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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF
PERSONALITY
IN THE WORKS OF M.F. AKHUNDOV**

Speciality: 61.14.01. – Social Psychology

Field of science: Psychology

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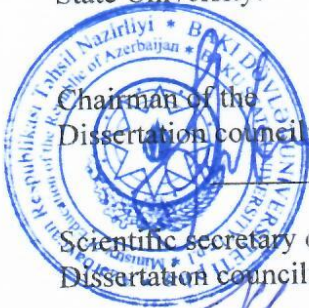
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GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE WORK

Actuality of the topic. Socio-psychological problems of personality formation are one of the most important and actual problems of modern psychology. The problem of personality has a special place in both general psychology and social psychology. It is no coincidence that the world's greatest thinkers have called man "the honor of the earth", "the deepest of creation", and "the most difficult-to-read holy book". In psychology, in the study of personality the systemic qualities that an individual acquires in material activities and communication are more considered. These qualities characterize the level of representation of public relations in the individual. It should be noted that there are such aspects of the personality problem that are studied by social psychology. The socialization of the personality, his social orientation, the formation of personality in groups and collectives, human communication and interaction, and many other issues can be included here. Communication and interaction are the source of socio-psychological phenomena. Communicative, interactive and perceptive forms of communication are more characteristic in this regard.

In the study of the problem of personality in social psychology, the subject-subject relationship comes to the fore. Despite a lot of research in this area, the creation of new views and theories, there are many aspects of the problem that have not been studied. The topicality of the personality is natural in both general and social psychology. Because the development of the socio-economic sphere of any society or state depends on the formation of personality. Psychology, which is part of the social sciences system, unlike other fields of humanities, focuses mainly on the laws of human personality formation, especially the structure of the human spiritual world (belief, faith, purpose, need, self-consciousness, self-awareness, self-control, self-esteem, social orientation, etc.). In this sense, psychology is often called the "anthropological science".

It should be noted that in the socio-psychological world of a person, when his content and qualities, cognitive features, emotional-volitional aspects, individual-psychological features, interactions in

the collective, small and medium groups are concentrated in self-esteem, they become socialized and become a person. Therefore, the genius writers and thinkers of mankind have paid much attention to the socio-psychological characteristics of the personality and analyzed his psychological world by writing works in this direction. Their words about these qualities have always made people think and helped them in this direction.

Careful study of these thoughts and ideas is actuality in regard of political and ideological education, as well as from the point of view of enriching modern social psychology with new ideas. It is ideologically and politically important to study and popularize the creativity and meaningful life of such historical identities. With such research, world scientists, politicians and ideologists once again realize that Azerbaijan has had and will have such human personalities. The images depicted in the works of well-known Azerbaijani masters of words have moral, social and psychological qualities that have educational value for modern youth and can be widely used.

Professor A.T.Bakhshaliyev writes: *“Although spiritual needs depend on and are derived from material needs, they have been the great importance in the life of society and in historical progress. It is difficult to imagine a society that does not have certain spiritual values at a certain development stage. Without mastering the national spiritual values that have been transferred from generation to generation, a lesson for millions of people through the history and now form an important methodological basis of scientific psychology, neither to have a clear idea of the development history of scientific and psychological thought, nor to instill national human and socio-psychological qualities in the younger generation. For this, educators and psychologists must restructure their work in educating the younger generation on the basis of old folk experience. It is a requirement of the time to revive, restore and present to the*

people the progressive traditions and useful advice of the people's experienc".¹

Among the classics of Azerbaijani literature, the playwright of the East – M.F.Akhundov is one of the artists whose creativity is of great interest for the features mentioned-above and needs to be studied in depth. Such historical figures were the national wealth of the people to which they belonged and were formed due to its existence. In this regard, M.F.Akhundov is the founder not only of Azerbaijan, but also of whole Eastern drama. M.F.Akhundov is the most prominent representative of the progressive socio-political, socio-psychological thought of Azerbaijan in the XIX century. M.F.Akhundov, who tirelessly fought for advanced science and education, opened a bright page in the history of Azerbaijan's public, social and psychological thought by presenting integrative moral, social and psychological qualities in his works through convincing characters. M.F.Akhundov's greatest innovation in the history of not only Azerbaijani literature, but also the literary and social, social and psychological thought of the East as a whole, highlights the inner spiritual world of the characters, their socio-psychology, personality formation and development, character, volitional qualities, imagination and feelings. It is also a psychological argumentation of their behavior and attitude towards people.

M.F.Akhundov analyzed the personality of a living person not only from an artistic point of view, but also from a socio-psychological point of view, and focused more on the dialectic of natural, social and individual factors in the formation and development of moral-psychology personality in the comedies "Hekayeti Molla Ibrahimkhalil alchemist", "Hekayeti Monsieur Jordan Nebatati and Dervish Mesteli Shah Jadukuni-Mashur", "Sarguzeshti Khani Vizier-Lankaran", "Hekayeti Khirsi-Guldurbasan", "Sarguzeshti Mardi-khasis ("Haji Gara)", "Story of Hypocritical Advocates", in the story "Betrayed star". In the comedies, articles, and philosophical letters, have been mentioned

¹ Bakhshaliyev A.T. "Social and psychological essence of national and moral values of Azerbaijan" B., Science and education, 2011, 480 p., p. 5).

above, M.F.Akhundov focuses on the various mental processes (feelings, perception, memory, thinking, imagination, emotions, etc.), social experience (acquired knowledge, habits, skills, etc.), which have become its biological features (temperament, sex, age, etc.) in the formation of personality and analyzes personality in this context. M.F.Akhundov is not satisfied with describing the essence of personality, its developmental features. He influences the inner world of the person, determines the motives of his character, abilities, temperament, volitional qualities, his own activity in this process. M.F.Akhundov put forward the ideas of progressive, democratic, enlightenment, the formation of a real personality and defended them with great patient and courage. M.F.Akhundov's ideas about the socio-psychological features of the personality has still maintained its relevance in the education of the younger generation, in their development as real citizens. So, the problem of personality was one of the main problems in the works of M.F.Akhundov. However, the research showed that although the literary and artistic heritage of M.F.Akhundov was studied enough from the philological, philosophical and pedagogical point of view, it was not studied enough from the psychological point of view.

