the time, his approaches to the period have been carried out on the basis of artistic and scientific value. He has made the most valuable contribution to the time with his research, studies and new publications related to this period.

He knows that the Turkification concept can't exist in the Azerbaijanism thinking of Soviet era. In contrast, he acknowledges that they refuse each other, even also he knows the political and ideological bases of the impact of Turkism thinking on rejection of people's independent development. Therefore, he acts contrary of this position on his researches on Azerbaijani literature and approves it as the scientific base of the notion of Turkism thinking.

The research of the heritage of Ali bey Huseinzade, Mahammad Hadi, Mahammad Emin Rasolzade's research, publication of archive documents, study of emigration period literature play the role of main source for the young researchers as well as lighting dark pages of this period.

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<sup>31</sup>Akpınar, Y . Azeri edebiyatı araştırmaları/ A. Yavuz. – Erzurum: – Dergah yayınları, – 1994. – 24 s

In the second subchapter **“New Quality Period in the Soviet Period Azerbaijani Literature and Yavuz Akpinar’s studies”** Akpinar’s researches about this period are more like assessment of the time’s literary scene. Yavuz Akpinar's research was published in 1994, which was still a strong Soviet-minded attitude to the position of intellectuals who defended it. While the topics in this chapter was the last of the author's concept of periodicity, and assessed this period as a stage of reconstruction in northern Azerbaijan, his approach to Southern Azerbaijani literature was viewed with more literature than literary process.

In Y.Akpinar’s studies he encircles all stages of Soviet Azerbaijani literature.

These researches involve both the first stage (till the first half of 1950s) and second stage (New quality stage-starting from the second half of the 1950s including reconstruction years).

*“The new period of quality that emerged in the Soviet-era Azerbaijani literature, this historical stage of Azerbaijani literature, has two important aspects – return to national-spiritual self-awareness and freedom in literature<sup>32</sup>”*. The topics of return to national-spiritual self-awareness and freedom were widespread in literary samples of poetry and prose in Northern Azerbaijan. We encounter with his notes about the existence of Turks in Azerbaijan, the Armenian problem and the influence of Turkish culture on Armenians.

Alongside with this, literature went on existing in South, in the works penned in South the occurrences happened in the North (tragedy of 20 January), the emerging works, language, longing for motherland, unity and indivisibility of the motherland were touched upon more.

The major part of the scientist’s works were dedicated to the period determined as “new quality stage” in our literature. In this kind of works he was involved in criticizing and propagating the 60-80s literature.

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<sup>32</sup> Həbibbəyli, İ. Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı: dövrləşdirmə konsepsiyası və inkişaf mərhələləri/ İ. Həbibbəyli. -Bakı: - Elm, - 2019. -354 s.

The stage of Azerbaijani literature is excessively rich and really differs from the previous stage of Soviet era in terms of quality. In this stage literature goes much out of the borders of ideological policy of the literature. For Y.Akpinar the stage is just mainly different for this character. Y.Akpinar supports the features that distinguish it from the previous stages and stresses to what extreme the literature leans on to ethic principles and to what degree it is able to reject ideological policies.

Of course, Turkish literary critic didn't have an opportunity to follow the literature of the above mentioned era on a whole. Therefore, he referred to research on Azerbaijani literary studies and criticism more in his writings.

One of the distinctive features in the researches of 60-80s is that however he preferred mainly literary studies and critical materials he could determine the tendency and directions of literary process nearly accurate and present it to Turkish literary environment.

In this stage specific features in the literature after the mid 80s presented as "the stage of openness and reconstruction" in our literature studies were highlighted as the features brought to literature by its "openness and reconstruction" policy. The specific features of the literature of subsequent era after the middle of 80s was introduced as "publicity and reconstruction stage" in our literature. However, these features were presented as the characteristics that "publicity and reconstruction" policy brought to the literature.

