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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**DESIRE AND FEAR IN THE PROSE OF
ISA HUSEYNOV AND RAMIZ ROVSHAN**

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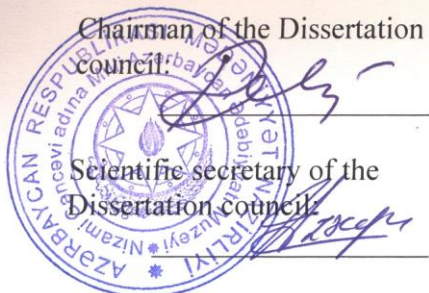
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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISSERTATION

The relevance of the topic and the degree of development.

The development of society is closely related to the self-awareness of its main subject - the human being - as well as the acquisition of certain knowledge and the achievement of success through that knowledge. The human being is the subject of research in various fields of science, and each field approaches the issue of humanity from different perspectives. Literature and the arts, which play an important role in human self-awareness, also reflect events occurring in society in various forms. Literature expresses human feelings, emotions, and thoughts in an artistic manner, while literary studies express these through scientific categories.

Reflecting the inner world, psychology, and social problems of the human being has always been one of the essential functions of literature, and at various times, this role of literature has been given particular importance. As a result of Khrushchev's "Thaw" reforms (1956–1965), the policy of liberalization encouraged a shift in Soviet literature in general – and also in Azerbaijani art and literature – toward focusing on the individual and their inner struggles as central themes. In this context, starting from the late 1950s, there has been a notable increase in interest in the human inner world across the literatures of all Soviet peoples, including Azerbaijani literature. This issue has been extensively addressed in studies concerning contemporary Azerbaijani prose.¹

When comparing the old and new generations formed within this discourse, the emerging changes become clearly visible. One of these differences is the increased interest in the human inner world and psychology in the literature created by the "new generation". It is no coincidence that in the works of writers such as Isa Huseynov and Ramiz Rovshan in the 1960s and 1970s, the issue of "the individual and their psychological state" is particularly emphasized. Most researchers and representatives of this generation believe that

¹ İmanov, M. Müasir Azərbaycan nəsrində psixologizm (60-70- ci illər) / M.İmanov. – Bakı: Elm, – 1991. – p. 3.

İsa Hüseynov was one of the first representatives of the “new generation” in Azerbaijani literature.²

One of the factors ensuring the relevance of the topic is the depiction in literary works of the contrast between the human inner world – with its desires and the unexpected turns and directions they may take – and the character's inner conflicts. Humans have faced such problems in every historical period. For this reason, examining the issue from the perspective of psychologism remains relevant. On the other hand, in Azerbaijani society today, the verdict of the society is still considered superior to individual desire, and the conflict between personal aspirations and communal stereotypes remains significant. In this context, the projection of the desire/fear model and, consequently, the issue of post-traumatic syndrome³ in literature is particularly relevant.

Finally, while psychologism remains a consistently relevant theme, in the works of the writers under study it becomes an artistic device that intensifies psychological tension against the backdrop of the home front during wartime. In this context, two directions can be identified: on one hand, it can be considered valuable in terms of examining the manifestation of the marriage model in 20th-century Azerbaijani village life as reflected in modern Azerbaijani literature; on the other hand, Azerbaijani literature is significant in helping to understand the tragedies caused by the wars we face today, particularly through the lens of post-traumatic syndrome (PTS).

² Akimova, E. İnsan – bədi həsəsləğın hədəfində // Kəspı qəzeti. – 2017, 11-13 february. – p. 24; Anar. Nəsrin fəzası // – Bəkı: Azərbaycan jurnalı. – 1984. № 7, – p. 168; Anar. Sızız / Anar. – Bəkı: Gənclik, – 1992. – p. 329; Əhmədov, B. XX yüzıl Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı: problemlər, istiqamətlər, mərhələlər / B.Əhmədov. – Bəkı: Elm və təhsil, – 2015. – p. 905; Алиева, С. Человек в меняющемся мире / С. Алиева. – Баку: Язычы, – 1980. – p. 8-10.

³ Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research (MFMR). Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD): [Electronic resource] / – URL: // [https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/post-traumatic-stress-disorder/symptoms-causes/syc-20355967#:~:text=Post%2Dtraumatic%20stress%20disorder%20\(PTSD\)%20is%20a%20mental%20health,uncontrollable%20though%20about%20the%20event](https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/post-traumatic-stress-disorder/symptoms-causes/syc-20355967#:~:text=Post%2Dtraumatic%20stress%20disorder%20(PTSD)%20is%20a%20mental%20health,uncontrollable%20though%20about%20the%20event)

Psychology not only studies individuals' personal and psychological characteristics, as well as the formation and transformation of their traits, but also examines how society reacts to individual behavior, how environmental factors influence human actions, and what, how, and why certain elements affect the relationship between the individual and society.

Literary works play an important role as a source for revealing the essence of social psychology and identifying the factors that contribute to its formation. Many aspects of the existence, development, and variability of social psychology find their reflection in literary texts. The tendency to reveal truth through the psychological analysis of characters is prominently observed in the creative works of the “new generation” of the 1960s–1980s. According to David Myers (1942), “*social psychology is the scientific study of how people think about, influence, and relate to one another*”.⁴

Individual psychology was introduced to science in the 1920s by the Austrian psychologist and psychotherapist Alfred Adler (1870–1937)⁵. According to Sigmund Freud (1856–1939), a person's attitude toward others is based on biological factors, whereas Alfred Adler believed that human behavior is shaped by life experience, the environment in which one lives, and other such factors. Adler emphasized that it is not correct to compare all individuals in society with previously existing theories of human personality. For this reason, he named his theory “Individual Psychology”.⁶

One of the main characteristics of prose works dominated by psychologism is that the external world follows the protagonist like a shadow — in their thoughts, reflections, behaviors, and actions. Since the character's feelings and thoughts are shaped under the influence of the surrounding environment, their self-reflection is

⁴ Bayramov, Ə. Psixologiya: Ali məktəblər üçün dərslik. / Ə.Bayramov, Ə.Əlizadə.– Bakı: Çinar-çap nəşriyyatı, – 2002. – p. 10; Mayers, D. Sosial Psychology / D. Mayers. – New York, NY : McGraw-Hill, – 2017. – 688 p.

⁵ Alfred, A. Yaşamaq sənəti / A.Alfred. – Bakı: İndivid yayım evi, – 2017. – 230 s.

⁶ Hacıyeva, M. Alfred Adler və onun fərdi psixologiya anlayışı: [Elektron resurs] / – URL: // <https://www.coaching.az/alfred-adlerin-individual-psixologiya-anlayisi/>

mechanically directed toward the outside world — toward how people react to the events taking place. Based on the views expressed by psychologists, it can be concluded that social and individual psychology are reflected in literary works in an interrelated manner. Often, when an individual (individual psychology) is about to take a step, they anticipate the thoughts and judgments of society (social psychology) that may arise in response.

