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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy

**DEVELOPMENT WAY OF LITERARY CRITICISM IN
NAKHCHIVAN IN THE XX CENTURY**

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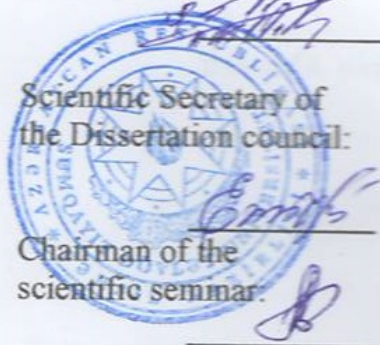
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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESEARCH

Relevance and development of the topic. It is clear that as one of the three main departments of literary criticism, the main task is the scientific analysis and evaluation of the modern literary process. *“Literary criticism is the companion of the modern literary process, develops within it, and summarizes its experience. The critic evaluates the position of each writer or each work in the literary process”*¹. At the VII Congress of Azerbaijani Writers (1981), the nation-wide leader of our people Heydar Aliyev spoke about the essence, significance, necessary principles and objectives of literary criticism: *“It is impossible to imagine the modern literary-art process without the active and useful work of critics and literary critics. They are obliged to deeply analyze and summarize the complex and sometimes contradictory processes of our artistic life It is necessary to strengthen the role of literary criticism and criticism in the formation of public artistic and aesthetic tastes, strive against depletion, stagnation, cartilage and alien vision in the arts The prestige of critical speech is, in many ways, determined by the objectivity and impartiality of criticism. Just as goodness, seriousness, professional demand - literary criticism should be just that”*².

Since the middle of the nineteenth century, the first examples of modern literary criticism in Azerbaijan were created by our great writer Mirza Fatali Akhundzadeh, this area of literary criticism has gone through a rich, multi-faceted development, and has been working hard towards the ideological and artistic growth of our literature. Important steps have been taken in the past to study our literary criticism.

The beginning with brief conclusions and considerations that have taken place in different studies at different times, these studies, have played a preliminary role for the systematic formation of

¹ Mir Cəlal. Ədəbiyyatşünaslığın əsasları / Mir Cəlal. P.İ.Xəlilov. –Bakı: Çəşioğlu,– 2005. –312 s.

² Əliyev H.Ə. Ədəbiyyatın yüksək borcu və amalı / Ə.H.Əliyev. –Bakı: Ozan, –1999. –496 s.

criticism. The first thesis devoted to literary criticism in Azerbaijan is the study of the famous literary critic Mammadjafar Jafarov "Critical and aesthetic thoughts of M.F Akhundov" (1944).

The first step in the functional and research aspect of the literary criticism of Azerbaijan is the first step in the dissertation of the doctoral thesis (1965) by Academician Kamal Talibzade and published on the basis of the 20th century Azeri-Azerbaijani literary criticism (1905-1917). "Monograph. The first book "History of Azerbaijani Literary Criticism" (1984) was written by academician Kamal Talibzade.

Since the late 1960s, systematic study of the history, theory, and creativity problems of literary criticism in Azerbaijan has been the focus of scientific thought and has been an important contribution to the history of critical thinking. The relevant works of H.Zeynalli and others have been collected and published as a book.

In general, when considering the works of our literary criticism so far, two aspects are of particular concern: 1) research on literary personalities. 2) investigations on stages or problems.

Research on the first direction begins with the aforementioned thesis by Academician Mammad Jafar. At various times, critics Khalid Alimirzayev Mamedkuluzade, Nazif Gahramanov Mikayil Rafili, Ramin Ahmadov, Mammad Arif, Rafig Vekilov, Samad Vurgun, Nargiz Gurbanova Hanafi Zeynalli, Rasim Mirzayev, Ali bey Huseynzade, Gurbat Mirzayev, Akbar Agayev, Ulviyya Huseynov, Ahmad bey Agaoglu investigated literary-critical views. The book "Fikrin Karvani" (1984) is also important in this regard, which contains portrait- essays on prominent critics.

