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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

AZERBAIJAN NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE STRUGGLE AND GULTEKIN'S POETRY

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Applicant: **Ulviyya Karam Ahmadova**

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The work was performed at the Department of Languages and Literatures of Khazar University, Ministry of Science and Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Scientific supervisor: Doctor of Philological Sciences
Professor
Badirkhan Balaja Ahmadov

Official opponents: Doctor of Philological Sciences
Professor
Yakub Maharram Babayev

Doctor of Philological Sciences
Professor
Rafiq Manaf Novruzov

Ph.D. in Philology
Nurana Firudin Asadullayeva

Dissertation Council ED 1.31 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Azerbaijan National Museum of Azerbaijan Literature named after Nizami Ganjavi.

Chairman of the
Dissertation Council:

Full Member of ANAS, Doctor of
Philological Sciences, Professor
Rafael Baba Huseynov

Scientific secretary of the
Dissertation Council:

Ph.D. in Philology
Ilhama Mursal Gultekin

Chairman of the Scientific
Seminar:

Doctor of Philological Sciences,
Professor
Jalil Garib Naghiyev

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK

Relevance of the topic and degree of development. One of the main tasks of contemporary literary studies is to reveal literary texts that have not yet been included in scientific circulation, to evaluate and analyze them from a new context of independence. Studies have shown that the themes of freedom, freedom, independence, which were one of the main themes of literature at the beginning of the 20th century, have their origins in earlier times. Even in the 19th century, traces of the national struggle can be seen in the works of Abdurrahman agha Dilbazoglu, Ganjali Hasan, Mustafa agha Arif, muezzin Turabi from Shaki, Hatami, Shikastakhatir, Seyid Hamza Nigari and others. At the beginning of the 20th century, the idea of independence and freedom is reflected not only in poetry, but also in other forms and genres of literature. The idea of national independence was formed in the works of Ali bey Huseynzade, Ahmad bey Aghayev, Mahammad Hadi, Aliabbas Muznib, Mammad Amin Rasulzade, Nariman Narimanov, Abdulkhalig Jannati and others. In the period of the republic, the theme of independence is given a lot of space in the poems of Abdulla Shaiq, Ahmad Javad, Amin Abid, Aliyusif, Ungulsum, Davud, prose and journalism of Seyid Huseyn. With the seizure of power by the Bolsheviks and the invasion of the 11th Golden Army, this topic recedes. Poems with a national spirit created in the homeland are more aimed at emigration than they cannot find their way to the press.

When M.A.Rasulzade emigrated to Türkiye in 1922 and continued the struggle of independence, he published the magazine “Yeni Kafkasya” (Turkish: New Caucasus) (1923) as an organ of political emigrants, and the foundation of the struggle for political independence outside the homeland was laid. At that time, Amin Abid, who was studying in Türkiye and wrote the multi-volume work “History of the literature of Azerbaijani Turks” on behalf of the Azerbaijani People's Commissariat of Education, wrote poems of the national struggle under the signature of “Gultekin”. Gultekin, who does not reconcile with the occupation, creates public lyrical

independence poetry from a political platform. Gultekin's poetry influenced not only the youth, but also the emigrants who fought for the political independence of Azerbaijan. M.A.Rasulzade, M.B.Mammadzade, A.Jafaroglu repeatedly referred to his poetry and mentioned his poems as poetic examples. The fact that Gultekin's poems are accompanied by songs and sung on the streets of Istanbul clearly shows the spread and influence of these poems. Gultekin's poetry also influenced the poets who wrote and created in emigration in Türkiye, many poets dedicated poems to him and appreciated the idea of national independence, which he described. Gultekin's 21 poems were published in "Yeni Kafkasya" in 1923. Gultekin's poems differed from other poems in content and manners, political and social acuteness. In other words, Gultekin's poems have always been a source of spiritual energy for Azerbaijani emigrants. Therefore, in 1948, immigrants published his book "İcy Hell" (Buzlu Cehennem) in Istanbul. This meant that Gultekin's poems are a spiritual and poetic source of the political struggle of Azerbaijani emigrants. All this shows that Gultekin's poetry, being the best examples of national independence poetry, had a great influence on social, political and artistic idea. The relevance of the topic is due to the fact that the poetry of national independence, which has remained in the shadows for a long time, is studied in the context of Gultekin's work with its sources and examples.

Regarding the investigation of the topic, we must say that intellectuals such as M.A.Rasulzade, A.Jafaroglu, and M.B.Mammadzade expressed certain opinions about Gultekin's poetry during the emigration. In Azerbaijan, researcher Ali Shamil has been interested in Amin Abid's "History of the literature of Azerbaijani Turks" and his work as a whole since the 80s, and has conducted many studies. A.Shamil is also one of the researchers who revealed with facts that Gultekin is Amin Abid.¹ Professor Badir Khan Ahmadli also studied A.Abid's creativity, prepared

¹ Şamil, Ə. Gültəkin imzasının Əmin Abidə məxsus olduğunu təsdiqləyən yeni sənədlər // – Bakı: Ədəbi nəzəri məcmuə, – 2003. № 1, – p. 199-207; Şamil, Ə. Üzağlığı doğuran mısralar və ya "Gültəkin" kimdir // – Bakı: Buzlu cəhənnəm və digər şeirlər, – 1999, – p. 8-22.

“Selected works” and literary histories (together with A.Şamil) for publication, published several articles and monographs.² A. Abid's poetry was also studied in one section in his monograph “An Independence Journeyer” (Bir istiglal yolchusu). On the whole, the reflection of the national independence thought in the poetry of the 19th century and the independence lyrics in Gultekin's work have not been widely investigated.

Object and subject of the research. The object of the research work is the poetic texts related to the struggle, independence, freedom and liberty in Azerbaijani poetry starting from the 19th century. The main subject of the dissertation is the poetic and scientific creativity of the literary, political, and historical figures who played a role in the formation of Gultekin's lyrics and struggle literature. The dissertation also addresses the poetic creativity of the representatives of 20th century independence poetry. Regarding the topic, existing articles, monographs, press bodies, as well as archival materials, description of the nature of the socio-political environment based on the analysis of poetic examples, analysis of the uniqueness of the era, moral and scientific directions directed by the lyrics of freedom, patriotism, independence, creative pathos were systematically included in the subject of the research.

