

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

On the rights of the manuscript

ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**UNIVERSAL PROBLEMS IN THE HISTORICAL
NOVELS BY MARY STEWART**

Speciality: 5718.01 – World Literature (English Literature)

Field of science: Philology

Applicant: **Vusala Farhad Nabiyeva**

Baku – 2023

The work was performed at the Department of World Literature and Comparativistics of the Institute of Literature named after Nizami Ganjavi of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Scientific supervisor: Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor
Gular Hasan Abdullabeyova

Official opponents: Doctor of Philological Sciences,
Associate Professor
Hamida Ahmad Aliyeva

Doctor of Philosophy on Philology,
Associate Professor
Leyli Aliheydar Aliyeva

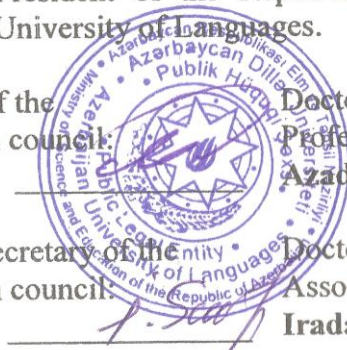
Doctor of Philosophy on Philology
Leyla Chingiz Sharifova

Dissertation council ED 2.12 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Azerbaijan University of Languages.

Chairman of the Dissertation council: Doctor of Philological Sciences,
Professor
Azad Yahya Mammadov

Scientific secretary of the Dissertation council: Doctor of Philosophy on Philology,
Associate Professor
Irada Nadir Sardarova

Chairman of the scientific seminar:  Doctor of Philological Sciences,
Professor
Shahin Hamid Khalilli



GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK

The urgency of the theme and degree of its study. Literature creates a spiritual bridge between the writer and the reader, and simultaneously, it plays a significant role in the formation of each human personality, regardless of age. An appeal to history is a widespread form of literature, especially if the topic is taken from history that covers an older period, which causes more interest to readers. The interest in the historical subject reflects the richness of artistic works, and the influence of the cultural situation, traditions, rules, and beliefs on human life. As is known, writers tried to show us their attitudes, dreams, fiction, assumptions, and imagination about the past that had been darkened by history. Beyond this, the strongest incentive in the appeal to ancient history is associated with the fact that modern authors depict and determine the ethnic and national identity of their countries. In the creative procedure, the historical themes express not only a simple interest but also factors such as a certain life point position, socio-political processes, style of life, etc. Writers, relying on historical facts, try to explain the reasons for the occurrence of today's events. From this point of view, Mary Stewart's creativity stands out among many prominent writers who wrote works based on historical facts in world literature.

In general, English literature has always been popular with female writers. Jane Austen, Elizabeth Gaskell, The Brontë sisters, George Eliot, Virginia Woolf, Agatha Christie, Doris Lessing, and others can be listed. One of the most actual issues of recent times is the extensive study and research of the position of female writers in literary criticism. The twentieth-century female writer Mary Florence Elinor Rainbow Stewart was distinguished by her strong pen and applied to many genres, and as a creator of a new subgenre called "romantic suspense", she gained the sympathy of literary critics.

Mary Stewart has made an unprecedented contribution to the concept of the "Arthurian literature", which is widespread in world literature, with a series of historical novels called "Arthur pentalogy". Historically, works dedicated to the reign of King Arthur are systematized under the name of "Arthurian literature". On

the whole, the notion of Arthurian legends encompasses King Arthur of Ancient Britain, his Knights of the Round Table, Camelot Castle, etc. Under the heading of this term, sessions are held at academies and universities, “Arthurian dictionaries” are compiled, sites based on these topics are opened on the internet, performances are staged, films and cartoons are shot, companies are created, and streets are named. Moreover, in England, a secondary school called “King Arthur’s Community School” was established in 1958, and in 2019 it was renamed “King Arthur’s School”.

As is known, the United Kingdom is made up of four states; England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. Each of these states has its own historical and cultural heritage. At a given moment when national identity was intertwined, Mary Stewart attempts to show the identity of the true members of this political and geographical territory by writing historical pentalogy. In general, when it is called “Celtic culture”, the inhabitants of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales are in some way referred to as true members of these lands, and at the same time King Arthur, who managed to unite these lands is born in mind. As a consequence, every once in a while, the emerging terms “Englishness” and “Britishness” begin to maintain their actuality, whereas on many occasions the phenomenon of “Englishness” and “Britishness” has been used interchangeably. Taking into consideration the fact that Mary Stewart herself is also of Celtic origin then her relation to this term can serve as an example of her attitude to the current topic. Accordingly, when mentioning “Arthurian literature”, the pentalogy written by Stewart is perpetually remembered, her works are being studied and analyzed in prestigious universities in England.

It must be recognized that the works written related to the period of King Arthur in English literature have a special literary significance. From the end of the 5th century to the beginning of the 6th century, legendary characters, reflecting the struggle of the British leader King Arthur and his companions-in-arms, began to maintain a special place in folk literature. The “Knights of the Round Table”, codes of chivalry, King Arthur, and related topics form the foundation of English literature. The King Arthur tradition is not

only reflected in the works of writers from his native nation, but it's also a favorite theme for writers from other countries, taking a special place in the history of world literature. This is not without reason, as the theme encompasses the full spectrum of human relationships and behaviors, including love, passion, loyalty, betrayal, heroism, holiness, patriotism, battle, victory, defeat, magic, beauty, faith, and sympathy. As such, it remains relevant over time and to every writer who explores it. The interest in the reign of King Arthur has not lost its significance today. Research on the base of various areas of this subject is still underway.

Acknowledging the legends of “King Arthur”, “Knights of the Round Table”, “Camelot” along with the authors who successfully addressed these themes in their works; Sir Thomas Malory “Le morte d’Arthur”, Maria Craik “King Arthur: Not a Love Story”, Mark Twain “A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur’s Court”, Sara Teasdale “Guenevere”, Terence White “The Once and Future King”, John Steinbeck “Acts of King Arthur and His Noble Knights”, Thomas Berger “Arthur Rex: A Legendary Novel” Nancy Springer “I am Mordred”¹ and many of them can be listed.

