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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**PSYCHOLOGISM IN AZERBAIJANI PROSE IN THE
PERIOD OF INDEPENDENCE
(2000-2010)**

Speciality: 5716.01 – Azerbaijani literature

Field of science: Philology

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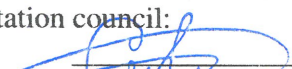
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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESEARCH

The actuality of the theme and the degree of research.

Modern Azerbaijani prose has its own psychological weight, and this is closely related to the psychological mood of the time. There are many points that determine the psychological nuances of contemporary and independent Azerbaijani literature. These moments feed from universal, secular, human and local, national, genetic contexts. Thus, the local and secular mood of the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century can be reflected in the Azerbaijani literature of the period of independence. Because at the threshold of two centuries, the artistic reflection of the state of mind of Azerbaijani people takes place. The entire discourse of the 21st century, the post-Soviet environment, the psychology of war, the trend of globalization, and the events of independence, national self-awareness, and the conditions of return to self, which stand above all of these, become social-public, historical-philosophical, and cultural arguments to explain the psychological state of Azerbaijani people. If it can be said that, the person of the period of independence is a complex socio-psychological model, from the point of view of both literature and psychology, it looks like a complex phenomenon and needs serious analysis. The literature of the period of independence, especially the literature of 2000-2010, where the foundation of the relationship between the past and present of its young life was laid, is quite heavy and requires serious research. It is after the 2000s that the trends of innovation and modernity in the true sense of the word begin to become conceptual in Azerbaijani literature. Different types and genres of literature enter into a dialogue with the changing paradigms of humanitarian thought, especially in the field of prose, new narratives emerge.

On the other hand, the painful events experienced in the first years of independence became the subject of literature just a little later, and as a result, the deep psychological collisions suitable for the time spread to the texts as well. New psychological images, situations and circumstances, conflicts and contradictions have appeared in the prose. "The Unfinished Manuscript" by Kamal

Abdulla, "Escape" by Seyran Sakhavat, "Letters in the Armenian Name", "Jewish Alphabet" by Mevlud Suleymanli, "The Lumberjack Returns" by Eyvaz Allazoghlu's, "Lonely" and "Roadless" by Nariman Abdulrahmanli, "Butterfly Model 102" by Aydin Talibzade, "Aquarium", "Collage from the History of Baku", "Crow's Nest" by Ilgar Fahmin, "Desert" by Karamat Boyukchol, "Open, This is Me" by Narmin Kamal, "Sticking a Reed in the Lake" by Agshin Yenisey, "Harami" by Sharif Aghayar, "Obituary" by Hamid Herishchi, "Olengi", "In a foreign language" by Parviz Jabrayil, "Mustafa" by Ganturali, "Amnesia" by Ali Akbar, "God returns" by Zumrud Yagmur, "City" by Sevinj Parvana, "Revival" by Taleh Shahsuvarli, "Laptop" by Ulviyya Heydarova, "Those who wait for the sun" by Javid Zeynalli, and other works indicate the colorful, diverse, different aura of the second decade of independence. Anthropological, cultural, sociological and other arguments are behind the psychological factors that appear in these texts. All this requires finding ways of artistic interpretation of the changes occurring in the human soul, putting forward an appropriate concept to explain the diversity. This determines the relevance of the topic. On the other hand, psychologism requires the study of the term itself in the context of new theoretical-aesthetic values, creates the need to check the endurance and durability of the research subject in the context of new aesthetic-theoretical values.

If we come to the degree of development of the topic, the study of psychologism in Azerbaijani literature begins in the second half of the 20th century, after the "humanization" of fiction. At that time, the scientific-theoretical basis of the study of psychologism was formed by researches related to the introduction, interpretation, genesis and stages of the problem of psychologism in Russian-Soviet literary studies. In parallel, the growing interest of fiction in man and his psychology led to terminological clarifications and the emergence of academic approaches in literary studies. Mammad Jafar, Yashar Garayev, Akif Huseynov, Elchin, Abbas Hajiyevev, Aydin Mammadov, Kamil Valiyev and others clarified the considerations related to psychological content in different periods and came up with interesting approaches. Literary studies began to take a more

serious approach to seeing human psychology and naming situations in literature after the prose of the 1960s-1980s. We know that the conceptual study of psychologism in Azerbaijani prose is connected with the name of Mukhtar Kazimoglu Imanov. The scientist's study "Psychologism in modern Azerbaijani prose" published in 1991 gave a serious direction to the researches related to psychologism after it. The research works such as Sarvinaz Hasanova's "Psychological analysis in the story of modern Azerbaijan (1970-80s)" (1995), Sayyad Salahli (Aran) "Psychologism in Azerbaijani prose of 1960-1980s: on the creativity of Mevlud Suleymanli" (2005), Tarana Azimova's "Psychologism in Anar's drama" (2008), Tore Mammadova's "Psychologism in Ilyas Efendiyev's prose" (2009), Fidan Abdurrahmanova's "Psychologism in modern Azerbaijani poetry" (2012), Khanverdi Farziyev's "Problem of psychologism in modern Azerbaijani drama (based on the creativity of Ilyas Efendiyev)" (2015), Shahla Huseynova's "The problem of portrait and psychologism in Azerbaijani story (based on the creativity of A.Abulhasan)" (2018) are serious sources of information, but also important in terms of studying the Azerbaijani person living in Azerbaijani literature. It should also be noted that since the end of the 1990s, the direction of studying the human concept has appeared in Azerbaijani literary studies, and analyzes with psychological content are beginning to form the basis of this type of research. Nargiz Pashayeva's "Man as an object of artistic research (based on the creativity of Elchin)", Irada Karimova's "Human concept in modern literature: (based on S.Vurgun's verse drama "Human" and E. Mejelaytis's series of poems "Human")", Hijran Nasibova's "Human concept in modern Azerbaijani lyrics (1960s-80s)" and etc. works can be cited as an example. We appreciate the importance of these studies and the value each adds to our philological thought.

However, we must note that the prose of the years 2000-2010, as a whole and a unique stage, is for the first time involved in the analysis from the psychological aspect. The solution of the issue in the current conditions can be done by checking the consistency and compatibility of the research subject with the new theoretical and aesthetic criteria.