Several studies and books have been published on the topic of psychologism in literature. In his research titled “Psychologism in Modern Azerbaijani Prose (1960s–70s)”, Mukhtar Imanov discussed the general characteristics, development trends, and artistic functions of psychologism in prose, examining the issue based on the novellas and novels of many Azerbaijani writers.

The book “The Poetic Power of Epic Word” (2000) by Arif Amrahoglu also devotes extensive attention to the analysis of psychological states depicted in literary works⁷. Other notable works dedicated to the theme of psychologism in literature include “Moral-Psychological Problems in Modern Azerbaijani Prose (1970s–1980s)”⁸ by Seadet İldirimzadeh, “Psychological Analysis in Modern Azerbaijani Short Story (1970s–80s)”⁹ by Sarvinaz Hasanova, “Psychologism in Azerbaijani Prose of the 1960s–1980s (Based on works of Mevlud Suleymanly)”¹⁰ by Salahly Seyyad, “The Problem of Psychologism in Modern Azerbaijani Drama (Based on İlyas Afandiyev’s works)”¹¹ by Khanverdi Farziyev, Toren Mammadova’s candidate dissertation entitled “Psychologism

⁷ Əmrahoglu, A. Epik sözün poetik gücü / A.Əmrahoglu. – Bakı: Elm, – 2000. – 212 p.

⁸ İldırımzadə, S. Müasir Azərbaycan nəsrində mənəvi-psixoloji problemlər (1970–1980-ci illər): / filologiya elmlər namizədi dissertasiyasının əlyazması / – Bakı, 1995. – 144 p.

⁹ Həsənova, S. Müasir Azərbaycan hekayəsində psixoloji təhlil (1970-80-ci illər): / filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dissertasiyasının əlyazması / – Bakı, 1995. – 129 p.

¹⁰ Salahlı, S. 1960-1980-ci illər Azərbaycan nəsrində psixologizm (Mövlud Süleymanlının yaradıcılığı üzrə): / filologiya elmlər namizədi dissertasiyasının əlyazması / – Bakı, 2005. – 131 p.

¹¹ Fərziyev, X. Müasir Azərbaycan dramaturgiyasında psixologizm problemi (İ.Əfəndiyevin yaradıcılığı əsasında): / filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dissertasiyasının əlyazması / – Bakı: BDU, 2015. – 163 p.

in Ilyas Efendiyev's Prose"¹², as well as articles by Tofiq Huseynoglu "Psychologism in Prose" (1998)¹³ and "On Psychologism" (1994).¹⁴

The object and subject of the research. The prose works of Isa Huseynov and Ramiz Rovshan were chosen as the main objects of the research. The common features of the works selected for research by both writers – namely, that they are set approximately in the same period (mid-20th century) and in the same location (a conservative rural community), the war theme occupies a leading position, the feelings of desire and fear manifest in various aspects, as well as the comparative analysis of their overall similarities and differences – constitute the subject of this research.

Goals and objectives of the research. The presented research investigates the relationship between the individual and society through the prism of the desire and fear dichotomy in order to properly understand human behavior and its artistic modeling of fate in the stories and novellas of Isa Huseynov, a representative of the 1960s generation, and Ramiz Rovshan, who emerged in the same wave. The dissertation also examines desire and fear as biological and sociological categories. For example, it is natural that the feeling of desire related to love is a neurobiological trait inherent to humans; however, the regulation of this natural feeling must occur not only within the legally accepted standards of society but also within its unwritten laws and stereotypes. Compliance with community laws (fear) or rebellion (an attempt to overcome the obstacle of fear) arises within the framework of individual-society relations. The pain emerging between desire and fear creates a post-traumatic syndrome (PTS), influencing human behavior and the fate of other members of society. This is because the pain causes emotional suffering reflected in fear and anxiety, which in turn increases the pain, becoming chronic due to its self-perpetuating progression.¹⁵

¹² Məmmədova, T. İlyas Əfəndiyevin nəsrində psixologizm: / filologiya elmləri üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dissertasiyasının əlyazması./ – Bakı, 2009. – 144 p.

¹³ Hüseynoğlu, T. Nəsrdə psixologizm // Ədəbiyyat qəzeti. – 1998, 23 yanuary. – p. 5.

¹⁴ Ibidem

¹⁵ Elman, I., Borsook, D. Threat response system: parallel brain processes in pain vis-à-vis fear and anxiety // *Frontiers in psychiatry*. – 2018. T. 9, – p. 29.

In the works of Isa Huseynov and Ramiz Rovshan that we analyze, the events revolve around the leitmotif of love, alongside desires related to love and the fear of not conforming or “keeping up” with society.

In the analysis of these works, the main goal is to examine the feelings of desire and fear, as well as the cognitive dissonance created by their collision between the individual and society, exploring the psychological and neurophysiological state of the person through artistic text. The following **tasks** have been set before the research:

- To investigate the causes of the emergence of desire and fear in the works of Isa Huseynov and Ramiz Rovshan;
- To clarify the effects of desire and fear on a person, including their possible positive and negative characteristics;
- To analyze the projection of different types of desire and fear in the literary text and the situations in which they arise;
- To examine the issue of when these feelings transform into a post-traumatic syndrome and become a tragedy for people;
- To determine how the psychological traumas caused by post-war syndrome regulate the actions of artistic characters in the works.

Research methods. Taking into account the content and theoretical framework of the research, the following research methods/theories have been adopted and applied to the analysis of literary works:

The psychological analysis method is used to study the psychological state of literary characters. It focuses on analyzing how the thoughts, emotions, and behaviors of characters influence their perception of reality. The research will also be based on David Myers’ concept of social psychology, exploring how individuals think about each other, influence one another, and build relationships.

The individual psychological approach method is related to Alfred Adler’s theory of individual psychology and examines human behavior in connection with personal experiences, upbringing, and environment. The study will also investigate how individual

psychology is reflected in literary texts and how it interacts with social norms shaped by society.

Based on Sigmund Freud's theory explaining human behavior through biological and unconscious factors (psychoanalytic approach), this method will examine how the inner conflicts of characters shape their destinies and narratives. It should be noted that this approach helps identify how characters' fears, desires, and childhood experiences influence their decisions in literary texts.

The comparative literary analysis method compares how psychological depth is expressed in different literary texts. Based on Mukhtar Imanov's research on the development of psychology in Azerbaijani prose of the 1960s-70s, this method will analyze the development of psychological realism and its common features in the selected prose works.