Azerbaijan literature as an integral part of world literature contains all new approaches and methods of analysis. This study has also analyzed the historical works of Mary Stewart and Aziza Jafarzade in the “Comparative literature” method. Over and above providing information about the authors, the appeals of writers to the

¹ Malory, T. *Le morte Darthur of Sir Thomas Malory* / T.Malory. – New York: E.P. Dutton; London: J.M. Dent, – 1921. – 430 p.; Craik, M. *King Arthur: Not a Love Story* / M.Craik. – New York: Harper & Brothers, – 1886. – 236 p.; The Project Gutenberg eBook of *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur’s Court*, by Mark Twain [Electronic resource] / URL: <https://www.gutenberg.org/files/86/86-h/86-h.htm> ; *Modern Arthurian Literature: An Anthology of English and American Arthuriana from the Renaissance to the Present* / ed. Lupack.A. – New York & London: Garland publishing, – 1992. – 494 p.; White, T.H. *The Once and Future King* / T.H.White. – New York: Berkley Publishing, – 1966. – 639 p.; Steinbeck, J. *The Acts of King Arthur and His Noble Knights* / J.Steinbeck. – New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, – 1976. – 364 p.; Berger, T. *Arthur Rex: A Legendary Novel* / T.Berger. – New York: Delacorte Press/Seymour Lawrence, – 1978. – 499 p.; Springer, N. *I am Mordred* / N.Springer. – New York: Philomel Books, – 1998. – 184 p.

ancient period of their countries' history, and the description of historical, historical-legendary individuals in modern interpretation reveal the actuality of the work. It is undeniable that the historical background plays a considerably prominent role in human life. Irrespective of the fact that people live in different geographical locations, and what evolutionary path they have overcome, the historical past always causes great curiosity in people. Consequently, historical works, which are an artistic mirror of the path traversed by both Azerbaijan and other countries of the world, are effective and actual in terms of the research.

The fact that Mary Stewart was a prominent writer and the richness of the topics she touched on created the conditions for the extensive and comprehensive study of her works by English and Russian researchers. However, unfortunately, in Azerbaijan, it was impossible to obtain any information, articles about the life and creativity of Mary Stewart. Nevertheless, when we pay attention to the English-language dissertations, it is witnessed that the main subject of research is the author's works written in the "romantic suspense" subgenre. A dissertation on "The popular fiction tradition and the novels of Mary Stewart"² by Monthena Roberta Reaves in 1978 and a dissertation on "Soft metafiction(s): Mary Stewart and the self-reflective middlebrow"³ by Faye Jessica Keegan in 2016, can be considered as one of the valuable research works written about the author's creativity covering the subgenre of "romantic suspense".

However, when we look at Russian-language dissertations, it can be seen that the interest is already directed at the historical works of the writer. In such works as Kazlova Galina Anatolyevna's "Легендарно-историческая тетралогия Мэри Стюарт" ("The Legendary-Historical Tetralogy by Mary Stewart")⁴ in 1989,

² Reaves, M.R. The Popular Fiction Tradition and the Novels of Mary Stewart: / the degree Doctor of Arts dis. / – Middle Tennessee State University, – May 1978. – 157 p.

³ Keegan, F.J. Soft metafiction(s): Mary Stewart and the self-reflective middlebrow: / The degree Doctor of Philosophy dis. / – Newcastle University, – June 2016. – 194 p.

⁴ Козлова, Г.А. Легендарно-историческая тетралогия Мэри Стюарт: / дисс. канд. филол. наук. / – Москва, – 1989. – 189 с.

Anisimov Andrey Barisovich's "Философия истории и жанровый синтетизм артуровской пенталогии Мэри Стюарт" ("Philosophy of History and Genre Synthetism Arthurian Pentalogy by Mary Stewart")⁵ in 2007, and Shiryaeva Janna Leonidovna's "Легенда о короле Артуре в английском романе XX века (на материале романов Т. Уайта и М. Стюарт)" ("The Legend of King Arthur in the English Novel of the 20th Century (based on the novels by T.White and M.Stewart)")⁶ in 2008, it is already noticeable that the author's works on the historical period dominate the major themes of the dissertations.

The object and subject of the research. The object of research is the historical works of the British writer Mary Stewart, who has a special magnitude and significance in world literature. The subject of the study is the identification of universal problems in the historical works of the writer, including the analysis of genre, style, plot, and composition searches through the prism of world literature.

Purpose and objectives of the research. The main purpose of the presented dissertation paper is to explore and analyze the life, creativity, and universal problems in the historical works of the British writer Mary Stewart, who had not previously been studied in Azerbaijani literary criticism. The research paper aims to clarify the purposes that Mary Stewart uses in her creativity in the aspect of revealing the essence of historical processes, determining her artistic methods and opportunities, identifying the historical spirit of the period affecting the course of events which contains socio-cultural and political processes, and at the same time for identifying the characteristic features that belong to the writer we set to perform the following tasks:

– To study Mary Stewart's life, period, and literary environment;

⁵ Анисимов, А.Б. Философия истории и жанровый синтетизм артуровской пенталогии Мэри Стюарт: / дисс. канд. филол. наук. / – Якутск, – 2007. – 219 с.

⁶ Ширияева, Ж.Л. Легенда о короле Артуре в английском романе XX века (на материале романов Т. Уайта и М. Стюарт): / дисс. канд. филол. наук. / – Воронеж, – 2008. – 171 с.

- To detect themes, ideas, and conflicts in the work of Mary Stewart;
- To identify moral and psychological problems in the historical works of Mary Stewart;
- To reveal the struggle between Good and Evil in the historical works of Mary Stewart;
- To clarify the problem of artistic historicity in the works of Mary Stewart;
- To determine the characteristic features of the historical past in the description by Mary Stewart and Aziza Jafarzade, the degree of influence of their socio-political beliefs and moral-ethical and domestic norms on the approach to literary and artistic creativity.

Research methods. In the dissertation, the analysis and interpretation of collected materials utilized the principle of historicity, historical-comparative, comparative-typological, and systematic scientific approaches.

The main provisions for the defense:

- Mary Stewart’s “Arthur’s pentalogy” carries the mission of renewing genetic memory;
- Mary Stewart reflects universal problems such as humanism and patriotism in her historical pentalogy through the example of King Arthur and Merlin;
- King Arthur is presented as a standard of humanity, determining the criteria of an ideal ruler.
- The consequences of not recognizing boundaries in people’s behavioral norms and the absence of the concept of taboo are demonstrated by historical-legendary examples;
- Mary Stewart emphasizes the importance of human supremacy in her novels.