Research goals and objectives. The following tasks are set before the research work:

- To analyze the sources of emergence and formation of Azerbaijani independence poetry;
- To determine the new shades and poetic character of independence and struggle literature;
- To reveal the concept of freedom and independence of the

² Əhmədov, B. Bir istiqlal yolçusu: Əmin Abid - həyatı, mühiti, yaradıcılığı / B.Əhmədov. – Bakı: Elm, – 2003. – 205 p.; Əhmədov, B. Azərbaycan mühacirət ədəbiyyatı: təşəkkülü, problemləri, şəxsiyyətləri / B.Əhmədov. – Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, – 2017. – 376 p.; Abid, Ə. Azərbaycan türklərinin ədəbiyyatı tarixi / Ə.Abid, tərt ed. B.Əhmədov, Ə.Şamil. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2016. – 240 p.; Abid, Ə. Azəri ədəbiyyatı tarixi / Ə. Abid, comp. B. Əhmədov, Ə. Hüseynoğlu. – Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, – 2020. – 303 p.

19th and 20th centuries, the citizenship position of the leading personalities of the time;

- To identify the motives of the idea of national unity in the fight against occupation;

- To analyze the role of the environment in the formation of Gultekin, which has its own role in the struggle for independence;

- To analyze the poems written by Amin Abid under the signature of “Gultekin” in terms of theme and ideas and to reveal the possibilities of influencing political immigrants.

Research methods. In the dissertation, the poetry creation of the poets of the independence literature of Azerbaijan poetry, as well as the poetry creation of Gultekin, which includes the idea of freedom, was studied, the researches based on them were referred to, and the methods of scientific-descriptive and historical-artistic, typological-comparative analysis were used. In the dissertation, first of all, the works of the authors, prominent scientists who conducted research on the struggle movement in poetry were addressed, their analysis and scientific-theoretical methods were referred and the attitude was expressed.

The main provisions submitted for defense. The following basic provisions are submitted for defense:

- Sources of motives of national struggle, struggle for independence in Azerbaijani literature;

- Struggle literature arising from historical conditions, social pressure and occupation in the 19th century (A.Dilbazoglu, M.Arif, H.Ganjali, M.B.Nadim, T.Shakili, H.Shakili, Shikaskhatir, S.H.Nigari, etc.);

- At the beginning of the 20th century, the motives of freedom and liberty formed the idea of independence on the way to the Republic (A.Huseynzade, S.Huseyn, M.Hadi, A.Muznib, Umgulsum, A.Javad, A.Abid, J.Jabbarli, Aliyusif, A.Shaig, A.Sahhat, etc.);

- Amin Abid's environment and the factors that brought him to the idea of independence, the description of the national spirit, Turkism, and Turanism in his early works;

- Amin Abid's activism in Türkiye under the signature of

“Gultekin” and laying the foundation of a new direction in poetry - political-social struggle poetry;

- The creation of the national spirit, homeland, country, mother images and the poetic understanding of the idea of independence in Gultekin's poetry;

- Possibilities of poetic expression of struggle against Russian occupation in Gultekin's poetry.

Scientific novelty of the research. In the dissertation, the context of independence in poetry was studied and the following scientific innovations were achieved:

- In the 19th century, the idea of the formation of the national struggle was brought up in the artistic and social thought;

- At the beginning of the 20th century, in the artistic and social thought, topics such as homeland, independence, freedom, and freedom, different from traditional artistic depictions and hymns, were investigated and their role in the formation of the national ideology was determined;

- Gultekin's poetry was first studied in the context of national independence poetry;

- Gultekin's second poem, “Turk’s Sorrow” (Turkun derdi) (he has two poems under this name), which has not been studied anywhere so far, has been brought to light and introduced into scientific circulation.

The novelty of the scientific work is also in the way of setting and processing the problem. For the first time, the problem of national independence and Gultekin's poetry are systematically studied in Azerbaijani poetry.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The research work completes the process of enriching the scientific-theoretical thinking carried out in the field of literary studies on the work of the mentioned poets and Amin Abid-Gultekin. The conclusions of the research are of interest to humanities scientists, secondary school teachers, students of the faculty of philology and, in general, to all readers and citizens. The research may also benefit researchers conducting research in the context of the Republic and immigration literature.

Approbation and application of the research. The research work was carried out at the Department of Languages and Literatures of Khazar University, Ministry of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Articles covering the main content of the research on the topic were published in prestigious magazines in the country and abroad, reports were made at international and republican scientific conferences.

The total volume of the dissertation with a sign indicating the volume of the structural sections of the dissertation separately. The research work was written in accordance with the requirements set by the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The dissertation consists of an introduction (13.511 conditional characters), three chapters with two paragraphs each (first chapter – 76.107 conditional characters, second chapter – 76.575 conditional characters, third chapter – 61.624 conditional characters), a conclusion (9358 conditional characters) and a list of references.

The total volume of the dissertation is 237.175 conditional characters.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION WORK

In the **Introduction** part of the dissertation, issues such as relevance, purpose and tasks, theoretical and practical significance, main provisions defended, theoretical and scientific novelty of the topic are determined.

Chapter I entitled “**Sources of national struggle in Azerbaijani poetry**” consists of two paragraphs. The first paragraph entitled “**Formation of the thought of national struggle in the poetry of the 19th century Azerbaijan**” examines the struggle literature created by the occupation of Azerbaijan by Russia. It is noted that the current situation laid the foundation of the political struggle and struggle thinking in Azerbaijan, and in some cases resulted in exile and emigration. The death of Javad khan, the

destruction of the city of Ganja, the management policy carried out by Tsarist Russia in the khanates, and the opening of a war front against Muridism in the literal sense of the word began to find their reflection in literary examples. A.Jafaroglu, who justified the formation of the national independence struggle in the 19th century in Azerbaijani literature, classifies the feeling of independence in the following way: “1. *Epics and poems about the struggle of Javad khan*; 2. *Poems about Sheikh Shamil, defender of the North Caucasus*; 3. *Reflection of Russian invasion in fugitive epics and ashug literature*; 4. *Azerbaijani school of patriotic poetry and national trend*; 5. *Independence poems of the last emigration period*”³.

The literature of the struggle that arose in this period has reached us from word of mouth for a long time. In the poems of Abdurrahman agha Dilbazoglu, Mustafa agha Arif, Ganjali Hasan, who penned the events of the period, the events that happened to the local population and the struggle of the people to prevent the surrender of Ganja are described. Many of these poems reflected Javad khan's struggle against the invaders. Literary critic S.Mumtaz noted Javad khan's resistance against tsarist Russia, saying, “*Unfortunate poets of that time wrote sad, sad, sad laments about this brief situation I was in*”⁴.