One of the advantages of Y.Akpinar's researches related to both stages of the Soviet Era in terms of various and methodological points of view he always followed the conception "the whole Azerbaijan" in his writing.

Y.Akpinar introduces these relations that are strengthening gradually and exceeding especially after 60s in the sphere of factual richness. This factor put forward his perception and expression preferences of Azerbaijan literature as "an entire Azerbaijan literature".

*"A significant number of individuals who grew up during this*

*period fell victim to the ideological fanaticism that silenced opposition intellectuals through terror in the Soviet Union between 1926 and 1937.*<sup>33</sup>”

Speaking about the literary landscape of this period, its intellectuals, and its influence on other literary examples, Yavuz Akpınar concludes his research with this phase of Azerbaijani literature for the time being.

The third chapter of the study is titled **“Azerbaijan-Turkey Literary Relations and South Azerbaijan Literature in the Researches of Yavuz Akpınar.”** The first paragraph of this chapter is entitled **"A Review of the History of Azerbaijani Literature on the Basis of General Turkic Literature."** Turkish literary and theoretical thought is also treated as a branch of the literature of the Turkic peoples in the work of Y. Akpınar.

The study of this literature is interesting and, at the same time, necessary for Turkish literary-theoretical thought in several ways:

First, the historical beginning of Azerbaijani literature goes through all-Turkic literature. This makes it necessary to study the historical roots of the literature of the Turkic peoples in a common order.

Secondly, the clarification of the place of Azerbaijani literature in the transition from all-Turkic literature to differentiation (in the transition to native languages) is of great scientific importance.

Yavuz Akpınar evaluated proto-Turkic thoughts from the time frame from the day the common beginning was created to the day the last example of all-Turkic literature was created.

Studying Azerbaijani literature becomes one of the main means to describe both historical roots and modern case of literary-cultural ties of Turkic nations.

It is obvious reality that our literary criticism couldn't realize tracing back our literature in Soviet era from all-Turkic literature. In this tendency, the work accomplished in the 20s has been denied in

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<sup>33</sup> Akpınar Y . Azeri edebiyatı araştırmaları / A. Yavuz. – Erzurum: – Dergah yayınları, – 1994. – 104 s.

the next stages.

Initially, why Y.Akpınar has connected the history of Azerbaijani literature with roots and made research is explained with his critical approach to Soviet methodological system. Beside with, it is the next steps of true concept shaped in Azerbaijan literary-theoretical mind as the continuation of M.F.Koprulu's conception in the 20s. As a whole, it derives from Turkic scientific-theoretical thinking.

As Y.Akpınar connected the history of our literature even with proto-Turkic literature, prior than the birth of common Turkic literature, it signals that he approached to traditions creatively and it methodically justifies itself.

Initially, the scientific bases of transition period from all-Turkic literature to national literature relates with the name of M.F.Koprulu. According to Yavuz Akpınar all-Turkic literature concept that began with Fuad Koprulu went on with Ismail Gaspirali.

Y.Akpınar prefers to study the factors for the differentiation of mother tongue literature of medieval times not in the framework of specific characters rather than he prefers to search for the characters that stipulates the relation of them with the all-Turkic literature roots and commonness. In other words, the researcher has a wide spectrum to the issue that Izzaddin Hasanoglu, Nasimi, Mahammad Fuzuli are the members of Azerbaijani literature. He prefers to search for the elements of Turkic thinking systems in their creative works. It can be concluded that his researches take their root from all-Turkic literature, common Islamic cultures in a much wider context which is apart from the notions of nation and people.

In Y.Akpınar's scientific thinking, the notion of "all-Turkic literature" isn't only understood as an expression of conception that is used as a beginning of Turkic nations' cultures. It is perceived in a wider concept and includes individualism as well as formation of mother tongue literature and all stages of its development. Such a viewpoint to the issue oriented to substantiate the thinking and cultural unity of Turkic nations and turns against the ideological conception on each Turkic nation's independent and special way that

is shaped by Soviet literary thinking in essence.