The scientific novelty of the research. Mary Stewart, a prominent representative of English literature involved in research in Azerbaijan literary studies, is being investigated for the first time in the current context, both in Great Britain and in world literature. Aziza Jafarzade, a folk writer in Azerbaijani literature, was studied for the first time comparatively with the Western writer Mary Stewart, and the heroes of her literary works involved in the study

were presented to the literary and scientific community with a comparative-typological method. A historical evaluation of Mary Stewart's creativity and a comparative study of the universal problems stipulate both the seriousness and the novelty of the problem.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research.

The scientific-theoretical value of the dissertation lies, first of all, of the discovery of universal themes that allow us to talk about the general moral foundation in historical works related to world literature, especially English literature. From this point of view, this research paper has scientific and practical significance as a means of teaching in the philological faculties of universities, in particular, as an auxiliary resource for students, masters, and doctoral students studying English literature.

Approbation and application. The main propositions and considerations put forward by the applicant in the research were reported and published in international and republican scientific conferences of the Republic, as well as foreign countries. The articles related to the dissertation topic have been included in prestigious scientific journals recommended by the Supreme Attestation Commission under the Republic of Azerbaijan and foreign scientific journals.

Name of the organization where the dissertation is performed. The dissertation work was carried out at the "World Literature and Comparativistics" department of the Institute of Literature named after Nizami Ganjavi of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

The total volume of the dissertation with a metric, indicating the volume of the structural units of the dissertation separately. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters (each chapter consists of two paragraphs), a conclusion, and a list of used literature by the requirements established by the Supreme Attestation Commission under the president of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Introduction – 7 pages, 12173 characters; Chapter I – 48 pages, 94508 characters; Chapter II – 37 pages, 73403 characters; Chapter III – 42 pages, 83170 characters; Conclusion – 3 pages, 5011 characters. The dissertation consists of 268 265 characters excluding the list of used literature.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE WORK

In the “**Introduction**” part of the dissertation, the urgency of the theme and degree of its study, its object and subject are justified, its purpose and objectives, methods are indicated, the main clauses brought for protection defended, the scientific novelty, the theoretical and practical significance of the research work, and brief information about the structure of the research work are presented.

The I Chapter of the dissertation is entitled “**Method-style problems in the creativity by Mary Stewart**” and consists of two paragraphs.

The first Paragraph is entitled “*Mary Stewart’s life and literary environment*”. This paragraph focuses on the life and literary environment of Mary Stewart (1916-2014), an innovative writer who is widely regarded as one of the most prominent representatives of historical and intellectual prose in Western literature of the 20th century. She is also recognized as one of the notable female writers who played an essential role in the development of English literature. Mary Stewart’s ability to weave together a compelling plot with sharp descriptions of events, conflicts of interest, and the emotional highs and lows of the characters has kept readers hooked. By incorporating experimental elements into their novels, the writer has even created a new subgenre – “romantic suspense” – that has captivated audiences.

Mary Stewart’s works written in the “romantic suspense” subgenre include: “Madam, Will You Talk?” – 1955, “Wildfire at Midnight” – 1956, “Thunder on the Right” – 1957, “Nine Coaches Waiting” – 1958, “My Brother Michael” – 1959, “The Ivy Tree” – 1961, “The Moon Spinners” – 1962, “This Rough Magic” – 1964, “Airs Above the Ground” – 1965, “The Gabriel Hounds” – 1967, “The Wind Off The Small Isles” – 1968, “Touch Not the Cat” – 1976, “Thornyhold” – 1988, “Stormy Petrel” – 1991, “Rose Cottage” – 1997⁷.

⁷ Stewart, M. Madam, will you talk? / M.Stewart. – London: CORONET BOOKS, Hodder and Stoughton, – 1958. – 192 p.; Stewart, M. Wildfire At Midnight / M.Stewart. – New York: HarperTorch, – 2003, – 324 p.; Stewart, M. Thunder on

The writer's talent allowed her to excel in various genres. Despite being 54 years old when she wrote "Arthur's Pentalogy", her first historical novel, it brought her even greater success. Works included in Pentalogy: "The Crystal Cave" (1970), "The Hollow Hills" (1973), "The Last Enchantment" (1979), "The Wicked Day" (1983), "The Prince and the Pilgrim" (1995)⁸.

Mary Stewart's historical works focus on the most significant events and main points of the 5th and 6th centuries. She skillfully brings to life historical and legendary figures, rekindling the readers' fascination with the ancient times. Her works highlight the national historical roots of the people and convey the deep imprints of their experiences throughout history.

The writer, who has a broad spectrum of creativity, has won the interest and sympathy of readers with her works suitable for all age categories. Mary Stewart's debut book on this topic was "The Little Broomstick", which was published in 1971. "...when *The Crystal Cave* was finished I did go right back to that first love, and wrote a children's story, with all the magic and poetry that to my mind a children's story ought to have"⁹. In general, this author's works for children include "The Little Broomstick", "Ludo and the Star Horse", and "A Walk in Wolf Wood"¹⁰.

the Right / M.Stewart. – London: Hodder, – 2011, – 296 p.; Stewart, M. Nine coaches waiting / M.Stewart. – New York: A Fawcett Crest Book, – 1970. – 272 p.; Stewart, M. My Brother Micheal / M.Stewart. – New York: HarperTorch, – 2001. – 386 p. and etc.

⁸ Stewart, M. The Crystal Cave / M.Stewart. – New York: Fawcett Crest, – 1989. – 384 p.; Stewart, M. The Hollow Hills / M.Stewart. – New York: Fawcett Columbine, – 1996. – 500 p.; Stewart, M. The Last Enchantment / M.Stewart. – New York: Fawcell Crest, – 1984. – 480 p.; Stewart, M. The Wicked Day / M.Stewart. – New York: William Morrow and Company, – 1983. – 453 p.; Stewart, M. The Prince and The Pilgrim / M.Stewart. – New York: FAWCETT CREST, – 1997. – 312 p.

⁹ Stewart, M. Why shouldn't one write "escapist" fiction? // The Australian Author (Quarterly journal of Australian Society of Authors), – Summer – January 1977. vol. 9 №1, – p. 8.

¹⁰ Stewart, M. The Little Broomstick / M.Stewart. – London: Hodder Children's Books, – 2001. – 151 p; Stewart, M. Ludo and the Star Horse / M.Stewart. – New York: William Morrow and Company, – 1975, – 191 p.; Stewart, M. A Walk in Wolf Wood / M.Stewart. – New York: William Morrow and Company, – 1980. – 148 p.

