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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**ISSUES OF WESTERN LITERATURE
IN THE JOURNAL “FUYUZAT”**

Speciality: 5716.01 – Azerbaijani literature

Field of science: Philology

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Baku – 2025

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESEARCH

The relevance of the subject and the extent of its exploration. “Azerbaijan has been a place of contact and communication between religions, languages, and cultures since ancient times.” (Heydar Aliyev)

This thought of the great leader, who always treated representatives of science and culture with care and attention, also resonates with Ali Bey Huseynzadeh’s ideology of “Turkification! Modernization (Europeanization)! Islamization!” Guided by this powerful motto, the exploration and thorough study of the remarkable figures of our national and spiritual heritage – such as M.F.Akhundzadeh, H.Zardabi, Mirza Kazim Bey, N.Vazirov, A.Huseynzadeh, J.Mammadguluzadeh, A.Agaoghlu, M.A.Sabir, O.F.Nemanzadeh, M.A.Rasulzadeh, M.T.Shahtakhtinski, A.Topchubashov, N.Narimanov, and U.Hajibeyli – alongside influential periodicals like Akinchi, Ziya, Ziyayi-Qafqaziyya, Kashkul, Molla Nasraddin, Sharqi-Rus (Eastern Russia), Hayat (Life), Fuyuzat, Dabistan, Shalala, Yeni Fuyuzat, and others, carries immense importance. Such efforts not only enrich the academic study of our historical journey, but also deepen our understanding of the transformations that our language, religion, and culture – our most cherished spiritual values – have undergone through the ages.

In 1906-1907 the journal “Fuyuzat” that published 32 edition has played a great role in the history of Azerbaijani literature, art, culture, social, political thought, philosophy and ideological thought. This journal which was published during the difficult period in terms of public and political opinion in Russia, which includes the world and Northern Azerbaijan influences seriously the thoughts of Azerbaijan and affects the development of Azerbaijan’s national values. The journal which was published under the leadership of Ali Bey Huseynzadeh who is considered not only in Azerbaijan, but also all Turkish world unites the intelligent people of that period, directed their activities for the progress of the people. In a short time, the journal “Fuyuzat” was able to turn into the national literary, public, social philosophy, and political life of Azerbaijan.

"Fuyuzat" always operated to cherish A.Huseynzadeh ideology of "Turkification! Modernization (Europeanization)! Islamization!" A.Huseynzadeh, who deeply mastered Turkish history, did not see being a Turk just as belonging to an ethnic group or being a Muslim just as following a religion. He believed they were powerful sources of energy that could awaken the full spirit and strength of the Muslim Turk. He perfectly understood the importance of the fact that Turkic-Islamic spirit needed to modernize, adopt the latest development models of the world, and also apply them in its own life. These three slogans proposed by A.Huseynzadeh reflected both the past and the future of the national development of Azerbaijan and other Turkic-Muslim nations. The thinker's views in this direction were aligned with the thoughts of other enlightened writers of the Fuyuzat literary school. Therefore, the journal "Fuyuzat" reflected those slogans via all the materials published in it. The journal published articles on various topics by writers such as Muhammad Hadi, Huseyn Javid, Abdulla Shaik, Muhammad Amin Rasolzade, Mirza Alekber Sabir, Ahmed Kamal, Abdulla Sur, Ahmed Raiq, Yusif Ziya Talibzade, Abbas Sehhat, Hasan Sabri Ayvazov, Aliaga Huseynzadeh, Said Salmasi, Abdulla Jowdat, Tofiq Fikret, and others.

A.Huseynzadeh and his thinkers did not only propagate world culture in their works, but put forward the necessity of learning from its achievements. A.Huseynzadeh advised modern poets to "apply to the works of world classics, translate them into our Turkish language, and inform our people" in order to write poetry. Development and advancement of national artistic thought at the expense of world literature was one of the most important aspects of A.Huseynzadeh's articles. In terms of understanding world literature from a correct perspective, A.Huseynzadeh's articles on translations of such works as Schiller's "The Fugitives", "Wilhelm Tell", Shakespeare's "Hamlet", Goethe's "Faust", Byron's "Childe-Happold", etc. are a manifestation of their importance.

The editor and ideologist of the journal "Fuyuzat" was Ali Bey Huseynzadeh. During all its activities, this journal took action in the spirit of A.Huseynzadeh's ideology of "Turkification!", "Modernization!"(Europeanization) and "Islamization". These three

slogans put forward by A.Huseynzadeh unite the whole past and future of the national development history of Azerbaijan and other Turkish Muslim nations. There is no issue that being an Azerbaijani and modernization, its root and principles are not related to the activities of the journal “Fuyuzat”. Ofelia Bayramli, Shamil Valiyev, Rasim Mirza, Isa Habibbayli, Azer Turan, Abdulla Shaig, Aziz Mirahmedov, Movsum Aliyev, Masmekhanim Gubadova, Israfil Huseyn, Isa Habibbeyli, Aghamirza Mammadli, Badirkhan Ahmadli, Nizameddin Shamsizadeh, Kamal Talibzadeh, Rafiq Zeka Khandan, Kamil Vali Narimanoglu, Ahmed Bican Arcilaslu, Yashar Garayev, Khairulla Mammadov, Ali Haydar Bayat, Yusuf Akchuraoglu, Hilmi Ziya Ulken, Yavuz Akpinar, Vagif Sultanli Gulnara Sadiqova, Sadagat Hasanova, Aybeniz Aliyeva, Vusala Asadzadeh, Vezufa Khudiyeva and others analyzed A.Huseynzadeh’s life and work from different aspects in their works. But this way of creativity is so rich that it has not been learned fully yet.

Westernization in the work of A.Huseynzadeh, and therefore the issue of Western literature issues in the journal "Fuyuzat", did not remain out of the attention of researchers, researchers such as A.Shaig, A.Mirahmedov, M.J.Jafarov, Y.Garayev, O.Bayramli, R.Mirza, A.Turan, Sh.Valiyev, S.Zeynalova, T.Abdullayeva, A.H.Bayat, Shafiga Chagin, H.Z.Ulken have conducted important research in this field. Sevil Garashova defended her dissertation on "Western Literature in the Work of Ali Bey Huseynzadeh" in 2007 and Gunel Shikhaliyeva defended her dissertation on "Ali Bey Huseynzadeh and Western European Literary and Theoretical Thought" in 2022. However, despite the valuable studies mentioned, the reflection of Westernist ideas in the scientific-theoretical and literary works of both A.Huseynzadeh and his fellow Fuyuzat ideologues – whether individually or collectively – as well as the translations from original sources and the thoughts related to the characteristic aspects of translation, have not been thoroughly researched.