A.Dilbazoglu, nicknamed “Shair”, was blinded by the Georgian Tsar Heraclius II using the excuse of his closeness with Javad Khan. A.Dilbazoglu's rebellious spirit “I Cry” (Aglaram) (with other name “Ey qaziler, Vetenimde qeribem” (O veterans, I am a stranger in my homeland) multi-stanza quatrain, the introduction “Bir revayet soyle, ey dil cherkhi-kecreftardan” is among the first examples of 19th century independence and struggle poetry. Throughout the poem, it is possible to see the description of the complex socio-political time when the seeds of the first struggle against the Russian occupation were germinated in the Azerbaijani people. In his poem “Aglaram”, F.Kocherli expresses the weight of

³ Cəfəroğlu, Ə. Seçilmiş əsərləri / Ə.Cəfəroğlu. – Baku: Mütərcim, – 2008. – p. 97.

⁴ Mümtaz, S. Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatının qaynaqları / S.Mümtaz. – Baku: Yazıçı, 1986. – p. 196.

the poet's being a stranger in his homeland and longing for his homeland, saying "I have lost heavy lands":

*Mən qəribəm vətənimdə, qazilər,
İtirmişəm ağır ellər, ağlaram.
Könül həsrət qaldı, can intizarda,
Gözləram sübhü-şam, ağlaram*⁵

In the poem of the same name "I Cry" (Aglaram) by A.Dilbazoglu's contemporary Mustafa agha Arif, it is possible to see how deplorable the current situation in Azerbaijan is. Although the name and theme are similar, there are aspects that fundamentally distinguish the two poems from each other. These are: the completely hopeless situation of the poet Dilbazoglu, whose eyes have been cut out, M.Arif's sadness and inexhaustible hope born from his lifelong exile are in the foreground F.Kocherli, a poet who lived in exile, described it as: "*He knew Persian, Turkish and even Russian well, and he was a very religious, zealous and truly knowledgeable person. Due to his zeal and patriotism, this poor man has suffered many troubles and misfortunes.*"⁶

The disasters that befell Javad khan and the people of Ganja are mentioned in Ganjali Hasan's poem "Ganja massacre". Here, on the day of Ramadan, which is considered an important day for Muslims, the Russians put everyone to the sword, regardless of whether they are adult, child, old, or young, and the destruction of a beautiful city is expressed in simple language: "*Gəncəli Həsənəm, ürəyim acı / Maskov fürsət tapıb, çaldı qılını, / Şəmsəddil, Qazax, Borçalı, gürcü. / Taladı qalmadı malı Gəncənin!*"⁷

In the poem "Day of Woe" (Vay gunu) by muezzin Turabi from Shaki, he describes the situation of his people and their sad fate with heartburn. He used to express his anger against Tsarist Russia,

⁵ Köçərli, F. Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı: [in 2 vol.] / F.Köçərli. – Baku: Avrasiya press, –vol. 2. – 2005. – p. 230.

⁶ Köçərli, F. Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı: [in 2 vol.] / F.Köçərli. – Baku: Avrasiya press, –vol. 2. – 2005. – p. 235.

⁷ El şairləri:[in 2 vol.] / comp. S.Mümtaz. – Baku: Nurlan, – vol. 1. – 2005. – p.51.

which brought Ismayil khan to power, which he did not accept, saying, *"Begging is his profession, when he became a khan"*. According to the poet, A bearded man who turns *"vinegar into wine, a boy into a ruler, the unjust into the just, and the bad into the good"*, who sells his people in a time of need, and *"who is fed by a pig"*, brings the end of religion, justice, and conscience because of his anger and lust:

*Yıxdı başbiləni, tökdü qalaya
Düşdük müsibətə, yaman bəlaya,
Baxmadılar ata, ana, balaya
Vay günüdür, müsəlmana vay günü!*⁸

In general, in the poetry of A.Dilbazov, M.Arif, H.Ganjali, Shikastakhathir and others, it is possible to see traces of the struggle for independence, sometimes strongly, sometimes weakly. Even if these poems were not written systematically, it is undeniable that they served as the beginning of the national struggle of the 19th century.

The second paragraph of this chapter is called **"The artistic reflection of the concept of freedom and liberty in poetry at the beginning of the 20th century"**. Advances in various fields of life (school, education, press, literature, freedom of speech, etc.) gave positive results and created conditions for the formation of clear personalities among local peoples. A.Huseynzade in the article "Green lights in the red darkness" said, *"Our time is a time of revolution. Humanity wants to take a step forward"*⁹, he was preparing the people for this. His poems and articles, written during this period, shed light on the way of rethinking the national thought of the people, and the stage of Turkism began in the beliefs of other poets.

M.Hadi, who has a special place in the literature of the national struggle, was influenced by social and political processes

⁸ El şairləri:[in 2 vol.] / comp. S.Mümtaz. – Baku: Nurlan, – vol. 1. – 2005. – p.40.

⁹ Hüseynzadə, Ə. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [in 2 vol.] / Ə. Hüseynzadə, comp. O.Bayramlı, Ə.Turan. – Baku: Şərq- Qərb, – vol.1. – 2007. – p. 208.

and wrote poems promoting national and cultural change and awakening. The poet, who published his poems in national magazines and newspapers such as “Fuyuzat”, “Burhani-taraggi”, “Taza Hayat”, “Ittifag”, “Taraggi”, “Sada”, mostly touched on topics such as religion, faith, language and culture. During the republic period, he called his nation to fight for the preservation of the national freedom achieved in his poems such as “To our soldiers, volunteers”, “Our ideological elite”, “Azerbaijani government novzadina”, “Towards the end of victory”, “Shuhedayi-hurriyyetimizin ehvaline-ithaf”. In the poem “To our soldiers, volunteers”, the melody of battle, the spirit of chivalry, the rhythm of the march are heard, the determination to fight is felt, he turns to the children of the country, calls them to be patriotic, to protect the land, the nation, the state.