In second half-chapter "**The Problem of the Interaction of National Literatures in the Study of Literary Relations between Azerbaijan and Turkey**" has been systematically analyzed. The mutual relevance and effects of literatures on each other, the samples created on the basis of this, and the influence of literature on civil and social life have been learned. Tahira Mammad classifies the problems investigated by the author regarding the relations between Turkish and Azerbaijani literatures by Yavuz Akpınar as follows:

1. *"The manifestation of the creative traditions of Turkish poets and writers in Azerbaijani literature;*

2. *Turkish literature in the Azerbaijani press and literary criticism;*

3. *The appeal of Azerbaijani theatrical troupes to Turkish dramaturgy for the purpose of awakening and promoting national consciousness in Turkish geography;*

4. *The image and glorification of Turkey in Azerbaijani literature, the theme of Turkey;*

5. *Future prospects and strategy of literary relations between Turkey, North and South Azerbaijan".*<sup>34</sup>.

I would like to note that this classification has a continuation. The connections that began with the all-Turkic literature continue to this day.

The connections and influences that began with the emergence of both oral folk literature and classical literary examples reached their highest peak in the 19th century.

Yavuz Akpınar was also interested in studying the history of Turkish-Azerbaijani literary relations, and especially focused in detail on the influence of national literatures on each other in the 19th and 20th centuries, especially the role of Turkish literature in the development of Azerbaijani literature. *"At that time, it cannot be seen as a coincidence that a scientist from the descendants of the*

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<sup>34</sup> Muradov N., Özkaya Y. Yavuz Akpınar. Armağan / N. Muradov, Y.Özkaya. – Ankara: –Bengü, – 2018, – 121 s.



*Baku khans presented a work to a Turkish khagan and a caliph in Istanbul; on the contrary, it is a very meaningful behavior. If we keep in mind that Abbasguluagha's works contain ideas that would awaken national consciousness against the Russian invasion and slavery, these actions may also have a political meaning.*<sup>35</sup>

However, one of his main works in the field of literary and cultural relations is the comprehensive presentation of Azerbaijani literature to the Turkish literary and scientific environment. These presentations played an important role in the promotion of Azerbaijani literature in Turkey.

However, it is useful to emphasize one fact. Sometimes, if the author examines Azerbaijani literature and Turkish literature in the article “Yunus Emre in Azerbaijani Literature<sup>36</sup>”, then in the article “Zalimkhan Yagub's Poems in the Perspective of Azerbaijani-Turkish Literary Relations<sup>37</sup>”, the poems created by Zalimkhan Yagub under the influence of the Turkish spirit were studied. He did not make any notes about Zalimkhan Yagub's poems, their impact on the Turkish reader and literature.

This and many other similar facts show why those problems in the dissertation work arise, and the works done till today, the aims Yavuz Akpinar talks about in his studies and sets forth as his future goals are reflected in detail here. There is a serious need for mutual learning between Turkish and Azerbaijani literatures, the influence of literatures on each other and studying the literary samples created as a result of this.

In this chapter, we clearly see that Yavuz Akpinar carried out the work of promoting and presenting Azerbaijani literature in Turkey. However, the fact that Turkey-Azerbaijan literary relations are conducted from the Azerbaijani context and that we have not come across even a single example of research conducted in this

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<sup>35</sup> Akpinar Y. Mirza Feth-Ali Ahund-zadə. (Bütün yönleriyle.) dok.tez. Erzurum: 1980, 254s.

<sup>36</sup>Akpinar, Y . Azeri edebiyatı araştırmaları/ A. Yavuz. – Erzurum: – Dergah yayınları, – 1994, – 201 s.

<sup>37</sup> Akpinar, Y. Azərbaycan-Türkiyə ədəbi əlaqələri baxımından Zəlimxan Yaqubun şeirləri. – Ərzurum: – Kardaş Edebiyatlar, – 1992, Sayı: –21, –4-14s.

field in Turkey makes us think that Azerbaijani literature is not sufficiently recognized in Turkey and that the promotion has not been carried out in the right direction.

