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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy

**Artistic expression of social function in the
Turkey and Azerbaijan postmodern prose**

Speciality: 5717.01 - Literature of Turkic Nations

Field of science: Philology

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BAKU – 2021

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GENERAL ASPECTS OF RESEARCH

Actuality of theme and development pace. Although the history of world prose is ancient, the new stage began to form in the late of the XVIII century after the French revolution (1789-1799).¹ The revolution somehow influenced socio-political, scientific-publicist, literary-cultural development of the whole world. Turkish and Azerbaijani prose also joined to that modern development in the XIX century. Shamsaddin Sami's novel "Taashuku-i Talat and Fitnat" (Talat and Fitnat's love) in Turkish literature, Mirza Fatali Akhundov's "Aldanmish kevakib" (The Deceived Star) narrative in Azerbaijan are valuable as initial samples of the new prose style. Further, the intentions of writing with classical poetry traditions were replaced by the new genre and forms in the modern literary thinking.

The formation process of postmodernism movement in the world literature is near half a century history. Desperation, hopelessness syndrome burst from two world wars, fascism and modernism trends let postmodernism develop. This notion is used in European and American scientific-cultural environments for the first time and influenced literary works afterward. European writers Italo Calvino, John Faulz, Umberto Eco, American writers Donald Barthelme, Thomas Pynchon, Don DeLillo, William S. Burroughs, Paul Auster applied postmodernism theory to their novels. Postmodernism entered Turkish literature earlier than the Azerbaijani prose. Modernist and postmodernist features are observed in the 1970s in Oghuz Atay's "The disconnected", "Dangerous games", Orkhan Pamuk's "White Castle", "Black Book" and other works. From the 1990s this view was observed in prose creation of the different authors.

In the 1980s in Azerbaijani literature, definite details belonging to modernism and postmodernism are seen in Isa Huseynov's "Ideal", Chingiz Huseynov's "Fatali's conquest" novels. Both works are realistic novels.

¹ Uçarol Rıfat. Siyasi Tarih (1789- 2014). İstanbul: Der Yayınları, 2015, s. 9-22

Circumstances in the socio-political, socio-cultural life of both states influenced postmodernism's development. After the Ottoman Empire, Turkish Republic was formed under the leadership of Mustafa Kamal Atatürk and it joined to modern and democratic development. The "village institutes"² formed by Atatürk eliminated socio-cultural lag. As the country didn't attend the World War II, it joined the industrial revolution, high technology period and consumption society very fast. In the 80s of the XX century "postmodernism situation" began to form in the Republic of Turkey which had entered to the level of developing states. Political, economic and cultural development caused to the development of postmodernism in literature, especially in prose.³ The short period of activity in Azerbaijan, was a modernist event of the People's Republic (1918-1920). But the formation and memorized activity of the Soviet regime delimited among us and the developing world.

In 1969 Heydar Aliyev was elected the first secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR and this was the turning point in the political and cultural sphere of Azerbaijan. Especially, given value to the literature persons and their being defended from the red terror of the Empire were the significant situation.⁴ The independence gained on October 18, 1991, and national salvation day established by Heydar Aliyev returning to Baku on June 15, 1993, has modernist and postmodernist characters in the independence period of the Azerbaijani history. Heydar Aliyev's character was created in the literature⁵. Heydar Aliyev's signing the contract of the century, his giving a political mark to the important historical events, his orders and decrees relating to political-economical, cultural and literary heritage are cultural revolutions. Though Black January tragedy and Karabagh war, public-spiritual problems, a new development stage was opened in the country. Following Heydar Aliyev (1993-2003), the president

² Türk Tarihi İçinde Atatürk ve Cumhuriyet. Ankara: Genelkurmay Basımevi, 2009, s, 97-107

³ Ecevit Yıldız. Türk Romanında Postmodernist Açılımlar. İstanbul: İletişim Yayınları, 2014, s, 83-95

⁴ Novruzov Tərlan. Heydər Əliyev və ədəbiyyat məsələləri. Bakı: ADPU, 2007, 199 s.

⁵ Alishanoglu Tehran. Azerbaijan, Azerbaijan. Bakı: Nurlan, 2005, 87-101 p.

Ilham Aliyev continued this tradition; he started a new development dynamics in the political, economic and cultural life⁶. After the 2003 year, as the period of transition existed and the level of welfare was raised, the population got a postmodern character. In 2004, the president Ilham Aliyev gave a decree about to begin to publish mass publications with Latin graphs. This is the reform of the new century and one of the most cultural postmodern events. “Among the reforms hold in different fields of life restoration in the Azerbaijani alphabets in Latin graphics has great historical importance. The decrees signed by Heydar Aliyev “About celebrating the Azerbaijani alphabet and Azerbaijani language day” on August 9, 2001, have been important occasions in the public-political life of the state. The transfer to the Azerbaijani alphabet in Latin graphics has been fulfilled. The Azerbaijani alphabet with Latin graphics has already possessed its place in all fields of our life. Besides it, publication of the valuable samples of the Azerbaijani literature, culture and science mass printed in Cyrillic graphic stay one of the most important problems.”⁷ As open movement postmodernism enters Azerbaijani prose during the independence years.

The actuality of the theme is that poetic expression of the social function problem in the Turkish and Azerbaijani postmodernist prose is probably used for the first time. The game aesthetics and entertainment directions, continental part of the social function are taken into consideration. Because, game aesthetics and amusements are the main features of postmodernism. The theme is relevant due to several features:

- The Turkish and Azerbaijani postmodernist prose has been included in the investigation comparatively and with the new principles of literary analysis.

⁶ President Ilham Aliyev and culture 2008-2013. Compiled by: L. Mammadova, M. Ahmedov, A. Eyvazov. Baki: Sharg-Garb, 2013, 623 p.

⁷ Bibliographic description of books published by the decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated January 12, 2004 (part II) / red. G.Bakhshaliyeva, leave. responsible: K.Tahirov. Baki: National Library of Azerbaijan named after M.F.Akhundov, 2009, 102 p.

- New processes and their literary expression are happening in fraternal nations' literature are useful sources for scientific and literary environments.
- Modernist and postmodernist conceptions of social function are urgent during high technology. Higher literary expression of the social function of postmodernist prose is closely related to making the readers living in a consumer society interested in the literary samples.
- From the point of studying relationship and circle of interest amongst the Turkish and Azerbaijani postmodernist prose and the readers, it is necessary.
- The literary-cultural position of both peoples and recognition, adoption of Turkish literature in Azerbaijan, Azerbaijani literature in Turkey is important and actual.

The aims and functions of the investigation. The main aim of the dissertation is to study the poetic expression of social function in the Turkish and Azerbaijani postmodernist prose. This aim means to fulfil the following duties.

- Study basis on traditional, modernist and postmodernist contexts by comparing world literature with the literary-theoretical concept of the social function in the Turkish and Azerbaijani prose.
- Researches modernist and postmodernist conceptions of the social function in the Turkish and Azerbaijani prose.
- Analysis of postmodernist literary-theoretical features of the social function.
- Had been investigated the history of literary-communicative and poetic textual conceptions of social function with a comparative method.
- The social function has been commented in the context of diachronic literary-poetic thinking.
- The game aesthetics in Turkish and Azerbaijani prose analysed based on Umberto Eco's empiric reader and open text thesis.
- The study covers problems of the social function in Turkish and Azerbaijani postmodern prose from the view of deconstruction and intertextuality relation and so on.

The goals and objectives of the study. The main goal of the thesis is to study the artistic expression of social function in the post-modern generation of Turkey and Azerbaijan. This goal includes the following tasks:

- The literary and theoretical concept of the problem of social function in Turkish and Azerbaijani prose is a study of the traditional, modernist and postmodern contexts in comparison with world literature.
- Involving social function in the study of Turkish and Azerbaijani prose in the context of hypertextuality and intermedia.
- Analysis of postmodern literary and theoretical features of social function.
- The study of the artistic-communicative and poetic textual model of social function.
- The social function is interpreted in the context of diachronic literary and artistic thinking.
- Game aesthetics in Turkish and Azerbaijani plays are analyzed by an empirical reader, Umberto Eco, and an open-text thesis.
- The research covers aspects of deconstruction, intertextual communication, etc. social function in the postmodern generation of Turkey and Azerbaijan.