According to the principle of “Europeanization”, the journal “Fuyuzat” introduces and preaches the examples of Western culture, art, political, and public opinion. In this regard, the journal published

literary articles about the great representatives of Western literature and their works have been translated and published. From this point of view, Western literature has a special place in the literary of this journal, that is why it is very important to learn these materials.

According to the learning of Western literature in the journal “*Fuyuzat*”, it should be noted that these issues related to the journal have been touched upon many times¹. However, we would like to emphasize that the samples of Western literature which were published in this journal, their presentation and analysis are still considered as a problem and didn't constitute the subject of research. All these aspects determine the relevance of the current dissertation work. According to the scientific-theoretical thesis and considerations obtained in the study of Azerbaijani literary criticism on Western literature, which started with M.F.Akhundzadeh and continued and developed by A.Huseynzadeh and his comrades, referring to the historical experience of the westernization

¹ Abdullayeva, T. Westernization trends in Azerbaijani literary thought // T.Abdullayeva. – Baku: Europa, – 2014. – 151 p.; Aliyev, M. “Literature and Art” newspaper, – March 4, 1988, No. 10, – p. 6; Ashirli, A. History of the Azerbaijani press (1875-1920) // A.Ashirli. – Baku: Science and Education, – 2009. – 349 p.; Bayramli, O. Fuyuzat (1906-1907) [transliteration] // O.Bayramli. – Baku: Chashiglu, – 2006. – 511 p.; Bayramli, O. Who are the Turks and what do they consist of? (Ali Bey Huseynzadeh) // O.Bayramli. – Baku: Mutarjim, – 1997. – 291 p.; Aliyev, K. Poetics of Azerbaijani romanticism // K.Aliyev. – Baku: Elm, – 2002. – 272 p.; Huseyn, I. “Fuyuzat” and problems of national dramaturgy // – Baku: Elm, – 2007. – 156 p.; I. Habibbeyli. “Molla Nasreddin” and fuyuzatists (“Great writer and thinker Ali Bey Huseynzadeh” in the book, pp. 217-245). Baku: “Elm” publishing house, 2015; Gubadova, M. Ali Bey Huseynzadeh and theater // M.Gubadova. – Baku: Ganjlik, – 2011. – 191 p.; Guliyev, V. Azerbaijani philological thought and Russian literary and social environment (first half of the 19th century) / V.Guliyev. – Baku: – Ozan, – 2000. – 424 p.; Guliyev, V. Letters of Abdullah Jovdat to Ali Bey Huseynzadeh // “525-ci gazet”, – 2016, – March 19, – p. 14-17; Mirza, R. Grandfather of Turkism // R. Mirza. – Baku: – 2000. – 172 p.; Shaig, A. Memories // A. Shaig. – Baku: Ganjlik, – 1973. – 363 p.; Turan, A. Ali Bey Huseynzadeh // A. Turan. – Moscow: Salam press, – 2008. – 280 p.; Veliyev, Sh. “Fuyuzat” literary school / Sh.Veliyev. – Baku: Elm, – 1999. – 444 p.; Talibzadeh, K. History of Azerbaijani literary criticism 1800-1920s / K.Talibzadeh. – Baku: (East-West), – 2015, 535 p.; Garayev, Y. Selected works: [in 5 volumes] / Y.Garayev. – Baku: Elm, – v. 4. – 2016. – 776 p.

movement, for our modern literary and cultural life and for general cultural development is very useful.

Object and subject of the research. *The object* of the dissertation is literary samples and literary writings on Western literature published in the journal “Fuyuzat”, *the subject* is the study of how to illuminate and analyze Western literature and literary-theoretical thought on the basis of these materials.

Purpose and objectives of the research. The main purpose of the dissertation is to study the issues of Western literature in the journal “Fuyuzat”. The enforcing of this goal involves the solution of the following tasks:

1. Analysis of the view of European and Russian literature in the journal "Fuyuzat";
2. Studying the principles of translation and compilation of the work “Faust” presented by J.W.Goethe to the Azerbaijani reader for the first time in the journal “Fuyuzat” and to carry out poetic-textological analysis in comparison with other translations;
3. An analysis of Western views of European romanticism in the journal.

Research methods. The journal “Fuyuzat” is a historical event of Azerbaijani culture both philosophical thought and literary thought. First of all, it means approaching it in a historical context.

The journal “Fuyuzat” was a media that had a place in the history of Azerbaijani culture and sought to establish itself among other media and both in terms of the modern press and contemporary socio-philosophical and literary-artistic. This requires a comparative review of the learning of Western literature in this journal. From the point of this view, the dissertation mainly uses the method of *historical-comparative* analysis.

The *theoretical and methodological* basis of the research is the theoretical basis formed in Azerbaijani literary criticism for many decades, both through significant research on the journal “Fuyuzat” and the analysis of literary and artistic works.

The main clauses of the defence:

1. In a short time, the activity of the journal “Fuyuzat” could present to the readers of Azerbaijan the brightest demonstration of

Western literature and literary-theoretical thought.

2. All the materials that were published in this journal about Western literature contributed to the realization of “Modernization-Europeanization” of the three slogan of national progress of the editor and ideologist A.Huseynzadeh.

3. The materials which published in the journal “Fuyuzat” about western literature have a high literary-poetic indicators because these works have been written by the authors based on Western and Eastern literature.

4. In the journal “Turkification!”, “Islamization!”, “Europeanization!” there is no exaggeration in the materials on Western literary and artistic thought published in accordance with the model, the journal approached Western literature and literary-theoretical thought from a clear national and literary point of view, expressed its attitude to extreme cases and opposed extreme Western tendencies.

5. The promotion of the ideas of Turkification and Islamization in the European model of social progress in the journal “Fuyuzat” is based on a sound ideological and cultural platform and has neither a narrow nationalism nor a narrow fanatic-religious, sectarian nature.

6. Art samples published in the journal about Western literature covered progressive examples of Western artistic thoughts and the main purpose of their publication was serving the enlightenment and national progress of the Azerbaijani people.