By integrating social psychology into literary analysis, the **socio-psychological approach method** will explore how societal expectations influence individual behaviors. The interaction of social and individual psychology in the decision-making processes of literary characters will be analyzed.

In the analysis using **the dichotomy principle**, the behavior models formed in social anthropology as a result of the desire/fear conflict were studied. Within the unity of theoretical principles of literary criticism, psychology, and sociology, the correlation between desire and fear among the individual, group, and society was analyzed based on prose works.

The main provisions of the defense are as follows:

- Love and marriage models in the prose of Isa Huseynov and Ramiz Rovshan;
- The conflict or regulation between desire and fear, individual and society, and between desire (e.g., in the example of love) and stereotypes;
- Variations of the desire and fear model in literature;
- Post-traumatic syndrome (PTS) caused by the feeling of fear;
- Fears caused by war traumas and their impact on people's subsequent lives as PTS;
- The positive and negative impact of desire and fear on human

- behavioral models;
- The reflection of desires and fears in literary texts as shaped by time and space.

Scientific novelty of the research. The relevance of the study is also one of the factors that ensures its scientific novelty. In this context, the exploration of human consciousness as a neurobiological factor shaping desires, wishes, and fears in literary texts characterizes the scientific innovation of the dissertation.

In literary criticism, the connection between literature and psychologism primarily studies the moral choices of characters. One of the most significant recent academic studies in this field belongs to Rita Charon (1949), professor at Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, founder and chair of the Department of Medical Humanities. She is also the creator of the “Narrative Medicine” program at the same university and one of the scholars deeply engaged with these issues.¹⁶ In this research, literature is examined from the narrative perspective, focusing on how biological factors influencing moral choice can be interpreted through narrative. Based on this, a classification of the selected literary works is proposed. Within this framework, the dichotomy of desire/fear is analyzed in relation to the individual and society, social stereotypes, the biological condition of the individual and moral values.

Thus, the investigation and analysis of the desire and fear model in the prose of Isa Huseynov and Ramiz Rovshan represent the core scientific novelty of the research. The dissertation emphasizes and explores the causes of the desire and fear problem in the prose works of both authors, as well as the moments in which characters overcome or succumb to their fears—viewed through the lenses of individual and social psychology.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. This research is significant not only in terms of the reflection of the interaction or restrictions between societal stereotypes and

¹⁶ Charon, R. Narrative medicine: Honoring the stories of illness / R. Charon. – New York : Oxford University Press, – 2006. – 292 p.

individual desires in literature, but also in the broader context of studying this model across different societies. The dissertation is important as it examines the impact of social psychology and stereotypes within Azerbaijani society on behavioral models and interpretations through examples from Azerbaijani literature. At the same time, it explores the parallels between these factors and the biological and sociological elements that shape the current cultural traditions of the Azerbaijani people.

Approbation and application of the dissertation. The main theses and findings of the research have been reflected in journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission, in the author's presentations at various international and national scientific-practical conferences, as well as in articles published in different scientific collections.

Name of the organization where the dissertation work was carried out. The research work was carried out at the department of Translation and Philology of Azerbaijan University.

The total volume of the dissertation with characters, indicating the volume of the structural units: The total volume of the research, consisting of an introduction, two chapters, and a conclusion: 270.086 characters (Introduction 13.738; Chapter I: 112.665; Chapter II: 135.016; Conclusion 8.667).

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the **Introduction**, the relevance of the topic was substantiated, the level of study was analyzed, the methodological foundations of the dissertation work and its scientific novelty have been demonstrated, the main theses submitted for defense have been presented, and the theoretical and practical significance of the research has been determined.

Chapter I of the dissertation entitled **“Desire and Fear through the Prism of Psychologism in Literature”** consists of four paragraphs. The first paragraph, entitled **“The Projection of Social and Individual Psychology in Literature”** touches upon the

individual and social aspects of psychology in literary works; social psychology studies the interactions and relationships between individuals and social groups from both empirical and theoretical perspectives.¹⁷ Social psychology examines human behaviors within a social context, considering both individual psychological mechanisms and collective dynamics.¹⁸ From this perspective, social psychology in literary works is important for understanding how the social environment influences an individual's behavior, which is also applicable to real life. The theory of individual psychology, developed by Alfred Adler, focuses on individual characters in relation to their social environment.¹⁹ In this theory, Adler explained that people can manage their personalities as well as all decisions and risks they take depending on themselves.²⁰

The main common feature between literature and psychology is that both focus on the human being. Psychology studies human behavior, thought, and emotional processes, as well as the reasons behind these processes—sometimes using shared scientific methods, and sometimes becoming a scientific method itself. Literature, on the other hand, reflects human experience, inner world, and behavior through artistic means, presenting them in an aesthetic and symbolic language. In this sense, both fields are parallel areas of study aimed at understanding the human being, though they rely on different methods and approaches. Literature, with the help of psychology, conveys people's inner worlds and psychological states to readers through literary works. It should also be noted that every literary work is, at the same time, a product of a certain psychological state.

¹⁷ What Is Social Psychology? Definition, Key Terms, and Examples: [Electronic resource] / – URL: <https://online.maryville.edu/online-bachelors-degrees/psychology/resources/what-is-social-psychology/>

¹⁸ What Is Social Psychology? Definition, Key Terms, and Examples: [Electronic resource] / – URL: <https://online.maryville.edu/online-bachelors-degrees/psychology/resources/what-is-social-psychology/>; Allport, G. The historical background of modern social psychology / G.Allport. In ed. G.Lindzey and E.Aronson. The Handbook of Social Psychology. – New York: McGraw Hill, – third edition, volume 1. – 1985. – p. 5.

¹⁹ Adler, A. Understanding life / A. Adler. – England: Oneworld Publications, – 2009. – p. 12.

²⁰ Ibidem, – p. 1.

This paragraph addresses the issue of the interrelationship and mutual influence between psychology and literature, incorporating the views of various researchers into the stud.²¹ We come to the conclusion that if we pay attention to the connection between psychology and literature, we can see that psychology, when considered separately, determines the state of individuals merely through psychological terminology. However, in the context of literature, psychology achieves greater success, which becomes possible through literary works. Literature gives a visual and practical dimension to the terminological explanations of psychology, making them tangible through human character, psychological emotions, and thoughts.