In the current situation of the restoration of state independence of our republic, in the context of the processes of integration into the world, the national problem of self-awareness has become relevant again, but in a different context. Our national leader Heydar Aliyev evaluated the fact that the people understand themselves, remember their descendent and study their history as *“a very important factor for us in independent Azerbaijan”*. National self-consciousness is the ability of personality to perceive his belonging to the nation and, in general, himself as a representative of the nation, to know, protect and defend the characteristics of those united as a society as a national entity.

We are living in the second decade of the XXI century. Although a century ago we took control of the northern part of Azerbaijan and gained independence from the Russians in this land for more than seventy years, unfortunately, we lost control of twenty percent of our land again. Although most of Nagorno-Karabakh, the

charmer corner of Azerbaijan, has been occupied by Armenians as a result of betrayal, in fact, the greed of the great powers for our rich land is hidden behind this occupation. The genius M.F.Akhundov dedicated each of his works to the troubles faced by Azerbaijan in certain historical periods. The genius saw our today's and informed us with his works about the causes of these troubles and the ways to get rid of them, that's why he was called genius. Today's events in Azerbaijan once again confirm the foresight of M.F.Akhundov and his works are of great importance in the promotion and implementation of the ideology of Azerbaijan on the way of globalization, especially in the socio-psychological orientation of young people whom our president has trusted with great hopes for our future. One of the most important and actual tasks of psychology is to study the problem of personality in a new aspect during the period of independence.

The West knew the East better than East himself, and did not accept his superiority, but intended to take advantage of it. Since Azerbaijan was considered a part of the East, its independence meant that the West would give up its rich land, and in this sense, the ideology of Azerbaijanism was considered a threat to the West. The realization of this idea was unacceptable for the West. However, at a time when we have already gained independence, the socio-psychological re-examination of these works poses an important task for the science of psychology.

Taking all this into account, we considered it advisable to take the problem of socio-psychological research of personality in the works by M.F.Akhundov as the subject of the dissertation of the doctor of philosophy on psychology.

The object of the research. Reflection of social and psychological features of personality in the works by M.F.Akhundov.

The subject of the research. Socio-psychological analysis of the integral-moral-psychological qualities of personality in the works by M.F.Akhundov.

Purpose and aims of research. To study the important and main aspects of the socio-psychological problems of the personality in the works by M.F.Akhundov from the psychological aspect, to

explain its essence at the scientific-theoretical level of modern scientific psychology. To give great value and place in the realization of the ideology of Azerbaijanism, which our state began with determination and inspiration, to discover and popularize very valuable points in the works by M.F.Akhundov in the education of the young generation that he trusted.

The following tasks are defined ***in the dissertation***:

- To group the works by M.F.Akhundov related to the subject, to make concrete generalizations, to select and systematize the views and opinions on the socio-psychological features of the personality.
- To interpret as whole the views of the great thinker on the concept of man, the moral and psychological content of personality, the features of the formation of man as a person through psychological analysis of the works by M.F.Akhundov.
- To reveal M.F.Akhundov's views on the moral and psychological qualities and essence of personality through the generalized analysis of individual characters and to give them to the use of the younger generation.
- To clarify the views of M.F.Akhundov on the sensory and logical cognitive processes of the personality, will, temperament and character, abilities, especially the psychological characteristics of the personality.

Methods of research. Research methods mean the ways and means used to study the main problems of this science. The following scientific methods were used in the research:

Empirical research methods: observation; comparison; material modeling;

Theoretical research methods: abstraction; idealization; formalization; comparative analysis method; inductive and deductive methods; theoretical (mental) modeling.

During the research, the analysis of M.F.Akhundov's works has been in the central of the work, at the same time the works of prominent people who analyzed these works before us, as well as

archival materials, especially materials in the author's personal archive are used to study this topic.

Since the topic of the dissertation is devoted to the problem of personality, we can rely on all theories of personality. However, taking into account the volume of the dissertation, some of them are given extensive space: classical, clinical, experimental, humanistic, etc. The dissertation also refers to the scientific and theoretical provisions of psychologists of Azerbaijan and near and far foreign countries: O.M.Andreyeva, S.Freud, K.Yunq, E.Fromm, R.Meyy, Q.Olport, academician Sh.A.Amonashwili, American outstanding psychologist and psychotherapist Orison Suet Marden, American psychologist Milton Rokeach, French psychologist Gustave Le Bon, Azerbaijani psychologist M.J.Maharramov, S.I.Seyidov, A.T.Bakhshaliyev, A.S.Bayramov, M.V.Valiyev, E.A.Piriyeva etc.

The above-mentioned methods those we use, as well as the methodology of the research, are described in detail in paragraph 4 of the first chapter of our dissertation.

Quantitative and qualitative analysis of the obtained materials were used. The total number of students from ADPU and AUL universities participating in our experiment is 333. The results and recommendations are reflected in paragraph 4 of Chapter 3.

The main provisions to be defended in dissertation.

- The philosopher MFAkhundov, known as the founder of national drama, is a national figure and a human being with his philosophical ideas, a prominent playwright, educator, humanist, multicultural and tolerant values not only for the XIX century, but also for all centuries. In our opinion, the ideas put forward by M.F.Akhundov on the moral, social and psychological qualities of the personality have been actuality for his time, for today and for tomorrow, and always will maintenance their relevance.