Thus, the historical aspect of the terminological use of “artistic psychologism” is limited to the chronological framework of Russian-Soviet literary studies, and its regional scope is limited to the literature studies of the current CIS, more specifically, post-Soviet countries. European and American literary studies term their studies investigating the psychological content in literature under the title of “psychological analysis” or with the unlimited framework of “literature and psychology”. Even in Turkish literary studies, the term psychologism is not used, but rather using the concepts of ‘psychoanalysis’, “psychoanalytic interpretation”, “psychoanalytic literature theory”, it theoretically substantiates the relationship between literature and psychology¹.

In general, in order to see and name the psychological possibilities of Azerbaijani prose of the period of independence, first of all, the subject of research should be clarified, and the framework of the methodological approach should be correctly defined. Therefore, the study of psychologism in our prose of 2000-2010 is relevant and new both from the aspects of characterizing the literary historical stage and explaining it theoretically and aesthetically.

The object and subject of the research. The research object of the dissertation is Azerbaijani prose covering the years of independence 2000-2010. The subject of the research includes the essence of psychologism in prose and literature as a whole, the aesthetic description of psychological states and situations, the principles and criteria of the integration of human psychology into the structural-semantic integrity of the literary text, the expression of psychological speech and emotion, and the study of the process of visualizing psychological moments.

The purpose and objectives of the research. The main goal of the research is to study psychologism in Azerbaijani prose of

¹ Budak, A. Psikanalitik edebiyat eleştirisi ve bir uygulama denemesi / Dumlupınar Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi, – aralık 2009. Issue 25, p. 13-25; Cebeci, O. Psikanalitik edebiyat Kuramı/ O.Cebeci. – İstanbul: İthaki, – 2004. – 599 s.; Özen, Ö. Psikanaliz ve edebiyat: iki terapist yoldaş // Uluslararası kültürel ve sosyal araştırmalar dergisi, – 2020. No 6(1), – s.9-16. URL: <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/download/article-file/1168305>

2000-2010, to provide a broad scientific-theoretical interpretation of its artistic-aesthetic essence and function in the context of modern criteria. In order to be able to approach the research object from a full and comprehensive scientific-theoretical perspective, the following tasks have been set:

- to clarify the subject of the research, to interpret the phenomenon of psychologism in the literature in the context of new theoretical and aesthetic values;
- to comprehensively analyze the psychological landscape of Azerbaijani prose in 2000-2010 and give a broad interpretation;
- to explain the mechanism of artistic-aesthetic understanding of psychological content by approaching prose works with the criterion of structural-semantic integrity of the literary text;
- to evaluate the cast of characters from the perspective of psychology, to analyze the representation of the psychological structure of the personality in the literary text;
- to pay attention to psychological nuances in the expression of the new public-political and social content brought by the period of independence in artistic themes;
- to involve in the analysis the poetic-functional possibilities of psychologism and means of expression in prose, to investigate the psychopoetic function of language and its ability to create variety of styles, the function of psychologism in the formation of the self-expression mechanism of prosaic thought;
- to analyze the expression of psychological content in literary prose with different methods of investigation.

The research methods. The methodology of the research is a synthesis of various methodological approaches aimed at determining the relationship between literature and psychology. In relation to the research object and subject, modern humanitarian paradigms were taken into account, especially in the context of the criteria of psychologism and anti-psychologism, an attempt was made to define and name psychological nuances in the literature. At this time, the methods of psychoanalytical analysis of Western literary studies and psychologism, which is a Russian-Soviet philological concept, were brought to the level of comparison, their

compatibility with modern criteria was checked, and the application of the most suitable and optimal option was preferred. Considering the novelty of the methodological approach to the research object, in the first chapter of the study, a special place is devoted to the interpretation of the methodological approach itself. In the philological interpretation of psychological factors in literary prose, comparative, analytical, descriptive, narratological, structural-semiotic, psychoaesthetic, psychopoetic methods were applied in order to reveal the psychological situation hidden in deeper layers of texts.

The main provisions for defense:

– There are factors that determine the continuity of psychologism in modern humanitarian-philological thought, without seeing, classifying and naming them, it is impossible to fully explain what is psychological in prose;

– Although psychologism is a term formed in Russian-Soviet literary studies, its roots are deeper, it has a kinship relationship with multidisciplinary psychologism, thanks to this relationship it can protect itself in the post-Soviet space, it is justified as a philological concept;

– It is possible to evaluate the prose of 2000-2010 from a psychological aspect in the syncretism of the concepts of psychologism and anti-psychology;

– The prose of the years 2000-2010 has a special role in the history of the prose of the whole period of independence, it is characterized by the change of artistic-aesthetic thought and acquisition of new content, psychologism plays a serious role in the interpretation of this process.

The scientific novelty of the research. The dissertation is the first research work dedicated to the study of psychologism in Azerbaijani prose of 2000-2010. At the same time, for the first time in the Azerbaijani philological opinion, the existing terminological content of psychologism is investigated within the framework of modern scientific and theoretical approaches. The following scientific innovations were obtained in the research work:

– Psychologism is a multidisciplinary concept, it is used in the philosophical, social, social, cultural, aesthetic and other fields of

humanitarian thought, but the content it acquires in separate fields is united by a common core, which is the dominance of the Human/subject factor;

– Obvious and secret forms of psychologism have been paid attention to in Azerbaijani prose. Situations and circumstances related to psychologism, which appear in the obvious form in the position of the author, in the psychological structure of the images, in the theme of the artistic text, in the secret/latent form in the style of the text, in the poetic construction, in the form of melting in the mechanism of incitement, are involved in the analysis;

– The artistic prose of 2000-2010 was followed as a living organism, the conscious and subconscious layers of the text were studied;

– Psycho-social aspects of innovations brought by the realities of the period of independence were analyzed in the theme of literary prose.

– The interpretation of the psychological basis of the artistic image was not approached superficially and descriptively, the theories of psychological science related to the structure of the personality were used, the heroes of Azerbaijani prose were involved in the analysis with different conceptual models;

– The prose of the years 2000-2010 was examined for the first time in terms of psychopoetic, psychostylistic and psychonarrative possibilities in the relevant chapters and paragraphs of the dissertation.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research.

