

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

On the rights of the manuscript

ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**FIGURATIVE CHARACTERS OF LITERARY FIGURES IN
THE HISTORICAL POEMS OF AZERBAIJAN**

Speciality: 5716.01 – “Azerbaijan literature”

Field of science: Philology – Literary criticism

Applicant: **Sitara Huseyn Alizada**

Nakhchivan – 2024

The work was performed at the Chair of "Azerbaijani language and Literature" of Nakhchivan State University

Scientific supervisor: Doctor of sciences in philology, associate professor
Farman Yunis Khalilov

Official opponents: Doctor of sciences in philology, professor
Badirkhan Balaja Ahmadov

Doctor of philosophy in philology,
associate professor
Shahla Kifayat Shiraliyeva

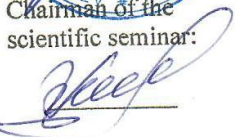
Doctor of philosophy in philology,
associate professor
Hasanali Jahangir Eyvazov

Dissertation Council FD 2.39 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Nakhchivan State University

Chairman of the Dissertation council: Corresponding member of ANAS, doctor of sciences in philology, professor
Abulfaz Aman Guliyev


Scientific secretary of the Dissertation council:

Doctor of philosophy in philology, associate professor
Iman Zeynalabdin Jafarov


Chairman of the scientific seminar:

Doctor of philological sciences, associate professor
Lutviyya Suleyman Asgarzade

INTRODUCTION

Relevance of the topic and degree of elaboration. The people of Azerbaijan have given many outstanding personalities to the world-human culture. Azerbaijan's literary traditions, which have a centuries-old history of development, have also contributed to the enrichment of the world's cultural treasure with numerous prominent literary personalities. Khagani Shirvani, Nizami Ganjavi, Imadedin Nasimi, Shah Ismayil Khatayi, Muhammad Fuzuli, Molla Panah Vagif, Abbasgulu Agha Bakikhanov, Mirza Shafi Vazeh, Seyyed Azim Shirvani, Mirza Fatali Akhundzade, Jalil Mammadguluzade, Mirza Alakbar Sabir, as well as creative works of female poets such as Mahsati Ganjavi, Khurshidbanu Natavan, Heyran khanim, Gonchabayim and others, who had a special position for world cultural history, constituted a very necessary need in terms of the study of the rich cultural-historical environment and national-spiritual values of the Azerbaijani people. Because as a rich cultural environment and historical-spiritual conditions are required for the growth of these well-known personalities, their growth and activities were not affected by the period, time and its development direction, and they provided exceptional services in the formation of cultural wealth. These literary personalities were evaluated as individuals who rendered important services both by Azerbaijan and the people of the world, Nizami Ganjavi was evaluated as a "leading features of world literature", Nasimi as a "renaissance poet", Muhammad Fuzuli as a "poet of the heart", Huseyn Javid as a "poet of peace and humanism", it is necessary to study them from different points of view. It is no coincidence that valuable works, including numerous poems, were dedicated to such literary figures, who constitute the heavy pillars of the national-cultural heritage, as poetic respect and value. The literary works and even small literary texts dedicated to these literary figures both in their own time and later have become reliable sources for the study of a certain stage of Azerbaijan's cultural history and literary traditions, and formed a source of literary memory and a deep stimulus for the future. The importance of the classical heritage in the national-cultural value and memory has

come from the fact that after the establishment of the Soviet power in Azerbaijan, prohibitions were imposed on the study of the past literary experience and prominent representatives and literary sources of our classical heritage, which constitute the cultural treasure, being considered "hazardous monuments" from the position of protectionism. Also, arising from this necessity, Azerbaijani poets and writers have enriched and preserved our literary memory by creating poems dedicated to the eternal personalities of the classical heritage and the important cultural period in which they grew up. Heydar Aliyev, the national leader of the Azerbaijani people stated evaluating our personalities who represent our nation in the world: "Each personality has its place in our history... *"Our history is very rich and we should deliver this to our people"*¹. During the Great leader's talk with the Soviet leaders about Nizami Ganjavi's 840 anniversary reflected the need of the return to our literary-historical figures in itself: *"Nizami Ganjavi is such a great figure that his jubilee should be celebrated every year"*². Also, since the Soviet era, Heydar Aliyev, the wise son of the Azerbaijani people, has approached the work of Muhammad Fuzuli as a common value of the Turkic world and appreciated it as a unifying value. In general, literary personalities also provided important services as a reliable cultural-spiritual bridge between peoples and played an important role in the friendship of different cultures and peoples. It is the result of care and commitment of Heydar Aliyev to national values that holding the jubilees of literary figures has become a tradition in our country, 2019 has been declared the "Year of Nasimi", 2021 has been declared the "Year of Nizami Ganjavi". A decree was signed on the celebration of Fuzuli's 530th anniversary and in 2024. *"To commemorate the outstanding pages of our history in Azerbaijan, to explain our history to today's and future generations more broadly,*

¹ Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir / I c. https://files.preslib.az/projects/heydaraliyev/musteqillik_ebooks.pdf s. 104

² Introduction speech of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Heydar Aliyev at the next meeting of the State Commission on the 1300th anniversary of the "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud" saga [Electronic resource] // <https://lib.aliyevheritage.org/print.php?lang=az&page=18862>.

to show the history of our people and nation to the world”³ Thanks to these measures, the national consciousness of our people is constantly awake. In this sense, it is important to turn the historical poems that deal with the important historical and cultural periods of the Azerbaijani people, their literary personalities, who were remembered with their outstanding services, into the subject of serious scientific analysis and research.