The close relationship between literature and psychology has led many researchers to coin the term “literary psychology”. Numerous scholars have proposed different perspectives on this term and have reached various scientific conclusions²². Furthermore, the research possibilities of literary psychology have been classified in different ways by researchers.²³ Referring

²¹ Jung, C. *Psychology and literature* / C.Jung. Trans. by W.S.Dell and C.F.Baynes. From *Modern Man in Search of a Soul*. – London: Routledge, – 1990. – p.169; Lodge, D. *Consciousness & the novel: connected essays* / D.Lodge. – Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press, – 2002. – p.10; Moghaddam, F. From ‘Psychology in Literature’ to ‘Psychology is Literature’ An Exploration of Boundaries and Relationships // – *Theory & Psychology*, – 2004. – vol. 14 (4), – p. 505; Emre, İ. *Edebiyat ve psikoloji* / İ.Emre. – Ankara: Anı Yayıncılık, –2006. – p. 3; Wellek, R. *Theory of Literature* / R Wellek, A Warren. – Penguin, – 1963. – p. 94, 102, 103, 109; Dastmard, F., Razmjoo, T., Salehi, V. *The Relationship between Psychology and Literature* // – *Journal of Basic and Applied Scientific Research*. – 2012. T. 2, № 9, – p. 9420.

²² Ratna, N. *Teori, Metode, dan Teknik Penelitian Sastra dari Strkturalisme Hingga Postrukturalisme Perspektif Wacana Naratif* / N. Ratna. –Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, – 2004. – p.350; Wiyatmi. *Psikologi Sastra: Teori dan Aplikasinya* / Wiyatmi. – Yogyakarta: Kanwa Publisher, – 2011. – p. 6; Wellek, R. *Theory of Literature* / R.Wellek, A.Warren. – Penguin, – 1963. – p.81.

²³ Ratna, N. *Teori, Metode, dan Teknik Penelitian Sastra dari Strkturalisme Hingga Postrukturalisme Perspektif Wacana Naratif* / N.Ratna. – Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, – 2004. – p. 343; Wellek, R. *Teori Kesusasteraan* / R. Wellek, A.Warren. – Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, – 1989. – p. 90.

to the classification by Ratna, Wellek, and Warren, it can be stated that literary psychology manifests in three primary forms: the author, the literary work, and the reader. In our view, many writers attempt to convey the problems they face in life to readers through artistic texts, thereby forming an impression of the author's personality in the reader's mind. As Wellek and Warren put it, "... *writers often document their own conditions, turning their illnesses into thematic material*".²⁴ In this context, the individual – who is the central object in both psychology and literature—can, be described as "*a general pattern of characteristic behaviors and ways of thinking that constitutes a person's unique and distinct method of adapting to the surrounding environment*".²⁵

In the second paragraph entitled "**Variants of the Desire and Fear Model**" various aspects of the desire and fear model in literature are explored. These include the motif of the lamb as a sacrificial victim, the lamb/wolf dichotomy, and the wolf/death and "beast time/human time" parallel, the motif of desire and fear revealing existential concerns, the desire and fear dilemma, the motif of the fear of starvation, and other related themes.

In this paragraph, the desire and fear model are examined through various perspectives: the desire and fear model in relation to existentialism; the desire and fear model as an archetype; the desire and fear model within deixis theory; trauma and post-trauma; and the motifs of the malice model. Thus, human desires and the obstacles that stand in their way shape the cultural anthropology of a society –or, in more familiar terms, its mentality. Naturally, the unlimited realization of an individual's desires can lead to an anarchic social environment – essentially a state of lawlessness where normative control has weakened. However, in the system of relations between the individual and society, a disruption in the balance between desire and fear may

²⁴ Wellek, R. *Theory of Literature* / R.Wellek, A.Warren. – Penguin, –1963. –p. 81.

²⁵ Kagan, J. *Psychology: An introduction* / J.Kagan, A.Havemann. – New York: Harcourt, Brace &World, – 1968. – p.422.

psychologically damage the individual's internal stability, potentially resulting in serious psychological syndromes such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). In this context, the mutual regulation of social control and individual desires holds crucial importance for both personal psychological well-being and societal harmony. To understand the psychological state of a literary character caught in the conflict between desire and fear, we turn to the study of post-traumatic syndrome in neurobiology – because the author who writes the work, the literary character, and the character's prototype are all human beings. Post-traumatic syndrome can occur in various situations, one of which is war.

Another variant of the desire and fear model is associated with the theme of war, which creates extreme situations: the actual loss of someone (a father, son, or husband); fear of loss, hunger, captivity, and so on – these war-induced experiences are also reflected in literature. The protagonists of Isa Huseynov's "*Tütək səsi*" (The Sound of the Flute) and its sequel "The Dry Branch" face these very questions. Their unfulfilled desires, the fear mixed with longing stemming from "fatherlessness," and the haunting sound of a crying child desperately begging for "bread" never leave their minds. Such painful experiences leave a lasting mark on the rest of their lives.

Isa Huseynov's "*Dan ulduzu*" (Morning Star) and Ramiz Rovshan's "*Qurd ovu*" (The Wolf Hunt) not only show what steps a person caught between desire and fear is forced to take in life, but also allow us to explore the author's perspective in the works where these issues are artistically represented. These texts offer the opportunity to analyze which artistic methods and techniques the writers employ to express such complex emotional and existential dilemmas.

In the third paragraph entitled "**The Desire/Fear Model in Literary Texts: The Gender Issue and Child Psychology**" the desire and fear model are examined through the lens of gender issues. The focus is not only on the projection of this problem within the literary text, but also on its implications for the individual and society, as well as the author's stance. The

paragraph reflects on how a child deprived of maternal love becomes a victim of both biological fears and the existential condition that arises from such deprivation.

The desire and fear model can be reflected through various frameworks, one of which is the issue of gender. Exploring the projection of the desire and fear problem in literature—specifically in literary texts – through gender differences is particularly interesting, as it reveals not only the perspectives of society and the individual but also the position of the author. This problem helps clarify the societal expectations regarding gender roles during the time period depicted, as well as the author’s viewpoint. The setting in which events unfold also reveals differing attitudes toward the issue. Ramiz Rovshan’s novel “*Daş*” (The Stone) portrays an episode from rural life. The projection of the gender problem in literature is most often expressed through the theme of women’s lack of rights in literary works. In the mentioned text, the attitude toward women is presented from two main perspectives: the individual–woman relationship and the woman–society relationship, highlighting their interconnection and mutual influence.

It is also appropriate to explore the problem of desire and fear not only through the lens of gender but within the context of child psychology. In child psychology, the desire and fear dilemma is deeply connected to the social and psychological effects and realities of being deprived of care. As Sigmund Freud emphasized, the most essential element for a child is “a mother’s affection and care”²⁶. In the poem “*Süd dişinin ağrısı*” (The Pain of a Milk Tooth) by Ramiz Rovshan, which we selected for analysis, events unfold as if suspended between two worlds – one real, the other unreal. The main character, Samed, is a prisoner of the desires he wishes to live out but cannot, as his mother had passed away when he was born. He was deprived of motherly care and affection. The “pain of a milk tooth,” referenced in the

²⁶ Brown J. Freud and the Post-Freudians / J Brown. – Baltimore: Penguin Books, – 1961. – p.161.

poem's title, symbolically represents the greatest pain in this world – the pain of motherlessness. The writer also reflects the thoughts and emotions of Samed's deceased mother in the unreal realm of his desires and imagination, thus illustrating the deep psychological wound left by the absence of maternal love.