The beginning of the research in the second direction is related to the name of the academician K.Talibzade. In recent years, Elchin Efendiyev's "Azerbaijan literary prose in literary criticism" (1946-1965), "Problems of poetry in the 20th century Azerbaijani literary criticism" by Shamil Valiyev, "Tehran Mustafayev's styles of Soviet criticism" (1960-1980), Shamil Salmanov's "The formation and development tendencies of modern Azerbaijan literary criticism" by Akshin Dadashzade, "Dramatics in Azerbaijani Literary Literature

(1940-50s)", by Xanim Mustafayeva in "Azerbaijan literary theory and criticism" children's literature", Elnara Akimova's "Literary Criticism in Azerbaijan during the Period of Independence (90s)", Aygun Talibova "The Role of Azerbaijani Literary Criticism in the Literary Process" and other researches can be shown. In our literary criticism there have also been attempts to classify 20th-century Azerbaijan criticism based on various criteria. Academician Kamal Talibzade spoke about the existence of three trends forcing the political and ideological position of Azerbaijan in the early twentieth century to compose literary criticism³: democratic criticism, bourgeois criticism, Marxist criticism, in his monograph, published in 1966. Prominent scientist, gave greater preference to the theoretical aesthetics while classifying literary criticism of the time, but did not completely depart from sociological approaches in his book published in 1984⁴.

Academician Isa Habibbeyli distinguished five directions in the literary criticism of Azerbaijan, from the 1920s. According to the scientist, scientific-ideological or sociological criticism was more prevalent in the 1920s and 1930s and continued throughout the Soviet power. In the criticism of scientific and publicist the publicist approach also draws attention along with the scientific principles (Gulu Khalilov, Yahya Seyidov and others). The scientific and theoretical criticism is based on the conceptual scientific principles. Prominent critics Mammad Arif, Mammad Jafar, Yashar Garayev, Arif Hajiyev and others are the representatives of this direction. There is also scientific and philosophical criticism that Asif Efendiev is the most famous representative of this. The criticism of the writer covers literary and critical works written by poets, writers and playwrights. A review of the relevant material of our literary criticism further clarifies the honest and comprehensive nature of the classification of academician Isa Habibbayli.

³ Talibzadə, K.A. XX əsr Azərbaycan ədəbi tənqidi (1905-1917-ci illər) / K.A.Talibzadə. –Bakı: Azərb. EA nəşriyyatı, –1966. –540 s.

⁴ Talibzadə, K.A. Azərbaycan ədəbi tənqidinin tarixi / K.A.Talibzadə. –Bakı: Maarif,–1984. –328 s.

We also come to some scientific conclusions about the forms and genres of expression of the twentieth century literary criticism of literary process and approach to works. Academician Isa Habibbayli writes: *"In my opinion there are even genres of literary criticism: genres such as reviews, open letters, essays, literary reviews, articles, etc"*⁵.

In the introduction, let us also note that scientific considerations about the genres of literary criticism in philological thought are generally short and few. For example, "the Encyclopedic Literary Dictionary", published in Moscow, enumerates the following categories of contemporary literary criticism: *"articles, reviews, outlines, essays, literary portraits, literary-critical dialogues, polemical replicas, bibliographic notes"*⁶.

In general, theoretical principles, scientific researches, development trends, various problems, prominent representatives of the XX century literary criticism of Azerbaijan founded numerous and various valuable research studies have been conducted in our literature on *"Criticism has formed its own scientific and theoretical and methodological framework and has created its own scientific and conceptual system"*⁷.

However, no attempt has been made to investigate the regional aspect of Azerbaijani literary criticism. However, there is a serious need for a comprehensive creation and in-depth study of the full scientific picture of our literary and critical thinking history. It should be recalled that over the years research in our literary history has focused on the place, role, position and services of regional literary environments, and its inadequate study has left a gap in the way of the development of our word art, in its comprehensive and creative presentation.

⁵ Həbibbəyli İ. Ə. Ədəbi-tarixi yaddaş və müasirlik. -Bakı: Nurlan, –2007. –696 s.

⁶ Литературный энциклопедический словарь / – Москва: Советская энциклопедия, –1987. –752 с.

⁷ Əzimli Ə.T. Yeni dövr tənqidi və tənqid / Ə.T.Əzimli. – Bakı: Elm, – 2001. – 160 s.

Art samples, which are of special importance in the development of literature and considered a successful step, created and are being created not only in the capital, in the center, but also in various regions. The role and services of critics and literary critics living in different regional cultural centers and other writers are undeniable in the development and rise of literary-critical thought.

The Nakhchivan literary environment, which has made significant contributions to the development of centuries-old Azerbaijani literature, also has rich traditions in this field. In this regard, the multidisciplinary way of developing literary criticism and literary criticism in Nakhchivan during the XX century provides a broad, comprehensive material for research.