Dissertation topic is important from both theoretical and practical point of view. The theoretical importance of the research work is that it provides a methodological base and direction that can be applied to new studies in philological thought in the direction of interpreting the relationship between literature and psychology. By adding value to the phenomenon of psychologism at the level of new scientific-theoretical approaches, it draws attention to the actual points in the interpretation of the psychological essence of modern literature. The results and innovations of this work have the potential to guide future researches to be carried out in Azerbaijani literary studies in terms of the aspects of using psychologism as a poetic element of the text and as an

analysis methodology. The practical importance of the research is conditioned by its informativeness and possibilities of application in the educational process. The dissertation is of practical importance in the context of the history of Azerbaijani literature in the study of the prose of the period of independence. Attempting a deep and comprehensive explanation of the relationship between literature and psychology in the dissertation gives opportunities to use it as a practical teaching aid in addition to research in the study of methodological diversity in literary studies, especially in the formation of knowledge and habits related to the psychological method in theory.

Approbation and application. The main provisions of the research were reflected in the reports made in prestigious scientific journals and anthologies, foreign scientific publications, international level conferences and symposia recommended by the High Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Name of the organization where the dissertation is performed. The dissertation work was carried out at the Department of Azerbaijani Literature at Azerbaijan University of Languages.

The total volume of the dissertation with reference to the volume of the structural parts of the dissertation. The thesis consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a list of references. The introduction of the dissertation consists of 8 pages, 14656 characters, Chapter I 43 pages, 86667 characters, Chapter II 46 pages, 93276 characters, Chapter III 31 pages, 62359 characters, Conclusion 4 pages, 8186 characters. The total volume of the dissertation, excluding the list of used literature consists 265144 characters.

BASIC CONTENT OF THE THESIS

The “**Introduction**” section introduces the actuality of the theme, the object and subject of the research work, the goals and objectives, the background of the theme, the scientific novelty, methodology, theoretical and practical significance of the research work, the provisions for the defense, the approbation and structure of the research work in accordance with the requirements of the SAC.

The first chapter of the research work is called **“Psychologism in the context of new theoretical-aesthetic values”** and consists of four paragraphs. In the first paragraph entitled **“Psychological aspects of the prose of 2000-2010 and the problem of methodological approach”**, attention was paid to the psychological aspects of the prose of the period of independence, and the attitude to the theoretical-aesthetic parameters of the problem of approaching the current situation was reported.

Azerbaijani literature is a moral and spiritual biography of an Azerbaijani person. Passing through historical, social, political, cultural, philosophical, aesthetic changes and various stages, it narrates the great story of its man and presents its own models. Therefore, the interpretation of the Azerbaijani literature of the period of independence from the psychological aspect is a complex problem. Psychologism, immediately shows that there is little unity and consensus in approaches. In particular, the experience of Russian-Soviet literary studies and Western literary studies differs from each other in this field. Although we come across the term psychologism in Western scientific-theoretical thought, it is in a completely different context and content.

The second paragraph of the chapter is entitled **“Issues of literature and psychology in Western literary studies: psychoanalytical analysis”**. There is a general opinion that the real age of psychological criticism begins in the 19th century, the same period as the independent formation of the science of psychology. Until this century, psychology, which was under the broad umbrella of philosophy, became a separate field of science for the first time, separated from philosophy and began to write its own story. Psychological analysis developed the rules and normative principles of looking at literature from psychology, and interpreted aesthetic thinking as a psychological act.

In general, psychologism is one of the controversial and multidisciplinary concepts of world scientific-theoretical thought. The foundations of the modern science of psychology have matured within the philosophical concepts of psychologism, passed through anthropological and physiological studies, and eventually led to the

independence of the science of psychology. After the 18th century, especially in the 19th century, humanity experienced an epistemological revolution. This epistemological break led to movements in fields such as art, culture, philosophy, and science that were independent of the past and focused solely on the future. Modern thought strives to grasp within individual consciousness and subjectivity. In the new era,gnoseological/epistemological philosophy was formed in psychological, sociological and logical directions. The broad humanitarian meaning and multidisciplinary content of the concept of psychologism, which is the subject of our research, emerged precisely in the psychological direction. If we say that since this period, the issues of psychologism and then anti-psychologism have become the main subject of debate in the complex of humanities, we would not be mistaken.

It is commonly believed that modern psychology begins with Sigmund Freud and his psychoanalysis. Hamida Aliyeva rightly writes about it: *“The main provisions and ideas of the theory of psychoanalysis, which create conditions for the in-depth study of many areas of spiritual and cultural life, began to be used, especially in the analysis of fiction, in revealing the creative motives of writers and poets, and in revealing the psychology of characters”*². It is clear that literature is based on syncreticity of psychological content and artistic content. The naming of this syncretism begins precisely with the psychoanalytic analyzes of Z.Freud. After that, in the works of Alfred Adler, Carl Gustav Jung, Jacques Lacan, Erich Fromm, Wilhelm Reich, Otto Rank, Rollo May, Melanie Klein and others, literature becomes the subject of psychology. Each of these psychologists drew heavily from the literature in analyzing certain concepts, phenomena, and theories³. Each literary character served as a situation for psychological research. According to the American critic Norman Holland, from that time until today, the study of

² Aliyeva, H. Psychoanalysis and Shakespeare's creativity [Electronic resource]/ - 12.01.2023. URL: <https://sim-sim.az/h%C9%99mid%C9%99-%C9%99liyeva-psixoanaliz-v%C9%99-sekspir-yaradiciligi/>

³ Nayki, N. K. Literary Studies and Psychology // PIVOLKA, – 2012, No.22, – p.9. URL: <https://www.elyadal.org/pivolka/22/edebiyat.htm>

literature with a psychological method goes through three different stages according to three stages in the development of psychological science: psychoanalytic (Freudian), archetypal (or analytical or Jungian) and cognitive psychology⁴. In general, although there are many other areas of psychology as a science, psychoanalysis is the area where psychologists and writers come together the most. The hermeneutic nature of psychoanalysis is the main issue that brings it closer to literature.

The next paragraph of the chapter is called ***“Psychologism as a literary-theoretical category in Russian-Soviet and post-Soviet thought”***. Today, the development activity of the term psychologism is typical for the post-Soviet region. The authors of studies in the direction of studying psychology in world literature are mainly from this region.