In the fourth paragraph titled **“Betrayal in the Name of Desire/Fear”** several complex themes are explored: the fear of betrayal experienced by rulers during wars and times of tension, particularly betrayal by those closest to them; the fear of losing power; and the consequences of an insatiable desire to conquer new territories. The paragraph also delves into the motivations behind betrayal driven by desire, as well as the fears that arise from betrayal and how these fears impact our lives. Additionally, it examines how, through our desires and fears, we may unintentionally harm those we love – or even become the cause of their death.

Based on the content of the literary work, examining the “betrayal born from desires” and the “fears created by betrayal” leads to insightful conclusions about the essence of the issue. In this regard, Ramiz Rovshan's stories and novellas allow us to observe new aspects of war not only on the front lines but also behind the scenes, revealing important nuances in both contexts. In his film narration *“Xəyanət”* (Betrayal) (2007), the author captures the harsh realities of the front lines with poignant brevity, focusing these reflections mainly at the end of the work.

An interesting example of analyzing the problem of desire and fear within the discourse of betrayal, through the lens of the Stanford experiment, is Isa Huseynov's novel *“The Apocalypse”*. Our aim in this study is to apply and analyze the results of the Stanford experiment within the context of desire and fear as portrayed in the novel. The novel introduces us to Amir Timur's military campaigns and his rapid, ruthless victories, which are primarily driven by people's fear of his cruelty, as well as by betrayals and tortures.

The main theses presented in Chapter I of the dissertation are reflected in the following articles and presentations by the

candidate.²⁷

Chapter II of the dissertation, entitled “**The Dilemma of Desire and Fear as a Social Factor in Artistic Literature**” consists of three paragraphs. In the first paragraph, entitled “**The Projection of Types of Fear in Isa Huseynov’s Artistic Prose**” the focus is on the projection of all three types of fears classified by Y.V.Sherbatykh from various perspectives in literary texts. The study examines existential fears and the moral traumas they cause, the fear of lifelong separation from family, post-traumatic syndrome and its lifelong lingering fears, biological fears such as exile, existence, physical and psychological paralysis, fear arising from shaken trust, and other related issues.

In the story “*Facia*” (Tragedy) the feeling of fear is depicted through the prism of the inability to protect loved ones from misfortunes and the concealment of truths caused by the fear of losing them, which ultimately leads to the destruction of desires.

This paragraph engages with biological fears through the analysis of Isa Huseynov’s story “Exile”. The events of the story take place in the period following the war, focusing on the arbitrary exile of people from Azerbaijani villages without any interrogation. Although Basti, the protagonist of “Exile” is a character who stands firm against all difficulties for a cause she believes to be right and becomes her own source of motivation to achieve her desire, no matter how resolutely she tries to endure the hardships posed by life, she cannot withstand the tests imposed by her society and time.

²⁷ Rəcəbova, M.A. Bədii ədəbiyyatda arzu və qorxu dilemması // – Bakı Universitetinin Xəbərləri. Humanitar elmlər seriyası, – 2022. № 4. – s.14-23; Bədii mətnə arzu və qorxu uşaq psixologiyası prizmasından // – Filologiya məsələləri, – Bakı, –2023. №7. – s.219-223; Ramiz Rövsənin “Daş” povestində gender probleminin bədii proyeksiyası // Gender problems and modern Azerbaijan. International conference. Azerbaijan University: 27 November, – Bakı, –2020. – s.78-80; Desire and fear in the context of betrayal (based on the film-story "Betrayal" by Ramiz Rovshan) // 8 th International Asian Congress on Contemporary Sciences. – Aksaray University: – May 5-7, – 2023. – s.760-761; Rajabova M. The Model of Desire and Fear as an Invariant in Literature // Khazar Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, – 2024, – Vol. 27, No. 2. – p. 118- 126.

The projection of existential fears is reflected in this paragraph through the analysis of the story “*Şəppəli*” (Sheppeli). The main character of Isa Huseynov’s “Sheppeli” (1968), Madad Bey, or Sheppeli himself, becomes a victim of existential fears. In our view, the author does not merely criticize “bribery” in the story but emphasizes that this issue serves as a driving force behind both the moral problems of society and those of the individual.

In the second paragraph entitled “**The Influence of Social Communication on the Psychological Factor of Desire and Fear**” is examined motivation as the driving force behind the feeling of desire, and how the dilemma of desire and fear forms a model shaping the cultural space of rural areas. The events in Ramiz Rovshan’s “The Stone” and Isa Huseynov’s “The sound of a pipe” are analyzed in the context of war and its resulting psychological state. The works also explore the theme of revenge, showing how people become victims not only of physical fears but also of moral fears. Additionally, the impact of social stigmas (such as labels or nicknames) that lead to the loss of respect and social status is investigated as a significant factor in the research.

When examining the problem of fear in literary works, its manifestations in both the macro and micro environments attract attention. A common feature uniting the selected works for this study – Isa Huseynov’s “The sound of a pipe” Ramiz Rovshan’s “The Stone” and Chingiz Aitmatov’s “Jamila” – is their depiction of the same cultural setting: the rural environments of Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan during the Great Patriotic War of 1941–1945. For this reason, the feeling of fear in these works is reflected both as macro fear, representing the broader society of Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan during those years, and as micro fear, expressed through intrafamily conflicts.

The projection of biological, social, and existential fears in literary texts, as well as the circumstances under which these fears emerge, can be observed through the prism of “social fear” and how it turns people’s lives into tragedy in Isa Huseynov’s 1966 story “Kollu Kokha” Social fears are among the primary factors that trigger a person’s psychological fears. Depending on the situation,

these fears may change. During wartime, the fear of receiving a “black paper” (notification of a soldier’s death) was a social fear that had a significant psychological impact on people. Just as the theme of World War II is widely reflected in the works of many writers, it also forms the central thread in Isa Huseynov’s stories. If we examine the dilemma of “desire” and “fear” in the story “The Saz” we see that during the war, the collective desire of the entire community was for those going to war to return safely, while their fears centered on hearing news of their sons’ deaths and never seeing their loved ones again. Alongside the fear of losing a child, spouse, or brother, the story also highlights the fear of opposing the prohibitions imposed by the Soviet government.