Yashar Garayev, associated member of ANAS wrote: *"Critical and aesthetic ideas of the XX century absorb and intensify the most disturbing moral and philosophical searches in all spheres of spiritual activity and it also helps the reader to understand the reality and the time"*⁸. In the XX century Nakhchivan has undertaken systematic and comprehensive efforts to achieve these ambitious tasks, and critics, literary critics, poets and writers have taken important steps to promote our literature through literary and critical works. Many of their works coincide with the best examples of Azerbaijani literary thought emerging at various stages. Comprehensive research and study of such rich literary-critical materials can be considered a serious contribution to the study of the way and problems of the XX century development of literary criticism in Azerbaijan, as well as creative searches. This is due to the relevance of the theme of the dissertation presented.

The object and subject of the research. The object of research was literary critical works created in Nakhchivan region in the twentieth century, as well as evaluations of them in literary criticism. The subject of research is the development of literary criticism in Nakhchivan in the twentieth century, stages, trends, creative problems,

⁸ Ədəbi tənqid: problemlər, vəzifələr / -Bakı: Yazıçı, –1984. –166 s.

the activities of main representatives, the role of all this in the rise of Azerbaijani literature and literary language.

The purpose and objectives of the research.The main objective of the dissertation is to thoroughly investigate the rich, multidisciplinary way of developing literary criticism in Nakhchivan as an integral part of Azerbaijani literary thinking in the XX century. For this purpose the following tasks have been proposed as the main tasks of the thesis:

- To bring into the scientific circulation relevant resources for studying the way of literary thinking in Nakhchivan in the XX century and to explore ideological principles, to determine methods of approach to artistic works;

- To analyze and evaluate the development of literary criticism in relevant writers' works in the context of similar processes in the Nakhchivan literary environment as a part of the qualitative changes that took place in the late XIX and early XX centuries in Azerbaijani literature;

- To study the formation of Azerbaijani literary criticism in the 1920s and 1940s based on new ideological requirements, sociological doctrines, challenges faced, the main problems, directions and trends of literary criticism in Nakhchivan;

- To identify the main stages of development of literary thinking in the context of the general character of the literary environment in the second half of the XX century, the numerous and varied materials of the literary criticism of the Azerbaijani literature in the 1950s -1960s, especially the 1970s-1980s comprehensive research;

- To evaluate the main factors, typical literary-critical works in this aspect from the scientific point of view, which conditioned the literary criticism in the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic during the independence of Azerbaijan to reach a new stage of development on national bases;

- To systematically analyze the relevant works of critics and literary critics and poets and writers who contributed to the development of literary criticism in Nakhchivan in the second half of

the XX century, to consider their role in the evaluation of the literary process;

- To analyze literary-critical articles, reviews and notices of books by professor Yavuz Akhundlu, who has worked for more than half a century in Nakhchivan for the development of literary criticism, to comprehend the nature and importance of the literature;

- To study and generalize the services of enriching the Azerbaijani philological thought with the multi-faceted literary works of academician Isa Habibbeyli, who played an important role in the development of Azerbaijani literature in the seventies and nineties of the XX century for defining the role of the theoretical aesthetic thinking in our republic, etc.

Research methods. The dissertation is written on the basis of historical-comparative and systematic methods of analysis. While preparing the work based on the nature of the subject and the nature of the research object, it has been referenced to the experience gained in the study of the history of literary criticism and the problems of creativity in Azerbaijani literary criticism.

The basic provisions giving to the defense:

- The literary criticism in Nakhchivan was formed in the context of the late nineteenth century and the early 20th century in the struggle for the recovery, renewal and social-cultural progress of our literature from past literary traditions;

- In the 20th century, literary criticism in Nakhchivan went through a complex, multifaceted development. Criticism, which was largely sociological in the Soviet period and until the 1960s, has also focused on theoretical aesthetics. Since the 1970s, scientific and theoretical criticism has gradually begun to emerge, gradually literary-aesthetic position is getting strengthened;

- Azerbaijan after gaining its independence literary criticism in the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic has been refined in accordance with the principles of national ideology with a comprehensive analysis of modern literature on the modern scientific -literary, theoretical - aesthetic principles:

- As well as like the literary criticism of Azerbaijan, Nakhchivan played a significant role in the development of this field along with the relevant works of various critics and literary critics and philologists, as well as numerous articles and reviews written by various poets and writers;

- In the development of literary criticism there have been effective services of the press, writers' creative organizations, scientific and philological institutions (chairs of high schools, etc.). Criticism includes articles through various forms reviews, resensy, literary reviews, "foreword", "successful way", "round table" discussions, disputes, literary reports and opinions exchanges, creative books, presentations, jubilee articles, open letter, monographs, monograph, dissertation, etc. A number of literary examples have also expressed their literary and critical ideas.