The arduous life and successful creative way of Mary Stewart, who started her professional career with the “romantic suspense” sub-genre and even today counts as a master of this field has been studied in this paper. At the same time, the writer’s awards, the adaptation of her novels into movies, critics’ opinions about her, and different writers’ demonstration of the high thoughts arising from the love and sympathy for Mary Stewart in their novels were also investigated in this study.

Professor and literary critic Frederick William John Hemmings writes: “*No wonder that Mary Stewart should be accounted ‘very successful’. It is success well-earned, for there is nothing cheap in the writing and nothing machine-made in the devising*”¹¹. The writer possesses natural writing abilities that are reflected in her writing style. She writes effortlessly and enjoys it, which is evident from the way she engages her readers. Stewart is a person who doesn’t force herself to write, she enjoys writing and passes it on to her readers.

The second Paragraph is entitled “***Theoretical and methodological problems in the creativity by Mary Stewart***”. This paragraph contains an analysis of the writer’s works in various genres. Both the problems of “romantic suspense” and historical novels such as themes, ideas are touched upon. There are many reasons why readers love the work of the outstanding writer Mary Stewart. Such factors as the fluency of language, description of places, spiritual freedom, the value of personality, victory of justice, and glorification of beauty can serve as an example. The writer expresses such an opinion “*It’s my view that it’s not enough to produce what one sees as “plain reality”, to hold a mirror up to the ordinary, and nothing else. If the writers of an age settle for the mediocre, or even the plain nasty as the norm of an age, then imperceptibly but definitely that does become the norm of the age*”.¹²

¹¹ Contemporary authors New Revision Series: (A Bio-Bibliographical Guide to Current Writers in Fiction, General Nonfiction, Poetry, Journalism, Drama, Motion Pictures, Television, and Other Fields) [in 305 vol.] / ed. D.Jones, J.D.Jorgenson. – Detroit: Gale, – vol. 59. – 1998. – 380 p.

¹² Stewart, M. Why shouldn’t one write “escapist” fiction? // The Australian Author (Quarterly journal of Australian Society of Authors), – Summer – January 1977, vol. 9 №1, – p. 5-10.

Mary Stewart in her works replaces period norms with her norms. Aggression, death, betrayal, and so on are often encountered in the writer's work while the positive aspects such as kindness, survival, and loyalty prevail.

In general, in Mary Stewart's works, the confrontation and sharp struggle between negative and positive characters are very clearly depicted. Each novel in the review is remembered for these features. The leitmotif of the novels is that the victory of justice in the end and the punishment of the guilty is not happening by itself, namely, it's the product of the struggle against injustice.

The main reason why Mary Stewart's books are among the best sellers is not only her talent but the necessity of the readers to find personal peace in the atmosphere in her books. Predominantly, the beloved writer instills hope in her readers and promotes the belief that fighting and taking the side of the truth will eventually lead to happiness. Accordingly, the works of Mary Stewart can be called "books of the cruel world ending with happiness".

Mary Stewart's literary works often depict challenging situations, but ultimately offer a ray of hope by highlighting positive qualities such as beauty, loyalty, lost morality, and human duty. The author, who has a unique style and approach to writing, emphasizes that "*We must love and imitate the beautiful and the good*"¹³. Through her works, Stewart inspires readers, provides them with spiritual joy, and encourages them to do good deeds. Her stories also offer refuge to those who feel powerless or unable to bring about change in a world where justice and goodness ultimately prevail.

The main results obtained by the claimant in relation to this chapter were published in scientific journals of local and foreign countries recommended by the High Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan and in the materials of the International conferences¹⁴.

¹³ Contemporary Literary Criticism: (Criticism of the Works of Today's Novelists, Poets, Playwrights, Short Story Writers, Scriptwriter, and Other Creative Writers): [in 289 vol.] / ed. J.W.Hunter, T.J.White. – Detroit; San Francisco; London; Boston; Woodbridge: The Gale Group, – vol. 117. – 1999. – p.393

¹⁴ In the list of the claimant's works presented at the end of the abstract: № 1; 6; 9; 10; 12; 14; 17.

The II Chapter of the dissertation is entitled “**Artistic comprehension of the problems of humanism, patriotism, and national identity in the historical works by Mary Stewart**” and consists of two paragraphs.

Paragraph 2.1 is entitled “*Moral and psychological problems in the historical novels by Mary Stewart*”. There is a close relationship between psychology and literature, which is a science that studies the mechanism of human behavior. Enunciating the moral-psychological problem in the literary text, the author provides the transfer of the inner world of his or her characters to the reader. Against this background, artistic prose has wide opportunities to reveal the inner world of human beings. The role of moral-psychological factors in the literary text also highlights the importance of the writer’s study of psychology as an individual. How much each writer can maintain interhuman connections shows how deeply he or she can penetrate human psychology. The study of works arising in this direction is also significant in terms of revealing the existing psychological type and laws in the artistic text, and the relationship of works of fiction with the reader’s audience. In general, the role of moral-psychological factors in artistic creativity is undeniable.

In the historical novel genre, the psychological state of the heroes is just as important as the plot or events. These novels often explore how the events in the story are related to the characters’ psychology and how they affect their mental state. The focus is on the mental states that lead to, prepare for, and result in events in historical novels.

Throughout history, writers and philosophers from different countries have attempted to define the complex nature of human psychology. They have used various methods to understand the essence of human behavior and have written many monographs, scientific research works, and artistic works on this topic. The struggle of the human spirit is a universal subject, which transcends language, religion, and national identity. Ultimately, everything comes down to the inner struggle of man. In some cases, the spiritual crisis that people experience can become a way of life, and thus people may feel trapped in their mental prisons. Human nature is a

complex and contradictory system, where it is often impossible to determine people's true intentions from their behavior and lifestyle.

Mary Stewart described the moral crisis of humans in her historical works, which is a type of moral-psychological problem. Betrayal, lies, discrimination, injustice, aggressiveness, hunger, death, and others can lead to a moral crisis. So in plain English, the imbalance between the inner world of the individual and the outer world, the failure of his or her desires, and the presence of filling the moral gap are the main reasons that drive him or her to the crisis. Occasionally, the constant clashes and indecision between an individual's feelings and his brain lead him or her to a moral crisis.

In general, the concept of a crisis can be divided into different categories. Each of these crises leaves a mark on human life. Only a person with a strong inner world can emerge from the complications caused by the crisis with minimal losses. Mary Stewart shows that personality is formed by the choices one makes in life and that it is shaped by emotional suffering. The inner struggles and hesitations that people face can sometimes destroy their souls, leaving them exhausted. However, in some cases, this struggle can push people to explore new horizons that they never even knew existed, leading them to unexpected opportunities.