In the poems of another independence poet, Abdulla Shaig, rooted in Turkic and Turanist ideas, the heart of a citizen poet can be heard. Love for a free, independent state and republic lives in these works. In the content of the poet's poem “When the new moon is rising” (Yeni ay dogarken), a Turkish mother shows her son a moon that is covered with the crescent-light of the Turk, and expresses that she hopes for something from her son. By drawing attention to the seven stars around the moon, he alludes to the Turan states that he dreams of uniting. According to Yavuz, the hero of the poem, just as those stars look bright and proud around the moon, the Turkic states can be so invincible and strong around the crescent moon:

*Annacığım, bən günəşi aydan, yeddi ülkərdən,
Çox sevirəm, Bilməm şu ay məni baxarkən,
Neçin əski diləklərim dalğalanır gözümdə*¹⁰

The presence of symbols in Abdulla Shaig's poems regularly shows itself with the concept of “Red Apple” (Qizil Alma). Here, as in Ziya Goyalp, the cult of women protects the apple. Let us remind

¹⁰ Şaiq, A. Seçilmiş əsərlər: [in 2 vol.] / A. Şaiq, preface: A.Bayramoğlu. – Baku: Avrasiya press, –vol. 2. – 2005.– p. 62.

you that the “Red Apple” symbolizing the utopian world of the Turks is a step forward, is a means for the world moving towards Turan, a spiritual unity for the Turkish nation to enter the Western culture while preserving its national identity, and to elevate its ummah. Expressing his concern, the poet in his poem “From Araz to Turan” (Arazdan Turana) compares the entry of the enemy into the homeland to giants entering a red apple orchard.

*Annə, Turan elindən quruntulu bir xəbər,
Gətirmişiz su tasa, ürəyimizi həp dələr,
Girmiş şəhrlə qızıl alma bağına,
Qara quzğun uşuşmuş solun və sağına*¹¹.

The main theme of A.Jannati's lyrics, included in the ranks of “reactionary romantics” in Soviet literary studies, is the praise of freedom and songs calling for freedom. At first glance, the poems that have an impact on the theme of love aim to promote the ideas of independence and freedom in a subtle way, and in the poem “My Homeland” (Vetenim), he sowed the seeds of the concept of independence.

The main theme of Ahmad Javad's creativity is also the theme of independence. In A.Javad's poems of this period, the concepts of people, nation, and the future come to the fore. “I am the voice of a crushing country crying out for justice,” said A.Javad, the “poet of independence” and “A Turan journeyer” in the history of national literature, first of all, glorified freedom and the honor of the motherland. A.Javad calls himself a stranger Turan journeyer in “My Poem” (Sheirim). If there is Turan, which he glorifies as the Kaaba of his identity, in its shadow the unyielding head and pride of the Turk can defy the unyielding world:

*Mən bir Turan yolçusuyam, əlimdə bir sönik məşəl,
Aman şeirim, hümmət eylə, aman, təbim, bir qanad çal!*

¹¹ Şaiq, A. Seçilmiş əsərlər: [in 2 vol.] / A. Şaiq, preface: A.Bayramoğlu. – Baku: Avrasiya press, – vol. 2. – 2005.–p. 60.

*Açın qəlbin qübarını, baxın nədir baş yazısı?
 Əvvəl Allah göndərəndir, sonra Türkün bayatısı!
 Turan öylə bir müqəddəs Kəbədir ki, hər bir daşı
 Kölgəsində düşər yerə Türkün əylməyən başı!*¹²

The same parallel can be seen in A.Muznib's poem "Azerbaijan". Stating that Azerbaijan, presented with romantic details, belongs to Turan, the poet chants three-colored flags, calling the executioner above his head to retreat to the shadow of mundar, which he put on the "Kaaba":

*Məbudumuz üç boyalı bayrağı,
 Kəbəmizdir, hər bir ovuc torpağı,
 Sevməz bu yer hər xaini, alçağı,
 Doğruların asarını, bu ölkə*¹³

J.Jabbarli's poems such as "While the Turk is alive..." (Turk sag iken), "Long live Azerbaijan" (Yasha Azərbaycan), "My Love" (Sevdiyim), "To the flag of Azerbaijan" (Azərbaycan bayragına), "My country" (Vetenim) are considered to be fundamental steps taken towards the creation of a national anthem. Jafar's libertarianism and nationalism are Turkish nationalism and libertarianism. In his eyes, patriotism stems from the geopolitical situation of the Turkic nation, Azerbaijani patriotism was identified with Turkic nationalism in Jafar¹⁴. J.Jabbarlı glorifies the flag in his poems "My Love" and "Azerbaijani flag", calling it "green-clothed, red-cheeked, blue-eyed beloved".

In the works of young poets, the joy of independence was praised, independence was promoted and applauded. The poems of Aliyusif Rai, Umgulsum, Davud Asgar, Murshud, Abdurrahman Dai

¹² Axundzadə, Ə.C. Seçilmiş əsərləri / Ə.C. Axundzadə, preface: Y.Qarayev. – Baku: Şərq-Qərb, – 2005. – p. 113.

¹³ Müznib, Ə. Seçilmiş əsərləri / Ə. Müznib, comp. İ.Ağayev. – Baku: Şərq-Qərb, – 2006. – p. 18.

¹⁴ Mehmetzade, M.E. Cefer Cabbarlı: vefatının 3-cü yıl dönümü münasibətilə // – Berlin: Kurtuluş məcmuəsi, – 1938. № 39, – p.18.

and others glorified national spirit and independence. Ali Yusif expressed confidence that the new days of the East began with Azerbaijan.

Thus, we see that the main line of the poetry of A.Huseynzade, A.Sahhat, A.Shaig, M.Hadi, A.Javad, A.Muznib, A.Yusif, J.Jabbarli, A.Jannati, Umgulsum and others is the struggle against foreigners. The poetry of this period prioritized thought, idea, and society more than art. Although the works dedicated to the promotion of great ideals did not have an advantage in terms of artistry, they differed enormously in terms of content perfection.