The scientific novelty of the research. Many new scientific results have been achieved in this dissertation to solve the problem. We consider to present them as follows:

- A.Huseynzadeh “Schiller” was analyzed in the context of Western meetings;

- The literary – aesthetic, artistic-philosophical origin of A.Huseynzadeh’s views on the concept of “Tolstoyism” have been defined;

- The compositional features of L.N.Tolstoy’s work “To God or Mammon” have been learned;

- The literary-philosophical and social-national basis of the appeal to the work of J.W.Goethe and “Faust” of the journal “Fuyuzat” has been evaluated;
- A comparative analysis of J.W.Goethe’s work “Faust” with other translations has analyzed;
- The journal “Fuyuzat” analyzed the western views of the Romantic movement and identified its main features;
- On the way to Europeanization A.Huseynzadeh and A.Jovdat’s analysis of the concept of development facing the West;
- Shakespeare’s tragedy “Julius Caesar” was reviewed in the context of European literary-theoretical thought and etc.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research.

The dissertation has both theoretical and practical relevance. *The theoretical importance* of the research is conditioned by the possibility of using its results and innovations in the future research on the problem.

The practical importance of the dissertation is determined by the perspective of its use as an auxiliary textbook in the teaching of European literature and history of press in the philological faculties of universities.

Approbation and application. The results and innovations obtained in the dissertation were published by the author in journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission in Azerbaijan and abroad, as well as reflected in the materials of international and local conference.

The name of the organization that the dissertation work is carried out. The work was performed at the Department of Azerbaijani Language and Pedagogy of Baku Engineering University. The subject of the dissertation was approved by the decisions of the Scientific Council of Baku Engineering University dated 19.02.2016 (protocol №QU-15000-000/158) and the Republican Coordinating Council dated 27.05.2016 (protocol № 4).

The total volume of the dissertation with reference to the volume of the structural parts of the dissertation. The thesis consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of references and appendices. The introduction of the dissertation

consists of 7 pages, 12029 characters, Chapter I – 47 pages, 90465 characters, Chapter II – 39 pages, 65070 characters, Chapter III – 43 pages, 79583 characters, Conclusion 6 pages, 11592 characters. The total volume of the dissertation, excluding the list of used literature and appendices, consists 258737 characters.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

The “Introduction” section of the dissertation defines the provisions to be defended, the theoretical and practical significance of the dissertation, research methods, approbation and structure and indicates the relevance of the topic, the degree of development, the object and subject of research, scientific novelty, goals, and objectives and defines the provisions to be defended, the theoretical and practical significance of the dissertation, research methods, approbation, and structure.

“Attitudes to European and Russian literature in the journal “Fuyuzat” is the title of the dissertation’s first chapter. In this chapter, enlightened realists and romantics who advocated Europeanization as one of the most important ways to overcome the backwardness of the Eastern world in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, that is, the achievements of Western civilization and culture, first turned to Russian literature and then to European literature. By this means, they became deeply acquainted with the various examples of European science and culture, and the modern achievements of that time and reached a new level of development. Opportunities and conditions for integration into international culture gradually developed. The culture, science, and art of the people of thought, who benefited from the free thinking and enlightenment of the West and became richer and richer, had a progressive influence on the people of Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan was directed to adapt to world standards by the windows of science, education, and culture that opened in Russia and Europe. V.Guliyev writes: *“Starting from the first decades of the XIX century, the relations of Azerbaijani literature with the world literary process began to acquire new content and character . This was not only due to the emergence of*

national literature on a global scale, but also to the major renewal of its form-content, genre-style, and ideological-worldview"².

G.M.Brandes (1842-1900), a Danish critic and famous literary researcher, wrote in his work: *"Literature of the Nineteenth Century and its main currents. The genius of the most talented nation must also draw inspiration from the universal human experience. When left to its own devices, this genius disappears. Only communication and closeness to other nations' geniuses provide him with the strength to be young at all times."*³

Scientific and artistic materials on European and Russian literature published in the journal "Fuyuzat" are consistent with the overall spirit of the clear socio-political, literary and aesthetic meetings held by the journal's editor-in chief A.Huseynzadeh and Fuzuzists in general. A.Huseynzadeh declared Turkification, Islamization, and Europeanization as the main slogan of the people's progress. From the point of this view, all the materials published in "Fuyuzat" served to implement those slogans. The analysis and presentation of works by renowned personalities like F.Schiller and L.Tolstoy attempted to enlighten the public, assimilate modern world values, and develop national values.

The first paragraph of the first chapter of the dissertation is named ***"Literary language, literary translation, issues of national and world literature in the article "Schiller"***. The physicists gave special attention to the world of classics, scientific and philosophical, literary and artistic ideas, as well as qualities that serve historical and national ideology when approaching works of ancient art with high theoretical and aesthetic standards. When speaking about various world classics, writing separate portrait-essays, literary-critical, and socio-political articles and attempting to solve the problem of confrontation between classical artists and public life, the owners of "Fuyuzat" journal and the literary movement are based on this position. For examples, A.Huseynzadeh introduced the great German

² Guliyev, V. Abdullah Jovdat's letters to Ali Bey Huseynzadeh // "525-ci Gazet", - 2016, – March 19, – p.14-15, p.17

³ Brandes, G. Literature of the XIX century in its main trends / G. Brandes. – Saint Petersburg: – 1895. –370 p.

thinker F.Schiller as follows: *“Schiller, like Goethe, was a renowned scholar and sloganeer in Germany. He is one of the forward-thinking people.”*⁴

A.Huseynzadeh appears to be interested in Schiller and Goethe not only because they wrote wonderful works of art, but also because of the function of their creativity in national and public opinion and life. According to the author, Schiller instilled the ideas of freedom of thought in the German ethnos with his works, and thus played a role in Germany's progress. Mustaqil Aghayev wrote about article: *“Ali Bey Huseynzadeh's incredible love, exceptional original skill, the nature of benefiting, and propagating the rich achievements of human civilization and the necessity to express to the world this great artist's flaming wishes.”*⁵

A.Huseynzadeh not only promoted world culture in his articles, but he also emphasized the importance of studying the West's triumphs and urged his contemporaries to create poems based on world classics, recounting them in Turkish and instructing them to teach our people.