Theoretical-methodological bases of the research. The investigation was realized through postmodernist analytical principles of literary texts. Thus, the postmodernist literary text has a specific poechnology. Undoubtedly, analysis of the postmodernist poetic text demands its poetical analyse principles and terminological apparatus in self-relation. Nevertheless, forming a definite layer of the national literature in all cases the postmodernist text creates a whole system together with non-postmodernist texts.

The dissertation, generally, is written with the historical-comparative method, the problem is, firstly, of historical character. Postmodernism is not the only literary trend, at the same time it is a mental attitude of the time. In Turkish and Azerbaijani literature poetic expression of the social function in postmodernist prose

covers a definite historical period. In its turn, it means studying the problem wholly in the comparative-historical aspect.

Therefore, the theoretical-methodological analysis and investigation principles of the Turkish literature critics like Fuad Koprulu, Agah Sirri Levent, Huseyn Nihal Atsiz, Ahmet Kabakli, Ahmet Hamdi Tanpınar, Berna Moran and other scientists have been taken as the base. The new theoretical-methodological approach manners of the modern literary critics and scientists investigating the Turkish postmodernist prose Yıldız Ejevit, Semih Gumush, Jale Parla, Vedi Ashkaroglu, Khubilay Aktulum, Dilek Yalchin Chelik and others were taken into the consideration.

The theoretical-methodological views of the Azerbaijani literature study, for instance: Mehdi Huseyn⁸, Mir Jalal Pashayev⁹, Mammad Jafar Jafarov¹⁰, Asif Afandiyev¹¹, Yashar Garayev¹², Agshin Garayev, Tofiq Malikli¹³, Aydin Abiyev, Panah Khalilov¹⁴, Akif Huseynov¹⁵, Elchin Afandiyev¹⁶, Aydin Mammadov¹⁷, Vagif Yusifli¹⁸, Gazanfar Pashayev¹⁹, Isa Habibbeyli²⁰, Yashar Gasimbayli²¹, Asgar Rasulov²², Shirindil Alishanli²³, Elman

⁸ Hüseyn Mehdi. Seçilmiş əsərləri. III cild. Bakı: Avrasiya press, 2005, 312 s.

⁹ Paşayev Mir Cəlal. XX əsr Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı: Ali məktəblər üçün dərslük. Yenidən işlənmiş 4-cü nəşri. Bakı: Elm və təhsil, 2018, 650 s.

¹⁰ Cəfərov Məmməd Cəfər. Ədəbi düşüncələr. Bakı: Azərənşr, 1958, 200 s.

¹¹ Əfəndiyev Asif. Şübhədən inama. Bakı: Vətənoğlu NP MMC, 2014, 55 s.

¹² Qarayev Yaşar. Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı XIX və XX yüzillər. Bakı: Elm, 2002, 740 s.

¹³ Məlikli Tofiq. Türkooloji problemlər. Bakı: Azərənşr, 2008, 180 s.

¹⁴ Xəlilov Pənah. Türk xalqlarının və Şərqi slavyanların ədəbiyyatı. Bakı: Maarif, 1994, 429 səh.

¹⁵ Hüseynov Akif. Həyat və sənət həqiqəti. Bakı: "TS", 2001, 204 s.

Hüseynov Akif. Nəsr və Zaman. Bakı: Yazıçı, 1980, 185 s.

¹⁶ Əfəndiyev Elçin. Azərbaycan ədəbi tənqidinin və ədəbi prosesinin problemləri. Bakı: Çinar çap, 2003, 302 s.

¹⁷ Məmmədov Aydın. Sözüümüz eşidilənədək. Bakı: Yazıçı, 1988. 244 s.

¹⁸ Yusifli Vəqif. Anarın "Göz muncuğu" [Gecikmiş yazı olsa da]. Ədalət qəzeti. 5 mart 2016, səh: 15.

¹⁹ Paşayev Qəzənfər. Elçin haqqında düşüncələrim. Bakı: Təhsil, 2013, 144 s.

²⁰ Həbibbəyli İsa, Cəfərov Nizami, Cəbbarlı Nərgiz. Anar belə dedi... Anarın "Göz muncuğu" povestinin dəyirmi masa arxasında müzakirəsi. Azərbaycan jurnalı. 2015, № 3, səh: 109-122.

²¹ Qasımbəyli Yaşar. Milli oyanış və özünəqayıdış lirikası. Bakı: Elm və təhsil, 2012, 449 s.

²² Rəsulov Əsgər. Türk sənədli-bədii nəsr. Bakı: "Elm", 2004, 428 s.

Guliyev²⁴, Nizami Javarov²⁵, Nizami Taghisoy²⁶, Rustam Kamal²⁷, Mukhtar Kamal, Kamran Aliyev²⁸, Rahim Aliyev²⁹, Badirkhan Ahmadov³⁰, Fuzuli Bayat³¹, Himalaya Gasimov³², Shukufa Gadimova³³, Jala Aliyeva³⁴, Azer Turan³⁵, Sadakat Gasimli³⁶, Barat Osmanova³⁷, Rashid Guliyev³⁸, Ramazan Ahmadov³⁹, Sariyya Gundogdu⁴⁰, Eshgana Babayeva⁴¹, Lale Gasimova,⁴² Shafa

²³ Alışanlı Şirindil. Ədəbi-nəzəri fikrin tarixiliyi və müasirliyi. Bakı: Elm, 2013, 400 s.

²⁴ Quliyev Elman. Türk xalqları ədəbiyyatı. Bakı: Elm və təhsil, 2017, 631 s.

²⁵ Cəfərov Nizami. Elçin: Yazıçının yaradıcılıq yolu. Bakı: Zərdabi LTD. MMC, 2017, 280 s.

Cəfərov Nizami. Qədim türk ədəbiyyatı. Bakı: AzAtaM, 2004, 322 s.

Cəfərov Nizami. Türk xalqları ədəbiyyatı. 4 cildə, I c., Bakı: Çayıoğlu, AzAtaM, 2006, 320 s.

²⁶ Tağısoy Nizami. Elçinin «Baş» romanı struktur-funksional təhlil müstəvisində. Bakı, «Təhsil», 2017, 272 s.

Tağısoy Nizami. Etnos və epos: keçmişdən bugünə. Bakı, 2010, 372 s.

²⁷ Kamal Rüstəm. Kamal Abdulla: Yazıdan mifə. Bakı: Mütərcim, 2011, 116 s.

²⁸ Əliyev Kamran. Açıq kitab – “Dədə Qorqud”. Bakı: Elm və təhsil, 2015, 116 s.

²⁹ Əliyev Rəhim. Ədəbiyyat nəzəriyyəsi. Bakı: Mütərcim, 2008, 360 s.

³⁰ Əhmədov Bədixan. XX yüzil Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı: mərhələlər, istiqamətlər, problemlər. Bakı: Elm və təhsil, 2015, 552 s.

³¹ Bayat Fuzuli. Türk Mitolojik Sistemi. Kutsal Dişi – Mitolojik Ana, Umay Paradigmasında İlkel Mitolojik Kategoriler – İyeler ve Demonoloji. Cilt: 2, 4. Basım, İstanbul: Ötügen, 2018, 368 s.

Bayat Fuzuli. Türk Mitolojik Sistemi. Ontolojik ve Epistemolojik Bağlamda Türk Mitolojisi. Cilt: 1, 3. Basım, İstanbul: Ötügen, 2015, 380 s.

³² Ənvəroğlu (Qasimov) Himalay. Bakı: “Nurlan”, 2008, 335 s.

³³ Qədimova Şükufə. Klassik türk poeziyasının qaynaqları. Bakı: Elm və təhsil, 2015, 182 s.

Qədimova Şükufə. Türk divan poeziyası, qaynaqları və təşəkkülü. Bakı: Elm və təhsil, 2014, 184 s.

³⁴ Əliyeva Jalə. Türk nəsr Azərbaycan elmi interpretasiyasında. Ədəbiyyat məcmuəsi (Nizami adına Ədəbiyyat İnstitutunun Əsərləri). C. XXI. Bakı, 2008, səh: 181-184.