In her writing, Mary Stewart portrays the specific characteristics of the era, and the positive, negative, and human aspects of historical and legendary figures. This skillful portrayal draws the reader into the story, making it impossible not to fall under the spell of the heroes created by the writer. The era of King Arthur has attracted the interest of many writers and historians, who try to determine whether Arthur actually existed or not. Meanwhile, writers attempt to capture Arthur's spirit through folklore and legends. In Mary Stewart's pentalogy, characters such as Merlin, Arthur, Ambrosius, Uther Pendragon, Ygraine, Bedwyr, Guinevere, Morgan, Morgause, Mordred, Alexander are brought to life. Through her work, Mary Stewart reveals the spirituality of people in all its nakedness, while also skillfully describing that those who go astray have their reasons or weaknesses, without blaming or judging them, and sometimes even uniquely excusing them.

In this paragraph, in her historical works, Mary Stewart describes the problem of the moral crisis of humans in her unique style. Mary Stewart masterfully describes the psychological state and mutual relations of people. The author skillfully conveys to readers through her set the subtleties of the mental state of historical-legendary heroes, who are always familiar to readers. The complexity and tension of the inner worlds of the author's heroes in the historical works and their relations with other people lead to a violation of their moral comfort. Simultaneously, the silent cries of the heroes' inner selves, which they put in the background for their hard lifestyles and the fulfillment of their responsibilities, are even more evident in the example of Merlin and King Arthur.

Paragraph 2.2 is entitled ***“The concept of Good and Evil in the historical novels by Mary Stewart”***. The struggle between Good and Evil has always been an actual topic in world literature. The history of mankind can also be described as the history of the struggle between Good and Evil. Well, customarily, it is impossible to imagine these two concepts separately. And, consequently, the struggle between Good and Evil is one of the most appealing topics in world literature. *“... the devil, is in the deepest sense part of the creative abyss of every living personality. That is why in myths the shadow often appears as a twin, for he is not just the “hostile brother”, but the companion and friend, and it is sometimes difficult to tell whether this twin is the shadow or the self”*¹⁵. Throughout one's life, people are constantly faced with internal choices. Often, individuals may find themselves on either side of good or evil without even realizing it. This is because there is some good in every evil and some evil hidden in every good.

Each part of the pentalogy devoted to the reign of King Arthur by Mary Stewart skillfully depicts the sharp and ruthless struggle between Good and Evil. The protagonist in M.Stewart's historical pentalogy combines every behavior with human qualities, and at the same time, the author skillfully recreates the negative aspects of the human qualities of her heroes. Pentalogy clearly shows how heroes

¹⁵ Neumann, E. The Origins and History of Consciousness / E.Neumann. – New York: Pantheon Books, – 1954. – 353 p.

move towards desires in the current situation as a result of possible or impossible means, moral or faulty actions, and to what extent the power struggle displaces the wild sides of personalities.

We all have a mix of conflicting emotions within us as we grow and live. We can feel both good and bad things such as love and hate, mercy and betrayal, and loyalty and oppression. It is not a terrible thing that these conflicting feelings exist in us, the scary thing is that we can release those imperfect feelings. This is not necessarily a bad thing, as it is a part of being human. However, the real danger lies in acting on our negative feelings. In this case, the human race, who has tasted freedom and experienced the ecstasy of vile victories, can become a creature even the devil would fear. The writer's pentalogy is rich in negative, positive, and, at the same time, heroes who combine both abstractions. Mary Stewart's characters sometimes cause intense hatred and love for readers who have seen one side of life, but for readers who have experienced or rather encountered the hard sides of life, just simply remind them that nothing is foreign to us.

In this chapter, the reflection of humanistic ideals is observed in the characters of King Arthur and Merlin by the master of the historical novel Mary Stewart. King Arthur is a benchmark for humanism and dignity in the pentalogy. The problem of national identity and national affiliation, which is the essence that the Celts demonstrate for freedom, is also reflected in the chapter. The author was able to bring to life the best example of patriotism with the character of Merlin, who loved his people and suffered for their bright future. The moral and psychological condition of the heroes in Stewart's pentalogy, their fair struggle with the forces of evil, and ultimately the victory of Good, allows us to define the code model of humanism.

The author's main results related to this chapter were published in the materials of articles recommended by the High Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan¹⁶.

¹⁶ In the list of the claimant's works presented at the end of the abstract: № 2; 5; 8; 10; 16.

The III Chapter of the dissertation is entitled **“The concept of national history in the English and Azerbaijani literature of the XX century”** and consists of two paragraphs.

Paragraph 3.1 is entitled *“Artistic reflection of history in the works by Mary Stewart and Aziza Jafarzade”*. Various aspects of Azerbaijani-British literary relations are considered actual issues for literary studies. Numerous translations from English literature and research works dedicated to the work of different English writers are regarded as a positive event in the development of Azerbaijan – British literary relations. *“At the present stage, the predominance of the concept of mutual literary relations has brought to the front the direction of equal development of bilateral and multilateral relations in the field of literature, rather than unilateral literary influence in the former Soviet period. In this sense, literary relations are experiencing the process of forming its new historical stage as a branch of literary science”*¹⁷.

Throughout the history of literature, it is evident that oral folk literature has heavily influenced written literature. Traditionally, the characters in myths, legends, and folk tales were chosen by the people, and the theme of these works was the product of their dreams and thoughts. Both Aziza Jafarzade and Mary Stewart drew inspiration from folk creativity and incorporated it into their works. After analyzing and observing their works, it is clear that they take their readers on a journey through distant periods of history, painting a vivid picture of the common spirit of the time, and highlighting the similarities and differences of different nationalities. Additionally, the writers do not overlook the complexity of human relationships in their works, regardless of the country and period they are writing about.

This paragraph comparatively examines the historical works of Mary Stewart and writer, publicist, doctor in philology, and professor Aziza Jafarzade. This paragraph compares Aziza Jafarzade’s “Hun dağı” (“Hun Mountain”)¹⁸ story with Mary Stewart’s “Arthur

¹⁷ Həbibbəyli, İ. Ədəbi əlaqələrdən müqayisəli ədəbiyyatşünaslığa // Poetika.izm, – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2016. №2, – s. 4-7

¹⁸ Cəfərzadə, Ə. Cəlaliyyə / Ə.Cəfərzadə. – Bakı: Gənclik, – 1983. – 468 s.