The first part of the first paragraph of Chapter I is entitled *“A look at the life, personality, and work of Friedrich Schiller.”*

In the article “Schiller”, A.Huseynzadeh gives detailed information about the life, personality, and creativity of F.Schiller. He talks about his moral values, which developed in a rising line throughout his life, and finally his place next to the great master J.W.Goethe. A.Huseynzadeh studied Schiller's works on art and theatrical aesthetics and published the article “Schiller” to present it to readers and to guide national intellectuals interested in Western literature and theater. In this call, characteristic article, Schiller spoke not only of his services to the cultural development of his people, but

⁴ Huseynzadeh, A. Schiller // “Fuyuzat” journal, – 1906. No. 5, – p.77

⁵ Aghayev, M. Ali Bey Huseynzadeh and the idea of national unity // Azadlig newspaper. 2013, – November 30. – p. 14

also of his role in the development of all mankind, and recommended the study of his creative credo⁶.

The second paragraph of the of the chapter I is called ***“Literary-aesthetic, artistic-philosophical study of the notion of “Tolstoyism”***. L.N.Tolstoy, a well-known Russian author, was also in the limelight of A.Huseynzadeh. A.Huseynzadeh intended to familiarize the people of Azerbaijan with Tolstoy’s ideas, actions and philosophy, published an article under the heading “What’s Tolstoism?” in the first number of the journal “Fuyuzat”. A.Huseynzadeh regarded Tolstoy as the greatest writer not just in Russia, but also in the world because of his philosophical beliefs and attitude to religious and secular sciences. He preached to his contemporaries that his words should be paid close attention to, that every piece of advice should be accepted with great sympathy, and thus, his ideas should fascinate the entire world of culture.

He divides Tolstoy’s life into certain stages and compares them with Firdovsi, Sadi, and Sanai: *“Of the three poets, we mean Firdovsi, Sa’di, and doctor Sana’i. Let’s look at the meaning of the work, not to pay attention to its appearance. Tolstoy is not one of them separately. But he took part in each of them and summed it up.”*⁷

A.Huseynzadeh’s article “What is Tolstoyism?” Kamal Talibzadeh who searched his articles disagreed with the author’s viewpoints and made him a target of criticism. He divided Tolstoy’s life into three parts, comparing each to the life of an Eastern author and writes about the similarities and differences: “According to A.Huseynzadeh, “Tolstoy took a part from each of these poets and combined them in his nature.” After such a non-scientific comparison, the article explains the writer’s religious and philosophical views... *in general, A.Huseynzadeh cannot separate*

⁶ Naghiyeva I.S. A. Huseynzadeh's literary-critical approach in the article "Schiller" // ANAS Nakhchivan Department Institute of Art, Language and Literature, Journal of Searches, –2021. №4 (41), vol. 15, – p.19-25

⁷ Huseynzadeh, A. What is Tolstoyism? / "Fuyuzat" journal, – 1906. № 1, – p.14

Tolstoy's work from his religious and philosophical views, and he puts it together and identifies it."⁸

Unfortunately, A.Huseynzadeh, a poet known to the public as a "bourgeois ideologue," is inaccurately presented in the interpretation of K.Talibzadeh. in our Soviet literature. The author is accused of controlling Tolstoy's work with his religious and philosophical views, or of keeping him unscientific in the article⁹.

In the first part of the second paragraph of Chapter I, entitled "*L.N.Tolstoy's work "To God or Mammon"*" is noted that, only one Tolstoy's work "To God or Mammon?" was published in three issues of "Fuyuzat". The work was translated by Aliaga Hasanzade. At that time, the author's works were translated into Azerbaijani. From this point of view, it is interesting what the purpose and goal of A.Huseynzadeh, the editor-in chief, was in selecting and publishing this work. He writes: "*The writer and philosopher Tolstoy wrote against wine and muskrat... The main purpose of the translation is not to prove the harmfulness and unpleasantness of intoxicants, nor to give advice and guidance through it; for the mind and movement of intoxicated and intoxicated people are the best proof of the grace and devotion of the muskrat. At the same time, Muslim scholars and judges have authored several works in Turkish, Persian, and Arabic condemning the muskrat and its physical and spiritual burial.*"¹⁰

Aliagha Hasanzadeh explains why they translated this book and delivered it in portions in the ninth edition of "Fuyuzat". He claims that this translation will not address the consequences of unhealthy habits. Hence, Muslims scholars and doctors have written countless books on the subject. The goal is to educate Muslim peoples and Islamic countries about the social consequences and concerns that such habits generate, as well as the similarities and contrasts that exist between peoples, particularly the social condition

⁸ Talibzadeh, K. History of Azerbaijani literary criticism 1800-1920s / K.Talibzadeh. – Baku: (East-West), – 2015. – p.292

⁹ Naghiyeva, I.S. The first comparative presentation of Leo Tolstoy in the eastern community journal "Fuyuzat" // Russia, Moscow: World of Science, Culture, Education, – 2020. No. 2 (81). – p.455-458

¹⁰ Tolstoy, L.N. To God or Mammon? // Translated by: A.A.Hasanzadeh. – "Fuyuzat" journal, – 1907. No. 10, – p.143-144

of Russians. As A.Aghayev writes: *“The greatness and genius of L.N.Tolstoy is that the writer accurately represented the life of the Russian society of his time, told the truth about his period, was based on modernity and social interactions in contemporary life, together with all the contradictions of Russian society.”*¹¹

The analyses conducted in the first chapter show that the scientific and literary materials published in the Füyuzat journal related to European and Russian literature are in line with the overall spirit of the clear socio-political, literary, and aesthetic views held by the journal’s editor-in-chief, A.Huseynzadeh, and the Füyuzat ideologues in general. The analysis and presentation of works by renowned personalities like F.Schiller and L.N.Tolstoy attempted to enlighten the public, assimilate modern world values, and develop national values¹².