- In his works, M.F.Akhundov shows the invaluable role of the Azerbaijani woman as a protector of national and moral values in the family, which is considered the foundation of the state, emphasises a person who fights for their education.

- The works written by Colonel M.F.Akhundov as a playwright are of a series character, based not only on the historical

facts of the XIX century, but also on the historical facts of Azerbaijan in general.

- In his work, M.F.Akhundov analyzes the personality not only from the artistic point of view, but also from the point of view of the socio-psychological situations they show mostly in collectives and groups. He interprets the interrelationships of the individual in social groups as a product of that social environment, showing their typical character signs with convincing facts.

- The study of the socio-psychological features of the personality in the works by M.F.Akhundov is important in terms of the contribution of the Azerbaijani people great historical figures to the history of world science and culture. This type of research, which is of political and ideological importance, develops a sense of patriotism in our youth, creates in them a humane relations to the nation, the people, and the people as a whole, distances them from antisocial behavior, directs them to the perfection.

- According to M.F.Akhundov, the socio-psychological characteristics of the personality play a crucial role in the management of society and the state.

- According to M.F.Akhundov, self-awareness is a means to establish peace in the world.

Scientific innovation of the research. A number of works on philosophical, psychological and pedagogical ideas in the works of M.F.Akhundov have been written. Of course, the majority of these works are philosophical and philological. With the exception of a few small psychological articles (A.Omakovelsky, M.I.Maharramov, Ch.Tahmasib, A.Bayramov, N.Rzayeva), we did not find monographs, dissertation thesis, doctoral dissertations written systematically in this field. In this regard, this dissertation can be considered as a new work.

During the USSR, many Western scientists, including psychologists, sociologists and philosophers, were declared ideological enemies of the Soviet state, therefore it was strictly forbidden to speak positively about them or refer to their opinions. Although the elements of Marxism have been sufficiently studied in the works of M.F.Akhundov and other thinkers, they have not been

compared with well-known Western thinkers labeled “bourgeois scientists” during the Soviet time, and in exceptional cases have been critical.

M.Maharramov writes: *M.F.Akhundov, like all materialists before Marx, was a progressive figure of his time, who approached the question of nature as a fighting materialist, despite his idealistic position in the explanation of social events.” Just as reactionary bourgeois scholars at the time claimed that ability and talent were inherited, the “spirit” of the newborn was not a “white page”, as the English philosopher John Locke put it, that we could write on, nor is it wax on which we can pattern and re-pattern any form, as the XVIII century French materialists thought”² or “Enlightenment, expressing the ideology of the young bourgeoisie, is a triumph of man and human intellect against feudal-silk traditions and religious superstition, a stream of aesthetic thought that is part of the all-cultural movement for the right to live happily on earth. Enlightenment ideologues sharply criticized the rules of feudal absolutism and their ideological foundations, including religion, and promoted the realm of intelligence.”³*

Most studies of this or that type believes the fact that the people of Azerbaijan are just as proud of their underground and surface, material and spiritual wealth, as well as human capital with a rich spirituality, a real civic position, and have a moral right to be proud.

The main idea of M.F.Akhundov’s works is self-awareness, self-esteem, self-control, reach to the peak of perfection, patriotism, integration into the world using its values, and worship of God by achieving human unity. This is one of the means influencing the formation of a person as a personality, the development of his content and qualities.

These works allow the midlife generation to draw the right conclusions from history and direct them to the future without

² Maharramov, M.F.Akhundov and psychology: on the eve of the 150th anniversary of M.F.Akhundov // Literature and art. - 1962, 6 October. №39, p.3

³ Aghayev, A. Short Aesthetics Dictionary / A.Aghayev. – Baku: Azerbaijan State Presshouse. – 1970. – 464 p.

repeating mistakes. The peculiarity of the works is that here our Azerbaijan, its nature, culture, history, politics, science, etc. mostly enchanted. Here the author shows us both our mistakes and the disasters that may arise and will arise from them, and the reasons for their recurrence, as well as the way to get rid of them. M.F.Akhundov was able to see the happiness of a nation not in universal friendship, peace, change of government by force of arms, but in a revolution in the brains, in the achievement of super ego, that is, the highest consciousness. The role of psychological features of the individual in the process of its socialization, as well as the impact of society on these psychological processes has been masterfully explained from a psychological point of view. Therefore, the study of these works in the epistemological and psychological aspects will greatly help to reveal its true nature and benefit our society.

In the works of M.F.Akhundov, the socio-psychological essence of the personality, the laws of formation and development, the role of heredity and social factors in the formation of personality and other issues are analyzed through artistic images. The works of M.F.Akhundov also reveal how the character, temperament and abilities of the personality are formed in the society, their interests and tendencies through artistic images.

Academician Ramiz Mehdiyev writes: *“The change of attitudes, the emergence of new value orientations, contributes to the process what we call “westernization”, and what others call the bringing of universal values to traditional societies. Some people consider the impact of Western values as destructive, while others understand it as a positive factor”*⁴

During the time when Azerbaijan has gained independence, as well as participated in the process of globalization, it is very important to awaken the national consciousness. From this point of view, it is important to protect the national self-consciousness by emphasizing their national values and promoting them, as well as to study and apply the innovations and European values that suit us for

⁴ Mehdiyev, R. Azerbaijan 2003-2008: Thinking of the time / R.Mehdiyev. – Baku: “Sherg-Gerb”, – 2009. – 240 p., p.46.

the sake of national revival, national development. M.F.Akhundov's works are an invaluable source in order to take the right position in the process of integration to the West. In comparison with the East and West culture, all the advantages and ability to adapt to any development of the East have been confirmed in the works of M.F.Akhundov. Nowadays, these works can be a worthy response to the pro-European people.