Pentology” and also mentions the similarities in the writers’ lives. Furthermore, writers’ attitudes toward women are not neglected.

The views of writers on female characters are distinguished by their originality and grandeur. The writers, who traveled through history with their artistic fantasies, were able to show the unhabitual character of women in that historical environment, their human qualities, and at the same time, their attitude to what is happening around them and finding a way out of difficult situations.

While analyzing Mary Stewart’s female characters individually, we see that each of them, whether portrayed positively, negatively, or as a villain, goes to great lengths to achieve their goals. They possess a unique strength, stubbornness, and when necessary, they use their tenderness and weaknesses to their advantage. Mary Stewart challenges the traditional view of women that was accepted in the 5th-6th centuries and instead presents female characters who break away from traditional norms and create their own forms. Harold Jeremy Herman says: *“They frequently dominate the men around them, for they are strong and cleverer than most men, and they are ambitious, demanding more out of life than marriage and children. It is this concept of women that distinguishes Stewart's trilogy from the earlier Arthurian works she used as her sources”*¹⁹.

The female characters chosen by Aziza Jafarzadeh are not accidental. Just when the gallery of her works is analyzed, in “Natəvan haqqında hekayələr” (“Stories about Natavan”)²⁰ we see Khurshidbanu Natavan, who was loved and selected for her kindness, the “Durru yekta” (“The only pearl”) of the palace, and the “Khan gizi” of the people, in the novel “Vətənə qayıt” (“Return to Homeland”)²¹ we witness the character of a brave, steadfast woman named Shabnam Khanum, always ready to fight for the freedom of her people, with a sword in hand. In the narrative “Bəla”

¹⁹ Herman, H.J. The Women in Mary Stewart’s Merlin Trilogy // Arthurian Interpretations, – Spring 1984. vol.15, №2, – p.101.

²⁰ Cəfərzadə, Ə. Natəvan haqqında hekayələr / Ə.Cəfərzadə. – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dövlət Nəşriyyatı – 1963. – 59 s.

²¹ Cəfərzadə, Ə. Seçilmiş əsərləri II cild / Ə.Cəfərzadə. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2021. – 423 s.

(“Disaster”)²², the character of Mahdi-Ulya Shahbanu Kheyranisa Beyim a woman with a sword, whose courage can not be questioned, but the intention and the feeling of revenge not only brought misfortune to the lives of individuals but also hinders the unification of the people. In the novel “Bakı-1501” (“Baku-1501”) a brave knight woman, who turned from Bibikhan to Sultan-Khanim, protected the fortress and does not lose her strategic attacks, as well as feelings of compassion and mercy, in the novel of the same name, Aytekin, the last representative of the captured tribe, who witnessed the execution of her descendants by the sword, lives with a sense of revenge, and her long and difficult path and other female characters are skillfully presented.

Mary Stewart destroys the traditional approach to the concept of women in the V-VI centuries, she revives the characters of women who go beyond the standard form cuts for them and creates their personal and individual forms. Although the female characters in Mary Stewart’s Arthur Pentalogy are not grounded, they are strong and determined women who confidently assert their existence. It should also be noted that Aziza Jafarzade’s female characters are distinguished by their diversity, knightliness, intellect, and love for the motherland.

Mary Stewart and Aziza Jafarzade have many similar motives in their life and creativity. Aziza Jafarzadeh’s “Hun dağı” (“Hun Mountain”) story and Mary Stewart’s “Arthur Pentalogy” used expressions indicating national origin. This is considered a successful case both from the point of view of opening the picture of the era and from the point of view of the approach to the principle of historicism. When we meet the character of Arthur in Pentalogy with the character of Alptekin in the story, we see clearly that both rulers have such features as humanity in the charter and loyalty to the end of their convictions. Both writers worked on gender issues in their unique way and they managed to create strong-willed women characters.

Paragraph 3.2 is entitled ***“The artistic embodiment of the problem of history in Azerbaijan and English prose in the second***

²² Cəfərzadə, Ə. Bəla / Ə.Cəfərzadə. – Bakı: “Xan”, – 2016. – 128 s.

half of the XX century (based on the characters of Mary Stewart's King Arthur, Aziza Jafarzade's Shah Ismail)”. Many prominent writers in world literature write works based on historical facts. Interest in history helps to reflect the richness of written works, shed light on problems that arise in a particular period, highlight the significance of many events, and show the influence of cultural conditions, traditions, rules, and beliefs on human life. Literary critic Yavuz Akhundov, who discusses the development and history of Azerbaijan historical novels, notes that “The centuries-old literature of various peoples demonstrates that there is a long-standing and rich tradition of historical fiction. The main purpose of this literary principle is to reveal the national character of a people and to portray the spirit and color of the past”²³.

A work written on a historical topic, regardless of what period it was written about and in which period, usually arouses the special interest of readers. Let's also note that the modernity of the written work is not related to the period it talks about: it is related to the resonance of the events described in the work with today. Mary Stewart makes this point: “If the writer is alive to the world around her and to what people are thinking and doing, if she is open all the time to new and living ideas, then, whatever the period or setting, the book is relevant to ‘today’”²⁴.

Mankind has passed through many historical tentatives to this day. Each period also has acute self-evident signs. The period when Mary Stewart addressed the historical theme dates back to the 1970s. It is possible to enumerate the features of those years in Britain like these: the signs of active stratification, economic turbulence, gender problem, racism, etc. All these problems sharply manifested themselves in people and created conditions for the moral crisis. All these tensions created by the period took place on the national ground, and their reflection was found in the literature.

²³ Axundov, Y. Azərbaycan sovet tarixi romanı / Y.Axundov. – Bakı: Yazıçı, – 1979. – 7 s.

²⁴ Commire, A. Something about the author: (Facts and Pictures about Contemporary Authors and Illustrators of Books for Young People) [in 281 vol.], / A.Commire. – Detroit, Mich: Gale Research, – vol. 12. – 1977. – 219 p.

The fifth century, written by Mary Stewart, went down in history as a “dark period” in which people learned to live in fear and danger, and chaos became commonplace. At that time, more than people, the era itself needed a hero. On the one hand, the endless claims of the Saxons to Celts’ territory, and on the other hand, attacks by the Pikes and Angels kept the country in a state of constant tension. Against the background of all these historical events, King Arthur fought fearlessly against the invaders of the British Isles, which are considered Celtic territory, as noted in the V-VI centuries AD, and ensured the safety of the natives. Stewart’s character of King Arthur was born out of the need for an idealized savior that Britain wanted to see in the 1970s.