The second chapter of the dissertation is called **“The first time in our literature J.W.Goethe’s activity and the translation of the “Faust” in Fuyuzat.”**

The first paragraph of the second chapter is entitled ***“A look at J.W.Goethe and his literary and philosophical thoughts”***. The paragraph states that an important turning point is taking place in the personal life and work of Goethe, who is well known in Germany. He moved to the palace in 1775 at the invitation of Charles Augustus, Prince of Weiman, and later, the duke, where he spent the rest of his life and became a palace servant. Although the early days of his life were a period of stagnation, after some travels and natural reflections, Goethe, who once challenged the old world with a desire to create a new social order and wanted to destroy it, returned and became the head of German classicism. Thus, in the works Goethe began to write in a new classical style, there are no more enthusiastic

¹¹ Aghayev, A. Contribution to the artist: Dedicated to the 150th anniversary of the birth of the great Russian writer Leo Tolstoy/ ed. A.Aghayev. – Baku: Yazichi, 1978. – p.3

¹² Naghiyeva, I.S. Progress as the main quality in the development concept of Fuyuzatists // II Republican scientific and practical conference of young researchers dedicated to the 96th anniversary of the birth of the national leader Haydar Aliyev, – Baku, Azerbaijan University, – March 15, 2019, – p.286-288

heroes and participants, and in this period of his work, the following verses of Goethe seem to be a special slogan for him:

Don't compete with the world, live in peace!
Realize yourself, end your life¹³.

Goethe's poem "Namutanahi", dedicated to the great poet Hafiz Shirazi, one of Eastern poetry's most proficient masters of lyric poetry, demonstrates his respect and love for Eastern literature, especially Eastern lyrical poetry.

The tendency and sympathy for Eastern poetry in German literature at the time increased under Goethe's influence and many works in this style were produced. *"According to world literary criticism, Goethe's work which brought the first and fascinating modern poetry to German literature, took a dominant position in the national German culture in the late 18th and early 19th centuries."*¹⁴

The second paragraph of Chapter II, titled *"Translation and Compilation Issues of "Faust,"* discusses the translation and its important aspects.

After the wonderful paintings of F.Schiller and J.W.Goethe, "Faust" was introduced to the Azerbaijani reader for the first time in the first issue of the journal "Fuyuzat". We know that Goethe wrote his work in verse, A.Huseynzadeh's translations are more varied. According to A. Huseynzadeh, who took the translation work very seriously – as if he had written another work, the translator must feel the spirit of the work he had chosen for translation, it is difficult to accept the work as a successful translation only due to language aspects. As a result, A. Huseynzadeh's translation "Faust" is much superior than a standard literary translation¹⁵.

¹³ Goethe, I.V. Selected works / I.V. Goethe. – Baku: Sharg-Qarb, – 2010. – p.768.

¹⁴ Goethe, the representative of world word art: methodological manual / A.Aliyeva, S.Ahmadova. – Baku: F. Kocharli named after Republican Children's Library, – 2019. – 21 p.

¹⁵ Naghiyeva, I.S. Literary approach to opinion parallelism of J.W.Goethe and A.Huseinzadeh (On the basis of attitude towards the work "Faust" published in "Fuyuzat" journal) // 2nd International Conference on Evolving Trend in Interdisciplinary Research & Practices, – New York, Manhattan, USA – 2020, – p.27-32

Sh.Valiyev approaches the issue so: ... *“Great importance was attached to “Faust”, and the approach of various events, facts, and problems to the Faustian philosophical credo was accepted as a certain literary and aesthetic norm for the Fuyuzatists. Although looking at and evaluating contemporary reality through the eyes of classical literary heroes and artists (we see the most obvious example of the transfer of this creative position to the style of literary thinking in A.Huseynzadeh's "Politics-Opportunity") was withdrawn.”*¹⁶

The third paragraph of the second chapter of the dissertation is named ***“Comparative analysis of “Faust” translated by A.Huseynzadeh and other translations.”*** As noted, for the first time in the history of Azerbaijani literature in 1906-1907, many excerpts from "Faust" were published in the pages of "Fuyuzat" translated by Ali Bey Huseynzadeh. In our literature, a translation of a line from German by Professor Nazakat Agazadeh (only the first part of the work), at the same time in our literature which is applied a line to the Russian language, artistic and poetic translations (A.L.Solokovsky, S.Peterburg, P.Vienberg, N.Kholodkovsky, B .Pasternak) are available. Ahmad Jamil, who is one of our talented poets, worked on the work for several years using the above-mentioned literature and published that poetic translation in 1970.

Nazakat Agazadeh's works which were translated from "Faust", it does not parallel the parts translated by Huseynzadeh, so we tried to compare A.Huseynzadeh and Jamil's translations. Comparing the two translations, it is clear that the translations are consistent until the presentation of the poet's image. Of course, there are stylistic differences between them:

a) One presents the literary language of the early twentieth century, the other the poetic language of the second half of the twentieth century. From the point of this view, the language of A. Huseynzadeh is rich of Arabic-Persian characteristics, while also reflecting Ottoman Turkish poetic style. A.Jamil's language is a stable version of our modern literary language.

¹⁶ Veliyev, Sh. “Fuyuzat” literary school / Sh.Veliyev. –Baku: Elm, –1999. – p.181

b) One of the translations is prose and verse, and the other is verse and etc.

We should note that Ali Bey perfectly embodied the scope, philosophy, and romance of Goethe's poetry. Mohsun Aliyev notes the opinion of the prominent German language expert, Professor Nazakat Khanum Agazade, about A. Huseynzadeh: *"Ali Bey Huseynzadeh's translation from Faust is irreplaceable. If we translate that translation into German today, we get the same Goethe's Faust."*¹⁷ It gives us a reason to say that Huseynzadeh's translation is accurate¹⁸.

In the chapter III dissertation which is named **"Western views on romanticism and Shakespeare's work "Julius Caesar" publishing and compilation issues in the journal "Fuyuzat"** in the paragraph *"Views on the literary relations of A. Huseynzadeh and A.Jovdat in the context of Western views"*, Huseynzadeh and his penfriends talk about their activities on the way to the West - to modernity.

T.Abdullayeva points out in her book "Western tendencies in the literary thought of Azerbaijan" that one of the ways of Europeanization has spread in Azerbaijan through Turkey-Istanbul: *"The Western enlightenment of the Azerbaijani enlighteners stemmed from their love of Turkism and Islamism. As much as the Ottoman Empire was Eastern, it was even more Western. As the intellectuals became more familiar with the West, they became more strongly connected to their national and spiritual roots – Turkishness and Islam. They highly valued the human essence of these roots, free from any form of chauvinism."*¹⁹

A prominent representative of Turkish socio-political and literary thought at the beginning of the 20th century, one of the founders of the "Ittihad and Taraqqi Party", publisher of the *Ijtihad*

¹⁷ Aliyev, M. Ali Bey Huseynzadeh // Literature and art. – 1988, March 4. – p. 6.