- The literary criticism of Nakhchivan in the XX century was regional, not local, with the literary life of the region as a whole, consistently following, analyzing and summarizing the Azerbaijani literature and did not make any efforts to develop our vocabulary on healthy principles;

- The formed and stabilised traditions in the field of literary criticism in Nakhchivan, the rich experience gained are the basis for the present stage of development.

Scientific novelty of research. The presented dissertation is the first research on the regional aspect of development of literary criticism, stages and problems of literary criticism in Azerbaijani literature.

For the first time in the dissertation:

- The peculiarities of the development of literary criticism have been systematically and comprehensively studied in the form of literary thinking of one region;

- The formation of literary criticism in Nakhchivan in the XX century, the way of development and decline, stages, creative searches, problems were investigated on the basis of numerous materials; so many literary critic material turned into research material.

- The role of literary criticism and services in the region has been studied in the analysis and research of the modern literary process in Azerbaijan in the XX century, including the generalization of creative searches of Nakhchivan literary environment;

- Literary criticism along with fiction works has been considered as an integral part of the current literary process;

- The activities of scholars and researchers, as well as poets and writers, who play a key role in the development of literary criticism in Nakhchivan in the nineteenth century, have been thoroughly investigated and typical sides have been defined.

Theoretical and practical significance of research. The dissertation has a specific scientific-theoretical and practical significance. This dissertation can be used in writing, researching and teaching the XX century of the history of literary criticism in Azerbaijan, and in the preparation of high school textbooks for that period. In our literary criticism there are appropriate possibilities for reference to the dissertation materials in research on literary criticism, as well as in the study of regional aspects of our literary criticism. It is also possible to refer to this thesis in the evaluation of the creativity of prominent figures of the XX century Azerbaijani literature, as well as the individual specialists who have succeeded in Nakhchivan literary environment. Finally, this dissertation provides relevant material for researching the development of the Nakhchivan literary and scientific environment, teaching elective courses at universities.

Approbation and application of the research. The dissertation theme was approved by the Scientific Council of the Sumgait State University (25.01.2012, Pr. 06) and also approved by the Literature Problems Council at the Republican Scientific Research Coordination Council (May 22, 2014, protocol No. 03). The work was carried out at the chair of "Literature of Azerbaijan and Foreign Countries" of Sumgait State University. Relevant articles have been published in Azerbaijan and abroad, and have been published at international and national scientific conferences.

The name of the organization where the dissertation has been accomplished. The dissertation work was done at the "Literature

of Azerbaijan and Foreign Countries" Chair of Sumgait State University.

Volume of the dissertation in signs, indicating the volume of structural units of dissertation separately The dissertation was written in accordance with the requirements set by the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Dissertation consist of introduction, 3 chapter, result and list of literature.

The total volume of the dissertation is-299011

THE BASIC CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the "**Introduction**" part of the dissertation, information were given about the relevance of the topic, the object and subject, the goals and objectives, the scientific novelty of the research, its methodological basis, theoretical and practical significance, the approbation of the dissertation and name of the organization where the dissertation is carried out.

Chapter I is entitled "**The Formation and Early Stage of Literary Criticism in Nakhchivan (1900-1940)**" and consists of three subchapters.

In the first subchapter of the first chapter of the dissertation entitled "**The Formation of Literary Criticism in Nakhchivan**" noted that the late 19th and early 20th century literary criticism triggered the emergence of literary criticism and gave a powerful impetus to its development. The process of literary criticism began in Nakhchivan in the late 19th century and covers the first two decades of the twentieth century.

The materials relating to the stage of literary criticism in Nakhchivan are of different character. Some of them are literary and critical articles on different literary personalities, problems and works. The other part is the fictions in which the poets and writers at the new stage also express the tasks facing the literature. Finally, various

writers' reports, speeches, letters, etc. are used to study the literary and critical thinking of the times and also plays a important role in investigation.

The famous enlightener Mahammad Tagi Sidgi played an important role in the formation and development of literary and critical thinking of Nakhchivan. His works, as well as various reports, articles and letters provide us with the relevant materials for studying M.T.Sidgi's literary and critical encounters. In this semifinal the literary and critical considerations of M.T.Sidgi expressed in various poems, letters, reports and articles have been analyzed.

The contributions of the great enlightener Mahammad agha Shakhtakhtili, famous writers Eynali bey Sultanov, Jalil Mammadguluzadeh, Mammad Said Ordubadi, Huseyn Javid into development of literary criticism in Nakhchivan were investigated in this sub-chapter . Some articles and letters by Gurbanali Sharifzade, who lived and worked in Nakhchivan at the beginning of the last century, were also involved in the study to reflect literary thinking of those years.