³⁵ Turan Azər. XX əsr - fəryadın metafizikası. Bakı: Elm və təhsil, 2017, 424 s.

³⁶ Qasımlı Sədaqət. Haldun Tanerin bədii nəsr. Bakı: Bilik "İrşad" mərkəzi, 1994, 124 s.

Qasımlı Sədaqət. Türk ədəbiyyatında yeni hekayəçilik. Bakı: AFPoliqrAF, 2019, 267 s.

³⁷ Osmanova Barat., Qasımlı Sədaqət. 1920-ci illər Azərbaycan mətbuatında Türkiyə ədəbiyyatının tədqiqinə dair materiallar. Bakı:Nurlan, 2004, 308 s.

³⁸ Təhməzoğlu (Quliyev) Rəşid. Nazim Hikmət yaradıcılığında Şərq.Bakı:Əli nəşriyyat evi, 2008, 152 s.

³⁹ Ахмедов Рамазан С. Литературные процессы в новой турецкой литературе. Баку: Хафта-Пресс, 2002, 206 с.

⁴⁰ Gündoğdu Səriyyə. Mehmet Akif Ərsoy yaradıcılığında ictimai problemlərin bədii təəcəssümü. Bakı: R.M. Kompani, 2012, 228 s.

⁴¹ Babayeva Eşqanə. Nəcib Fazil Qısakürəyin yaradıcılıq yolu. Bakı: Elm və təhsil, 2013, 195 s.

Hajiyeva⁴³, Khuraman Hummatova⁴⁴, Rustam Huseynov⁴⁵, Adyan Khandan⁴⁶, Elmira Mammadova⁴⁷, Hayat Mammadova⁴⁸, Nurlana Mustafayeva⁴⁹, Vali Osmanli⁵⁰ and others play main role. From the other point of view, the investigations on independence years' Azerbaijani prose, new literary tendencies and postmodernist literature of Gorkhmaz Guliyev⁵¹, Kamal Abdullayev, Tehran Alishanoglu⁵², Tayyar Salamoglu⁵³, Javanshir Yusifli, Salida Sharifova⁵⁴, İrada Musayeva⁵⁵, Elnara Akimova⁵⁶, Afag Asadova⁵⁷,

⁴² Qasımova Lalə. XX əsrin II yarısından sonra türk hekayəçiliyində ənənə və navatorluq (Mustafa Kutlunun yaradıcılığı əsasında) :Fil.üzrə.fəl.dok... dis. avtoref. Bakı, 2014, 26 s.

⁴³ Hacıyeva Şəfa. Atatürk dövrü türk nəsrİ. Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universitet nəşriyyatı, 2013, 128 s.

⁴⁴ Hümətova Xuraman. Yunus Əmrə. Bakı: Elm və təhsil, 2012, 240 s.

⁴⁵ Hüseynov Rüstəm. Namiq Kamal. Bakı: Yazıçı, 1990, 183 s.

⁴⁶ Xəndan Aydan. Yəhya Kamal Bəyatlı yaradıcılığının sənətkarlıq xüsusiyyətləri. Bakı: Nurlan, 2002, 148 s.

⁴⁷ Məmmədova Elmira. Osman Türkün poetik irsi. Bakı: Elm, 2010, 256 s.

⁴⁸ Məmmədova Həyat. Yaşar Kamal yaradıcılığında folklor motivləri: Fil.üzrə. fəls. dok. dis. avtoref. Bakı, 2010, 29 s.

⁴⁹ Mustafayeva Nurlana. Səbahəddin Əli nəsrinin poetikası. Bakı: Mütərcim, 2017, 192 s.

⁵⁰ Osmanlı Vəli. Qədim Türk ədəbiyyatı (VI- X əsrlər). Bakı: Sabah, 2008, 244 s.

⁵¹ Quliyev Qorxmaz. XX əsr ədəbiyyatşünaslıq konsepsiyaları, Bakı: 2012, 344 s.

⁵² Əlişanoğlu Tehran. XX əsr Azərbaycan nəsrinin poetikası. Bakı: Elm, 2006, 312 s.

Əlişanoğlu Tehran. Milli nəsrə Azərbaycan obrazı: tarix və müasirlik konetkstində. Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, 2017, 616 s.

Əlişanoğlu Tehran. Müstəqillik illəri Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı. Bakı: Qanun, 2013, 216 s.

Əlişanoğlu Tehran. Müstəqillik körpüsünü keçənlər. Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, 2015, 452 s.

⁵³ Salamoğlu Təyyar [Cavadov]. Ən yeni Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı məsələləri. Bakı: BQU, 2008, 544 s.

⁵⁴ Şərifova Salidə. Çağdaş Azərbaycan postmodern romanı. Bakı: Elm və təhsil, 2015, 104 s.

⁵⁵ Musayeva İradə. XXI əsrdən baxış: Ədəbi tənqid və bədii söz. Bakı: Elm və təhsil, 2017, 724 s.

⁵⁶ Akimova, E. Çağdaş Azərbaycan postmodern şeirində tanrıya münasibət. I yazı // Ədəbiyyat qəzeti, – 2015, 26 iyun, – s. 6.

Akimova, E. Çağdaş Azərbaycan postmodern şeirində tanrıya münasibət. II yazı // Ədəbiyyat qəzeti, – 2015, 4 iyul, – s. 8.

Akimova, E. Nəsrimizin yeni uğuru // Ədəbiyyat qəzeti. – 2014, 19 dekabr, – s.1; 4

⁵⁷ Əsədova Afaq. Müasir Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatında postmodernizm: Kamal Abdulla yaradıcılığı. 525-ci qəzet, 23 iyun 2015, səh: 7.

Əsədova Afaq. Postmodernizm-ədəbiyyatlaşan dünya. 525-ci qəzet. 2012. 19 sentyabr. Səh: 7.

Əsədova Afaq. Türk postmodernizmdə roman. 525-ci qəzet. 2015. 18 iyun. səh: 7.

Qismat Rustamov⁵⁸, Araz Aliyev⁵⁹, and others are monumental theoretical-methodological sources. “Azerbaijani literature in the years of independence”⁶⁰ in two volumes published under the editorship of academician Isa Habibbeyli and professor Tehran Alishanoglu are of the main sources for the exploration of the period and literary scene. The book of Professor Ramiz Asker “The History of Turkic Literature”⁶¹ is also one of the most important sources.

Arguments to be defended.

- Social function is one of the main features of postmodern literature. Its artistic expression is reflected in the features of the post-modern generation of Turkey and Azerbaijan. The social function has attracted attention in the literature of both nations with similar and distinctive features.
- The social function of the post-modern generation has aroused interest in the context of game aesthetics in both nations. Language games, interpersonal and interdisciplinary communication prompted both readers and authors to gain a visual, practical meaning of the thesis of “open text” and “triangular desire”, which is more relevant for the modernist and postmodern generation.
- The social function and aesthetics of the game formed a line of polyphonic content and form in the prose of Turkey and Azerbaijan. In this regard, postmodern texts are in stark contrast to traditional literary works. As a result, a large number of post-structural prose patterns led to numerous analyses. Because the death of the author has created a new model of communication between the text and the reader.

⁵⁸ Rüstəmov Qismət. Gələcəyin tarixi. Bakı: Mütərcim, 2016, 336 s.

⁵⁹ Əliyev Araz. Metamodernizm: Postmodern fərdin sosial adaptasiyası.

https://www.academia.edu/38217986/Metamodernizm_Postmodern_f%C9%99rdin_sosial_adaptasiyas%C4%B1.docx

⁶⁰ Independence time Azerbaijani literature. Volume 1, responsible for red. T. Alishanoglu; scientific red. I. Habibbeyli. Bakı: Science and Education, 2016, 799 p.

Independence time Azerbaijani literature. Volume 1, responsible for red. T. Alishanoglu; scientific red. I. Habibbeyli. Bakı: Science and Education, 2016, 1087 p.

⁶¹ The History of Turkic Literature. Chief Editor and Preface, Yakup Deliömeroğlu, translated by Ramiz Asgar, Bakı: MBM-Bengü, 2010, 658 p.