¹⁸ Naghiyeva, I.S. The first presentation of Goethe and "Faust" in our literature in the journal "Fuyuzat" // – Baku: Journal of Baku Engineering University, – 2020. Vol. 4, №1, –pp. 24-31

¹⁹ Abdullayeva, T. Westernization trends in Azerbaijani literary thought / T.Abdullayeva. – Baku: Europe, – 2014. – p.6

journal, a physician, poet, and translator, Abdullah Javad (1869-1932) had been in correspondence and a close friendship with A.Huseynzadeh since his student years. What united them was not only the scientific center where they studied, but also their enlightened ideas, freedom of thought and the way of thinking. The poet, who was expelled from his homeland for his political statements and activities, unlike a man who took refuge in Europe, continued his activity there, and even developed his scientific qualities.

Highly appreciating Abdullah Jovdat's translation talent, A. Huseynzadeh wrote that Abdullah Jovdat sometimes translates European poets, sometimes in verse and sometimes in prose. However, in any case, these translations are extraordinarily beautiful. Usually, it does not lag behind the original at all!.. As can be seen, A. Huseynzadeh and A. Jovdat were believers who shared similar beliefs, and their friendship aided the growth of literary, artistic, and national-political thought among the peoples of Azerbaijan and Turkey²⁰.

In the second paragraph of the third chapter of the dissertation is named ***"The Issues of Publication and Compilation of Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar"***. The paragraph compares and contrasts Abdullah Jovdat's translation of Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" with the political environment in which the work was written.

Why did Abdullah Jovdat translate Shakespeare into Turkish? In his opinion, on the one hand: *"Shakespeare is a world in itself; it is a universe in itself; It's a location of its own. "On the other hand, any nation is still uninformed of Shakespeare, if they have not translated into their own language, there is no doubt that today it is the most backward nation in morality and literature. As a result, nations are gaining a better understanding of Shakespeare."*²¹

²⁰ Naghiyeva I. S. A look at the parallels of thought of A. Huseynzadeh and A. Jovdat on the path to progress towards the West - scientific and literary modernity (in the journal Fuyuzat) // – Baku: ANAS, Institute of Manuscripts named after M. Fuzuli, Issues of Philology, – 2021. No. 9, – p.134-144

²¹ Jovdat, A. Ifadeyi-Muterjim // – Baku: Füyuzat, – 1907. № 24, – p.381.

A.Huseynzadeh praised A.Jovdat's personality, beliefs, and talent, but he also criticized some of his ideas . (when he approached V.Shakespeare as a human being)²².

Jovdat, who equated Abdulhamid's rule with Caesar's dictatorship, urged the people to demand freedom and democracy. A.Huseynzadeh agreed with this viewpoint and helped him to publish the translation of this work in the journal "Fuyuzat". O.Bayramli writes: *"A.Huseynzadeh sought and found ideas in accordance with his spirit and profession in the works of our national classics, but also strongly protested against injustice, lawlessness, and social injustice in the works of world classics."*²³

In the article "Julius Caesar", A.Jovdat revealed the secrets of Brutus' heart by speaking in Brutus' language. Brutus was an honest Republican. He valued his country's honor before his own life and honor. He urged his people to wake up, to confront the reality, and to fight: *"Brutus! you are asleep, see who you are. Will Rome remain?.. Tell, strike, bring the truth; Brutus! You are sleeping, wake up!"*²⁴

A.Jovdat additionally raises his voice and links the work's ideological part with the political situation in his nation. By citing Brutus as an example, he was answering his call by giving his voice for his homeland: *"If you are asleep, wake up, say, try, Fulfill the truth. Brutus woke up, Brutus said, Brutus struggled; Rome is free."*²⁵

After this article by A. Jovdat, the work "Julius Caesar" began to be published in the "Fuyuzat" journal, and only eight issues were published. A letter sent from Istanbul to the concessionaire Haji Zeynalabdin Tagiyev put an end to the journal's activity.

If we look at the contents of the last issue of the "Fuyuzat" journal, many of the articles, such as "Perda eniyor", "Ashar", "Isbati-ishtibah", "Alvida", "Tasavvurati-ahraran", "Sikkey dair",

²² Naghiyeva, I. S. A. Jovdat and his attitude to V. Shakespeare's creativity in the journal "Fuyuzat" // Nakhchivan: ANAS. Nakhchivan University, Scientific works, – 2021. №4 (23), – p.121-127

²³ Bayramli, O. Who are the Turks and What Are They Composed Of? (Ali Bey Huseynzadeh) / O. Bayramli. – Baku: Muterjim, – 1997. – p.60

²⁴ Jovdat, A. Ifadeyi-Muterjim // – Baku: Fuyuzat, – 1907. № 24, – p.383.

²⁵ Ibid, – p.383

served to greet and bid farewell to the readers in terms of content and name.

The thoughts of the editor A.Huseynzadeh were not accidental. For example, in the last issue, A.Huseynzadeh, who had fought for the sake of the Turkish language, published the article “Tasavvurati-ahraran” by Muhammad Amin Rasulzadeh’s poem: “A person must be free, absolutely...” As if, with these verses of M.A.Rasulzadeh, A.Huseynzadeh was giving the floor to the next and political stage of his thoughts – to “Friend Amin”, as he put it.

This was a sign to follow A.Huseynzadeh on a national level, not to leave him, and to remain loyal to him until the end.

In the third paragraph of Chapter III, titled "The Publication of Shakespeare's Tragedy 'Julius Caesar' in the 'Fuyuzat' Journal and a View of the Work in the Context of European and Turkish Literary-Theoretical Thought," it is shown that the creative work of William Shakespeare represents such a spiritual pinnacle that geographical boundaries, ethnic diversities, and national psychologies know no limitations. *“Shakespeare's works have had an extraordinary impact on the development of European theatrical art and literature, thanks to their wide range of stories, languages and genres. His works have been translated into many languages of the world, and his plays have been performed in most theaters around the world.”*²⁶

Shakespeare's Julius Caesar, written in 1599, is a five-act tragedy. Unfortunately, this work is not included in the book, which contains selected works of the translator. That’s why, we do not find enough information and analysis about the work in our literature. We have the first curtain, and a large part of the second curtain, which was published in the journal “Fuyuzat” at the beginning of the last century, was translated by Abdullah Jovdat.