Research shows that early in the twentieth century, those who were literary critics of Nakhchivan understood the supremacy aim of literature, its contemporary tasks, and considered the completeness and perfection of subject, ideas, content and art. The analysis shows that at the beginning of the last century literary criticism in Nakhchivan has undergone its own formation. M.T.Sidgi, M.Shakhtakhtily, C.Mammadguluzadeh, E. Sultanov, M.S.Ordubadi, H. Javid, G. Sharifzade, A. Gamkusar and other writers had played an active role in this process.

The second sub-chapter of the first chapter, named **"Development problems of Literary Criticism in the 1920s and 1940s"** notes that development process in Nakhchivan after 1920s was very complicated. As in the literature of the then period, development in literary criticism has not been one-sided, but accompanied by contradictions. This was directly related to the requirements of the ideological document of the existing structure. It is also important to remember that during the period of the Soviet

literature study in the 1920s and 1930s one-sided approaches and assessments were often preferable towards Azerbaijani literary criticism and the formation and development of sociological criticism was spoken only as the positive tendency.

The study shows that in 1920-1940 special attention was given to the establishment of literary environment in Nakhchivan on the basis of new ideological principles, and certain organizational work was done. In those years, there was also a series of literary discussions and new writings became the subject of discussion. In the early 1930s activity of the national writers Mirza Ibrahimov and Ali Valiyev in Nakhchivan played a positive role in the development of literary thinking in the autonomous republic⁹.

A number of authors, who lived and worked in Nakhchivan at the time, were also featured in and published various-styled articles in the Azerbaijan language not only in local newspapers and magazines, but also in Baku, Tbilisi, and other cities. In this regard, the literary-critical writings of Sheikh Mahammad Rasizadez, Muzaffar Nasirli, Asker Kangarli, Ganbarli, Seid Sabri and others were analyzed and evaluated in the second half of the first chapter.

In general, the way of development of literary criticism in Nakhchivan from the 1920s to the 1950s resulted with the establishment of ideological principles of socialism. However, literary criticism is often the direct propagandist of the dominant ideology, and although it approaches the literary works from this point of view, it was able to draw attention to literary and aesthetic features to such essences as art and truth aspects and some analysis have done.

The second chapter of the dissertation is entitled **"Development directions and Representatives of Literary Criticism in Nakhchivan in the second half of the 20th century"**. The first sub-chapter of this chapter named **"Basic Directions in the New Development period of the Literary Criticism"** points out that literary criticism has entered a new phase of development since the

⁹ Abuzərli, A. 1920-1940-ci illər Naxçıvan ədəbi mühitində tənqidin inkişaf xüsusiyyətləri // "Naxçıvan" Universiteti Elmi Əsərləri, – Naxçıvan: – 2017. № 2, – s. 99-108.

1950s. Particularly since the middle of the fifties, Nakhchivan as whole country has experienced a gradual departure and improvement of the literary criticism from the vulgar sociological tendencies, and evaluation of works from the artistic and aesthetic point of view and their artistic appreciation also begun to regain its rightful place among the main tasks of literary criticism.

In the 1950s and 1960s, this process progressing with a certain delay was broadened by the election of the national leader Heydar Aliyev to Azerbaijan in 1969.

Literary criticism develops comprehensively, and attempts to fulfill the tasks assigned to the analysis and evaluation of the literary process. The development of literary criticism in Nakhchivan in the second half of the twentieth century can be classified in three stages: 1) 1950-1960; 2) 1970-1980; 3) Years of independence.

The relevant literary and critical materials of each stage and the specific development tendencies are discussed in detail in this subchapter

The study shows that the development of literary criticism in the second half of the twentieth century, especially in 1970-1990, increasing of highly qualified literary scholars' level, and the fact that highly trained literary scholars are engaged in literary criticism should be evaluated as an important and effective factor in the development of literary criticism. Compared to the first half of the twentieth century, in the second half the signatures of literary critics of Nakhchivan appear consistently in the press, both in the autonomous republic and in Baku, they published significant works on various problems of the literary process. Along with the Nakhchivan branch of the Writers' Union, newspaper "Sharg gapisi" (Gate of the East) periodically had played an important role in the development of literary criticism in the Autonomous Republic.

The second half of chapter two is entitled "**Representatives of Literary Criticism in Nakhchivan in the second half of the 20th century.**" At this stage, literary critics Latif Huseynzadeh, Izzet Maksudov, Shovqi Novruzov, Shamil Zaman, Veliyeddin Aliyev, Arif Aliyev, Maharram Jafarli, some periodlater Akif Imanly, Abulfaz

Azimli, Seyfaddin Eyvazov, Hanali Karimli, Huseyn Karimli, Elbagi Maksudov and others, such poets and writers as Muzaffar Nasirli, Huseyn Ibrahimov, Huseyn Razi, Aliyar Yusifli and others, have demonstrated effective creativity in literary criticism. Their literary and critical works have found their scientific analysis in this chapter.