In Isa Huseynov’s later work, the novel “*Qəbiristan*” (The Cemetery) (2004-2005), human fears are depicted against a backdrop of social tension. The novel highlights two opposing fronts within a country: supporters of the Independent Republic of Azerbaijan during the political turmoil of the 1990 transition period, and proponents of the disintegrating Soviet Union. Fear is portrayed in a multifaceted way, manifesting itself at various socio-political and personal levels. Firstly, amidst the country’s internal collapse, societal indifference to problems and the neglect of hardships indicate a passive, immobilized state of fear within society. At the same time, the punishment of dissenters and the silencing through fear function as forms of political repression and social control. Another ongoing fear on a personal level concerns the protagonist Sami Amirli, who constantly faces the threat of repression like his parents, did, underscoring his fragile sense of personal security. This fear deepens with anxiety over the fate of Midi, who lost her parents, bringing the issue of social vulnerability to the forefront. Finally, another aspect of fear in the novel is expressed through the manipulation of concepts like honor and dignity, where individuals are targeted with malicious slander and defamation, attacking their social reputation. All these elements collectively demonstrate the profoundly destructive power of fear on both individual and collective consciousness.

Fears related to the period of repression form the core of the novel “Ideal”. The novel is composed of sections entitled “Suleyman

Padishah's Treasure", "The Snake Sleeping on the Treasure", "Closed World" and "Eternity". These titles symbolize the conflict between two opposing forces – desire and fear. Representatives of the Amirli family and their close friends, such as SafAğ, strive to spread truths and the OdƏr language, while internal enemies like Xəlvət Rəhim (Khelvet Rehim), Memish Allazoglu, and Çax-çux Xalıq (Chakh-Chukh Khaliq), who serve the Soviet regime, stand firmly against these efforts.

In the third paragraph entitled **“Types of Desire, Biological Fears, and Existentialism in the Works of Ramiz Rovshan”** the study explores the various types of desires and biological fears within the social context in prose of Ramiz Rovshan, particularly his stories and novellas. Issues such as post-war syndrome, the fears it generates, the misunderstanding of soldiers by society after the war, and the betrayal by loved ones are examined.

The problem of unfulfilled desires is especially reflected in the story “Girls taller than mothers” by R.Rovshan. In this work, the author portrays the unfulfilled desires of village youth caused by the war. The theme of interrupted or incomplete desires is presented against the backdrop of the moral void that war brings to both society and individuals.

The writer's work “*Yayda ölmək günahdı*” (Dying in summer is a sin”) (1977) is a continuation of the novella “The Stone” (1975-1977). In the story, biological fears are presented through the characters of Muslum and his son Mahmud. Both fear the dead woman for different reasons: Mahmud is repulsed by the wounds caused by his mother's illness and avoids being near her, while Muslum carries deep guilt toward his wife. Alongside the motif of fear, the motif of desire is also strongly emphasized. This desire reflects unfulfilled wishes. What connects Mahmud and Chimnaz is this incomplete “child desire.” Mahmud, who is childless, abandoned poetry for prose, and Chimnaz gave up on starting a family. Thus, the plot unfolds against the backdrop of moral fears born from past mistakes and unrealized desires, portraying the inner tragedy of a person.

The feeling of fear – its causes, its role in a person's fate, and

its consequences – is presented in various forms across numerous literary works. This reflects writers’ and poets’ interest in illuminating the subtleties of human nature and psychology. The diverse shades of fear, particularly the fear of becoming an object of hatred, can be seen in Ramiz Rovshan’s story “Everyone Sees What They See” (1970). The story begins with the return of Alish, a soldier who lost one eye in the war, to his homeland. Through Alish’s fate, the author seeks to convey to the reader that the feeling of “pity” also arises from fear. Moreover, the work provokes reflection on how being a “pitiful person” or disabled (Alish loses one eye in the war) drives a person toward cowardice. Had Alish not lost his eye in the war, he would not have been seen as disabled and pitiable in the eyes of the village community. One of Alish’s main fears was losing his wife or facing her betrayal.

At the beginning of the story, the author leads the reader to believe that Alish has become a “coward” because he is a “pitiful”, disabled man. However, as the narrative progresses, deeper layers of the issue are revealed, leading to a different perspective and conclusion. It becomes clear that it is not physical disability or blindness, but sometimes the fear of facing harsh truths and experiencing the horror of betrayal that truly turns a person into a “pitiful” one. The story psychologically portrays the emergence of human fear, how fears transform a person into a “pitiful” state, and the ways to overcome them.

In the story “*Belə-belə işlər*” (The things are so) (1970), the motif of fear is directly connected to the character Hasan kishi. He lives with the fear of losing two things: his Kəhər horse and his own life. For Hasan kishi, the Keher (Bay) horse is not just a horse; it symbolizes the concept of family. Living with the fear of losing someone or something can lead to the destruction of possible happiness throughout life. In this work, we encounter the dichotomy of fear and hope: pessimism causes fear, while optimism generates hope. The story shows how Hasan kishi pessimism ultimately leads to his downfall.

The main plotline of the story “*Hamı oğul böyütmüşdü*” (Everyone raised a son) (1970) revolves around the character Qulu

and his fears. If we examine the motif of fear in the story, we see that Qulu's primary reason for fearing marriage was his belief that one day he would die and his child would be left an orphan just like him. He did not want his child to face the hardships he had encountered in life. However, later on, since all the young men in the village went to war, Qulu tried to convince himself that his son was also fighting in the war. From a social-psychological perspective, it might have been the fear of being "chosen" that drove Qulu into this state. For this reason, he fabricated this lie and eventually came to believe in it himself. After all, how could it be that Qulu was the only one in the village not suffering or waiting for a letter from the front? Thus, rather than living a fate different from the community of villagers who waited for their sons, Qulu chose to endure this suffering and hardship rather than be "chosen."

Ramiz Rovshan's story "*Ağrı*" (Pain) (1971) presents the theme of war not only through the frontline realities but also by depicting the deep psychological scars left on society and the distortions in social relationships caused by the war. The narrative follows a wounded soldier who, after returning home, loses his official papers, which leads to him being treated as an enemy in his native village, accused of betrayal, and subjected to social and moral isolation. Through this episode, the author creates a tense confrontation between an individual tragedy and the harsh, sometimes cruel, reactions of collective consciousness.

The story parallels the soldier's love for his homeland with his devotion to his family; Ramiz Rovshan skillfully portrays how the soldier draws strength from both his love for his country and his children. However, this emotional power and loyalty prove insufficient against society's attitude, which is based less on legal or social mechanisms and more on collective accusation and fear. By emphasizing this contradiction, the author highlights the idealization of the "value of homeland" formed during the war and shows how merciless the social response can be toward those perceived to oppose this ideal.

One of the culmination points of the story is the individual desire – a father's wish to see his newborn child – which is not met

with understanding by society; instead, it is tainted by collective fears and suspicions. Thus, the author underlines the sharp gap between personal needs and social condemnation, demonstrating how this divide can lead to the spiritual destruction of a person.