The examination of this work in English and international literature, as well as, Mestrius Plutarch’s biography based on historical facts are reviewed in this paragraph to better comprehend

²⁶ Orujov, T. Shakespeare's world // 525th newspaper. – 2023, February 6. – p. 2

the motivations for the release of Shakespeare's translation of Julius Caesar in the journal "Fuyuzat" was checked to see²⁷.

In the **Conclusion** section of the dissertation titled "Western Literature Issues in the Fuyuzat Journal", the scientific and theoretical conclusions drawn from the research conducted throughout the study are summarized.

The research primarily authenticated that the Fuyuzat journal, which was published in 32 issues during 1906–1907, played a significant role in the history of Azerbaijani literature, art, culture, socio-political thought, and philosophical-ideological thinking, and highlighted the relevance of studying the issues related to Western literature as a separate subject.

The editor and ideologist of the Fuyuzat journal, Ali Bey Huseynzadeh, never accepted Marxist ideas and took the developmental dialects of the modern world as a basis in the progress of the Azerbaijani nation through gradual changes. Although he regarded Europe's progress through the development of science, technology, and social thought as a reality of the modern world, he also considered the glorious historical path of the Turkic peoples as the result of the unity of Turkic-Islamic thought. According to Ali Bey Huseynzadeh's views, the modern progress of Azerbaijan and other Turkic peoples should be achieved by building upon the path of contemporary European advancement, while also relying on the historically rooted Turkic-Islamic potential they possess. He viewed the concept of Turkism as an ethno-cultural energy source, and considered Islam as a model of unity based on the sacred religious values of the Turkic peoples. In this regard, the reflection of Western literary and cultural life and the extensive coverage of European literary and artistic thought in the Fuyuzat journal were fundamentally based on this perspective.

Ali Bey Huseynzadeh valued the great representatives of Western literary and artistic thought, such as Schiller and Goethe, not

²⁷ Naghiyeva, I.S. Ali Bey Huseynzadeh and Abdullah Covdat's Westernization views (in the magazine "Fuyuzat") // "In the Light of Light" Ramazan Gafarli – 70th International Conference on Social and Cultural Sciences, – Azerbaijan – Baku: – July 15-16, – 2021, p.142-148

only for writing works with profound content but also for the significance of their creativity in terms of the role it played in national and social thought and life. According to the philosopher, Schiller, through his works, instilled the ideas of freedom of thought in the German ethnos, thus playing his part in Germany's progress.

In his articles, Ali Bey Huseynzadeh not only promoted world culture but also emphasized the necessity of studying the successes of the West. He advised his contemporaries to refer to the works of the world's classics for writing poetry, translating them into Turkish, and sharing them with the people.

Ali Bey Huseynzadeh wrote the article "Schiller" both to introduce the author to Azerbaijani readers and to guide national intellectuals interested in Western literature and theater. He studied Schiller's works on the aesthetics of art and theater, and in this call-inspiring article, he discussed not only Schiller's contributions to the cultural development of his own people but also the role he played in the advancement of all humanity. The study of his creative credo was recommended.

The prominent Russian writer Leo Tolstoy was at the center of attention for Ali Bey Huseynzadeh and other Fuyuzat writers. Ali Bey Huseynzadeh wanted to introduce Tolstoy's thoughts, ideals, and philosophy to Azerbaijani people, and published an article titled "What is Tolstoyism?" in the first issue of the Fuyuzat journal. Ali Bey Huseynzadeh, who held a deep respect for Tolstoy's philosophical views and his approach to religious and secular sciences, regarded him as not only the greatest writer of Russia but perhaps of the entire world. He advocated to his contemporaries that Tolstoy's works were translated into the languages of most nations, published in millions of copies, with every word listened to with great attention, every piece of advice received with immense admiration, and that the entire cultural world was enriched by his thoughts.

Ali Bey Huseynzadeh believed that it was pointless to compare Tolstoy in the Azerbaijani press with figures such as Shakespeare, Goethe, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and Victor Hugo. The reason is that at those times, the famous Western writers were not known to the

Eastern population – the readers of Fuyuzat – in the same way as Tolstoy was. Therefore, the writer emphasized the necessity of making comparisons with Eastern thinkers instead.

Only one work by L.N.Tolstoy – "To God or Mammon?" – was published in three issues of Fuyuzat. His purpose of choosing this work to be published is that it portrays physically and spiritually harmed human beings. The objective is to inform Muslim nations and Islamic countries about the social corruption and unrest caused by such habits, as well as to provide insight into how other nations, particularly the Russian people, experience similar or different aspects of this issue and their social conditions in this regard.

In accord with its ideological direction, the Fuyuzat journal was addressing the works of remarkable images of Western literature. In selecting these writers, attention was paid to the role they played through their works in the development of their nation, literary and social thought, national consciousness, and progress. The journal's reference to the works of the prominent German artist Goethe was also in line with this approach.

For the first time in the history of Azerbaijani literature, several excerpts from Faust were introduced to Azerbaijani readers in 1906–1907 through translations by Ali Bey Huseynzadeh, published in Fuyuzat journal. These translations were later also published by the Irshad, Yeni Fuyuzat, and Shalala printing houses. A comparative analysis of Faust in Ali Bey Huseynzadeh's translation with other versions reveals that, in translating and adapting the work, Huseynzadeh aimed to address certain issues and shortcomings present in the theatrical scene of that time.

A comparison between the translations of Faust by Ali Bey Huseynzadeh and A.Jamil proves stylistic differences between the two. One translation is in prose and verse, while the other is only in verse. However, despite these differences, the meaning in both translations remains consistent. Nonetheless, when presenting individual characters, the ideological influences of the period are evident.

In general, the study of I.W.Goethe's works and the translation of Faust shows that the journal, aligned with its objectives,

approached I.W.Goethe and his literary-philosophical thoughts with sensitivity, offering translations of certain parts of Faust.

A comparative analysis of Ali Bey Huseynzadeh's translation of Faust with other versions revealed that Huseynzadeh was able to translate the work in a manner more closely aligned with its original spirit.