The main provisions of this chapter have been reflected in articles and reports published in scientific journals, conference materials.¹⁵

Chapter II of the study entitled **“Gultekin's (Amin Abid) poetry in the context of the national struggle”** consists of two paragraphs. In the first paragraph entitled **“Gultekin's environment and creativity at the level of independence”**, A.Abid's environment and the factors that led to his independence, poetry of the first period are studied. Amin Abid's elder brother Aliabbas Muznib also had a great influence on his life path. Since 1907, A.Muznib has published his first poems in newspapers and magazines such as “Taza Hayat”, “Ittifag”, “Zanbur”. One of the main reasons for the growth of Amin Abid in the national spirit and the leading role of this direction in his creativity was the closeness of this family with M.A.Rasulzade, who was closely involved in the political processes of the time and later headed the Azerbaijan National Council. In separate memories, it is said that A.Muznib was a close friend of M. A.Rasulzade in his youth. Researcher Islam Aghayev goes further and writes that they are neighbors: *“They*

¹⁵ Əhmədova, Ü. XIX əsr Azərbaycan mühacirət poeziyasında milli oyanış // – Baku: Filologiya və Sənətsünaslıq, – 2022. № 2, – p. 126-132; Əhmədova, Ü. XX əsr istiqlal poeziyasının istinad etdiyi qaynaqlar: XIX yüzilin şairlərinin yaradıcılığı kontekstində // – Nakhchivan: Axtarışlar, – 2022. № 4, – p. 18-23; Əhmədova, Ü. Əbdülxaliq Cənnətinin şeirləri istiqlal poeziyası kontekstində // – Baku: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2022. № 15, – p. 369-377.

actually grew up in the same neighborhood. A.Muznib worked in the “*Iqbal*” newspaper, which he published after his return from exile in Iran in 1913, and from 1914, he worked with M.A.Rasulzade in the “*Dirilik*” magazine, which he published, as a true friend.”¹⁶. There are even those who claim that A.Abid's word “Amin” was taken from the name of M.A.Rasulzade. For example, The testimony of A.Aliyev, his childhood friend, who testified against A.Abid when he was being repressed in 1938, says: “...*Why did he become Amin Abid? He received the name Amin as an expression of respect for his Turkic origin and the leader of the Musavat party, Mahammad Amin Rasulzade*”¹⁷.

Even when Abid Mutallibzade was still young, he wrote small articles in the press of his elder brother A.Muznib. In his series of articles in “*Dirilik*” magazine, he expressed his enlightenment thinking starting from “School”. At the time when “Turanism”, “Turkism” and “unity” were not formed in a programmatic way, the poet saw the secret of waking up from the “negligence” dream in togetherness, in wishing, in pure intention:

*Köniül, bəsdir daha, artıq oyan bir xabi-qəflətdən
Özünü sən də qurtar bunca zillətdən, zəlalətdən.
Bugün öylə bir dəmdir ki, hümmət eylə hümmətlə,
Özün Türk oğlu Türk, əlbət, xilas eylə əsarətdən.*¹⁸

Since 1917, A.Abid's creativity has entered a new stage. In his lyrics, we see that topics that are important not only for the Azerbaijani society, but also for the entire Turkic world are elaborated. In his poems “Intigam”, “My sword and my head” (Qilincim və basım), December 10, 1917), published in “Basirat” newspaper, and “Turk’s Sorrow” (August 11, 1917) published in

¹⁶ Ağayev, İ. Əliabbas Müznib: həyatı, yaradıcılığı, əsərlərindən seçmələr / İ.Ağayev. – Baku: Elm, – 2003. – p. 18.

¹⁷ Abid, Ə. Şəxsi iş // Azərbaycan Milli Təhlükəsizlik Nazirliyinin arxivi, work № 32796, paper – 4.

¹⁸ Gültekin, Ə.A. Buzlu cəhennem-Başqa şiirlər / Ə.A. Gültekin, comp. Ə.Şamil. – Baku: Günəş, – 1999. – p. 65.

“Azerbaijan” newspaper, the love of nationalism and Turkism was felt. One of his poems belonging to the last stage of the first period of his creativity is the poem “Turk’s Sorrow”, published in “Azerbaijan” newspaper on August 11, 1917. In the poem, the author is concerned about the problem of the Turkic world, the retail situation in which he finds himself. Just as the verses are a reminder of the glorious past of the Turk, there is an optimistic approach to his hopeful and bright future.

Amin Abid went to Türkiye for education when Azerbaijan won its independence. The young poet used the signatures “Abid Mutallibzade”, “Alptekin”, “Mutallib oğlu Alp” and others, and in his poems he mostly talked about the problems faced by the people and the nation. However, when A.Abid finished Darul teaching in Türkiye and returned to Azerbaijan, Azerbaijan was already occupied again by the XI Red Army, and the national independence collapsed. A.Abid thinks about returning to Türkiye again and succeeds. This time, he continues his studies at Istanbul University and also aims to write the book “History of the literature of Azerbaijani Turks”. When M.A.Rasulzade arrived in Istanbul (1922) while he was in Türkiye, Azerbaijani emigrants gathered together and decided to fight against the occupation. The publication of “Yeni Kafkasya” magazine (1923) is one of the main factors of this struggle. Gultekin's poem “Be Afraid” (Kork) is published under the signature “K.T.” in the 3rd issue of “Yeni Kafkasya”. In his later poems, the poet defined it as “Gultekin”. With his political spirit, national thought and determination to fight, the author of the poem challenged the aggressors, he expressed poetically that they were not going to lose independence so easily with the words “*Yaklaşma ey zalım kahreder seni, / Kalbimden yükselen figanımdan kork!*”¹⁹.

As an independence poet, Gultekin sees the way to achieve independence in the struggle and carries this struggle with his poems into a new course. The political, spiritual and religious spirit is united in the struggle of the poet. He considers fighting for the homeland, protesting oppression as jihad, and dying for it as

¹⁹ K.T. Kork // – İstanbul: Yeni Kafkasya, – 1923. №3, – p. 7.

martyrdom. M.A.Rasulzade considered Gultekin's poems to be Azerbaijani literature published in exile free from Bolshevik censorship: *“In this literature, the writings of the fiery poet named Gultekin occupy a special place. In Gultekin's poems, we see the manifestations of the real national-revolutionary struggle. The hope attached to the fairness of the struggle and the result in victory usually takes on a religious essence in Gultekin”*²⁰.

One of Gultekin's best poems about independence is “Azerbaycan istiglali” (Independence of Azerbaijan). The history of writing the poem is important because even at this time the poet experienced and enjoyed the independence itself, but in his later poems he experienced the pain of the loss of independence. A.Abid calls this poem *menzume* and distinguishes it from other works²¹. Indeed, this poem differs both in its style of writing and in its form. In other words, it is possible to call this poem a poem dedicated to independence. The poem, divided into three parts, describes the past, present and future of Turkism.