With this, the individual desire and the subsequent fear stumble into spiritual terror: a society that has no time to understand why a soldier was prematurely released from the front could hardly react positively to a father's wish to see his newborn child. Thus, for the protagonist, the war does not end but continues through the unexpected and unjust spiritual rejection by his own community due to slander. In other words, individual fear arises alongside the fear of social condemnation, and Iskender becomes a victim of society and social psychology. According to the psychology of a crowd that believes in lies, only the society's innocent individuals can save it.

Now, let us turn to the neurobiology of this specific aspect – the behavior of the characters and how society perceives this behavior. In the literary works of Ramiz Rovshan and Isa Huseynov, the neurobiological dynamics of desire and fear are reflected in the psychological states of the characters. In R.Rovshan's story "Pain", the soldier's desire to see his newborn child (linked to dopamine systems associated with desire and reward anticipation) clashes with the fear of social condemnation and isolation due to his lost official documents. This fear is conditioned by the collective memory of the society, ready to brand him a traitor, and neurobiologically corresponds to the amygdala-driven threat and fear response. Similarly, in Isa Huseynov's works, the characters face psychological conflicts trapped between their desires and reality during periods of political oppression and social collapse; here, their desired goals are replaced by fear and pressure. In the creations of both authors, the disruption of balance between hope and anxiety – neurobiological understood as an imbalance between reward and threat systems – manifests in individual trauma, moral disintegration, and social isolation. These literary examples demonstrate how political and historical violence affects the human psyche and emotional equilibrium, thereby bringing together neurobiological and social approaches within artistic works.

The main provisions of Chapter II are reflected in the author's following scientific works²⁸.

During the research, the following results were obtained and summarized according to each paragraph:

Literary works can be analyzed from various perspectives: content and form, plot and composition, the ideology and spirit of the era (zeitgeist), human psychology, and so on. However, often we do not delve into the reasons behind the self-driving mechanisms of characters in the depicted situations.

1. The main goal of this dissertation in this context is to investigate the factors determining the choices of literary characters by employing an interdisciplinary research method based on the neurobiology of the fundamental causes that shape the feelings of desire and fear. For example, the reasons behind Muslum's decisions in Ramiz Rovshan's novella "The Stone" or Soyly's choices in Isa Huseynov's "The sound of a pipe". Thus, the dissertation explores which mechanisms influence existentialism (the essence of human spirituality) and human behavior patterns. Generally, it should be noted that in any decision-making process, the tandem of individual emotions and societal psychology, along with collective stereotypes, forms the dilemma of desire and fear.

Within the framework of socialist realism – the main artistic-philosophical movement of Soviet literature – interest in human psychology grew significantly during the last decades of the Soviet

²⁸ Rajabova, M. "Hərə gördüyünü görür" hekayəsində insan və qorxuları // Azərbaycanşünaslığın aktual problemləri. XIII Beynəlxalq elmi-praktik konfransın materialları, – Bakı: – 4-5 may, – 2022. – p.287-291; Heydər Əliyevin İsa Hüseynovun yaradıcılığında rolu və təsiri // "Heydər Əliyev – 100: Müstəqil Azərbaycanın qurucusu və hərtərəfli inkişaf strategiyasının müəllifi" Respublika elmi konfransı. – Bakı: – 4-5 may, – 2023. – p.386-387; İsa Hüseynovun "Saz" povestində arzu və qorxu problemi // – Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, – 2021. № 3 (117). – p. 170-172; Влияние войны на судьбы людей в повести Рамиза Ровшана «Боль» // – Кременецькі компаративні студії, –2021. Вип.ХІ, – p.129-136 and etc.

period. Between the 1960s and 1980s, existentialism (from Latin *ex-* and *sistere*, meaning “to exist,” “to have essence”) became dominant within this framework, sometimes even considered a new literary movement. Desire and fear are existential feelings granted to humans by nature. Therefore, this period’s Azerbaijani literature, especially the works of significant rural prose writers Isa Huseynov and Ramiz Rovshan, is approached. In every society, the rural community is typically conservative, creating a strong barrier between desires, wishes, and societal stereotypes.

The desire/fear model relates to a person’s biological and sociological status and is shaped by their balance. The dilemma of desire and fear is linked to existentialism, where the plot of the work forms based on the individual and their psychological state.

2. The artistic situation formed around the individual’s psychological state turns into an archetypal motif. Fear, in certain circumstances, confines a person’s desires and becomes an obstacle in front of them. This is regulated not only by the collective unconscious but also by the time and place where events occur. The disruption of the desire/fear balance in the relationship between the individual and society leads to various syndromes. One such syndrome, frequently encountered in the works studied, is post-traumatic syndrome related primarily to wartime situations. The fears depicted in Ramiz Rovshan’s and Isa Huseynov’s prose – fear of losing loved ones, hunger, captivity – contributed to the emergence of post-traumatic (postwar) syndrome.

Postwar syndrome, a variant of post-traumatic syndrome, plays a dominant role in shaping characters’ behavior patterns in the majority of the analyzed literary examples. Especially among writers whose childhood coincided with World War II or who were born shortly after, the pain, fear, and imprint of war on human fate are widely portrayed. This is because those born after the war witnessed its scars within their families and surroundings.

3. The feeling of desire can be associated not only with positive emotions and beauty but also with negative dilemmas. The pursuit of fulfilling one’s desires can sometimes endanger the moral and physical well-being of others. Such cases – where an individual

sacrifices another person's life or psychological state to realize their own desires – become a serious subject of moral discussion in the studied literary examples. This underscores the necessity of examining the feeling of desire not only from an individual perspective but also in the context of social and ethical responsibility.

4. The analyzed works depict gender issues, stereotypes, behavioral models, and male/female relationships in Azerbaijani villages from the early 20th century through the 1950s. Thus, gender theory is not merely a sociological or biological problem but also an important component for understanding the psychology of female characters in literature. Behavioral models described in the text are examined through the prism of the dilemma between individual and sociological psychology.

Two different female typologies related to gender and literary psychology (“narrative psychology”) are depicted in Ramiz Rovshan's “The stone” and Isa Huseynov's “The sound of a pipe”. A key commonality in these works is the destinies shaped by societal stereotypes, which were profoundly influenced by war. From the desire/fear gender perspective in Ramiz Rovshan's “The stone”, two male types – Muslum and the butcher Qazanfar – share the similarity of being unable to “face death”, which was actually a boundary dictated by accepted behavioral norms of their environment.