The research examined the literary relations between Ali Bey Huseynzadeh and A.Jovdat in the context of their Western-oriented views and concluded that, at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries, one of the key ways to overcome the backwardness of the Eastern world was to adopt Europeanization – i.e., to embrace the achievements of Western civilization and culture. The enlightened realists and romantics who advocated for this idea initially turned to Russian literature and, later, to European literature, from which Russian literature had also drawn inspiration. Gradually, opportunities were emerging for integration into global civilization. The culture, science, and art of enlightened thinkers, who themselves benefited from Western liberalism and enlightenment and whose ideas were continuously evolving, had a progressive influence on the Azerbaijani people. The windows of science, enlightenment, and culture opening to Russia and Europe enriched Azerbaijan's Eastern literary traditions in a new direction, navigating them toward a level striving to align with global standards. In this regard, Ali Bey Huseynzadeh and A.Jovdat were like-minded and shared similar ideals, and their relationship played a significant role in the development of the literary-artistic and national-political thought of the Azerbaijani and Turkish peoples.

With the publication of Julius Caesar in the Fuyuzat journal, William Shakespeare took the first step into Azerbaijani literature. The publication of this work in the journal was not a coincidence, as the political situation of the time demanded it. The main character in Julius Caesar, who was seen as a despot, was equated with Sultan Abdulhamid. This comparison nearly led to the suspension of the journal's publication.

The work "Julius Caesar" was considered a reactionary monument in European literature until the 18th century, and its study

and staging were not permitted. The work was not fully translated into Azerbaijani; the existing translation is an incomplete version by A.Jovdat, who translated it a century earlier and had it published in the Fuyuzat journal.

Since William Shakespeare's works discuss historical figures, the name of the Greek historian Mestrius Plutarch is often mentioned alongside his. This is due to the tandem formed by Plutarch's Parallel Lives or The Lives of Plutarch, a collection of biographies written in the early 2nd century. In this work, 23 pairs of biographies (with 4 individuals without counterparts) were provided to highlight the common moral virtues or failures of the noble Greeks and Romans. This serves not only as a source of information about the individuals described but also as an important resource for understanding the periods they lived in. Shakespeare's writing about historical figures brings about the intersection of the creative paths of these two personalities. It was not only Shakespeare, but many literary geniuses from various literary circles who have used this source.

When M. Plutarch compared famous figures from Roman and Greek history, the prototypes were so well-crafted that it is hard to imagine a more valuable source for a masterful theatrical genius like Shakespeare.

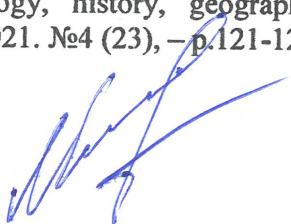
In the dissertation, the ideas of A.Jovdat, which connect the triangle of Caesar – Elizabeth – Abdulhamid in the “Fuyuzat” journal, are clarified. A view of William Shakespeare's “Julius Caesar” is presented in the context of European literary-theoretical thought. The work is analyzed due to its relevance in our literature, and opinions regarding its study in European and Turkish literature are discussed.

List of published scientific works on the topics of the dissertation:

1. Attitude to the truth in Fuyuzists as a main factor of social progress // I International Scientific Conference of Young Researchers, – Baku: Baku Engineering University, – May 05-06, – 2017, – p.1137-1138.

2. Fuyuzists' Ideas of the goal of Europeanization and the presentation of Islam to the West // "Actual problems of the process of self-awareness and self-affirmation of peoples in the changing world" International Scientific Conference. – Baku: West Caspian University, – June 01-02, – 2017, – p.288-290.
3. Progress as the main quality in the concept of development of Fuyuzists' // II Republican scientific-practical conference of young researchers dedicated to the 96th anniversary of National leader Haydar Aliyev. – Baku: Azerbaijan University, – March 15, – 2019, – p.286-288.
4. The triple motto of the national struggle – Turkism, Islamization, Europeanization! // International Symposium on National Struggle and Literature in the Turkic World. – Baku/Azerbaijan, – June 12-15, – 2019, – p.215-218.
5. The first comparative presentation of Leo Tolstoy to the eastern community in the journal "Fuyuzat" // – Moscow: World of Science, Culture, Education, – 2020. No. 2 (81), – p.455-458.
6. Literary approach to opinion parallelism of J.W.Goethe and A.Huseynzadeh (On the basis of attitude towards the work "Faust" published in "Fuyuzat" journal) //2nd International Conference on Evolving Trend in Interdisciplinary Research and Practices. – New York City, Manhattan, – April 23-25, – 2020, – p.27-32.
7. For the first time in our literature, the presentation of Goethe and "Faust" in the journal "Fuyuzat" //– – Baku: Journal of Baku Engineering University, – 2020. Vol. 4, №1, p.24-31.
8. Western meetings of Ali Bey Huseynzadeh and Abdullah Jovday (in the journal "Fuyuzat") // "In the light of Ziya" Ramazan Gafarli – 70 International Conference of Social and Cultural Sciences. – Baku, – July 15-16, – 2021, – p.142-148
9. West – on the way to scientific and literary modernity. A look at the parallels of opinion of Huseynzadeh and A. Jovdat (in the journal "Fuyuzat") // – Baku: ANAS. Institute of Manuscripts named after M.Fuzuli, Philological issues, – 2021. №9, – p.134-144.

10. Literary-critical approach in A.Huseynzadeh's article "Schiller" // – Nakhchivan: Nakhchivan Section of ANAS, Institute of Art, Language and Literature, Search Journal, – 2021. volume 15, №4 (41), – p.19-25
11. J.W.Goethe's work "Faust" in the translation of Ali Bey Huseynzadeh and other authors // – Baku: ANAS, Institute of Manuscripts named after M.Fuzuli, Philological issues, – 2021. № 11, – p.269-276.
12. In the journal "Fuyuzat" A.Jovdat and his attitude to the works of Shakespeare // – Nakhchivan^ University of Nakhchivan, Scientific Works (economy, philology, history, geography, pedagogy and psychology, maths, – 2021. №4 (23), – p.121-127.



The defense will be held on 20 June 2025 at _____ at the meeting of the Dissertation council ED 1.27 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Institute of Folklore of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

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Dissertation is accessible at the Institute of Folklore of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences Library.

Electronic versions of the abstract is available on the official website of the Institute of Folklore of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Abstract was sent to the required addresses on 13 May 2025.

Signed for print: 25.04.2025

Paper format: 60x84 1/16

Volume: 39923 characters

Number of hard copies: 20