There have been many historical figures who have left a positive or negative sign on world history. Shah Ismail Khatai, whose name is written in golden letters in the history of Azerbaijan, has a special place among them. However, the activities of Victor are interpreted differently by both historians and writers. The flourishing of the Azerbaijani language as both a poetry and a diplomatic language in the 16th century was associated with the name of Shah Ismayil. Of course, the appeal to this period is a manifestation of love for Azerbaijan. In particular, the existence of dictations of the Soviet era and the destruction or restriction of the products of the highbrows were considered as a kind of the main slogans of the period. In particular, during the period when Aziza Jafarzade’s works were written, the fact that each article underwent a rigorous inspection was a serious obstacle for writers to express their thoughts as their full opinion. Although the creative path of Aziza Jafarzade, known as a master of historical novels, was difficult, she was not discouraged by these difficulties. The writer later says: *“It seems that our history has been turned upside down. Therefore, I wanted to be able to convey our history to the younger generation as it is. At least I try to provide a little bit”*²⁵.

²⁵ Əliyeva, N. Pilot olmaq istəyən yazıçı – Əzizə xanım Cəfərzadə [Elektron resurs] / URL:<https://buta.ws/news/42983>

When we look at the writers' "Bakı-1501" ("Baku-1501")²⁶ and "Arthur Pentalogy", it is observed that Arthur, unaware of his identity until the age of fourteen, was placed under Merlin's care by his mother, Queen Igraine, to protect him from his father's enemies. As a result of the tragedy that happened to him, in his childhood, Ismail was rescued and hid from the enemies. On the one hand, while Arthur was enjoying his childhood, on the other hand, the darkness and death of Ismail's relatives made his life a prisoner of revenge. At the same time, unaware of his future mission, Arthur and Ismail, aware of his responsibilities and purpose, get the throne at the same age.

An astonishing point about Shah Ismail is that when he was young, he created a powerful state from scratch, from a divided state. King Arthur takes over the leadership of a prepared state. Undoubtedly, it is commendable that at a time when Britain was on fire, a young person should not be surprised by the situation and continue his struggle with determination. It should also be emphasized that it is extremely convenient to idealize a person whose existence is in doubt. However, it is very convenient to thoroughly interpret the real historical person, especially considering his hostile position, to present his political attacks as such a negative human quality. In comparison, we see that while we can call Mary Stewart's King Arthur the ideal king, Aziza Jafarzade portrays Shah Ismail Khatai as a brave military leader and a skillful head of state in the context of his character's contrasts.

The dissertation examined various researchers' interpretations of Shah Ismail's nationality from different countries. Additionally, this research also highlights the fact that the Celtic origin of King Arthur is not definitive. Consequently, the research establishes that both King Arthur and Shah Ismail Khatai, who are compared in this paragraph, were leaders of Turkish descent.

The main results related to the chapter were published in scientific journals of local and foreign countries recommended by the

²⁶ Cəfərzadə, Ə. Bakı-1501 / Ə.Cəfərzadə. – Bakı: "Xan", – 2019. – 348 s.

High Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, as well as in Republican conference materials²⁷.

Mary Stewart's life, creativity, and the general problems that she raises in her work characterize her thinking manner. The dissertation on **“Universal problems in the historical novels by Mary Stewart”** presents such problems as the life and work of Mary Stewart, who occupies a unique position in the history of world literature, the novelty that she led to literary criticism, the richest and mysterious period in the history of Britain, reflecting historical events due to universal problems. In the historical works of the author, special attention is drawn to such features as a convention, a free attitude to historical events, and the conditioning of the dynamics of the development of events with her imagination. In general, literary works dedicated to the reign of King Arthur are notable for their richness and diversity. Even in the modern period, the bibliography of King Arthur is being enriched by writers representing different nations. In the English literature of the twentieth century, the author's works related to the reign of King Arthur have a special position. In general, the interest in the personality and reign of the legendary King Arthur passes by the red line from Stewart's creativity.

In the dissertation, we have tried to show the great love and sympathy of Mary Stewart and Aziza Jafarzade for their homeland, as well as their interest in history and artistic descriptions, and at the same time reveal different and similar approaches to historical events by writers living in two different social societies. The approach to history in the works of Mary Stewart and Aziza Jafarzade is also comparatively studied in the dissertation.

The scientific results obtained during the research are reflected below:

Mary Stewart is known in world literature as the creator of a new subgenre, “romantic suspense”. The main feature of this genre is the combination of the prose description of romance and the detective's cold expression. The main focus of the author's works,

²⁷ In the list of the claimant's works presented at the end of the abstract: № 3; 4; 7; 11; 13; 15.

which make up the “romantic suspense”, is the constant excellence of human concepts and Human Rights.

The problems underlying the historical works related to “Arthur Pentalogy” are considered, how the historical-mythical heroes fought or surrendered in a certain psychological situation. Throughout the analysis of the works included in the Pentalogy, it is concluded that it is impossible to divide the characters into exactly positive or negative. In the work of rather contradictory characters of Mordred, Bedwyr, Guinevere, etc., the moral-psychological states of the characters are determined by the situation.

The motives of Good and Evil, rooted in legends, are widely described in the historical works by Mary Stewart. It is established in the dissertation that, regardless of the positions and causes of the characters representing Good and Evil, it is shown that Evil wins from time to time, but the overall work always ends with the victory of Good. In her historical novels, the author also describes such moments as the use of certain evil means used by the forces of good against evil just to win justice over evil.

The writer touches on serious universal problems in the personality of King Arthur, with the character of a true patriot, a dignified person, and at the same time, an ideal ruler who considers human rights equal to him supreme and does not violate justice for any benefit. The author shows the role of King Arthur as an example worth imitating for political leaders every time, as well as the importance of a wise counselor in governance through the character of Merlin.

One of the universal problems mentioned by Mary Stewart in her historical works is the artistic reflection of patriotism. The author conveys the moments of her love for her motherland to the readers through the main heroes of her historical novels, Arthur and Merlin. As a result of unthinking one’s interests on the path of the motherland that a citizen or ruler can achieve is the unity and prosperity of the country.

In her novels, Mary Stewart touched upon such universal issues as the importance of historical affiliation and national identity. The writer describes the Celts, the real representatives of the nation, who

struggle for their land in the existing historical-geographical environment, symbolizing their heroes who do not leave the people aside in this struggle. In the novels, the author demonstrates what can be achieved as a result of a ruler's care for his people along with good governance and improvement of their well-being.