Almost all of Gultekin's poems dedicated to the struggle for independence coincide with the time when he was outside Azerbaijan. This also meant that after independence was lost, its value was recognized and a political, moral, and literary struggle was started to restore it. Most of these poems of the poet were published in the pages of “Yeni Kafkasya” and after that became memorized in the languages of immigrants. At a time when Azerbaijan was occupied by Bolsheviks, the national forces were sentenced to imprisonment and destruction, the concept of independence was considered a sin, and Islam was considered a crime, addressing the Azerbaijani youth who have “strength in their arms and knowledge in their heads”, Gultekin wanted them to “come to their senses” and take ownership of their “history, religion, language, existence”. He believed with all his being that the main occupation would not take place by destroying the moral values of a

²⁰Rəsulzadə, M. Ə. Çağdaş Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı / M. Ə. Rəsulzadə – Baku: Gənclik, – 1991. – p. 81.

²¹ Abid, Ə. Azəri ədəbiyyatı tarixi / Ə. Abid, comp. B. Əhmədov, Ə.Hüseynoğlu. – Baku: Elm və Təhsil, – 2020. –p. 296.

nation they were trying to tear away from the Turkic world, and he convinced the reader as well.

Thus, we see that the theme of independence occupied an important place from the first periods of A.Abid's creativity, and later became a system in the poems signed by "Gultekin". His artistic examples marked the beginning of a new poetic wave and resulted in the influence of the young Turkists. Of course, although not all of these poems were at a high level in terms of artistry and poetics, they were ideologically impressive and spread widely among immigrants and influenced the creativity of other poets.

In the second paragraph of this chapter, **"Poetic understanding of Turkism and Turanism in Gultekin's poetry"**, the problem of Turkism and Turanism in Gultekin's poems is investigated. Turkism, which became the main ideal of most poems in the poetry of the independence period, the poetic glorification of the glorious past of the Turk, truths such as the fact that Azerbaijan is an inseparable part of Turan, form the leading line of Gultekin's poetry. Glorifying Turkism, promoting the idea that "everything in a Turk is beautiful, superior and brave" is the main essence of Gultekin's Turkism poems. In his poem "To the Azeri Youth", he demanded the same from the youth he addressed:

*Nə istəsən yalnız özündən istə,
Kəndi səsin olsun, ruhuna bəstə,
Basdıqca torpağa yer inildəsin,
Atdığıın addımlar, belə sən desin*²²

In the poem "My Flag and Independence" (Bayragim ve Istiglalim) the poet challenges the invader; expresses the confidence that the flag that has been rising from the bottom of the centuries will continue to fly. The poet looked the enemy in the eye and warned him that he would not give up independence and the flag, saying "My flag will not die, if it dies, the countries will go

²²İstiqlal uğrunda: şeirlər məcmuəsi / comp. H.Rüstəm. – Baku: Qələmnəşr, – 2015. – p.80.

underground". The expression Turan in the poem is found in Iranian epic traditions, in Firdovsi's "Shahname", the meaning of the expression is used as the ancient name of the Turks. It shows that the ideas of Turanism and pan-Turkism were spread among the Turks in Türkiye by immigrants from Azerbaijan who were enslaved by Russia, such as Yusif Akchura, Ahmad Aghaoglu, Ali bey Huseynzade. The prominence of Turkism in socio-political processes does not remain unaffected by poetry. One of the main themes of Gultekin's poems written in this period is the Turkic theme.

In the poem "Turk's Sorrow" (Turkun derdi), he compares the East and the West from this point of view:

Ey Tanrının əziz qulu, ey Türk oğlu!
Ey Şərq simasının parlaq ulduzu!
Qərb istəmər türkün gözəl simasına,
*Qalibiyyət təbəssümü hiss olunsun.*²³

Gultekin, who contrasts East and West, considers it the unquenchable star of the East, even though its troubles are endless, and it is condemned to be lost by his historical struggles, but it never loses its determination, and every line is written with brave blood. In Gultekin's poem "One day there will come a day..." (Bir gün gələr ki), the main intention was to introduce the nation to itself, to express the main reasons for the rise and strengthening of the historical Turks. Like A.Huseynzade, one of the main ideologues of Turkism for Azerbaijani Turkists, Gultekin also saw Turkism as descending into the national history and the depths of national culture. That is, we need to study and introduce Turkic history, Turkic elders, not from biased sources, but from works that are a product of real Turkic thinking. In Gultekin's poem "To the Azerbaijani Youth", he wishes the younger generation to face their national identity:

²³ Abid, Ə. Türkün dərdi // Azərbaycan. –1917, 11 august – p.2.

*Ey əziz yurdumun, igid gəncliyi,
Dinlə bugünün çox dərin səsini
Düşün yaşamağın fəlsəfəsini,
Bu həyatın oğlu, kalbinə qoymadan bir yabancı iz,
Barmağını uzat üfüqündə çiz
Getdiyin yolu...*²⁴

Gultekin talks about the history of Turan and, like Z.Goyalp, a theorist of Turkism, considers Turan as the real homeland of all Turks in the past and perhaps in the future. It also means Turkestan for him. For this, his poetic heroes define Turan as a future goal, fight for it and express confidence in the future, as they never forget their past. In this sense, his poems are a poetic understanding of Turkism and Turanism.

In Gultekin's poetry, the first two of the triple formula “Turkification, Islamization, modernization” and Turanism are more prominent. Especially, in his poems such as “To the Azerbaijani youth”, “One day in the sky of the West”, “Blood is dripping from the Turk's sky”, “An enemy suits a defenseless homeland”, “Be Afraid”, “A Turan journeyer says that...”, “Turk's sorrow”, “Turan lands”, etc., expressing the pain of the Turk, based on his glorious past, and for this, it is stated that Azerbaijan needs to regain the main strength and freedom.

Thus, we see that the content and form of Amin Abid's poems written in exile under the signature of “Gultekin” have changed. The pathos that can be felt in the main content of his poems is the struggle of Azerbaijan independence and the struggle of youth who do not hesitate for a moment. Like every independence devotee who was subjected to Russian occupation and lived as an immigrant, who fought for freedom, he expresses his belief that the Turks of Azerbaijan will be reunited with Turan in a free future, that their faith and love of truth will be a shame for their youth on this path.

²⁴ Gültekin, Ə.A. Buzlu cəhennəm-Başqa şiirlər / Ə.A.Gültekin, comp. Ə.Şamil. – Baku: Günəş, – 1999. – p. 38.