- Explanations and interpretations of metadata formed a new poetic text. The literary and life realities of Oguz Atay's novels, such as "The Disconnected" and "The Black Book" by Orhan Pamuk, became the subject of a meta-analysis. As well as in the Azerbaijani prose, Kamal Abdullah's novel "Incomplete Manuscript" forms a semiotic layer and an artistic meta-analysis system.
- Deconstruction was a polyphonic character in the post-modern generation of Turkish and Azerbaijani prose. Deconstruction and decanonization led to new multi-dimensional literary texts. This feature of postmodern prose destroyed the idols of both world postmodern prose and postmodern generation.
- Postmodernism is opposed to a unified concept and ideals. In the post-modern generation of Turkey and Azerbaijan, the social function was discarded by homogenous content and form. The expression and structural aesthetics of both countries in postmodern prose reflected the context of "Postmodern State".

Scientific innovations of the thesis. The main innovations gained during the investigation are as follows:

- Some features of traditional, modernist and postmodernist aesthetics of the literary-theoretical conception of the social function are explained in proper order.
- The modernist and postmodernist literary-theoretical conception of the social function is characterized.
- Poetic-communicative qualities of the social function and ways of poetic expression in author-text-reader context are determined.
- Poetic text conception of the social function and its aesthetic line are studied.
- Turkish and Azerbaijani postmodernist prose is looked over in the diachronic literary-poetic thinking context of the social function.
- Expression and specific features of the social function in Orkhan Pamuk and Kamal Abdulla's prose have been mentioned from the point of polyphonic text and postmodern reality.

- Importance of deconstruction and intertextuality in the formation of the social function in Turkish and Azerbaijani prose has been noted.
- As one of the main components of the social function, the “game aesthetics” in Turkish and Azerbaijani postmodernist prose was analysed in a typological-comparative way.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The dissertation has both theoretical and practical significance and determined by the possibility of using scientific results in studies of post-modern prose in Turkey and Azerbaijan. The practical significance in higher educational institutions of Turkish and Azerbaijani postmodern prose is taught as “History of Azerbaijani Literature-5” (Azerbaijani literature during the years of independence), “Modern Literature”, “World Literature-4” (“Turkic Literature”) in bachelor's and master's degrees. In the Republic of Turkey, it is also taught at universities under the name “Modern Turkish Literature” and “Republic Period Turkish Literature” and under the name of other subjects. In this regard, the dissertation can be used as a practical scientific tool for teaching these subjects.

Thesis approval. The research work was prepared at the Department of Foreign Language of Baku Engineering University. The content of the individual parts of the thesis, the results and innovations are covered in articles published by the author in scientific structures recommended by HAC.

Thesis structure. The study consists of an introduction, three chapters, a summary and a list of references.

BASIC CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The study of the "**Introduction**" section substantiates the relevance of the topic, informs about the scientific novelty of the study, its goals and objectives, methodological foundations and statements. The first chapter of the dissertation, entitled “**Social Function as a Literary and Theoretical Concept: Traditional, Modernist, and Postmodern Contexts**” outlines the theoretical

foundations of the problem, as well as the history and typology of the problems of the postmodern generation and social functions in both Turkey and Azerbaijan.

The first half of the first chapter, “**Modernist and Postmodern Concepts of Social Function**”, explains distinctions between modernist and postmodernist concepts of social function by characteristics and approaches to the subject. Self-expression ways and methods of every poetic text express the reality of the literary movement it belongs to. This process continues from classicism to postmodernism. “*Postmodernism? Whatever we think about this term, we will not be satisfied*”⁶². Because the term reflects in itself the world outlook, socio-political, socio-cultural situation, literary-aesthetical views which are of a very complex and polyphonic structure. The reflection of the specific reality of a realist or romantic poetic text is undeniable. Even fantastic, utopian, magic events in the stories and novels express the reality of the literary movement it belongs to. The social function of every work is related to its period and literary criteria. Social function in literature was formed in literary thinking history beginning from the initial poetic samples written on stones to tales, legends, lullabies, caress words, labor songs and continues in the postmodern epoch. Comparing poetic texts characterizing the three different literature stages and periods. Firstly, let’s take the Azerbaijani folklore formulation and labor tools belonging to primitive people, as labor tools are considered initial literary samples. During the working process, the ancient people sang songs indefinite situations and positions by holding different rhythms and harmonies. Labor songs belonging to the lyric genre of the folklore - holavars, sayachi words, lullabies, and so on were sung by men while plowing, building a house, raising hard luggage, generally, while doing collective works and women sang them while milking a sheep, goat, cow, buffalo, knitting a carpet, a rug, caressing and lulling their babies. From the poetic point of view, the imperfect labor songs were formed through time. The sayachi words, holavars are also visual confirmations. But there are some specialists saying

⁶² Richard J. Bernstein, *Habermas and Modernity*, Cambridge: Polity Press, 2015, p. 4

ideas about the contemporaneousness of three kinds in the level of folklore as it was in the modern period. *“Those three styles’ functioning in the creation process is possible”*.⁶³

In the world literary-theoretical thinking the epic samples characterizing mythic memory and more developed poetic structure, thought are the product of the following stage. For entering multisonous and varied narration world of the epic scope of the individuality of lyric thinking, the society passed probation of history and art. *“In order to explain the origin of art, one must know the primitive views of ancient people about nature, animals, and plants. These views appeared in the form of animism, magic (exorcism), totemism, anthropomorphism, etc.”*.⁶⁴

The second text creating social function is Vergil’s, the Roman poet’s poems “The Eclogues”, “The Georgics” and “Aeneid”. Vergil who lived in the last century BC has written the shepherd songs in his “The Eclogues”. “The Georgics” is the next work about labour and effort. Here different problems of agriculture are characterized. “Aeneid” is the poet’s mature work. It is also being the last statuesque epic of the Roman poem. In antique literature, it has special importance after Homer’s “Iliad” and “Odyssey”. Here the occurrences happened after the Trojan War to Aeneas the son of Anchises – the brother of Priam, are retold.

But in the third text, the literature man Hermann Broch living in another civilization, in Europe makes Vergil his hero. In his poem “Vergil’s death” Broch immortalizes the last eighteen hours of the poet’s life. Vergil aspires to write the best epos of antique literature after Homer. “Aeneid” based on poetic-aesthetic values, high social problems. It means that as the aesthetic scale, language-style quality, method, and technique of the poetic works develop, the social function also changes through the time and develops.

“Modernism – is the thinking tendency and ideology which confirms changing, negating sceptre”.⁶⁵ Hermann Broch’s novel

⁶³ Nabiyev Azad. Azerbaijan Literature. Baki: Chirag, 2009, 190 p.

⁶⁴ Efendiyev Pasha. Azerbaijan folklore. Baki: Science and Education, 2012, 600 p.

⁶⁵ Kamal Narmin. Umberto Eco and philosophy of postmodernism. Baki: Qanun, 2012, 204 p.

“Vergil’s death” is the main, elemental works of negating modernism. Here intelligence, existential attitude and so on qualities proper for modernism are reflected. If we take into consideration its re-assessment the past, it concentrates many features of postmodern literature. “Vergil’s death” shares similar features with James Joyce’s novel “Ulysses” from the view of gathering modernist and postmodernist features. *“After Broch, Joyce is the greatest novelist of European literature and “Vergil’s death” is the real fact after “Ulysses”. It shows whose game aesthetics is technically developed”*.⁶⁶ “Ulysses” is the deconstruction of Homer’s “Odyssey” in the XX century. By describing Vergil’s last moments Hermann Broch makes a relation between the period before our era and the XX century. “Vergil’s Death” is the pure modernist novel that has a polyphonic social function. But the polyphonic technique of game aesthetics, intertextuality, and historical re-assessment are appropriate to the postmodern canons of the social function. *“Modernism demands the existence of eternal unity and entirety of the literary work, mind to form the whole by joining all of its parts. Postmodernism doesn’t aim to unit it, tends to the stylistic and thematic difference, explains the linguistic and ideological controversies of the work”*.⁶⁷

The second chapter of the dissertation **"Postmodern literary and theoretical concept of social function"** analyzes texts combining American culture and science fiction by Leslie Fidler, author of the theoretical foundations of postmodern literature. And even in the works of Konrad and Koisun, such a popular culture finds its own characteristics.