The third chapter of the dissertation is titled "**Basic figures of literary criticism.**" In the first half of the chapter, the literary-critical activity of the well-known critic and professor Yavuz Akhundlu was investigated.

Articles and reviews by Y.Akhundlu on the peculiarities of the Nakhchivan literary environment, as well as the works of various poets and writers, draw attention to this. Especially he has written valuable articles about new works of various prose-writers. In His large-volumed monographies: "Novel about Azerbaijan Soviet history" (1979), "History and Novel" (1988), "Historical Novel at a New Period" (1998), "Azerbaijan Historical Novel: Stages, Challenges" (2005) the way of development of this genre, the problems of creativity, thematic, problematic and poetic features of the samples were characterized by comprehensive scientific analysis.

Professor Y.Akhundlu has also published reviews on a number of historical novels published in the press during the 1980 - 1990s. For example, the following articles published in the journal "Azerbaijan" can be reminded: "Artist's Life" (1985, No. 9). This review is about the novel of Alisa Nijat "Mirza Shafi". And in the article entitled "Eternal Life" (1987, No. 7) analyzes the historical novel of Altay Mammadov "Farewell, a beautiful world". Some newspaper articles of the critic about the historical prose are also of interest in this regard. The article "The Day of the Murder" ("Azerbaijan Teacher", 1988, January 15) is dedicated to the same-named novel of Y.Samadoglu. The literary judgments and analyzes presented in such articles have become even more profound, systematized and changed into the integral part of the monographic researches.

In the monography "History and Novel" by Y.Akhundov published in 1988, the historical novels written in the period from the mid-seventies till the mid-eighties were analyzed and criticised .

Professor Yavuz Akhundlu's monography "Historical novel at a new stage", presented to the scientific community in 1998, has focused mainly on relevant literary illustrations written the last ten or fifteen years, mainly in 1980-1990s. It is interesting to note that in comparison with his previous books, Y.Akhundlu in this monography while investigating the criticized much more sharply the weaker works of the modern generation, which can not follow the development dynamics and creative researches of modern prose.

Theatrical reviews also play a major role in Akhundlu's literary criticism. He has written reviews for a staging of a number of plays performed at the Nakhchivan Theater, which can be shown as interesting examples of the criticism of those years. Articles of Y. Akhundlu on works of well-known literary scholars Aziz Sharif, Latif Huseynzadeh, Mammad Jafar Jafarov, Habib Babayev, Yahya Seyidov, Abbas Zamanov and others are of great interest.

Literary and critical activity of Professor Yavuz Akhundlu which lasted more than half-century is of particular importance in the development of prose criticism in Azerbaijan, as well as in the scientific evaluation of the literary environment of the autonomous republic.

The second half of the third chapter is titled "**Academician Isa Habibbayli as a prominent representative of Azerbaijani literary criticism.**"

Isa Habibbayli, known for his valuable research in the field of literature history, literature theory, and literary relations, has also done and is doing serious works in the field of analyzing and evaluating the modern literary process. Certainly, the works of the outstanding scholar Isa Habibbayli provide rich material for research in every area of his work, including the works of the modern literary process. Drawing on the volume possibilities of our dissertation and the chronological framework of our subject, we have also explored some of his literary and critical works written in the 1970s and 1990s.

Isa Habibov (Habibbeyli) started his literary-critical activity at very early ages, when he was a high school student in Nakhchivan, and he quickly became matured, and attracted great attention by his

original judgment, fierceness and analysis. His first article, “The First Romance of our co-villager”, published in the press in 1970, when he was still a student, was devoted to the analysis of writer Hasan Mehdiyev's work "We said no goodbye". In later years, he has published numerous articles on the innovations of the modern literary process.

The analysis and evaluation of the modern Nakhchivan literary environment is also an important part of the activity of I.Habibov. From the beginning of his literary criticism, I.Habibov has closely followed the artistic searches of pen writers in Nakhchivan, expressing his scientific attitude to this area in various articles and books. The last chapter of his book, "Literary Rise" (Ədəbi Yüksəliş), published in 1985, dedicated to the modern Nakhchivan literary environment, I.Habibbayli reviewed the creative searches of poets and writers living and working in the autonomous republic, evaluated their successful activity including poetry, prose, and drama. Several reviews and literary-critical articles by the academic Isa Habibbeyli are devoted to the world of art by national writer Huseyn Ibrahimov.