Russian scientist Nikolay Andreyev rightly writes that *“psychologism in literature today has become a kind of humanitarian myth. Everything seems to be simple about him, but nothing is clear”*⁵. The first of the difficulties in creating a single concept of artistic psychologism is related to the confusion of the concepts of “psychologism”, “psychological analysis” and “psychological character”. The second problem is manifested in the inconsistency between seeing psychologism as any element of a literary text and interpreting it as a general sign, quality of the text, which leads to an unbalanced methodological mess. The third is that the application and study of psychologism in the rhetorical triangle of the literary text, that is, at the author-hero-reader levels, leads to an uncertain correlation⁶. In addition to considering Olga Zolotukhina’s generalization of the problems in this way to be correct, we would also like to note that one of the reasons for confusion is the non-transparency of the boundaries

⁴ Holland, Norman Norwood. *Holland's Guide to Psychoanalytic Psychology and Literature and Psychology* / N.Holland. – USA: Oxford University Press, – 1990. – p.30-34

⁵ Andreev, A.N. *Fundamentals of the theory of literary and artistic creativity: textbook for students of the Faculty of Philology* / A.N.Andreev. – Minsk: BSU, – 2010. – p.153

⁶ Zolotukhina, O.B. *Psychologism in literature: a textbook* / O.B.Zolotukhina. – Grodno: GrSU, – 2009. – p.13

of the psychological and sociological, the differences in the human model and concept in the West and the East, the way ideological systems approach people, evaluation paradigms, priorities and liabilities and other factors affect this process.

The artistic-aesthetic and theoretical understanding of psychologism in Russian-Soviet philology began with Marxist aesthetics in the 19th century, in the 1910-1920s, it continued against the background of Freudism or Freudo-Marxism, it was observed with the conflicts of psychologism and anti-psychology, in the 1930-1960s, it gained ideological content, and in the period after the 1960s, it was studied as a theoretical and historical category. The most recent period is related to the resurgence of research on psychologism in the post-Soviet humanitarian space beyond ideological censorship and stereotypes. This division can be considered as different methodological stages of the study of relations between literature and psychology.

In Azerbaijani philological thought, the study and application of psychologism was related to the Soviet experience. In our literary studies, the conceptual interpretation of psychologism is connected with the name of Academician Mukhtar Kazimoghlu Imanov. The scientific and practical significance of the scientist's research "Psychologism in modern Azerbaijani prose"⁷ is that he approached the issue conceptually and gave impetus to the emergence of a special direction in literary studies after him. At the same time, he put forward a complex approach to the problem of psychologism, its solution, and the aspects that fill and don't fill the explanation in the existing theories. In his research, scientist Mukhtar Imanov showed the breadth of the scope of psychologism, the connection of man with archaic thinking, and etc., he saw psychological analysis as a broad term with a function at all levels in literature and psychology. With this, he removed psychologism from its traditional, narrow content and emphasized its connection with the stages of psychoanalytic experience. He interpreted archetypal connections with myth and folklore as an irrefutable psychological reality of modern man,

⁷ Imanov, Mukhtar. Psychologism in Modern Azerbaijani Prose: 60-70s/ M.Imanov. – Baku: Elm, – 1991. – 116 p.

especially literary man. The orientation of the research in this direction directed the researcher himself to the theory of folklore.

Today, the possibility of psychologism as a subject in the study of modern prose requires a syncretic approach. Because, in the multi-method, multi-style – pluralist background of modern prose, Soviet-style psychologism does not justify itself. However, it is not enough to lighten the ideological burden of psychologism, to highlight distant kinship ties with the psychoanalytic line, and to present it with modern philological criteria, a more serious philological obstacle emerges: the conflict between psychologism and anti-psychologism. This problem is discussed in the last paragraph of the chapter under the title ***“Philological content of the conflict between psychologism and anti-psychologism and new criteria”***. One of the factors causing philological and methodological confusion at the study of psychologism in Azerbaijani prose during the period of independence is the conflict between psychologism and anti-psychologism.

The beginning of the 20th century is the period when the concepts of anti-psychologism were formed against the concepts of psychologism, and the researches that manifested themselves in the phenomenological direction came to the fore. In the psychologism-based world of humanitarian knowledge and its various fields, the main question is “who?” is, the subject factor is prominent, the subjective is dominant, all problems are solved by explaining the position of the subject⁸. In humanitarian-philological concepts based on psychologism, it is the person – the subject himself who is important. Therefore, the basis of literary criticism is the psychological analysis of the heroes of the work and the authors who created it. Literary studies makes assumptions while analyzing the soul of the author and the person in the work, his feelings, beliefs and thoughts, and engages in a kind of psychological hermeneutics.

The general thesis of anti-psychologism in the complex of humanitarian sciences is as follows: the content of any science, including psychology, can't be explained and justified from a

⁸ Sorina, G.V. Logical-cultural dominant. (Essays on the theory of the history of psychologism and anti-psychologism in culture) / G.V.Sorina. – Moscow: Prometheus, – 1993. – p. 115

psychological point of view. It has nothing to do with mental processes. The 20th century as a whole is considered the age of anti-psychologism. *Anti-psychologism is one of the main paradigms of modernism, especially postmodernism, and it is the process of programmatic elimination of the subject factor in the interpretation of cultural events (phenomena)*⁹. According to M.Mojeiko, it is this paradigm that brought concepts such as “death of the author” and “death of the subject” to the 20th century literary studies.

It can be concluded that today, in the context of modern approaches, the phenomenon of psychologism can be accepted if it presents itself as an immanent feature of literature, a concept that allows to find psychological factors in literature at all points, in the forms of manifestation in semantic-semiotic-structural layers, it shows methodological accuracy. It is a more correct way to reveal this immanence, to investigate the artistic prose as an aesthetic category in the form and content of the whole.

The scientific results obtained in this chapter have been published in prestigious journals in the Republic¹⁰.

The second chapter of the thesis work is called “**Psychological content and its artistic-aesthetic understanding in prose**”. The first paragraph of this chapter called “*Myth and folklore as psychological resources of prose: the function of archetypes*” when the period of independence perceives Azerbaijani prose as a whole aesthetic, poetic and linguistic phenomenon, it becomes a living organism. This organism presents us with the aesthetic result of the mental activity that takes place in the layers of consciousness, pre-consciousness, and subconsciousness. If we metaphorize Azerbaijani prose as a person, its subconscious is directly related to myth and folklore. This is the first psychological resource, and it is the archetypes that make the connection. Rather, it is the universality and

⁹ Mozheiko M.A., Alexandrov, P.S. Anti-psychologism: [Electronic resource] / Humanitarian portal: Concepts / -04/17/2023. URL:<https://gtmarket.ru/concepts/7327>

¹⁰ Alakbarli, S.A. Psychoanalysis of literature: methodological foundations and theoretical criteria // – Baku: ANAS, Philology and Art, – 2023 No. – p.135-143; Alakbarli, S.A. The issue of psychologism in Russian-Soviet literary studies: methodological directions and stages // – Baku: Azerbaijan University of Languages, Research Papers, – 2023. No.2, – p.124-131.

permanence of archetypal situations. It is possible to determine the archetypal structure behind everything that spreads in the content and form of the prose, its entire narrative. The history of man's self-understanding and psychological interpretation of himself begins with a mythological worldview.