In the beginning of the XX century favours to Europeanization in Turkish prose increased. With Ahmet Hamdi Tanpınar’s novels “A Mind at Peace” and “The Time Regulation Institute”, the modest Turkish socio-political life and hopeless situations are presented in a modern style. “I find in Tanpınar Turkish renaissance, reform and

⁶⁶ Broch Herman. Vergilius’un Ölümü. Çevirmen: Ahmet Cemal. İstanbul: İthaki Yayınları, 2012, 480 s.

⁶⁷ Broch Herman. Vergilius’un Ölümü. Çevirmen: Ahmet Cemal. İstanbul: İthaki Yayınları, 2012, 178 s.

enlightenment potentiality and I lay claim that this will form the intellectual bases of the Turkish modernism".⁶⁸ In fact, the social function direction of modern thinking and postmodernism was laid by Tanpınar. Afterall Yusuf Atılgan makes modernism to reach the existential level in Turkish prose with his novel "An Idle Man" and "Motherland Hotel". The modernist and postmodernist conception of the social function was prepared theoretically and practically by Oghuz Atay. After Atay Ferit Edgu's "A Season in Hakkari", Latifa Tekin's "Dear, Shameless Death", Nazlı Eray's "Sleep Station", "Oh, Mister, Oh", "The Queue for Kissing a Girl", "Love does not Live Here Anymore", "Café Parrot in Love", Bilge Karasu's "Night", Guney Dal's "A Courtier in the Factory", "The fleeced monkey", Adalet Agaoglu's "Summer's end", "Three-five Persons", "No", "Shivering of the Spirit", "High Tension", "The First Sound of Silence", "Ways of Defending Life," "A Romantic Vienne Summer", "Specialist on Pain Listening", Hilmi Yavuz's "Fehmi K's Strange Adventures", Pinar Kur's "A Criminal Novel", Elif Shafak's "Love", "Iskender", "My Master and I", "Havva's Three Daughter", Alper Caniguz's "Sweet Dreams", "Sons and Suffering Souls", "Secret Agency", "The Flower of Hell", Murad Mentesh's "Don't Worry, I'm Here", "The Double's Dilemma", "Ruhi Mujerret", Emrah Serbes' "Every Touch Leaves a Trace", "The Last Excavation", "Predestined Losers" novels create modernist and postmodernist conception of the social function in Turkish literature. Ahmet Altan, Peride Jalal, Nedim Gursel, Erhan Bener, Selim Ireli, Erenduz Atasu, Ayla Kutlu, Mustafa Kutlu, Nazan Bekiroglu and Buket Uzuner applied the innovations of modernist and postmodernist prose to their works. And Iskender Pala in his novels written in the result of historical investigations opens a door to alternative history and ideas. Pala's novels like "Death in Babylon, Love in Istanbul", "Gatreyimatem", "The King and Sultan", "Fire" and "Legend" own postmodern elements from the viewpoint of creating an alternative history.

⁶⁸ Dellaloğlu Besim Fatih. *Modernleşmenin Zihniyet Dünyası Bir Tanpınar Fetişizmi*. Ankara: Kadim Yayınları, 2016, 228 s.

During the independence years, Hamid Herischi applies text-game aesthetics in his “The Obituary” novel. Anar’s “The Amulet” novelette also plays a special role in expressing practical importance in Azerbaijani prose of postmodern conception. Narmin Kamal bases this movement in Azerbaijan literary circle theoretically via the book Umberto Eco and philosophy of postmodernism and practically via the novel “Do Open, it is me”. In the first book, she brings the essence of postmodernism notion, while the second levels of its expression in the text. Narmin Kamal “not only speaks, writes about postmodern, but she also explains and states, stands assertively against those who are against postmodern”.⁶⁹ The study of the postmodern Azerbaijani novel by Salida Sharifova has particular importance.⁷⁰

Ideas of the writer and literature men who think differently about postmodernism and objecting this situation are also interesting. “*Postmodernism is a drollery. I like and approve those of which the beginning and end are clear*”.⁷¹ Like in the world, postmodernism – is not acceptable to be monosemous as an intricate notion mangling the values. Teymur Karimli, the academician, retorts to the questions about postmodernism and postmodernist writers. “*Postmodernism brought great damages to our literature... I could only read 15 pages from Orkhan Pamuk’s novel “My Name is Red”, but I couldn’t continue...*”.⁷² The academician’s ideas sound interesting, as the postmodernism movement and its representatives improve distinctive thoughts and ideas. Teymur Karimli’s ideas about Umberto Eco are also distinctly. “*The world considers Umberto Eco to be genius, but I couldn’t read him. Sometimes you must be able to swim upstream*”.⁷³

⁶⁹ Alishanoglu Tehran. Those who pass the bridge of independence. Baki: Science and Education, 2015, 435 p.

⁷⁰ Salida Sharifova. Contemporary Azerbaijan postmodern novel. Baku: Science and Education, 2015, 104 p.

⁷¹ Miralamov Huseynbala. "Postmodernism is enchanter" 525th newspaper, October 29, 2009, 6 p.

⁷² Karimli Teymur. Postmodernism has damaged our literature. Olaylar. February 28 - March 2, 2015, p.

⁷³ Karimli Teymur. Postmodernism has damaged our literature. Olaylar. February 28 - March 2, 2015, p.

However, the art critic mentions the mythic points of postmodernism as an interesting detail. *“Myth postmodernism and during even post modernism don’t lose its sparkle, lives in its agenda and lets itself quote, become collage”*.⁷⁴

Turkey has also extensive discussion and polemics about models of prose written with postmodernism aesthetics. Especially, the novels of Oghuz Atay, Orkhan Pamuk and Metin Kachan discuss the postmodernist features.

Ilgar Fahmi’s works “Assassination”, “Carrion-crows” and “Scorpion in the shadow” including his “Aquarium”, “Aqualung” and “The fox of Chanlibel” trilogy, Fakhri Ugurlu’s “God’s mountains” story series, Sharif Aghayar’s “Tale of the brick-maker man”, “Robber”, “The City beyond Wishes”, “White Lake”, Agshin Yenisey’s “The Rushes to the Lake”, Parviz’s “In the Strange Language”, Magsad Nur’s “The City Executive”, Mirmehdi Aghaoglu’s “Meeting”, Karamat Boyukchol’s “The field”, Gan Turali’s “Nine Stories”, “Knout of the destiny” book consist of proses written in postmodern style.

“So, postmodernism is a cogent reaction against modernism and modesty, against their social, ethic, aesthetic failures”.⁷⁵ Umberto Eco’s “Six Walks in the Fictional Woods” is identical with Fiddler’s views. Analysing the advantage of the novels of Alexander Dumas and James Joyce, Eco consider them neither amusing nor severe prose.⁷⁶

The third part of the first chapter, **“Poetic textual concepts of social functions”**, above all, studies the possibility of making visual art more accessible and interesting than literature. One of the first theoretical founders of postmodern literature, Leslie Fiedler analyses texts, combining American culture and science fiction. Even in the works of Conrad and Joyce, such a popular culture finds its own

⁷⁴ Talabzade Aydin. The myth cheer and curse aesthetics on postmodernism agenda. 525th newspaper, 10th of July, 2009, p.

⁷⁵ McGowan Anthony. Postmodern Düşüncenin Eleştirel Sözlüğü. Derleyen: Stuart Sim, Çevirenler: Mukadder Erkan ve Ali Utku, İstanbul: Ebabil Yayıncılık, 2006, 442 s.