The provisions of this chapter are reflected in articles published in scientific journals and conference proceedings.²⁵

Paragraph I of Chapter III of the study entitled **“Motives of patriotism and citizenship in Gultekin's poetry”** is entitled **“Images of homeland, country, mother in Gultekin's poetry”**. It is noted that in the poems of A.Shaig, A.Javad, J.Jabbarli, Davud, A.Baghirli, M.Ganjali and others, appeals were made for the protection of the Motherland, Mother, and Country from enemies. All this formed a sense of ownership of independence, land, mother, and homeland in the people. As A.Bayramoglu wrote: *“These sublime emotions awakened by genetic memory attract attention as a reference point, source of energy and strength of our national-spiritual potential, which shines light on the bright tomorrow of the Turkic world.”*²⁶

After the fall of the republic, although poems with a national spirit were not published in Azerbaijan, all attention was focused on the struggle against occupation and feelings of independence in the literature created in emigration. In Gultekin's poem “To Beloved Baku”, the symbol of the occupied homeland is Baku-the Motherland, which is “orphaned like its children”, “mourning in the heart”, “weeping in the arms of the enemy”:

*Dünyaya gəldim mən-torpağım oldun,
Altaylardan endim-durağım oldun,
Yaşıl çəmənidlə, mavi göyünlə,*

²⁵ Ahmedova, U. Satirical poem creation by Amin Abid // – Ukrain: Humanities Science Current Issues: Interuniversity collection of Drohobych Ivan Franko State Pedagogical University Young Scientists Research Papers, – 2022. № 15, – p. 369-377.; Əhmədova, Ü. Türkçü şair Gültəkinin yaradıcılığında vəzn və mövzü vəhdəti // Qlobalaşma dövründə Türk dünyası: Çağırışlar, perspektivlər, Beynəlxalq tələbə elmi konfransının materialları, – Baku : Khazar University, – 26-27 may, – 2022, – p. 412-418.; Əhmədova, Ü. Əmin Abid və “Məktəb” jurnalı // The XXIX International Scientific Symposium: “Turks and the world : problems of mutual relations” dedicated to the 220 th anniversary of Mirza Kazembek, – Kars : Kafkars Eğitim, – 30 august, – 2022 , – p. 34- 38.

²⁶ Bayramoğlu, A. Azərbaycan Demokratik Respublikası dövründə ədəbiyyat / A.Bayramoğlu. – Baku: Elm, – 2003. – p. 21.

*Qırmızı gönünlə bayrağım oldun,
Dağların mehrabım, daşın minbərım,
Mən sənın adına səcdə edərim.*²⁷

The mountains of God expressed the concept of the main place in countless epics of the Turks, such as “Creation” (Yaradilish), “Alp-er Tonga”, “Shu”, “Oguz Kagan”, “Grey Wolf” (Bozgurd), “Origin” (Toreyish), “Ergenekon”, “Migration” (Koch). It is for this reason that Gultekin called the Turkish youth not to distance themselves from their country and history with the ideas that “Land belongs to the living”, “Owning land is getting the truth”. In his poem “Holiday abroad” (Qurbetde bayram), the poet remembers his mother on this holiday and looks for ways to return to his homeland. It is in this poem that the “mother” to whom he turns with fire is in fact Azerbaijan, the Motherland from which freedom was taken away. It is the Republic of Azerbaijan, which he remembers as “How many holidays passed without you, mother?”, lived for 23 months, and hoped for the day when its children will set it free.

In Gultekin's poetry, independence was manifested in various forms. Turkish creativity is a call to fight. Most of the poet's poems have the impression of a monologue, mainly in these verses an optimistic spirit and patriotism lead. In Gultekin's work, rather than personal grief and dissatisfaction, social grief, the political situation of Azerbaijan at that time, and the rebellion of hearts burning with love for Azerbaijan occupy the main place. In the poems “Icy Hell”, “To Beloved Baku”, “To My Mother”, he repeatedly emphasizes that his love as a child does not run out. Gultek's tears born from having to stay away from his homeland are also expressed in his poems “Cry, Beautiful Bride” (Agla, gozel gelin), “The Wolf” (Canavar), “Basireler Beldesi”. “Cry, Beautiful Bride”, the image of a bride who feels like a stranger in her homeland seems to be the image of Azerbaijan:

²⁷ Gültekin, E.A. Buzlu cehennem (şiiirler, mükaleler) / E.A.Gültekin. – Baku: Azərbaycan Kültür Evi yayınları, – 2018. – p.25.

*Gəlin, nazlı gəlin, əz, üz özünü
Vətəninə qərib olan qəmin yaz
Azərbaycanın o acı dərdini,
Yarının qəbrinə hıçqırıqla yaz,
Getmədən əlinin xınası gəlin,
Ellə bərabət tut bu yası gəlin!..*²⁸

Depending on the political conditions, the collapse of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the transfer of power to Moscow by the Bolsheviks, like our compatriots, who are burning with the desire for independence, lead Gultekin to revolt. Independence poems are not only limited to independence content, there are also extremely lyrical poems and marches with a social motive. But no matter what he writes about, homeland, independence become the aspect that unites these poems. From this point of view, we can see that the letter written to the mother has the effect of a complaint from the lover, that is, Azerbaijan.

In general, Gultekin's poems retain their poetic features even today and romantically reflect the essence of understanding the inner world of the emigrants of the time, their poetic anatomy. These poems enrich national poetry in terms of richness of poetic expression, impact, rhythm and intonation.

In the second paragraph of the chapter entitled **“The struggle against the Russian occupation in Gultekin's poetry”**, the motives of the struggle against the occupation are studied. In Gultekin's poetry, resistance against occupation and the idea of independence occupy the main place. It is possible to see the consequences of the struggle against the occupation and the existing scenes in his poems such as “The Wolf”, “Icy Hell”, “Cheka”, “To The Turan journeyer Poet..”, “To the Azeri communist”, “My Homeland and Love”, “Sukuti-purheyecan”, “Holiday Abroad”, “Moscow”, “To The Golden Russian Poet”, etc. it is possible to see the struggle against the occupation and the consequences of the occupation, the existing

²⁸Gültekin, E.A. Buzlu cəhennəm (şiiirlər, mükalelər) / E.A.Gültekin. – Bakı: Azərbaycan Kültür Evi yayınları, – 2018. – p. 25.

landscapes. The poet who it gets strength “from the flame that spreads death, from the force that crushes the human heart”, and if you squeeze its soil, it - Moscow will vomit the “golden blood it drank!”, even if he is aware of the happening terrorism, calls the city, the administrative center, a den of sin, which turns a blind eye to the massacre:

*O bir ölüm saçan alovdan diyar,
Yaxınlaşma, ey insan, qəlbini yakar,
İçdiyi qan bəli, o qədər çox ki,
Torpağını sıxsan, qızıl qan axar*²⁹

Gultekin, who was persecuted and captured, and witnessed the difficult interrogations, poetically expressed the general picture of the environment in his poem “Cheka”. In his poem dedicated to Maxim Gorky, he understood the pain of the East. Not satisfied with this, Gultekin remembered the abandonment of hundreds of people whose fate is unknown and countless mujahideen who were forced to live as emigrants. In the poem “The Wolf”, the bloodthirsty and cruelty of the Russian occupation forces was described in the form of a wild wolf. In the hands of the “grandmother”, on whose forehead there is longing and sadness, it is described how a rusted woman, with her iron tongs, indulges in her grief, puts her child to sleep in order to save him from fear. The “paradise” where the forests wish to darken the “narrow”, green horizons, vulnerable women and children are depicted in front of the wolf, which is greedy for bone and blood as it roars. Recalling the whining of the wind reminiscent of the sound of death, Gultekin does not hesitate to expose the invading army:

*Dağlardan endi, o, kəskin dişiyələ,
Vəhşəti titrətdi bu gəlişiyələ,
Qanlı tilsimini yaydı aləmə,*

²⁹ Gültekin, Ə.A. Buzlu cəhennəm - Başqa şiirlər / Ə.A.Gültekin, comp. Ə.Şamil.
– Baku: Günəş, – 1999. – p. 42.

*Kükrəyir, səadət taparam deyə,
Axıtdığı qandır, dişinin qanı,
İçindən akıyor mundar salyası,
Bürümüş beynini bir “qızıl” duman.
Gözündə görünür daim qızıl qan³⁰.*

Gultekin's poems in the book “Icy Hell” are mainly programmatic and serve to spread the idea of national freedom. The book opens with the poem “Ice Hell” with the poet's epigraph *“To my Azeri brothers exiled to Siberia by the Russians”*. It is no coincidence that the poet dedicated a poem to freedom lovers who did not turn back from the path of freedom and independence and were exiled to Siberia as a result of their struggle. The poem “Icy Hell” begins with an appeal to Siberia.

In Gultekin's poem “The settlement of centuries” (Esrlerin beldesi) he tries to drive the “owls” who have passed into the existence of the love of freedom to the graveyard with his traveling love. Regardless of where he is, he believes that the “love” in him will protect him from all harassment and pressure. Not only does he hope that the perseverance of everyone around whom he gathers himself ideology will not remain unrequited. According to the poet, it is the love of freedom and independence in their hearts that gives them strength. With this love, they endure all kinds of oppression, frost, cold. They are guided by this love and make their way to the light that appears on the horizon. The lyrical hero of the poet believes that they are on the right path, and this path is very close.

The main purpose of Gultekin's poems was to open the eyes of the new generation against tyranny, oppression and injustice. That is why, no matter how pessimistic the topic was, in the end the belief in absolute freedom manifested itself. The poet believes that the day will come when the people and the nation will regain their independence, when this empire, a hotbed of betrayal and oppression, will bow to its banner:

³⁰ Gultekin, Ə. A. Buzlu cəhennəm- Başqa şiirlər / Ə.A.Gultekin, comp. Ə.Şamil.
– Bakı: Günəş, – 1999. – p. 52.

*O qandan, gəmikdən yoğrulan yerin,
Əlbəttə, olacaq sənin məqbərin,
Gün gələr hilala baş əyir yenə,
Göy bayrağı öpən məğrur burcların,
Sen ey xəyanətə, zülmə bir yuva,
Ey qızıl Moskva, vəhşi Moskva!*³¹

Thus, in Gultekin's poems, one can clearly see the artistic conundrum of the struggle for citizenship against the occupation with loud and pathos. In every poem written against the occupation, the poet's case is not a personal case, but the case of a nation whose voice is stifled, forced into a yoke, crushed, whose faith and identity have been trampled upon.

The main provisions of this chapter have been reflected in scientific journals and conference materials.³²

Conclusions obtained in the **“Conclusion”** part of the study can be summarized as follows:

- Although not systematically, in the literature of the 19th century, individual poets, not reconciling with the fact of occupation and oppression, expressed their protest against this in their poems, sometimes weak, sometimes strong, sometimes open, sometimes hidden, with symbols;

- At the beginning of the 20th century and during the Republic, the idea of national independence was reflected in the works of poets such as A.Huseynzade, A.Shaig, M.Hadi, A.Sahhat, A.Jannati, A.Javad, A.Muznib, Ali Yusif, J.Jabbarlı, Umgulsum in addition to journalism;

- The poems written by Gultekin (Amin Abid) in exile introduced him as an independence poet, political leaders appealed

³¹ İstiqlal uğrunda: şeirlər məcmuəsi / comp. H.Rüstəm. – Bakı: Qələmnəşr, – 2015. – p.85.

³² Əhmədova, Ü. Əmin Abid Gültəkin poeziyasında kommunist ideologiyası əleyhinə etirazın bədii inikası // – Bakı: Poetica.izm, – 2022. № 1, – p. 130- 137; Əhmədova, Ü. Gültəkin poeziyasında Ana və Vətən obrazları // The XXXIII International Scientific Symposium: “Dialogue of sciences and cultures in the modern world”, – Bishkek: Kafkars Eğitim, – 24 december, – 2022, – p. 35- 38.

to his poetry and tried to keep alive the people's sense of independence, struggle and struggle;

- The main line of Gultekin's poems is the struggle of Azerbaijan independence and youth who do not hesitate for a moment in its path;

- In Gultekin's poetry, the concept of mother, motherland, homeland, and lover have become integrated and inseparable from each other;

- Gultekin's poems poetically describe the struggle against the occupation, the consequences of the occupation, and the existing landscapes.

The main provisions of the research work are reflected in the following articles of the author:

1. Əmin Abid Gültəkin poeziyasında kommunist ideologiyası əleyhinə etirazın bədii inikası // – Baku: Poetica.izm, – 2022. № 1, – p. 130- 137.
2. XIX əsr Azərbaycan mühacirət poeziyasında milli oyanış // – Baku: Filologiya və Sənətsünaslıq, – 2022. № 2, – p. 126-132.
3. Umğulsüm Sadıqzadə və Əmin Abid Gültəkin yaradıcılığında milli-istiqlal izləri // – Baku: Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatşünaslığı, – 2022. № 2, –p. 89-96.
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