Perhaps, it is because of the conflict between Basat and Tepagoz in "The Incompleted Manuscript", which is regarded as a revolution in the prose of the 2000s. The writer Kamal Abdulla, who accurately observes how the chaotic, wild beginning finds its mythological-historical description in "Kitabi-Dede Gorgud" and in the chapter (boy) "Basat's killing Tepegoz" as a side of the "nature-culture" dual conflict, writes that the lion's bed is a symbol of nature. According to him, Basat's return to the civilized environment, his desire to return to the place where he grew up, has a mythopsychological essence.

In the novel "The Incomplete Manuscript", the psychological tension of the motifs taken by the author from the epic "Kitabi-Dede Gorgud" attracts attention. In the novel, detective psychology destroys the surface layer of the text, and the archetypal layers of ethnographic psychology organize the order of the bottom layer. This ethnopsychological environment, where "*He spread the shadow of the elm like a carpet*", is characterized by its depth. In the surface layer of the novel, the emotional and intellectual traces left by the characters in front of the events are involved in order to trace the trail of the crime of kidnapping a spy with the line of psychological detective work.

Psychologism here also has its own characteristics. It is an attempt to understand man in the diachronic dynamics of cultural thought. It is possible to understand a person by understanding his language. Detective psychologists observe the sources of stimuli behind people's reactions, which stimuli are expressed by which response. The writer Kamal Abdulla approaches his texts with psycholinguistic sensitivity, focuses on language detective, follows the mythical energy and transformations behind the words. Gazan Khan, Bakil, Beyrak, Aruz, Basta, Shir Shamseddin, and even Tepagoz face their psychological realities in this language detective story. The situations in which they fall are united in the ethnocultural intersection line – in a single horizon.

In writer Anar's work "White ram, black ram", the character named Malik Mammadli is the archetypal connection connecting the hero of the tale Malikmammad, which lays the groundwork for the intertextual communication of the text as a whole with Malikmammad's tale. This intertextual relationship between the fairy tale text and the novel text is also caused by the use of the motif of the white ram and the black ram. The duality of ways out of the difficult situation a person finds himself in becomes a means of clarifying the psychological tension of the text. This dual approach also leads to a duality in the genre of the text.

In modern aesthetics, where psychologism is weakened towards anti-psychologism, human mental life can't be embodied directly in rhetorical figures. Anti-psychologism seriously suppresses, if not completely eliminates, psychologism, while the latter finds a very different form of self-expression. Unlike traditional psychologism, which is based on analytical interpretation, cause-and-effect relationship, and detailed explanation, anti-psychologism manifests itself in latent, uncertain forms, and has a syncretic character.

If we pay attention to the form of the novel, we will see that the work is a syncretic unity of utopia and dystopia genres. Therefore, the form itself is a means of manifestation for psychologism. If we define the psychological in the differentiation of both utopia and dystopia as a genre, we will directly encounter positive and negative moods. In the novel "White Ram, Black Ram", the psychological mood of the people is measured by the line of tension between the light world (white ram) and the dark world (black ram). With all the successful moments in the memory of ethno-national psychology, sad moments are brought face to face. The content of historical, cultural and national identity encoded in different names spreads over the entire surface of the novel. Thanks to open and closed signs, a dialogue is established with the memories of history, literature, and culture, the goal is clear and concrete.

The second paragraph of the second chapter is called "***Psychological structure of personality and representation in prose***". When we analyze the characters of the prose of 2000-2010 from the point of view of the structural model of personality, we

come across interesting types of people. The Caravanbashi, Executioner Mammadgulu in the novel “Valley of Sorcerers” are very interesting characters from the aspect of the structural and topographical model of personality. The work looks for the sins of the modern world arising from the sense of revenge in the story of the people of the past. The Caravanbashi, Executioner Mammadgulu and others of the novel are busy making wurd in their valley of sorcerers. The thing is, everyone here takes the form of an iceberg when viewed through Freudian eyes. It turns out that these characters live back and forth between today and yesterday, present and past, conscious and subconscious.

The psychological situation related to the conflict between nature and culture also appears in Sharif Aghayar’s novel “Harami”. In this novel written by the author in the form of a metanarrative, happening before the text, the text and after the text is presented in one place. In the novel, the line of hero and anti-hero intersect. We know that a hero is a man or woman who has overcome personal and specific historical limitations and has come to universal forms characteristic of all mankind¹¹. All heroes of the world share the same archetypal skeleton, and to be a hero, a journey is essential. The hero’s journey includes the stages of departure, initiation (trials) and homecoming, which together form the block of the monomyth. In the novel “Harami”, the presentation of the story of Goch Samandar in 12 stories is a manifestation of the connection he established with the “Twelve Labours of Hercules” and is in the form of a journey. The postmodern irony in the similarity between Rajab Ivedik and Don Quixote in the novel also shows the transformation of the hero into an anti-hero. Ahmad of “Dastani-Ahmed Harami” is a completely negative character. But Samandar is Rajab Ivedik on the outside, Koroghlu on the inside, and Ahmed Haram due to his deed.

Another character similar to Samandar is Lesh Ali in Agshin Yenisey’s novel “Sticking a Reed in the Lake”. Lesh Ali of the novel “Sticking a Reed in the Lake” is a character who has no personality and is enslaved by his shadow. Instincts are the only thing that keeps him

¹¹ Campbell, J. The hero with a thousand faces / J.Campbell. – Baku: Narmin Publishing house, –2020. – p.26

going in life. If in Samandar's persona, despite the hero-anti-hero war, the saving line partially preserves itself, if being a "samandar" is his incomplete mask, Lesh Ali is without a mask, without a persona.

The writer Agshin Yenisey presents Lesh Ali's individual shadow, which has captured his "I", as a manifestation of the collective shadow. Thus, the novel explains the cause of Lesh Ali's darkness as the darkness of the collective, it textualizes these socio-psychological and ideological complexes, that is, the situation.