We also confirm that consciousness is incapable of changing it. Because Gustave Le Bon also realized that consciousness is so weak. However, it does not reveal a new stage. It simply gets over the role of consciousness. Truth and rescuing are not found because a culture from the East, as the Azerbaijani sayings of "Turtle came out of the tortoiseshell, then did not like the tortoiseshell" culture opposes it with terror and artificial accusations and maintains its depletion by using force against the Eastern states. The way of being save is to globalize in a civilized way, to unite cultures. No matter how large the country is, passes from birth. This is Eastern philosophy. The return to the root is the path to self-realization, which is to worship the Truth, the Absolute. The great philosopher M.F.Akhundov, speaking on the basis of these psychological and philosophical ideas, aimed to convey to us through his work that the only means of human happiness is to have universal values, and for this, a higher consciousness: *"If the nations unite, if they are united and one-sided, they will go to the aim of progress and enter the circle of civilization."*

For the same reason, the fact that the elements of a number of theories that were widespread in the West but not accepted in the Soviet were present in the works of Azerbaijani educators 100 years ago has not been studied yet for certain reasons. For the first time we have systematically studied the philosophical, psychological, pedagogical ideas in the socio-psychological aspect in the work of M.F.Akhundov, and along with Russian scientists, we have referred to Western scientists.

As a scientific innovation of the dissertation, we can also say that the socio-psychological causes of the phenomenon of personality in the context of historical and social dynamics, the psychological

structure, types and functional nature of the problem have been identified.

In contrast to the research works dedicated to the works by M.F.Akhundov, this research work studies the socio-psychological characteristics of the personality and the role of the personality in the life of the state during events occurs in society. It have also been identified that the personality depends on inadequacy of self-esteem, violation of the value system, immaturity of the emotional-volitional sphere, low social responsibility, limited scope of motives and needs, anomalous manifestations of needs. At the same time, in the research work the methods to correct the personality behavior are identified, and the technics to positively resolve the conflicts that observed on them are showed. Thus, the dissertation is devoted to the problems identified in a different approach to the works. The role of the socio-psychological characteristics of the personality and society in the life of the state has been studied and its impact on future generations has been identified.

Scientific and theoretical significance of the dissertation.

Since personality as a phenomenon is one of the main categories of psychology, any research work in this field contributes to the psychology of personality. Enriches the theoretical issues of personality psychology. We can see that M.F.Akhundov was deeply acquainted with psychological learnings and creatively developed these learnings in his works. By revealing the socio-psychological problem of personality in the works of the great thinker, it will be possible to get an idea of a new glorious page in the history of Azerbaijani psychological thought. The research will also serve as a source for the future development of Azerbaijan's national psychology.

The scientific results obtained in the dissertation, the proposed provisions can be widely used in research on the creativity of M.F.Akhundov. Materials obtained in the works by M.F.Akhundov in the direction of studying the theoretical psychological problems of socio-psychological, integrative, inter-functional features of personality can also be widely used in lectures, courses, elective subjects, research works on subject of personality psychology.

Approbation of research. The results obtained in connection with the research were discussed at the departments of psychology of the Azerbaijan University of Languages, Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, various scientific conferences, and articles related to the dissertation were published in various journals and scientific news.

Name of Organization in where Dissertation was performed. The work was performed at Azerbaijan University of Languages, Psychology department.

The total volume of the dissertation with a symbol, indicating the volume of the structural units of the dissertation separately. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters (8 sub-chapter), conclusions and references and addition. Introduction is 9 pages (18 557 symbols), I chapter is 61 pages (120 473 symbols), II chapter is 43 pages (84 558 symbols), III chapter is 42 pages (81 449 symbols), Conclusion is 10 pages (19 661 symbols), and whole dissertation is 325 167 symbols.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE WORK

The actuality of the topic is argued in the *introduction*, the degree of development of the problem is studied, the goals and objectives, theoretical and methodological bases of the research, scientific innovation, scientific-theoretical and practical significance, approbation and structure of the dissertation are explained.

The first chapter of the dissertation is entitled “*Socio-psychological features of personality in the works by M.F.Akhundov*”. This includes four sub-chapters. (1.1. The essence of the study of socio-psychological features of personality in the works by M.F.Akhundov and its placement in the psychological literature; 1.2. Socio-political characteristics of the period of M.F.Akhundov; 1.3. Socio-psychological orientations in M.F.Akhundov’s enlightenment; 1.4. Methodology and methods of research).

The first sub-chapter clarifies the compatibility of scientific work with modern times, its harmonious and necessary. As a result

of the research, it became clear that M.F.Akhundov, who left his works to us and to posterior generations as a playwright, was aware of the secretly planned attacks on the Azerbaijani lands for the period he encountered in his political career as a colonel. In order to avoid censorship, he wanted us to pay attention to this in his works. As a patriot, he was troubled by the calamities that befell his country. The difference from other writers was that he not only described these tragedies, but also explained the socio-psychology of its causes. And all this was figuratively reflected in the subtext. In regard this, although M.F.Akhundov's works have been sufficiently studied from the literary point of view, in essence, they still remains as incomplete. Research has shown that these works should not be considered not only as a product of artistic creativity. They have a deep philosophical, psychological and political meaning. It should also be noted that in the works, each of character, every place, that is, scientifically speaking, every toponym, zoononym, anthroponym, etc., all were chosen very precisely, using the subtle styles of linguistics, the essence, the psychological meaning were conveyed to us by signs.