⁷⁶ Eco Umberto. Anlatı Ormanlarında Altı Gezinti. Çeviren: Kemal Atakay. İstanbul: Can Yayınları, 2013, 186 s.

characteristics. “*Conrad can be accepted as an early coming modernist. But mainly he is the messenger of modernism and in different his writings can be accepted postmodernism or the so-called schizophrenic writings*”.⁷⁷ It means writers, as Conrad is elite, at the same time popular. “Nausicaa” chapter of “Ulysses” novel is the overpass mass aesthetics. Ihab Hassan is the theorist creating and analysing postmodern literary-theoretical conception of the social function. Hassan writes in his book “The Dismemberment of Orpheus: Toward a Postmodern Literature” reasons of reconstructions taking place in the literature. Hassan uses the thesis used in the writer Henry Miller’s book about the French poet Arthur Rambo. Gender of the poetic works and literary movements, aesthetic ideals and declarations of the people “exiled from the world, from the womb”, especially poets and writers has always been female. It means that literature expresses beauty and these populate. However, modernist and postmodernist literature is male. Though it does not coincide with the polyphony of postmodernism, it is associated with its revolution via art and aesthetic values. “*This history ferociously genders the aesthetics for clearing itself and puts Beckett, Hemingway next to Kafka*”.⁷⁸ Such an identical and simple theoretical conception of postmodern literature is relevant to social, economic and political situations of the time.

The second chapter of the dissertation, “**Postmodernist bases of the social function: Deconstruction and Intertextuality**”, determines the formation of vanguard literature, at the basis of modernist and postmodernist aesthetics in Turkey in the 1970s. In the initial vanguardist, Turkish novels modernist and postmodernist features are somewhere observed. In the ends of the XIX century Khalid Ziya Ushakligil, in the 40-60s of the XX century, Ahmet Hamdi Tanpinar began modernist direction in Turkish literature. Afterward, Oghuz Atay brought modernism and postmodernism to

⁷⁷ Jameson Fredric. Siyasal Bilinçlisi. Çevirenler: Yavuz Alogan, Mesut Varlık. İstanbul: Ayrıntı Yayınları, 2011, 194 s.

⁷⁸ Hassan Ihab. The Dismemberment of Orpheus: Toward a Postmodern Literature. University of Wisconsin Press, 2010, 213 p.

Turkish prose together with his novels “The Disconnected” and “Dangerous Games”.

The first part of the second chapter of the research **“Polyphonic text and postmodern reality in the context of the social function in Orkhan Pamuk and Kamal Abdulla’s prose”** associated with Orhan Pamuk’s novels. Since the 1980s, novels based on modernist and postmodern aesthetics appear with new creative methods. In his “White castle”, Orkhan Pamuk creates postmodern game aesthetics in Turkish novel. The social function problem in the novels “Silent House”, “Black Book”, “My name is Red”, “Snow”, “A Strangeness in my Mind”, “The Red-haired Woman” more pronounced. In addition, in Azerbaijani literature, Kamal Abdulla is the leading generation signature of postmodern prose. With his “Incomplete Manuscript”, a polyphonic novel made on the bases of postmodern de-canonization in Azerbaijani literature. In the writer’s books like “Secret-time” and “The time of execution can’t be changed” the stories are rich in postmodern elements. Other Books of the author “A Valley of Magicians”, “No-one Left to Forget” is also researched from the game aesthetics and enjoyment aspects in postmodernist prose.

*“From the 1980s Orkhan Pamuk’s novels, where modernist and postmodernist occasions mixed up to one another, not only show the ability to apply vanguardist appliance and game aesthetics of his creativity technique but also they confirm writer’s high-level knowledge of the modern literature theory”.*⁷⁹ Orhan Pamuk forms postmodern game aesthetics in the Turkish novel “The White Castle”. His first novel “Jovdet bey and his Sons” was published in 1982 and immediately attracted the views; he won the novel prize. His historical novel called “The White Castle” was his first postmodern work, popularised by the writer in the world. New, innovative means of the 1980s also exist in Pamuk’s creativity. In 1987 in his “A Brief History of Time” Stephen Hawking said: *“We live in a very strange and magic world. A great imagination power is*

⁷⁹ Ecevit Yıldız. Türk Romanında Postmodernist Açılımlar. İstanbul: İletişim Yayınları, 2014, 240 s.

needed to understand its age, size, power and beauty".⁸⁰ Scientific conversations about the laws of time and gravitation explained as the fantasy power and beauty discernment in his novel. Thereby, in the "Black Book" there is a wide and elastic time unit. History, physics, metaphysics, and chemistry become the poetic reflection object via traveling motif.

"White Castle" also plays both aesthetic lock and the key role to understand Pamuk's prose. "White Castle" is similar to the poetic structure of "The thousand and one nights" tales from the point of its poetical aura and expressive meanings. Although, differing from classic literary works it is faithful to the postmodern reality. Jay Parini, the American scientist who has academically investigated "White castle" for the first time writes: *"There was born a new star in the East – the Turkish write Orkhan Pamuk. If the "White Castle" is an example that shows his texts basing on game aesthetics, then Pamuk has deserved the right of being compared with Jorge Luis Borges and Italo Calvino who stands on this novel like an angel of goodness"*.⁸¹ Parini compares the "White Castle" novel with two great representatives of postmodernism in world prose – Borges and Calvino are not casual. Borges in his "Ficciones" stories collection, Calvino in "If on a Winter's Night a Traveller" expresses history, myth, and legends via a postmodern view. Borges' notion of history completed by his travel to literary history, intertextual relation. Pamuk also deconstructs the works about twins and similarity in his "White castle". However, Calvino himself analyses his novel by forming intertextual relation.

The postmodernist game aesthetics has a great role in Pamuk's appealing to history and expanding the problem of personal duality. Jacques Derrida one of the postmodernism critics, calls the literature in this period the existing "strange institution" in-game aesthetics.⁸²

⁸⁰ Howking Stiven, Mlodinov Leonard. A shorter date. Baki: Bright signatures, 2016, 196 p.

⁸¹ Parini Jay. Pirates, Pashas and the Imperial Astrologer. May 19, 1991, Sunday.

<https://www.nytimes.com/books/98/06/28/np/pamuk-castle.html>

⁸² Derrida Jacques. Edebiyat Edimleri. Çevirenler: Mukadder Erkan, Ali Utku. İstanbul: Otonom Yayıncılık, 2010, 498 s.

In Azerbaijani literature, Kamal Abdullah is the leading signature of postmodern prose. With his “Incomplete Manuscript” a polyphonic novel form based on postmodern de-canonization in Azerbaijani literature. The cinematograph Aydin Mamadov comparatively analyses Kamal Abdulla’s dramaturgy with the prose works in his article called “Postmodernism in the context of the negation of modernism”. *“Kamal Abdulla’s play “Shah Ismail or, the all who love you are here...” carries in itself postmodernism from the historical, common point of view, but according to its genre, it is a psychological drama”*.⁸³ In the writer’s books like “Secret-time” and “The time of execution can’t be changed” the stories are rich in postmodern elements.

The professors Asif Hajili and Parvana Bekirgizi explain the mythopoetic notion in the postmodern context in Kamal Abdulla’s creativity. According to Asif Hajili *“In Kamal Abdulla’s plays, novels and stories the new style is observed both in external and internal layers”*.⁸⁴ Taking this approach manner as a basement Parvana Bekirgizi analyzes the formation and essence of postmodernism aesthetics in the Azerbaijani literature. *Since the 2000s postmodernism aesthetics is reflected in Azerbaijani literature as the appearance of the new understanding and thinking style in the poetic samples. In most cases, it is developed via the text illusions consisting of historical stories, myths plots*.⁸⁵ The canons and taboos are ruined. The postmodern era begins in Azerbaijani literature. The problem of de-canonization is as ancient as literary history, though the term itself is very young. The notion of de-canonization is mainly reflected in modernist and postmodernist literature. There also existed tens of great writers historically who hadn’t followed the simplest and necessary canons. It means, the writers can be separated into two groups. *“There is a romantic leader cult historically coming from our social understanding; the “Incomplete Manuscript” dared*

⁸³ Dadashov Aydin. Postmodernism in the context of denial of modernism. “Ulduz” journal, April 2014, pp. 64-71.

⁸⁴ Hajili Asif. Kemal Abdulla: mythology of the selection. Baki: Mutarjijm, 2010, 132 p.

⁸⁵ Bakirkizi Parvana. Mythopoeatics and poetic structure of the 20th century Azerbaijani literature. Baki: Science and education, 2015, 248 p.

to dethrone the history... this was the real postmodern novel model".⁸⁶ Destruction of the fetishes covers the time period from daily occasions to great public-historical, social-cultural history. In Kamal Abdulla's "A Valley of Magicians" and "No-one Left to Forget" novels de-canonization also occurs.