According to psychoanalysis, a person must maintain the balance between his persona and his shadow, or rather, he must be able to reconcile them. When this balance, it doesn't matter, is disturbed in favor of either party, mental problems arise. In Rafiq Taghi's story "Old Majnun", the reader comes across this situation in a slightly different form. In the course of the story, we see that Rafiq Taghi, with his ironic stance and enlightening attitude, questions the concept of Majnun of the East as a whole, examines and analyzes this model of love within the conditions of the modern era.

Another story that creates psychological tension by using the "Leyli and Majnun" model is the story "Leyli's Madness" by Fakhri Ughurlu. In this story, the archetypal structure of personality is fictionalized in a completely different way. The philosophical-aesthetic essence of the story is hidden in the mystery at the intersection of "Majnun's path to the desert and the path that brought Leyli to the desert" and is very deep. The essence of Leyli's madness is hidden in aesthetic ideas and images, drawing a clear line between his soul (Majnun) and his body (Ibn Salam). When we think of madness as an idea-aesthetic event, the meaning that fills its content should be sought in the collection of meanings created by all the Majnuns and Leylis of the East. In general, in the work of Fakhri Ughurlu, one can often find artisticization of his archetype. One of such stories is "Maryam's Son". Also, the line of anima and animus has a different function in the story. To teach each other the truths. Thus, the fact that the Woman considers her deceased lover as her teacher, as well as her teacher's attitude towards Maryam's son, is noteworthy.

The third paragraph of the second chapter is called "*New socio-psychological content and methods of reflection in prose*". The period

of independence brought with it new realities. If the 1990s were an introduction to new public, social and political realities, then the 2000s are the period of understanding of this acquaintance, we would not be mistaken if we say like that. The tragedy of January 20 and the First Karabakh War were the sources of the most terrible topics presented by reality in prose. Today, we are the people who won the Karabakh war and freed our land from the enemy. However, the pain of the first stage of the war continues to live in the memory of our literature. The remarkable feature of Sabir Ahmadli's novel "Ura of Life" is that it revives the realities of real life against the traumatic background of the war, the events of modern times from a psychological perspective, and deeply expresses the feelings of the characters. The writer, who gives importance to the description of the psychology of the refugee, texts the damage of the collective complexes that remain in the background of concepts such as masculinity, courage, and zeal. There is a teacher/man paradox in Agil Abbas's novel "Uzeyir Hajibeyov can't be born in a tent". The refugee character of the work, Mallim, is described in three times and three psychological situations. Defeat, shame and recovery are the best words to describe these psychological situations.

The atmosphere of social crisis and the spirit of decadence of the post-war period invite these individuals to the psychological space. In this space, we are surrounded by a gallery of images with a heavy psychological mood, facing socio-political and social reality, changed and changing.

Man's 'being away from home' was one of the main psychological problems of the post-war period, and it could not remain far from the lens of prose. The stories presented by writer Elchin under the name of "Refugees" series are directly thematization of this issue.

The writer's narrative "banner-bearer" is based on the psychology of the refugee itself and the stress factors that develop it. We find the same logic in Sharif Aghayar's long story "The Story of a Brick Moulder". Salman and Feyzi in Saday Budagli's story "Idiot" are also post-war people. In the first years of independence, in the background of the heavy disasters of the war and in the conditions of new realities, the socio-psychological crisis of a person finds its symbolic expression in Seymur Baycan's journalistic novel "Gugark".

“Maestro” by Safar Alisharli, “Letters in the Armenian name”, “Jewish alphabet” by Mavlud Suleymanli, “In a Foreign Language”, “Olengi” by Parviz Jabrayil, and other works were also created as a reaction to the new socio-psychological content. In these works, the new Azerbaijani man can be modeled with his psychobiography. In general, one can observe a feature of the new socio-psychological content brought by the period of independence, such as making the texts similar to itself. This is also shown in the work “In a Foreign Language”. Thus, the known content dissolves the borders between art and journalism, making it inevitable that journalistic considerations and interpretations interfere with the metaphorical system of art. Therefore, in texts dominated by the environment, authors, as well as characters, behave more like social psychologists.

The results obtained in this chapter have been published in the Republic and outside the Republic in the form of articles and reports mentioned below in prestigious scientific journals¹².

¹² Alakbarli, S.A. Revealing the psychological identity of the hero in Azerbaijani prose of the 2000s // Materials of the III republic scientific-practical conference of young researchers. – Baku: Azerbaijan University. – March 13, – 2020, – p.69-71; Modern hero and his psychological portrait in Azerbaijani prose of the period of independence // International Asian Congress on contemporary sciences-IV, – Baku: Azerbaijan Khazar University, – June 26-28, – 2020, – p.270-271; Psychologism in the prose of Sharif Aghayar // – Baku: Baku Slavic University, Actual problems of humanities study, – 2019. No. 6, – p.67-70; Psychologism in the prose of Kamal Abdulla // – Baku: Baku State University. Language and literature. International scientific-theoretical journal, – 2019. No. 3(111), – p.329-331; Myth and folklore as psychological resources of prose fiction // Proceedings of the 2nd International Scientific Conference «Foundations and Trends in Research». – Copenhagen, Denmark: – March 30-31, – 2023, No. 2, – p.134-136; Psychological heroes created by time (a study of Azerbaijani prose in 2000s) // – Drohobych: Humanities science current issues. Interuniversity collection of Drohobych Ivan Franko State Pedagogical University young scientists research papers, – 2020. Issue 30, – p.24-27; The psychological content of the internal world in the stories of Saday Budaghli // VII. International Ankara Multidisciplinary Studies Congress. – Ankara, Turkey, – March 5-6, – 2024, – p. 266; Stories of Saday Budagli in the context of psychological prose // Materials of the VII Republican Scientific-Practical conference of young researchers. – Baku: Azerbaijan University, – March 15, – 2024. – p.101-103.

The third chapter is called **“Poetic-functional possibilities and means of expression of Psychology”** and consists of two paragraphs. In the first paragraph, which is called **“Psychopoetic function of language and stylistic diversity”**, the attitude towards the concept of psychopoetics is reported. Psychopoetics is a young term and the attitude towards it is ambiguous. According to some people, it is a specialized field of psycholinguistic understanding of the process of poetic thought expression in language (Leontiev), and according to others, it is a philological approach that studies the process of transformation of the inner self of a person into artistic speech in all literary genres (Etkind). There are those who explain it as psycholinguistics of artistic speech/artistic text.