The works are of a historical nature and focus not only on past historical tragedies and the socio-psychological causes that led to them, but also on the fact that, as noted above, if these mistakes are not prevented, they will improve future tragedies. Even M.F.Akhundov called his work "Haji Gara" his masterpiece, because Karabakh, that was the next and main target of the enemy, and the plan of its conquest were emphasized in this work. Azerbaijan has been glorified with its all values. The policy of the state, located at the crossroads of Europe and Asia, shows that the synthesis of Western and Eastern cultures is inevitable, and, the ways of it, that is, in today's meaning, the ways to join globalization are explained. This explains The genius of the philosopher M.F.Akhundov, who has encyclopedic knowledge is explained by this. Unfortunately, today M.F.Akhundov's openness and foresight have been confirmed. In this regard, these works should be promoted not only in classrooms and audiences, but also become a table book for every citizen who is not indifferent to the fate of their homeland and the fate of future

generations who are part of our soul and for whom we are responsible, our mistakes are not passed on to future generations, so that our mistakes are not passed on to future generations .

The study also examined the placement of M.F.Akhundov's creativity in the psychological literature, which is completed by only a few articles by a few psychologists about M.F.Akhundov.⁵

In the second sub-chapter of the first chapter, entitled "Socio-psychological characteristics of the period of M.F.Akhundov", historical events of the XIX century, especially the division of Azerbaijan (north and south), the beginnings of a new intellectual army in the north part, the formation of new awakenings in the minds of the people, women's movement, etc., their impact on the lifestyle

⁵ Makovelsky A. About a philosophical treatise of M.F.Akhundov and stages of development of his worldview / A. Makovelskiy // High school scientific reports. Philosophical sciences – 1962 - №5; Goyushov Z. Ethical views of Azerbaijani enlighteners: XIX century, II half / Goyushov Z., Baku: Sscience, 1960, 212 p., Goyushov Z. Moral issues in the works of Azerbaijani enlighteners / Goyushov Z., Baku: Azerneshr, 1964, 191 p., Goyushov Z. Humanism ideas in the ethical views of Azerbaijani enlighteners / Goyushov Z. // News of Azerbaijan SSR AS. 1957 No 8, 143-153 p., Z. Positive moral qualities and images in the ethical views of Azerbaijani enlighteners lived in the second half of XIX century / Goyushov Z.// News of Azerbaijan SSR AS. 1957 No 12, 189-202 p., Maharramov M. on the ideas of M.F.Akhundov on psychology / Mammadali Maharramov // Azerbaijani school. 1962, No 10, 25-32 p., Maharramov M. M.F.Akhundov and psychological science: 150th anniversary of M.F.Akhundov / Mammadali Maharramov // Literature and art.1962, 6 october; Valiyev M.V. Psychological features of M.F.Akhundov's worldview psychologist. Materials of the scientific-practical conference on «XXI century: opinions, thoughts». Baku, 2005. Page. 88-90; Valiyev M.V. human character and its future in M.F.Akhundov's creativity. «Baku University news», «Social-political sciences» series. №3. Baku, 2007. page. 93-101; Valiyev M.V. Management issues in the inheritance of M.F.Axundov. «The Journal of Psychology» №1, B., 2007. page 251-260; extract from psychology department of BSU. «The Journal of Psychology» 2007, №3. Page. 193-204; Valiyev M.V. Development tendencies of psychological thoughts in Azerbaijan, Baku,2014; Bayramov A.S. Psychological studies. Azerbaijan State Publishing House. Baku, 1989, p. 220., Bayramov A. With faith in humanity. [Study of Akhundov's creativity by S.Vurgun] / A.Bayramov // Vyshka, 1988, January 05, p.4. Bayramov A. The psychological aspect in the work of the revolutionary democrat M.F. Akhundov / A.Bayramov, F.Ibragimbayov.// Questions of psychology. – 1973. – c. 117-122.

and psyche of the population has been interpreted from a socio-psychological point of view.

In the third sub-chapter of the first chapter, under the name "Socio-psychological orientaationss in the enlightenment of M.F.Akhundov", the directions of M.F.Akhundov's enlightenment activities (hardy struggle for the Latin alphabet, the elimination of illiteracy, moral and psychological freedom of women, etc.) are explained on the basis of archival and factual materials. According to M.F.Akhundov, for the people to live freely and happily, it is necessary to be unity between the people and their leaders. The only way to achieve this is the self-awareness, self-control, self-esteem of the groups, in other words, the enlightenment that the influence of their socio-psychology in this work is very important. This idea is underlined in all the works by M.F.Akhundov.

The fourth sub-chapter of the first chapter, named "Research Methodology and Method", provides information on the methods used to facilitate the research.. Such methods include:

Empirical research methods: observation; comparison; material modeling;

Theoretical research methods: abstraction; idealization; formalization; comparative analysis method; inductive and deductive methods; theoretical (mental) modeling.

During the research, the analysis of M.F.Akhundov's works has been in the central of the work, at the same time the works of prominent people who analyzed these works before us, as well as archival materials, especially materials in the author's personal archive are used to study this topic.

Since the topic of the dissertation is devoted to the problem of personality, we can rely on all theories of personality. However, taking into account the volume of the dissertation, some of them are given extensive space: classical, clinical, experimental, humanistic, etc. The dissertation also refers to the scientific and theoretical provisions of psychologists of Azerbaijan and near and far foreign countries: O.M.Andreyeva, S.Freud, K.Yunq, E.Fromm, R.Meyy, Q.Olport, academician Sh.A.Amonashwili, American outstanding psychologist and psychotherapist Orison Suet Marden, American

psychologist Milton Rokeach, French psychologist Gustave Le Bon, Azerbaijani psychologist M.J.Maharramov, S.I.Seyidov, A.T.Bakhshaliyev, A.S.Bayramov, M.V.Valiyev, E.A.Piriyeva etc.