The scientific researches and literary-critical conclusions of Isa Habibbeyli about the creativity of the national poet Mammad Araz are especially draw attention. As a continuation of his scientific search after the book "Mammad Araz (autobiography)", published in 1993, the album-monograph edition of "National poet Mammad Araz" is characterized by a comprehensive presentation of the poet's creative world. The wide range of topics, new idea, clear purpose, original feeling of Mammad Araz's lyrics were also highly appreciated¹⁰. The special place of deep patriotism in the poet's works, the finding of poetic expression in full literary means has also received the scientific appreciation of I. Habibbayli's literary analysis. The scientist notes that national unity, internal purity and integrity, moral and social freedom play an important role in M.Araz's creativity. In the books of the poets: "The Stone Shout" (“Daş harayı”) (1992), “The world is

¹⁰ Abuzərli, A. Akademik İsa Həbibbəylinin elmi araşdırmalarında Məmməd Araz yaradıcılığı // “Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatşünaslığı” j., – Bakı: – 2019. № 2, – s.142-146.

not going to change" ("Dünya düzəlmir") (1992), "Voice on the Rock" ("Qayalara yazılan səs") (1994), "Talking on the Crossroads" ("Yol ayrıcında söhbət") (1997) and in recent poems, "lyrical-philosophical mood has become more deepened, and the call for self-sacrifice, mobilization, citizenship activity, national and moral self-awareness national struggle has intensified." The critic also emphasizes that such works are far from slogan, and that the poet achieves to deliver the readers the most important national ideas in poetic form, in a sincere manner.

One of the valuable pages of the literary-critical activity of a prominent literary scholar is connected with the creativity of the national poet Sabir Rustamkhanli. In 1996, a scholar who wrote a poem dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the poet also included it in his book "Literary-historical memory and modernity." The scientist who looks at S.Rustamkhanli's life path, the main directions of his literary-social activity, focused on the characteristic features of his varied creativity in his poetry, publicity, literary translation, etc. Paying special attention to the poet's publicism, I.Habibbeyli described S.Rustamkhanli's reference to important positions for the fate of the country and nation, based on examples of various publicist works of prominent poet.

Among the works of academician Isa Habibbeyli on the modern literary process, the study devoted to the art of the famous poet Zalimkhan Yagub is also worth mentioning. This article, published on January 27, 2000, entitled "Poetic Peculiarity of the Art of Zalimkhan Yagub" is an example of a valuable literary criticism, which is complemented by a comprehensive scientific analysis of the talented vocabulary creator who has a special place in our modern poetry. In the beginning of the article, the question "Who is Zalimkhan Yagub?" is answered by some points of his biography, in the following pages this question finds its full and comprehensive answer in the form of analysis of the poet's readable and useful poems.

I.Habibbayli positively evaluated the depth of citizenship in the poetry of the poet, his social and political maturity, as well as he interpreted it as the poetic deed of the real national poet. Especially

the poems "My God, give me an elder" ("Allahım, mənə bir ağsaqqal yetir") and "You will win" ("Sən qalib gələcəksən"), dedicated to the savior and hero of independent Azerbaijan, great leader Heydar Aliyev, received their worthy scientific values among the first and perfect manifestations of the works of art have been written on the theme of "Salvation of Azerbaijan, protection of our independence, national liberation."earliest and most perfect mani-festivals" In these examples, the poet did not simply express his thoughts, but "gave a tone and direction to the social environment and literary thought."

In general, the works of the outstanding scholar Isa Habibbayli, devoted to the creativity of a number of prominent representatives of modern Azerbaijani literature, are among the guiding examples of our literary criticism. In these works scientific-theoretical review, analytical analysis, perfect generalizations of the modern literary process take the leading position.

Some of the literary-critical articles of the academician Isa Habibbayli (Habibov) are devoted to the newly published literary studies and to the scientific activities of well-known philologists. At the same time, I.Habibbayli paid attention to the works of literary criticism that enriched modern scientific thought, appearing as the result of many years of serious research. The articles on the works of well-known literary critics, such as Mammad Jafar Jafarov, Abbas Zamanov, Aziz Mirakhmedov, Yashar Garayev and others, are remarkable in this regard.

Certainly, long-term fruitful activity in the field of literary criticism by academician Isa Habibbeyli, who has a special position and great merits in modern Azerbaijani literature requires more extensive research. We are satisfied with touching some specific details here.