The psychopoetic aspect of language means the semantic understanding of the figurative plan of the linguistic means of expression of the literary text, the perception of the words of the literary text as verbal images, in other words, the ideas, feelings, expressions, etc., which are behind the words and are not expressed openly¹³.

From this point of view, Elchin’s story “Wolves” is very suitable for psychopoetic analysis. Thus, the adventure of wolves in this story expresses a person and his destiny in a conditional-metaphorical way, and the style becomes somewhat expressionistic.

The composition of Kamal Abdulla's novel “There is no one to forget” shows complexity, fragmentation, time diversity, and anachronistic order of events. This mess is collected and put in order on the basis of the psychopoetic principle. Lyricism has a psychopoetic function in this novel. It is remembered both as an indicator of the stylization of Kamal Abdulla’s identity as a poet, and also emotionally expresses the love stories of the novel’s participants.

The second and last paragraph of the third chapter is called **“Psychological content and narrative methods”**. Development is a mechanism of self-expression of prosaic thinking. When treating any sample of prose as a literary text, it is necessary to see the aesthetic

¹³ Kulibina, N.V. Lingvodidactics. Aesthetic activity of the reader of fiction and its methodological interpretation // – Moscow: MAX Press: Language, consciousness, communication: Collection of Articles, – 2001. Vol. 16. – 116 p.

components and layers that make it up. In the typological diversity of development, the role of psychological criteria is great, it even has a decisive role. The author's word, which has a superficial compositional character, and the full and unmixed pure hero's word can communicate with each other psychologically. The author can act as an investigator, accuse, punish and reward his characters. On the contrary, he can act like a psychiatrist and show the mental "disorder" of the characters. For this he creates different situations. In the first case, he presents the characters through his filter and creates his psychobiographical portrait. In the second case, it presents the characters as they are, shows the external signs and symbols, along with the manner of speech and behavior, in a "naked" way, enabling us to recognize them psychologically.

In Mubariz Jafarli's short story "The Hand", the writer uses internal monologue to reveal the inner world of the hero. The story begins with the narrative of an unknown man about his dreams. Strange dreams of this narrator and what he is told in the dream surprise him. No matter how many mystical and religious symbols are loaded into dreams in this story, and the predictive function of dreams about the future is highlighted, in fact Freud's theory is still justified. Throughout the text, the conversations of both friends about old age, their thoughts about the signs of old age and old age that they feel in themselves, make us think that they are experiencing the fear of death that comes with old age. This psychological situation of these two friends, who are physically and mentally aged, is expressed in the text through inner speech and comments.

One of the works with prominent psychological metaphor in its name is Ilgar Fahmin's "Aquarium" called a theatrical novel. As a metaphor, the aquarium primarily relates to limitation. The work starts from the final and goes towards the beginning, unknown to the reader. Although the writer introduces Sahib, the owner of the "Aquarium" theater, with the "author's word" and assumes the role of a traditional mediator-narrator, in some episodes he gives priority to dialogues, and in some moments to theatrical monologues, creating conditions for the opening of psychologism.

The novel “Lonely” presented by Nariman Abdulrahmanli as a novel-association has very interesting linguistic and stylistic features, form and structure. The novel was written with inexhaustible energy using the “stream of consciousness” technique. The novel “Lonely” is an existential interpretation of human loneliness, but it is expressionist in style, the character’s characterization is revealed through internal monologues, narration that sometimes turns into a stream of consciousness. A loner is an introverted character, anti-social, prone to solitude, prefers to talk to himself.

A similar logic of deception is reflected in the novel “Roadless” by Nariman Abdulrahmanli.

In general, the stream of consciousness and internal monologues are often used in novels where the psychological state of the characters is clearly expressed. Eyvaz Allazoghlu’s novels “The Lumberjack Returns” and Aydın Talibzade’s “Butterfly Model 102” contain interesting points about the stream of consciousness technique.

All this allows us to come to the conclusion that narratology, which sees the text as an objective, author-free, independent, self-explanatory object, can’t avoid such psychological points. Psychology and literature are an inseparable duo. The artistic text protects and preserves psychological nuances both in its content and in its form.

The scientific results obtained in this chapter have been published in reputable journals in the Republic and outside the Republic¹⁴.

¹⁴ Alakbarli, S.A. Technique of flow of consciousness in Azerbaijani prose of two thousand years and difference between it and internal monology // Institute of Philosophy of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, M.P.Dragomanov National Pedagogical University Proceedings of the second international scientific conference social sciences and humanities research and innovative educational activities. – Dnipro, Ukraine, – June 26-27, – 2020, – p.161-163; Psychological identity in the dialogues of heroes in Azerbaijani prose during the period of independence // – Baku: Azerbaijan University, Silk Way, – 2020. No. 2, – p.152-159; Psychological identity in the internal monologue of heroes in Azerbaijani prose during the period of independence // – Baku: News of the Pedagogical University. Series of humanitarian, social and pedagogical-psychological sciences. – 2020. Vol.68, No. 2, – p.39-47; Psychopoetic function of language and style variety in modern Azerbaijani prose // International Turkish Literature Culture Education (TLCE) Journal, – 2023. Vol.12, No.4, – p.1602-1610.

The **conclusions** of the research are summarized as follows:

1. Taking into account that the 20th century and the 21st century, which is to some extent its logical continuation, are considered to be the age of anti-psychology, the criteria that question the study of psychologism in Azerbaijani literature in such an environment should be clarified. It was concluded that the real reason for radical changes in psychology in modern times is directly related to the change in the understanding of man. To study this changing person, social, cognitive, existential, archetypal, personality and interpersonal psychology, and other fields are replacing each other. Without taking into account these aspects of human psychology in literature today, it is difficult, but also impossible, to explain. The most correct way to explain this psychological complexity, which occurred in all areas of culture – in philosophy, psychology, art and literature, is a multidisciplinary approach.

2. Psychologism can maintain its scientific relevance if it manages to shed full light on the scope of the psychology of literature. The main nuance in the interdisciplinary content of psychologism – the preference for psychological aspects – allows the term to be used in modern times. In the context of modern approaches, the phenomenon of psychologism can be accepted as an immanent feature of literature, if it presents itself as an immanent feature of literature, a concept that allows one to combine Eastern and Western experiences, to search for all psychological points in literature – to find them in semantic-semiotic-structural layers. It is a more correct way to reveal this immanence, to investigate the artistic prose as an aesthetic category in the form and content of the whole.