The second chapter of dissertation is named **“Social and psychological features (aspects) of cognitive activity of the personality in the works by M.F.Akhundov”**. The chapter is divided into four sub-chapters. (2.1. *socio-psychological features of the mental mind of the personality the work of “Hekayeti Molla Ibrahimkhalil alchemist”*; 2.2. *the socio-psychological analysis of M.F.Akhundov’s attitude to women*; 2.3. *socio-psychological analysis of M.F.Akhundov’s comedy “Sarguzeshi Mardi-khasis (“Haji Gara”)*; 2.4. *the socio-psychological features of sensory-emotional and volitional qualities of the personality in the comedy by of M.F.Akhundov “Hekayeti Khirsi-Guldurbasan”*).

“Hekayeti Molla Ibrahimkhalil alchemist” - 1850-1851 (1267)
The occupation of the Sheki khanate in 1796, the history is emphasized by the narration of Haji Nuru. It depicts the social psychological features, the greed of the beys as the leader for money, and the indifference of Haji Nuru, an intellectual, as a transactional leader, to the recent occupation of Nukha by the Lezgin, to his history, but to avoid its spread and refusing responsibility under group pressure. It is especially important for us that the enemy dominates our consciousness by making psychological influence through oaths in the process of communication, as the enemy is aware of our psychology. Lack of lessons from history and indifference contribute to the depredation of the nation’s material and spiritual wealth by outlanders and new tragedies. Just as everyone has their weak spot, it is possible to have psychological effect on a nation by knowing its national and ethnic characteristics. The reason of turning the nation known for meeting everyone who visits its land with hospitality into a victim of greed with malicious intentions is that we have not mastered the psychology of the enemy throughout history. By repeatedly entangling our nation, which has no any enmity or hatred in its blood, into tragedies, and then swallowing its anger under the peace and brotherhood, it shows that the enemy is known to our temperament, character, abilities, world outlook,

beliefs, etc., in short, to our psychological characteristics and in general, to our psychology. As a result, as a state, the control over the land and its resources is lost, lands are lost part by part, the management passes to foreigners, and the nation is occupied by the Persians in the south and the Russians in the north. *“The important part of the national character is ethnic temperament. It is reflected in the dynamic manifestation of the characteristics of the emotional-typical reaction of the ethnic character to a particular situation, communication, the pace of speech”*.⁶

2.2. In the comedy “Hekayeti Monsieur Jordan Nebatati and Dervish Mesteli Shah Jadukuni-Mashur” – 1850-1851 (1267) In any case, Azerbaijan is superior to the West. National self-awareness. The powers taken away from the beys by the Russians in 1840, in Karabakh and the reasons that overshadowed patriotism are explained. Hatemkhan agha, who lost his ownership on the land, even appointed a successor to his house. In the house of this easterner, the superiority he deserves in anyway is demonstrated to the western. Western and Eastern traditions and culture are described here in a comparative socio-psychological aspect. The main idea of the work, that is the false-faced position of the West, which fully benefits from the East in the way of cultural life, towards the East, and its acceptance by the East with sincerity has a deep psychological and political meaning. Because the West is not a rich land, its population is more active and develops by leaning towards searches, but this development is taking place in a non-cultural, like parasite, by branding other states as terrorists. The East, on the other hand, is less active because of its abundance. But anyway, the East, is rich not only materially, but also spiritually and makes the West to be amazed even if it values the other party more than itself. M.F.Akhundov highlights the influence of the educational environment, group and community on the formation of a person as a personality, and applauds the interest of young people in education in the personality of Young Shahbaz Bey. In this comedy the rich,

⁶ Piriyeva E.A., I.M. Mammadli. Political Psychology / psych.e.d., prof. Edited by K.R. Aliyeva. - Baku: Ecoprint, - 2016. - 236 p. p. 84

charming nature, flora and fauna of Azerbaijan and their usefulness, traditions, character and abilities, socio-psychological features, women's psychology are also analyzed from the ethnopsychological point of view. Philosopher M.F.Akhundov criticized religious beliefs in human thought, not only in the East, but also in the West. M.F.Akhundov preferred to the freedom and independence of the nation and the personality over everything. He wanted the nation to be the owner of the Azerbaijani land, rich in underground and surface resources. For this reason, he considered it important to form the national self-awareness, national consciousness of the people.

2.3. "Sarguzeshti Mardi-khasis" ("Haji Gara") – 1853 (1269) History is emphasized in Heydar Bey's monologue.⁷ The excitement of the Russians' plan about occupation of Karabakh in the future through the Armenians as a result of historical mistakes in the past is shown. Today, the political foresight of Colonel M.F.Akhundov for that time, unfortunately, is confirmed. Karabakh was occupied in full accordance with the events in the work by M.F.Akhundov.

2.4. "*Hekayeti Khirsi-Guldurbasan*" – 1852 (1268) "The story of "the robber tramped the Khirs". Khirs – the present day Chanakkala, is located in Siyazan – Shabran. . It was built at the Derbent crossing in the IV-VI centuries to prevent the Albanians. In the 3rd century, the Sassanids conquered the southern lands of Azerbaijan - Atropatena, and its important city - Tabriz, and named it Tavresh. The plot line of the work, and even the image of Franz Foxt (the fox-tail), completely contains the false war between Iran and the Roman Empire.⁸ At the end of the work Divanbeyi says: "*Hey, people, now let's be a lesson for you! It is already time to believe that you are not a barbarian tribe! It is a shame for you to engage in evil deeds. Enough of greed for thievery and foxiness! Do you know how much goodness the Russian state does for you and protects you from what kind of troubles? You need to know your leader and always obey them*". This part in the book "Mirza Fatali Akhundov...