The critic Asad Jahangir approaches to "Incomplete Manuscript" and postmodernism with the non-postmodern literary-aesthetic thinking in his "Demirbashlar" (The Iron-headed) essay that caused great polemics. The ideas of the critic ignore one another. Professor Tayyar Javadov explains this point successfully, because Asad Jahangir mixes traditional text analyses with postmodernist approach manner. "As the postmodernist writer the difference among the time periods is rubbed off in Kamal Abdulla's mind, for that reason except for the novel language, there is no special colour characteristic for traditional historical works" - (Asad) the Professor shows inexactness of the critic's thought. *"To my mind, in the work of postmodernist writer "to search a characteristic special colour for the traditional historical works" is not seen to be logical", because postmodernism re-evaluates history and past.*⁸⁷ *There is not an aim of reflecting historical language, place and time.*

According to the research, the second part of the second chapter "**Deconstruction and intertextuality in Turkey and Azerbaijan prose**" observes, postmodern works of authors applying similar and different creative methods and aesthetics in both countries. The Turkish postmodernist prose writers as Matin Kachan, Ihsan Oktay Anar, Hasan Ali Toqdash, Oguz Atay, Azerbaijan writers as Mubariz Oren, Hamid Herischi, Narmin Kamal, Sakhavat Sahil, Mirmehdi Aghaoglu, Sharif Agayar, is described in detail in the works of socialist function, formed a collage of religious and cultural texts, characteristic of game aesthetics features are displayed.

The third part of the second chapter "**Intertextuality and deconstruction as a poststructural concept**" analyses post-

⁸⁶ Alishanoglu Tehran. The image of Azerbaijan in national prose: in the context of history and modernity. Baku: Science and Education, 2017, 550 p.

⁸⁷ Salamoglu Təyyar (Cavadov). Newest issues in Azerbaijan literature. Baku: BSU, 2008, 544 p.

structural texts. Specific examples of literary prose from the literature of both nations are analyzed on the basis of the theoretical and practical thesis of the French literary structuralist Rene Girard "Mimetic desire". Turkic prose, Oguz Atay's novel "Tutunamayanlar" ("The Disconnected") as well as Azerbaijani prose, Mubariz Oren's novel "Ag buludlar" ("White clouds") is widely analyzed as a structural text. The novels "Ag buludlar" and "Tutunamayanlar" explores with specific scientific discoveries and conclusions in literary and theoretical discussions by poststructuralists such as Jacques Derrida, Michel Fuko, Roland Bart and Jacques Lacan.

The third chapter of the dissertation "**The textual conception formed on the context of social function and infinity of probability**" explores various textual concepts, ranging from Aristotle's "Poetics" to the postmodern era. Already in postmodern aesthetics: "From the point of view, intertextuality is seen as a gigantic text is seen. This text has already been mentioned."⁸⁸ In ancient literature, texts are ideal. In the middle ages, abstract content is the basis. The aesthetics of mimesis play a special role in the romantic and realistic texts of the 19th century. And the probability of aesthetics is clearly demonstrated with specific examples from Turkish and Azerbaijani prose.

The first part of the third chapter "**Game aesthetics and social function in Turkey and Azerbaijan prose**" observes the polyphonic and heterogeneous nature of game aesthetics, widely described in Turkish literature in the novels by Matin Kachan, Hassan Ali Topash, and Ihsan Oktay Anar. In Azerbaijani Kamal Abdulla, Hamid Herischi, Sharif Aghayar, Sakhavat Sahil, Mirmehdi Aghaoglu, Gan Tural's texts, especially differs. In the texts as the novels of Mirmehdi Aghaoglu's "Biting the wind", Hamid Herischi's "Lefty", Sakhavat Sahil's "The Woman of Jesus", Gan Tural's "Cane of heaven" and Sherif Agayar's "The Town after the dream" the aesthetics of the game is analyzed on a scientific and artistic basis.

⁸⁸ Guliyev Korkmaz. Literary concept of XX century, Textbook, Baki, 2012, 185 p.

The visualization of life and high-tech demands effective semantic effect and unusual structure in art texts. In his book "The Decaying Throughout Life" Austrian writer Robert Musil links daily life, literature, and its efficiency with new and lasting writing techniques. The style of this writing is analysing if it is raised to the level of art. The innovations exist in Musil's novels "The Confusions of Young Törless" and "The Man Without Qualities" the mysterious methods of game aesthetics are theoretical-philosophical character in this book. In the "Anniversary of the Art" section of the book, the importance of the game aesthetics is emphasized for the continuity and competitiveness of an art text. Aesthetics of the game are transmitted to the future when adapted to time and place. "To say what will the world do after a century is easier than to say what will the world write after a hundred years".⁸⁹ Because literature has to find new creation methods and tools proper to each century to keep bright influence power.

In postmodern novels, the aesthetic of the game formed a new and different language structure. Ihsan Ogtay Anar one of the authors of postmodern language in Turkish literature. With his novel "Heavy Novel" Metin Kachan writes the "Don Quixote" of turkish novel. However, unlike Don Quixote, Saleh knows everything. But his romance and youthful passion for justice makes him forget to appreciate his real status and the environment.

Hasan Ali Toptash is one of the Turkish author and former of the postmodern conception of social function. Hasan Ali brought anomalous poetic language structure to Turkish literature. He forms a new stage in Turkish prose with his novels: "Point to endless", "Shadowless", "The book of the lost dreams", "One thousand sorrow enjoyment", "East of dreams", "Reckless" and "Birds cry". The book "Point to endless" is the result of the author's style formed on the border of poetry and prose, and expressing a romantic truth.

There is a similarity between Ihsan Oqtay Anar's and english writer Jon Fauls's creative works. They are exhibiting close-up styles

⁸⁹ Musil Robert. Yaşarken Açılan Miras. Çevirmen: Ahmet Cemal. İstanbul: Yapı Kredi Yayınları, 2012, 80 s.

for exhibiting more polyphonic aesthetics. John Faulz's novel "The Woman of the French General" is a multilingual encyclopedic novel. "Everything is worthless beyond the limitless perceptions".⁹⁰ Faulz draws a boundless aesthetic map. Game aesthetics is a sign of boundlessness. The novel, which passes through topics like love, sex, freedom of thought, and the postmodern stereotype, encounters the life of Victorian Period England in the 19th century with the XX century England.

In the post-modern prose of Azerbaijan, the novels of Kamal Abdullah's "Valley of the magicians" and "Forget nobody" are in the context of polyphonic aesthetics among the novels. Aydin Talibzade touches on this point in his fore word to this novel: "*This novel is fascinate. As if the veilcurtains were thrown over the characters. Because these characters are available only in the mirage of the desert. Yes, yes, they do not live, they exist, they exist in mirage. And this presence has its own mission: to return to the beginning...If I return...And what is the fate? So now I think, what I say and say is about the novel written by Kemal, or my reading? Then who was the author of this work: I, or Kemal?*".⁹¹ "The Wizard Valley" is a new explanation for every reader's brain and memory. Multicolored aesthetics are concretized by the author, reader and text triangle. There are also researchers who point to the concept of triangular Christians. That is, Christianity is in line with the spirit, body and brain thesis.

The second part of the third chapter "**The social function in the postmodern prose of Turkey and Azerbaijan in the context of polyphonic aesthetics**" analyses Ihsan Oktay Anar's novels, the postmodern phenomenon in Turkish literature. The novels "Gizli qitalar atlazi", "Kitabul-hiyal", "Stories of Afrasiyab", "Amat", "Susgunlar", "The Seventh Day" and "Powerful Hero" acquire a polyphonic aesthetics through the social function of post-modern Turkish prose. Kamal Abdulla's "There is no one to forget" and

⁹⁰ Musil Robert. Niteliksiz Adam 2. Çevirmen: Ahmet Cemal. İstanbul: Yapı Kredi Yayınları, 2015, 308 s.

⁹¹ Abdulla Kamal. Magician's valley. Baki: Mutarjim, 2006, 3 p.