The last half of the study is entitled **"Yavuz Akpınar's Research on South Azerbaijani Literature in the Context of Azerbaijan as a Whole."** The samples of Azerbaijani literature created in the South, the literary figures who created it, and the difficult and successful path of the literature created in the South were learned in this chapter. While studying Azerbaijani literature it needs to be conducted under the whole Azerbaijan concept even though it is learnt in two directions: North and South Azerbaijan. What makes Yavuz Akpınar's research valuable for us is that he examines our literature from the context as a clear example of the value he places on our literature, which is selected and enriched by the study conducted in the history of Azerbaijani literature even today. The approaches to Azerbaijani literature did not fit into any framework and were learned in the context of the whole of Azerbaijan and the whole Azerbaijani language, a single thought.

Despite being under the control of two separate states, literary ties between the two Azerbaijanians were never completely broken. *"While Soviet ideology was still the dominant position, Yavuz Akpınar traveled to North and South Azerbaijan, established contacts, explored both literary environments, and did important work in the field of recognition of South Azerbaijani literature in Turkey, also through the magazine "Gardash Edebiyyatlar."*<sup>38</sup>

The topic of South Azerbaijan is expressed by making the literary process lasting in South Azerbaijan as a scientific analysis object, both determining the specifications and common features of North and South Azerbaijan and making the literary-cultural relations of southern and northern professionals to research object.

One important fact that creates relevance in South Azerbaijani literature and distances literature from its roots is the issue of

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<sup>38</sup> Kərimova, P.Yavuz Akpınarın Cənubi Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatına dair araşdırmaları, bütöv Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı kontekstində/ P.Kərimova.Pedaqoji Universitetin xəbərləri.– 2016, № 2,– 77

bilingualism. Nevertheless, as stated in the book "Literature Knows No Borders", *"It is an undeniable truth that despite all obstacles, prohibitions and restrictions, literary works have not recognized borders and have preserved the spiritual integrity and spiritual existence of the Azerbaijani people."*<sup>39</sup>

The voice of Mohammad Husein Shahriyar, who lived and created in South Azerbaijan, became the voice of the entire Turkic world. Thus, it was assessed as a voice trying to free South Azerbaijan from its shackles.

*"The failure to promote a South Azerbaijani poet like Mohammad Husein Shahriyar in Soviet Azerbaijani literature was a step towards the "alienation" of South Azerbaijani literature."*<sup>40</sup>

Even though there are currently enough sources on South Azerbaijani literature, the previous research conducted by Kheyrolla Mammadov, Mirza Ibrahimov, Rahim Aliyev, Almaz Mammadova, Teymur Ahmadov, Rustam Aliyev and ongoing studies by Parvane Mammadli, Esmira Fuad, Latifa Mirzayeva aimed to keep the ties warm and continue them today, and to preserve literary unity.

Yavuz Akpınar's journal "Gardash Edebiyyatlar" which carries out this mission in Turkey, also has its own relations with Northern Azerbaijani and Southern Azerbaijani literatures being a bond between them and has served to connect them to each other.

In this chapter, the relations between both Northern and Southern Azerbaijani literatures and the role of Yavuz Akpınar in these relations are studied systematically.

"In the **"Conclusion"** part of the dissertation named **"Yavuz Akpınar and the Problems on Azerbaijani Literature"**, the scientific generalizations and results obtained in the research process are presented as follows:

The topic **"Yavuz Akpınar and the Problems on Azerbaijani Literature"** essentially refers to the expression of scientific approach to the historical path of Azerbaijani literature in

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<sup>39</sup> Qəribli, İ. Ədəbiyyat sərhəd tanımır / İ.Qəribli. - Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, - 2013, - 3 s.