⁷ Mahmud Ismayil. History of Azerbaijan / Mahmud Ismayil. Azerbaijan encyclopedia. publishing polygraphic association, 1997. p.228

⁸ Mahmud Ismayil. History of Azerbaijan / Mahmud Ismayil. Azerbaijan encyclopedia. publishing polygraphic association, 1997. p.48.

Comedies... story... poems” compiled by Nadir Mammadov and presented to readers in 1982, for some reason, the above-mentioned words by Divanbey were not shown in the book “Works by Mirza Fatali Akhundzadeh...” published in 2005.⁹ In our opinion, it is an inadmissible mistake to charge the author’s work. Perhaps Nadir Mammadov also thought that M.F.Akhundov was pro-Russian and thought that this would not be received well at the time of our independence. This can be an example of a superficial analysis of the personality and works of the great M.F.Akhundov. In order to destroy the Soviet ideology, which has become a kind of stereotype in our brains, it is necessary to analyse the socio-psychological characteristics of the works. It also shows that, as M.F.Akhundov recommended, even if the socio-economic formation changes, it will not bring us happiness. For this, we need innovation and development in our minds.

The third chapter of the dissertation is entitled “**Socio-psychological analysis of the personality of the leader in the works by M.F.Akhundov**”. The chapter consists of four sub-chapters (3.1. “*Socio-psychological features of the mental thought of the personality in the work “Sarguzeshti Khani Vaziri-Lankaran” by M.F.Akhundov*”; 3.2. “*State-officer, officer-public relations in the work “Story of Hypocritical Advocates” by M.F.Akhundov*”; 3.3. “*Leader-head, head-officer relations in the work “Betrayed star (Hekayeti – Yusif shah)” by M.F.Akhundov*”, and 3.4. “*Students and youths’ attitude to the legacy of M.F.Akhundov*”).

3.1. “Sarguzeshti Khani Vaziri-Lankaran” – 1850-1851 (1267) Occupation of Lankaran. It depicts that the events take place in Lankaran 50 years ago. It is about the occupation of Lankaran. This period is also significant in that 18,000 Armenian families brought to Azerbaijan brought from Iran, Turkey and Russia were resettled at that time. The work completely reflects the historical facts of that period. 1804-1813, 1826-1828 Russian – Iran wars.¹⁰ The main idea of the work is that the replacement of leaders or socio-economic

⁹ The same, p. 96.

¹⁰ Mahmud Ismayil. History of Azerbaijan / Mahmud Ismayil. Azerbaijan encyclopedia. publishing polygraphic association, – 1997. – p.213-220

formations does not benefit the national revival and does not bring happiness. For this it is necessary a revolution and perfection in the brain.

3.2. “Story of Hypocritical Advocates” – 1855 (1272). The events in the work “Story of Hypocritical Advocates” take place in Tabriz and the second title of the work is Shahri Tabrizde. And these facts, in our view, are aimed at paying our attention to the arbitrariness of the Persians in governing Tabriz, which was occupied by Iran, the deception of the false believers, and the courageous struggle of the population against it. Murov is the name of a high peak in the mountains of Azerbaijan. That is, the story of the lawyers in the position of judge in Azerbaijan. This work describes the attack of the sister and property, that is honor and land of our dead heroes by Iran. In the end, our honor stays with us, and we lose our land. The Safavid state was divided into Tabriz, Chukursaad – Nakhchivan, Karabakh and Shirvan principalities. In 1615-1616, the principalities united and joined the liberation movement against Iran. M.F.Akhundov refers to the history.¹¹

3.3. “Betrayed star” 1857. This work is no longer a comedy, but a novel. Our belief in everyone as we are, our extreme hospitality, our indifference to the masking effect of the enemy’s psychology, our laughter, our passing over it, our mistreatment, our lack of self-worth, our quarrels result in tragedy. At their root there are our socio-psychological characteristics, such as, the absence of enmity in our blood, our historical forgetfulness without resentment, our inclination to good events, and our material and creative spiritual world treasure.

According to Carl Rogers, an American psychologist from the School of Humanistic Psychology, he accepted the concept of “I” as a fundamental component of the structure of personality. His theory is known as self-actualization. According to him, the concept of “I” is formed in the process of interaction between the environment (primarily the social environment) in the subject and forms an integral mechanism of self-regulation of his behavior. The same

¹¹ The same, p.137.

opinion is expressed by also E.A. Piriyeva: *“In addition, the symbols of the character can be understood only in relation to the system of common values that depend on the socio-economic and geographical conditions of the people, the way of life ... A more developed socio-historical interpretation of the national character is the content of the concept of “Culture and Personality”. For example, Cardiner’s idea of a “basic personality” is based on the idea of radical personality differences caused by different cultural environments.”*¹²

That is “The Eastern star is deceived”. In this work The falling of the Safavid government is described. The purpose of M.F.Akhundzadeh to write this story is to describe figuratively the socio-political, socio-psychological situation in Azerbaijan during the XIX century. While reading the work, it remains a mystery what kind of deception he was talking about. But when you look at the characters and the history, everything becomes clear. After the death of Shah Ismail, the tribal leaders using of the smallness of his successor, Tahmasib, wanted to fight for power. In short, as a result, weakened they were subjugated to Shah Abbas to protect Azerbaijan from attacks by Ottoman Turkey, and Abbas Mirza, known as Shah Abbas, took advantage of this and extirpated the descendent of the Safavids. “Kavakib, the star of the East, is deceived”.¹³

3.4. Attitude of students and youth to the legacy of M.F.Akhundov. In here the results of their written answers to the questionnaire on the life and work by M.F.Akhundov, distributed to some students of ASPU and AUL are explained. The result of the answers received gives grounds to note that it is gratifying that 333 students who took part in our survey of students and youth of the XXI century, in general, are closely acquainted with the work of M.F.Akhundov. The interesting result has been obtained: about 50 percent of students are youth are innovative, but the remaining 50 percent still have dynamic stereotypes. And the post-determinative experiment, educational (enlightening) experiment showed that most students accept new ideas with open-mindedness. M.F.Akhundov’s

¹² Piriyeva E.A., I.M. Mammadli. Political Psychology / psych.e.d., prof. Edited by K.R. Aliyeva. - Baku: Ecoprint, - 2016. - p. 82.