“Magicians valley” novels form the polyphonic aesthetics of the social function in postmodern Azerbaijani prose.

At the end of the preface and three chapters of the dissertation, we can come to the conclusion that Turkish and Azerbaijani postmodernist prose has developed after European and American literature. Though, Turkish and Azerbaijani postmodernist prose, in its turn, shares similar and different features. Postmodernism is a wide notion. It is also reflected in architecture, photography, theatre, cinema, psychology, sociology, politology, and other fields. Postmodernism that was formed in the field of architecture in Europe, appeared in art, sociology, policy, and economy too. It became an inseparable part of the high technology and consumer society, the mood of the period.

The literary and theoretical concepts of the problem of social function in Turkish and Azerbaijani prose were examined from the traditional, modernist, and postmodern views in comparison with world literature. The results obtained in the dissertation can be grouped as follows:

- It is advisable to compare this process with its formation and development history in world literature. A brief and concrete conclusion were acquired about the modernist and postmodernist conception of the social function in Turkish and Azerbaijani prose. Maybe there are features of serious, elite literature in Joseph Conrad and James Joyce’s works, there also exist public cultural events.
- The postmodern literary-theoretical features of the social function have practical importance. The reasons of the innovations occurring in literature and game aesthetics’ necessary appearance expressed in “The Dismemberment of Orpheus: Toward a Postmodern Literature” book of Ihab Hassan – the main creator of the postmodern conception of the social function, is involved to the analyses in Turkish and Azerbaijani literature via concrete samples.
- The social function’s having poetic-communicative character were investigated and the obtained conclusion conforms to world literary-theoretical thinking. In his thesis “The Dismemberment

of Orpheus: Toward a Postmodern Literature”, Hassan compares the literature which is rich in elastic and plastic notions, also the game aesthetics with Orpheus’ life.

- Turkish and Azerbaijani postmodernist prose the social function is analyzed by extensive discussions and explications in the diachronic literary-figurative thinking context. As in both peoples’ prose, the postmodernist trends differ for their individual, multiform features, besides the identical qualities. For that reason, Turkish and Azerbaijani postmodernist prose is analyzed with the historical comparative method.
- Turkish and Azerbaijani prose game aesthetics, has a significant place based on Umberto Eco’s open text thesis. Based on the textual, multidimensional principle of Eco, the postmodern prose of Turkey and Azerbaijan reflects these theoretical considerations in practice and ends with extensive analysis.
- Turkish and Azerbaijani postmodern prose the social function covers the investigation problems from the view of deconstruction, inter-textual relation and so on.

List of scientific publications similar to the topic of the thesis

1. Postmodern elements and social function in the “Felek girmanji” novel. Union of Azerbaijani Writers “Azərbaycan” journal. № 1. Baku, january 2017, p. 185-190.
2. Poststructural function in Kamal Abdulla’s “Incomplete Manuscript”, Literature collection (Institute of Literature named after Nizami Ganjavi) XXIX cover, Baku, 2017, pp. 196-203.
3. The social function in Turkic and Azerbaijan postmodern prose. ANAS Institute of Manuscripts named after Mahammad Fuzuli. Filologiya məsələləri. №1, Bakı, 2017, p. 410-418.
4. Postmodern gaming aesthetics in the “Biting the wind”, and “The woman of Jesus” novels. ANAS Nakhichevan Division, Institute of Art, Language and Literature. Researchers journal. №2. Nakhichevan, 2018, p. 60-67.
5. A Funny and Postmodern in “A strangeness in my mind” and “The White Castle” by Orhan Pamuk. Uluslararası Hakemli İletişim ve

- Edebiyat Araştırmaları Dergisi. sayı: 16 yıl: 2017 - issue: 16 year: 2017, p, 213-233.
6. Poststructural function and shadow archetype in Mubariz Oren's novel "White clouds". Vankulu Sosyal Araştırmalar Dergisi. Cilt:1 Sayı: 1. Van, 2018, s. 27-45.
 7. Social Function of Intertextual and Metatextual "Triangle of the Desire" in Oguz Atay's "Tutunamayanlar" ("The Disconnected") novel. Oles Honchar Dnipropetrovsk National University. Література в контексті культури, Збірник наукових праць Випуск 29. Київ, 2019, с, 24-29.
 8. Postmodern decanonization in Kamal Abdulla's "Incomplete Manuscript" novel. Scientific Conference devoted to the 85-th anniversary of Academician Aghamusa Akhundov "Aghamusa Akhundov and Azerbaijani Philology", jointly organized by ANAS Presidium and Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi, Baku, 24-25 april, 2017, p. 507-513.
 9. Intertextuality and Intercultural Dialogue in the novel "Puslu Kıtalar Atlası" (The Atlas Of Misty Continents) by Ihsan Oktay Anar in the Context of the Social Function, Таврійський Національний Університет імені В. І. Вернадського, Вчені Записки, Випуск 1, A branch of science: philological sciences, social communications, Київ, 2018, с, 167-174.
 10. Postmodern structural aesthetics in Metin Kachan's "Heavy Novel" novel. Baku Engineering University, II International Scientific conference of Young Researchers devoted to the 95-th anniversary of Azerbaijani National Leader Heydar Aliyev, Baku, 27-28 april, 2018, p, 172-175.
 11. Intercultural connection in Elchin's "Qatar. Picasso. Latur. 1968" stories. Baku Engineering University, II International Scientific Conference of Young Researchers devoted to the 95-th Anniversary of Azerbaijani National Leader Heydar Aliyev, Baku, 27-28 april, 2018, p, 1159-1162.
 12. Postmodern elements in the context of probability aesthetics in Umberto Eco's "Numero Zero" novel. Baku Engineering University, II International Scientific Conference of Young Researchers devoted to the 96-th Anniversary of Azerbaijani National Leader Heydar Aliyev, Baku, 29-30 april, 2019, p, 1232-1237.
 13. "The mimetic desire" aesthetics in the Sabahattin Ali's "Madonna in a Fur Coat" novel. Baku Engineering University, II International

- Scientific Conference of Young Researchers devoted to the 96-th Anniversary of Azerbaijani National Leader Heydar Aliyev, Baku, 29-30 april, 2019, p, 1237-1242.
14. Entertainment method in Orhan Pamuk's novel "A Strangeness in My Mind". Qafqaz University III International Scientific Conference of Young Researchers devoted to the 93-th anniversary of Azerbaijani National Leader Heydar Aliyev, Baku, 17-18 april, 2015, p. 822-824.
 15. Deconstruction in Orhan Pamuk's novel "The Red-Haired Woman" Qafqaz University III International Scientific Conference of Young Researchers devoted to the 93-th anniversary of Azerbaijani National Leader Heydar Aliyev, Baku, 29-30 april, 2016, p.1021-1023.
 16. Social function of modernist thinking with a postmodern structure in Alper Canıgüz's novels. Baku Engineering University I International Scientific Conference of Young Researchers devoted to the 94-th anniversary of Azerbaijani National Leader Heydar Aliyev, Baku, 5-6 may, 2017, p. 675-676.
 17. Mass and elitism in the modernist and postmodernist Turkic prose. Baku Engineering University I International Scientific Conference of Young Researchers devoted to the 94-th anniversary of Azerbaijani National Leader Heydar Aliyev, Baku, 5-6 may, 2017, p. 866-868.
 18. Postmodern Conception of Social Function in «Haba» («in Vain»), the Novel By Hasan Alı Toptash. Proceedings of the International Scientific Conference Security in Contemporary World Dnipro, Ukraine September 27-28, 2019, p. 189-190.

The defense of the dissertation will be held on 28 June in 2021 at 12⁰⁰ at the meeting of the Higher Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan FD 1.18-Dissertation Council operating under the Institute of Oriental Studies named after Academician Ziya Bunyadov, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences

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The dissertation is available in the library of the Institute of Oriental Studies named after Academician Ziya Bunyadov.

Electronic versions of the dissertation and abstract are posted on the official website of the Institute of Oriental Studies named after academician Ziya Bunyadov.

The abstract was sent to the necessary addresses on 24 May 2021

Signed for printing: 21.05.2021
Paper format: A5
Volume: 50238
Edition: 20