5. The dissertation also examines the desire/fear problem in the context of betrayal, classified into two groups: desires sacrificed to betrayal and betrayals caused by fear. The issue of betrayal is studied from different angles in works such as the “Betrayal” cinematic novella, and the novels “*Məhşər*” (Doom's day) and “The cemetery”. One of the main causes is fear, shaped by neurobiology, which forms the problem of fear. The fear of losing power and land and the desire to obtain new territories ultimately lead to the destruction of their lives.

6. Social psychology is also connected with changes in values; social problems arise within the societal context. Values and stereotypes are not static for a society — for instance, when a new

religion is adopted, most of the previous religious values and traditions change. Consequently, societal values form in the context of social Darwinism²⁹. Changing values and mentalities represent a social problem, not a genetically formed condition in the human brain. Isa Huseynov's "Sheppeli" illustrates this process in Azerbaijani literature, reflecting the changes in values between two generations of Soviet society separated by approximately twenty years. The writer criticizes not only bribery but also emphasizes its role as a driving force behind the society's moral problems. This perspective highlights that one of the crucial factors shaping human desires is the time and place in which they live – a historical and regional discourse. The novella "Sürgün" (The exile) is a substantial example of this issue.

7. Fear is presented in different social and historical contexts in the works of both writers. Fears such as losing children, going to war, experiencing hunger, and resisting Soviet prohibitions are not only personal feelings but also collective traumas embedded in a whole community's memory. Among these fears, the most devastating is the fear related to the concept of honor – the fear of being disgraced. This fear targets not only the individual's life but also the honor of their family and an entire village. The atmosphere of fear created by the Soviet system undermines trust between people and causes deep cracks in social relations. In Ramiz Rovshan's "Such matters story", fear is depicted as the main obstacle preventing happiness. The author advises readers to value life, appreciate their experiences, and live without succumbing to fear. The story constructs a dichotomy between fear and trust, showing that pessimistic thinking feeds fear, while optimism strengthens self-confidence – a psychological mechanism important for both individual and social well-being.

Thus, the selected examples of Azerbaijani prose analyzed in

²⁹ This point is also reflected in R. Geybullayeva's "Stereotype-archetype-prototype" theory: *Ədəbiyyat nəzəriyyəsi: inkişaf mərhələləri və problemləri*: [in 2 volume] / – Bakı: Azərbaycan Respublikasının Prezidenti yanında Elmin İnkişafı Fondu, – vol. 1. – 2018. – p. 274-358.

this research hold great significance in clarifying the problem of psychologism in literature. The projection of social and individual psychology in literature, and the extensive study of biological, social, and existential fears, gender issues, and child psychology through the prism of the desire/fear dilemma and its variants, contribute profoundly to literary studies.

The main content and theses of the dissertation are reflected in the following published works of the author

1. Ramiz Rövşənin “Daş” povestində gender probleminin bədii proyeksiyası // Gender problems and modern Azerbaijan. International conference. Azerbaijan University. – Bakı: – 27 November, – 2020. – p.78-80.
2. Ədəbiyyatda qorxunun təzahür formaları (Ramiz Rövşənin “Daş” və İsa Hüseynovun “Tütək səsi” povestləri əsasında) // Klassik Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı və incəsənətinin milli özünütədqində və Mərkəzi Asiyadakı mədəni tərəqqidə yeri. Nizami Gəncəvi adına Milli Azərbaycan Ədəbiyyatı Muzeyi. Beynəlxalq Elmi Konfrans: – Bakı: – 23-25 december, – 2020. – p. 202-203.
3. Azərbaycan və Qırğız müəllifinin əsərlərində mədəni məkan (Ramiz Rövşənin “Daş” və İsa Hüseynovun “Tütək səsi”, Çingiz Aytmatovun “Cəmilə” əsərləri əsasında) // Language and awareness proceeding of IV International conference on awareness, – Rating Academy: – 02-04 December, – 2021. – p. 293-304.
4. İsa Hüseynovun “Saz” povestində arzu və qorxu problemi // – Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, – 2021. № 3 (117), – p.170-172.
5. Влияние войны на судьбы людей в повести Рамиза Ровшана «Больш» // – Кременецькі компаративні студії, –2021. Вип. XI, – p.129-136.
6. Qorxu bioloji, sosial və ekzistensial faktor kimi (İsa Hüseynovun “Kollu Koşa” və “Faciə” povestləri əsasında) // – Bakı: Humanitar, ictimai və pedaqoji-psixoloji elmlər seriyası, – 2022. vol.70, № 4, – p.39-47.

7. Ramiz Rövşən hekayələrində qorxu motivi // – Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, – 2022. № 1 (118). – p. 42-144.
8. “Hərə gördüyünü görür” hekayəsində insan və qorxuları // Azərbaycanşünaslığın aktual problemləri. Ümummillî lider Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 99-cu ildönümünə həsr olunmuş XIII Beynəlxalq elmi-praktik konfransın materialları, – Bakı: – 4-5 may, – 2022. – p.287-291.
9. Bədii ədəbiyyatda arzu və qorxu dilemması // – Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universitetinin Xəbərləri. Humanitar elmlər seriyası, – 2022. № 4, – p.14-23.
10. Bədii mətnə arzu və qorxu uşaq psixologiyası prizmasından // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, –2023. №7, – p.219-223.
11. İ.Hüseynovun “Sürgün” povestində Sovet rejiminin cəmiyyətə və insan xarakterinə təsiri // Gənc tədqiqatçıların VI respublika elmi konfransı. Azərbaycan Universiteti, –Bakı: – 10 march, – 2023. – p.248-250.
12. Desire and fear in the context of betrayal (based on the film-story “Betrayal” by Ramiz Rovshan) // 8 th International Asian Congress on Contemporary Sciences. Aksaray University. – Aksaray: – May 5-7, – 2023. – p.760-761.
13. Ekzistensiya arzu və ümid arasında (İsa Hüseynovun “Şəppəli” povesti əsasında) // – Bakı: Humanitar elmlərin öyrənilməsinin aktual problemləri. Ali məktəblərarası elmi məcmuəsi.– 2023. № 1, – p.136-139.
14. Heydər Əliyevin İsa Hüseynovun yaradıcılığında rolu və təsiri // “Heydər Əliyev – 100: Müstəqil Azərbaycanın qurucusu və hərtərəfli inkişaf strategiyasının müəllifi” Respublika elmi konfransı. Mingəçevir Dövlət Universiteti, – Mingəçevir: – 4-5 may, – 2023. – p. 386-387.
15. Arzu /qorxu / xəyanət Stanford eksperimenti konsepsiyasında (İ.Hüseynovun “Məhşər” romanı nümunəsində) // – Bakı: İpək yolu. – 2024. № 1, – s.220-229.
16. The Model of Desire and Fear as an Invariant in Literature // – Bakı: Khazar Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, – 2024, Vol. 27, No. 2. – p. 118-126.

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