As a result of the comparison of Arthur, the ideal king who was created and lived in the dreams of the British people, and the character of Shah Ismail Khatai, written by Azerbaijani writer Aziza Jafarzade, it is determined that Shah Ismail is also presented as a ruler standing by above his era. Despite the distance and religious differences, it can be seen that people have fought for the same ideals at different times.

In the historical works written by Mary Stewart and Aziza Jafarzade, it is presented that their people have national historical roots and that they skillfully wrote down the deep traces of their historical experiences in literature. It is analyzed and compared how writers who live in two different countries, who have different views and opinions, reflect the national thoughts of their nations in their works. As a result, the distant past of the writers, the period covering the IV-VI centuries AD is comparatively analyzed in Mary Stewart's "Arthur Pentalogy" and Aziza Jafarzade's "Hun dağı" ("Hun Mountain").

In conclusion, it can be noted that completely original sources were used in the creation of the dissertation, and quotations from the works were translated from English and adapted to our language.

The main content and scientific-theoretical provisions of the dissertation are reflected in the author's scientific articles published in the republic and abroad, conference materials:

1. Nəbiyeva, V.F. Meri Styuartın həyat və yaradıcılığı // – Bakı: AMEA, M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, Filologiya məsələləri, – 2018. №12, –s.329-337;
2. Nəbiyeva, V.F. Meri Styuartın "Qəzəb günü" əsrinin qəhrəmanları // – Bakı: Humanitar Elmlərin Öyrənilməsinin Aktual Problemləri, – 2018. №5, – s.110-115;

3. Nəbiyeva, V.F. Meri Styuartın əsərlərində tarixin bədii əksi // – Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, Dil və Ədəbiyyat. Beynəlxalq Elmi-nəzəri jurnal, – 2019. №2(110), – s.301-304
4. Nəbiyeva, V.F. Meri Styuartın “Merlin” trilogiyası tarixi-morfoloji kontekstdə // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti, Dil və Ədəbiyyat, – 2019. Cild IX, №2, – s.134-142;
5. Nəbiyeva, V.F. Meri Styuartın tarixi əsərlərində Xeyir və Şərin mübarizəsi // – Bakı: AMEA, M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, Filologiya məsələləri, –2020. №9, – s.348-356
6. Набиева, В.Ф. Тематика и идейные особенности исторических произведений Мэри Стюарт // СОЦИАЛЬНЫЕ И ГУМАНИТАРНЫЕ НАУКИ В XXI ВЕКЕ. ИТОГИ, ВЫЗОВЫ, ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ Сборник научных трудов Всероссийской научно-практической конференции с международным участием, посвященной Дню российской науки. – Санкт-Петербург: – 27 февраля, – 2020, – с.107-112;
7. Nəbiyeva, V.F. XX əsr Azərbaycan və ingilis tarixi nəsrinə və qadın obrazları (Əzizə Cəfərzadə və Meri Styuartın yaradıcılıqları əsasında) // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti, Dil və Ədəbiyyat, – 2020. Cild X, №2, – s.81-90;
8. Nəbiyeva, V.F. Meri Styuartın tarixi əsərlərində insanın mənəvi böhran problemi // Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, Dil və Ədəbiyyat. Beynəlxalq Elmi-nəzəri jurnal, – 2021. № 1(115), – s.117-120;
9. Nəbiyeva, V.F. Meri Styuartın romantik saspens romanlarında mövzu, ideya və konflikt // – Bakı: Humanitar Elmlərin Öyrənilməsinin Aktual Problemləri, – 2021. №1, – s.147-151;
10. Nəbiyeva, V.F. The notion of the ideal king in Mary Stewart’s pentalogy // – Украина: Актуальні питання гуманітарних наук, – 2021. Том 2, №36, – с.153-158;
11. Набиева, В.Ф. Своеобразие исторической тематики в Азербайджанской и Английской литературе второй половины XX века (на примере творчества Азизы Джафарзаде и Мэри Стюарт) // – Украина: Вісник Університету імені Альфреда Нобеля. Серія «Філологічні науки», – 2021. №1(21), – с.19-28;

12. Nəbiyeva, V.F. Meri Styuartın XX əsr ədəbiyyatında yeri // ELMİ İŞ. Humanitar və ictimai elmlər üzrə III Beynəlxalq elmi konfransı. – Bakı: – 6 aprel, – 2021, – s.72-75;
13. Nəbiyeva, V.F. Əzizə Cəfərzadə və Meri Styuartın həyat və yaradıcılıqlarında oxşar cəhətlər // ELMİ İŞ. Humanitar və ictimai elmlərin əsasları” mövzusunda III Respublika elmi konfransı. – Bakı: – 30 aprel, – 2021, – s.76-77;
14. Nəbiyeva, V.F. Meri Styuartın yaradıcılığında müharibə mövzusu // – Bakı: Humanitar Elmlərin Öyrənilməsinin Aktual Problemləri, – 2022. №3, – s.137-140;
15. Nəbiyeva, V.F. Meri Styuart və Con Steynbekin yaradıcılığında Kral Artur obrazı // – Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, Dil və Ədəbiyyat. Beynəlxalq Elmi-nəzəri jurnal, – 2023. №2(122), – s.213-216;
16. Nəbiyeva, V.F. Meri Styuartın müasir və tarixi əsərlərində qadın obrazları // – Bakı: AMEA, M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, Filologiya məsələləri, – 2023. №3, – s.343-351;
17. Nəbiyeva, V.F. Meri Styuartın əsərlərində insan anlayışı // – Bakı: Humanitar Elmlərin Öyrənilməsinin Aktual Problemləri, – 2023. №3, – s.172-177.

The defense will be held on 24 January 2024 at 10⁰⁰ at the meeting of the Dissertation council ED 2.12 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Azerbaijan University of Languages.

Address: AZ 1014, Baku, Rashid Behbudov Street, 134.

Dissertation is accessible at the Azerbaijan University of Languages Library.

Electronic versions of the abstract is available on the official website of the Azerbaijan University of Languages.

Abstract was sent to the required addresses on 20 December 2023.

A handwritten signature in purple ink, appearing to be a stylized name, possibly "Huseynov", written over a horizontal line.

Signed for print: 20.12.2023

Paper format: 60x84 1/16

Volume: 40683 characters

Number of hard copies: 20