3. In general, when Azerbaijani prose of the independence period is accepted as a whole aesthetic, poetic and linguistic phenomenon, it becomes a living organism. This organism presents us with the aesthetic result of the mental activity that takes place in the layers of consciousness, pre-consciousness and subconsciousness. If we metaphorize Azerbaijani prose as a person, its subconscious is directly connected with myth and folklore, this is the first psychological source, and archetypes establish the connection. Rather, the archetype is the universality and permanence

of situations. It is possible to determine the archetypal structure behind everything that spreads in the content and form of the prose, its entire narrative. Because man, who is the unchanging subject of literature, is connected to the past by deep ties.

4. 2000-2010 Azerbaijani prose plays a transitional function between the beginning of the literature of the period of independence and today. Here the role of mental, ethnic and individual psychological factors is undeniable. It is possible to find many different types in the gallery of characters of Azerbaijani prose of 2000-2010. Universal values are the main aspect that unites the images analyzed based on psychoanalytical models related to the psychological structure of personality. The characters whose consciousness and subconscious processes appear with different artistic principles and who have delicate, tangled, mutual, warm, cold, friendly, hostile relations with each other exist in their literary spaces as small people of the big world and big people of the small world. The characters of the heroes of these works, characteristic of all times and people of the whole world, are revealed in their Azerbaijani identity.

5. In this sense, the prose of the 2000s is a very rich and interesting research material in terms of covering many areas of our social life, touching on the social problems of society, creating a wide range of characters and keeping up with the modernity happening in the world prose.

6. Azerbaijani prose has the potential to respond to analysis from the directions of psychoaesthetics and psychostylistics. Today, anti-psychologism in humanitarian thought suppresses psychologism in a certain sense, but it can't completely overcome it. It is an undeniable fact that man is a source of creative energy at all times. Simply, today subjectivity is moving towards the lower layers of the text, it is necessary to use the psychoaesthetic and psychostylistic functions of the language in its detection, and this can be considered the right direction.

7. Differences in type, character and temperament of a person play a role in the sorting of prose inspiration. Inner monologue, stream of consciousness, inner speech, etc. In such developments, the

characters themselves are closed. All this allows us to come to the conclusion that narratology, which sees the text as an objective, author-free, independent, self-explanatory object, can't avoid such psychological points. Psychology and literature are an inseparable duo. The literary text protects and preserves psychologism both in its content and in its form.

8. In modern aesthetics, where psychologism is weakened towards anti-psychologism, the mental life of a person can't be embodied directly in rhetorical figures. Although antipsychologism can't completely eliminate psychologism, it seriously suppresses it. At this time, the latter finds a very different form of self-expression. Unlike traditional psychologism, which is based on analytical interpretation, cause-and-effect relationship, and detailed explanation, anti-psychologism manifests itself in latent, uncertain forms and has a syncretic character. It is impossible to avoid psychologism in humanitarian thought as a whole and in philology, a subcategory of it. Literature, even in its most anti-psychological position, can't completely deny psychologism.

9. Finally, a comprehensive study of psychologism in Azerbaijani prose of 2000-2010 showed that Azerbaijani literature was able to respond flexibly to serious changes in the psychological direction, Azerbaijan was able to express the eternal and changing identity of people, human and local characteristics in a unique way.

The main content and scientific provisions of the research are reflected in the following publications:

1. Psychologism in Kamal Abdulla's prose // – Baku: Baku State University. Language and literature. International scientific-theoretical journal, – 2019. No. 3 (111), – p.329-331.
2. Psychologism in the prose of Sharif Aghayar // – Baku: Baku Slavic University, Actual problems of humanities study, – 2019. No.6, – p.67-70.
3. Revealing the psychological identity of the hero in Azerbaijani prose of the 2000s // Materials of the III Republican Scientific-Practical Conference of Young Researchers. – Baku: Azerbaijan University, – March 13, – 2020, – p.69-71.

4. Psychological identity in the inner monologue of heroes in Azerbaijani prose during the period of independence // – Baku: News of Pedagogical University. Series of humanitarian, social and pedagogical-psychological sciences, – 2020. Vol.68, No. 2, – p.39-47.
5. Psychological identity in the dialogues of heroes in Azerbaijani prose during the period of independence // – Baku: Scientific journal of Azerbaijan University. Silk Way, – 2020. No. 2, – p.152-159.
6. Technique of flow of consciousness in Azerbaijani prose of two thousand years and difference between it and internal monology // Institute of Philosophy of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine M.P.Dragomanov National Pedagogical University Proceedings of the second international scientific conference social sciences and humanities research and innovative educational activities. – Dnipro, Ukraine, – June 26-27, – 2020, – p.161-163.
7. Modern hero and his psychological portrait in Azerbaijani prose during the period of independence // International Asian Congress on contemporary sciences-IV, – Baku: Azerbaijan Khazar University, – 26-28 June, – 2020, – s.270-271.
8. Psychological heroes created by time (a study of Azerbaijani prose in 2000s) // – Ukraine: Humanities science current issues. Interuniversity collection of Drohobych Ivan Franko State Pedagogical University young scientists research papers, – 2020. Issue 30, – p.24-27.
9. Psychoanalysis of literature: methodological foundations and theoretical criteria // – Baku: ANAS, Philology and Arts, – 2023. No. 1, – p.135-143.
10. Myth and folklore as psychological resources of prose fiction. // Publisher agency: Proceedings of the 2nd International Scientific Conference «Foundations and Trends in Research». – Copenhagen, Denmark: – March 30-31, – 2023, № 2, – p.134-136.
11. The issue of psychologism in Russian-Soviet literary studies: methodological directions and stages // – Baku: Azerbaijan

- University of Languages, Research Papers, – 2023. No2, – p.124-131.
12. Psychopoetic function of language and style variety in modern Azerbaijani prose // International Turkish Literature Culture Education (TLCE) Journal, – 2023. Vol.12, No.4, – p.1602-1610.
 13. The psychological content of the internal world in the stories of Saday Budaghli // VII. International Ankara Multidisciplinary Studies Congress. – Ankara, Turkey, – March 5-6, – 2024, – p. 266.
 14. Stories of Saday Budaghli in the context of psychological prose // Materials of the VII Republican Scientific-Practical conference of young researchers. – Baku: Azerbaijan University, – March 15, – 2024. – p.101-103.



The defense will be held on 18 March 2025 at 12⁰⁰ at the meeting of the Dissertation council ED 1.27 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences Institute of Folklore.

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