¹³ The same, p.158-171.

work must be re-examined, far from foreign ideology, there is a need for a new approach with the Azerbaijani ideology.

Thus, the independence movement in Azerbaijan, which lost its independence in the XVIII century, led to the establishment of khanates. Khanates established in the southern territory of Azerbaijan: Ardabil khanate, Maragha khanate, Maku khanate, Garadagh khanate, Sarab khanate, Tabriz khanate, Urmia khanate, Khalkhal khanate, Zanjan khanate; Khanates in the northern territory: Baku khanate, Darband khanate, Ganja khanate, Iravan khanate, Talysh khanate, Nakhchivan khanate, Karabakh khanate, Guba khanate, Shamakhi khanate, Sheki, khanate, Shirvan khanate.

The Russian Empire, trying to consolidate its power in the territory of the occupied khanates, began to settle about 130,000 Christian Armenians (50,000 of them in the Karabakh khanate) who migrated from Iran and Ottoman Turkey from 1828 to 1830 to the areas. This is figuratively described by Colonel M.F.Akhundov in his works: In “Hekayeti Molla Ibrahimkhalil alchemist” (1850) - Occupation of Shaki khanate, “Hekayeti Monsieur Jordan Nebatati and Dervish Mesteli Shah Jadukuni- Mashur” (1850) – Occupation of Karabakh khanate, “Sarguzeshti Khani Vaziri-Lankaran” (1850) – Occupation of Lankaran and Sarab khanates, “Hekayeti Khirsi-Guldurbasan” (1851) – Occupation of Darband khanate, “Sarguzeshti Mardi-khasis (Haji Gara)” (1852) – Complete cleansing of Karabakh from Karabakh people (ethnic cleansing) plans in the future are explained to us. In “Story of Hypocritical Advocates” (1855) - the occupation of the Tabriz khanate is described. And “Betrayed star” (Hekayeti-Yusif Shah) (1857) - figuratively depicts the lack of national unity among the khanates and their interests in authority, association with foreigners, not with their governments, which led to its complete collapse by betrayal.

The main provisions and results of the dissertation are reflected in the following published thesis and articles of the author:

1. Socio-psychological characteristics of the leader in the works by M.F.Akhundov's. Baku. Azerbaijan. University of Architecture and Construction. XVII Republican Scientific

- Conference Young Scientists and Graduate Students. November 18-19, 2012. II volume. Page 155-157.
2. Social-psychological features of the Azerbaijani language in the works by M.F.Akhundov. Baku. Azerbaijan University of Languages. International scientific conference. Modern problems of applied linguistics. 2012. November 27-28, page 252-254
 3. Social-psychological characteristics in the comedy of M.F.Akhundov «Haji Gara». AUL, SCIENTIFIC NEWS, Baku, 2012, №2 Page 381-393.
 4. Socio-psychological characteristics of the period of M.F.Akhundov. ASPU, PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY NEWS, №3, Baku, 2012, Page 328-335..
 5. Socio-psychological features of personality in the works by M.F. Akhundov. Materials of the XVII Republican Scientific Conference Young Scientists and Graduate Students. Baku. Azerbaijan. University of Languages. December 19-20, 2013. II volume. Page 346-349.
 6. Socio-psychological characteristics of the female personality by the works of M.F.Akhundov. BSU, Baku, 2013. №3, Page 100-111.
 7. Socio-psychological orientations in the enlightenment in the works by M.F.Akhundov. International scientific conference. Baku. IEPAR. Nakhchivan State University. 2014. December 16-17, page 214-216.
 8. Article abroad: Socio-psychological ideas in the enlightenment of M.F.Akhundov. Science Vector of Togliatti State University. 2014. No.2 (17). Page 19-21.
 9. Article: Some social and psychological issues of management in the work of M.F.Akhundov «Mürafiə vəkilləri». IEPAR, Baku, 2014. №3, Page 164-168.
 10. Article: Leader-head, head-official relations in M.F.Akhundov's work «Betrayed star (Hekayati-Yusif shah)» ASPU, PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY NEWS, №2, Baku, 2015, Page 364-367.

11. Article: Socio-psychological qualities of the intellectual qualities of the individual in comedy of M.F.Akhundov « Hekayeti Molla Ibrahimkhalil alchemist». IEPAR, Baku, 2016, Page 300-304.
12. Relations state-family, state-society in the work of M.F.Akhundov «Sarguzeshti Khani Vaziri-Lankaran». AUL, SCIENTIFIC NEWS, Baku, 2017, №4 Page 95-98.
13. The concept of “self-esteem” of personality in the works by M.F.Akhundov.AUL,Scientific news, Baku, 2020 no2, Page 109-116
14. Socio-psychological features of the cognitive activity of a person in the philosophical works of M.F.Akhundov ("Answer to the English philosopher Hume") // - NEWS OF THE BALTIC STATE ACADEMY of the fishing fleet - Kaliningrad. - 2021. No. 3 (57). - pp. 84-90.

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