<sup>40</sup> Əhmədov, B. XX əsr Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı tarixi. [II cild] / B.Əhmədov.- Bakı: -Apastrof çap evi, - 2010, - 94 s.

the literary and theoretical opinion of Turkey.

Since Turkey's literary and theoretical ideas, including Y. Akpınar's work, are free from ideological pressure, its views on Azerbaijani literature should be considered methodologically sound.

First, since 1970s the scientist who started to research and propagate Azerbaijani literature has confronted with scientific and literary material deficiency. Therefore, sometimes his researches have been under the influence of Azerbaijan Soviet literary criticism. As he has referred more to literary criticism materials in North Azerbaijan especially in his articles on New Era Azerbaijani literature.

Second, as his scientific-hypothetical thoughts were shaped in the Turkish literary environment, the independent analytical approach to literary material has prevailed mostly.

In Akpınar's researches the expression of reality of generalizations scientifically on the first stage of the Soviet Era and methodological authenticity of it are approved by the conclusions in the researches conducted on the literature of the independence era.

**The main content and scientific statements of the dissertation  
have been reflected in the following articles and theses  
of the author:**

1. Yavuz Akpınar's research on Southern Azerbaijani literature in the context of whole Azerbaijan. Scientific news journal of Pedagogical University. 2016, № 2, 76-84 p.
2. Turkish-Azerbaijani literary relations in the thought of Yavuz Akpınar. International conference on “Common values and new calls in Turkology scientific-cultural movement”. Baku, November 14-15, 2016, 432 p. (thesis)
3. Turkish-Azerbaijani literary relations in the thought of Yavuz Akpınar. Language and literature international scientific-theoretical journal. 2016, № 4, 206-209 p.
4. Yavuz Akpınar as a researcher of the emigration history of M.E.Rasulzade. Baku Slavic University, Scientific News. № 1, 224-229 p.
5. Yavuz Akpınar is a researcher of classical Azerbaijani literature. Ankara International Scientific Research Congress, August 4-6, 439-444 p.
6. Yavuz Akpınar is a literary and civil bridge between Turkish-Azerbaijani literature. YTU University - VI Yıldız International Social Sciences Congress. December 12-13 2019, 2265-2268 p.
7. The issues of position and role of Azerbaijani literature in Turkic World encyclopedias (based on Yavuz Akpınar's studies). Kara Deniz Congress, 2019, 625-630 p.
8. Topical issues of the ancient and middle centuries in the studies of Yavuz Akpınar. Current problems of Azerbaijan studies. Materials of the X international conference. May 7 2019, 258-261 p.
9. Azerbaijani literary issues in the journal “Gardash Edebiyyatlar” (based on the articles of Yavuz Akpınar). Al-Farabi 5th International Social Sciences Conference, August 1-4 2019, 81-83 p.
- 10. Turkish-Azerbaijani and Iranian relations from Yavuz**

- Akpinar's research perspective. Ankara International Scientific Research Congress, August 4-6, 495-496 p.
11. Yavuz Akpinar's traces in the formation of national consciousness in South Azerbaijan. YTU University VI Yıldız International Social Sciences Congress. December 12-13, 2019, 365-366 p.
  12. Analysis of Mirza Fatali Akhundzade's comedies in Yavuz Akpinar's studies. Al-Farabi Social Sciences journal. August 30 2019, 121-131 p.
  13. Broad spectrum analysis of our national press based on Yavuz Akpinar's researches. Kyiv congress Taras Shevchenko IV International Social Sciences Congress. December 14-15, 2019, 406-407 p.
  14. Awareness of national identity in Turkish scientific-theoretical thought. МИР НАУКИ, КУЛЬТУРЫ, ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ – World of Science, Culture and Education, April 30, 2020, № 2 (81), 550-552 p.
  15. Namig Kamal's traces in Azerbaijani scientific-literary heritage in the Researches of Yavuz Akpinar. 2021, № 12, 329-339 p.



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