The "**Results**" of the research are summarized as follows:

- In order to investigate full and comprehensive study of the history of the development of Azerbaijani literary criticism, with a focus on deep learning as an integral part of the literary thinking of different regions from the point of view of systematicity and

conceptualization of scientific research in this field has considerable importance.

- The formation of literary criticism in Nakhchivan was connected with the process of modernization in the Azerbaijani literature of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, has been realized in the period of critical need for analyzing and evaluating the literary process, directing from epigraphy to healthy way. At this stage, literary criticism, in particular, acted as a consistent advocate of the principles of realism;

- The development of literary criticism in the region during the 1920s and 1940s was accompanied by a number of complexities and struggles, had a significant impact on the ideological doctrines of the new society, sociological tendencies to the essence and character of literary criticism, the principles of literature. However, he was able to focus on critical theoretical and aesthetic appraisals of those years, which were largely sociological;

- Since the mid-1950s, the impact of sociological factors on literary criticism has been relatively weak, and the possibilities for the artistic and aesthetic analysis of literature have been expanded. This process has become widespread, especially since the 1970s, as a result significant literary changes have occurred in literary criticism, attention has also been paid to the review of literary texts in the context of national content.

- After Azerbaijan gained independence, the literary criticism in the autonomous republic was fundamentally reconstructed in accordance with the principles of national ideology and modern theoretical-aesthetic approaches, and the comprehensive analysis of modern literature in the aspect of modern scientific and literary achievements was gained advantage;

- In the 20th century, literary criticism in Nakhchivan consistently monitored the development of Azerbaijani literature, analyzed and summarized it at the appropriate level, and guided to the artistic searches, demonstrated a similar approach to the region's contemporary literary process as part of it.

- The media, literary associations of writers, creative organizations, scientific and philological institutions (chairs of high schools, etc.) played a role in the development of literary criticism;

- In XX century not only literary critics, but also poets, writers, playwrights, have been active in the analysis and evaluation of modern literary processes, identifying successes and failures, and directing creative searches in the formation and development of literary criticism in Nakhchivan. Literary ideas of the period were found not only in literary-critical works, but also in a number of artistic examples;

- During this period literary criticism in Nakhchivan region used various forms to analyze and evaluate contemporary literary searches and said his words through articles, reviews, literary outline, "foreword", "successful way", "round table" discussions, literary disputes, literary reports and exchange of ideas at creative meetings, presentation of new books, jubilee articles, postcards, monographs, monographs, dissertations, etc;

- Numerous materials that have emerged in Nakhchivan in the 20th century in the field of literary criticism represent different approaches in essence. Thus, scientific-ideological or sociological criticism in the literary criticism of the region was widespread in the Soviet period, especially in the 1920 s and 1940 s, and since the middle of the century, scientific and publicist criticism has been used widely. These tendencies have been highlighted in many literary and critical articles by literary critics such as L.Huseynzadeh, Y.Akhundlu, I.Maksudov, Sh.Zaman, Sh.Novruzov, A.Aliyev, V.Aliyev, M.Jafarli and others. Since the 1970s, scientific and theoretical criticism has gradually begun to appear, and in the following decades it has strengthened its literary and aesthetic position. Especially the monographical studies and articles of the academic Isa Habibbayli on the problems of creativity of modern literature and the creativity of well-known people have gained great value as fundamental examples of scientific and theoretical criticism in Azerbaijan. We also see remarkable manifestations of a scientific-theoretical approach to the literary process in Professor Y.Akhundlu's

monographical research on contemporary historical novels and a number of articles by A.Azimli and H.Hashimli.

At the end of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the direction of the “critical criticism”, founded by M.T.Sidgi, J.Mammadguluzadeh, E.Sultanov, M.S.Ordubadi, H.Javid, A.Kamkusal and others has grown and expanded over the decades during the Soviet period and represented by numerous and significant examples written by M.Tarverdiyev, M.Nasirli, H.Ibrahimov, H.Razi, M.Akbar, A.Yusifli, A.Gasimli and others;

- The literary criticism is based on a number of literary studies as a part of the literary process, in addition to analyzing and summarizing the emerging literary works of different genres, analyzing trends in the development of modern literature and the creation of its leading representatives; has paid attention to the value of their main content;

- The rich traditions accumulated and developed in the nineteenth century have the potential to serve as a reliable foundation for a new era of literary criticism in the early 21st century.

- Of course, a study of the development of literary criticism in Nakhchivan in the 20th century opens up a number of other results. We are satisfied with the most common conclusions here.

The content of the research is reflected in the following articles of the author:

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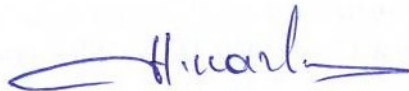
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