As noted by the literary critics, in the historical poems from the important genres of literature, our historical figures, our distant and recent past full of heroic deeds and tragedies have had the opportunity to find a clearer reflection in the mirror of this genre. The strong interest in bringing numerous classics of Azerbaijani literature to the genre of historical poems was first of all related to the moral demand and the internal closeness of poetic figures to the fate of the people. In this regard, the relevance and importance of the subject is also that the life, creativity and activities of numerous prominent figures of our classical heritage have been brought to the level of study from different approaches, studied and analyzed with strict scientific details, and at the same time, a task has been carried out by investigating various important periods of Azerbaijani literature and culture. In this research work, identifying historical poems dedicated to great thinking great figures and involving them in literary analysis is important both from the point of view of summarizing the existing literary collection on this topic, and also from the perspective of important historical thoughts, ideas and ideals, important challenges expressed in literary texts through the images of those literary figures shows relevance by studying it in detail. Because in the historical poems that have become the object of analysis, through the literary figures and the historical and cultural events surrounding them, our poets and writers have revealed an important mission of expressing their thoughts and ideas, they have used literature in the direction of the national struggle, the national

³ Introduction speech of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Heydar Aliyev at the next meeting of the State Commission on the 1300th anniversary of the "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud" saga [Electronic resource] // <https://lib.aliyev-heritage.org/print.php?lang=az&page=18862>.

awakening of the people, the promotion of the ideals of the struggle and the preparation of the people for the struggle.

Unlike the Soviet period, after the restoration of Azerbaijan's state independence, the study and evaluation of classical literary heritage at a new literary-critical level, from the position of national concept and Azerbaijaniism, has increased the need to study works with historical themes, in which the figurative image of prominent figures of our literature is created. As a means of educating people, the importance of studying historical poems in which the images of literary figures are created is great. Thus, the historical poems in which the image of literary figures are created act as an important factor in the educational role of literature with their literary-historical, figurative-aesthetic value. The re-study of the poems in which the figurative image of prominent literary figures is created in terms of historical and national values also maintains its importance in terms of their delivery to a wide readership, popularization and promotion, which brings the need to study the works in which the image of literary figures are created into the center of attention once again.

Analyzing numerous historical poems written by Mirvarid Dilbazi, Nigar Rafibeyli, Mammad Rahim, Islam Safarli, Rasul Reza, Zeinal Khalil, Aliagha Kurchaily, Nabi Khazri, Bakhtiyar Vahabzadeh, Huseyn Arif, Ali Karim, Jabir Nowruz, Qabil, Mammad Araz, Sohrab Tahir, Fikret Sadiq, Nariman Hasanzadeh, Musa Yagub, Abbas Abdulla, Zalimkhan Yagub, Alakbar Salahzadeh, Eldar Bakhish, Rustam Behrudi and other authors is not only from the point of view of exploring the figurative embodiment of the path of fate and personality of our outstanding artists, but also the figurative language of the realities of the era in which they lived and worked. It is also important and useful in terms of clarifying the issues of illumination, as well as clarifying a number of problems related to the creation of the image of literary figures in fiction. In this sense, the topic chosen for the dissertation has its own relevance.

In Azerbaijani literary studies, the study of both the poem genre and examples of poems in general, as well as historical examples of poems reflecting individual literary personalities, has

become a serious problem and an important task, and remarkable practical steps have been taken in this field. Along with the authoritative literary critics' fundamental publications such as "Development ways of Azerbaijan epic poem"⁴ by Azada Rustamova, "Azerbaijani epic poem of XVII-XVIII centuries"⁵ by professor Aliyar Safarli, "Mastery features of the Azerbaijani poem"⁶ by Rafiq Yusifoglu, "Historical-romantic poem"⁷ by Khalil Rza, "Plot and hero in Rasul Rza's poems"⁸ by Latifa Gojayeva, "The peak of martyrdom: the image of Nasimi in Azerbaijani literature"⁹ by Vagif Yusifi, "Literary features of Rasul Rza's poems"¹⁰ by Gulshan Behbud, in research works some important issues of literary personality and poem genre were touched upon and discussed. In these works, the authors mostly tried to express their opinions about the figurative images of individual literary figures, the images of literary figures were little or incompletely discussed in purely historical poems. For the first time, the poems with a historical theme, in which the figurative image of the prominent figures of our classical and modern literature are created, are systematically studied and analyzed by eras and stages in the dissertation work. As a whole, the dissertation, which examines the level of elaboration of the figurative image of literary figures in the historical poems of Azerbaijan, is relevant due to its literary and historical value.

The object and subject of the research. Numerous historical

⁴ Rustamova, A.C. Ways of development of Azerbaijani epic poetry / A.J. Rustamova. – Baku: Elm, – 1975. – 229 p.

⁵ Safarli, A.Q. XVII-XVIII centuries Azerbaijani epic poem / A.G. Safarli. – Baku: Yazichi, – 1982. – 266 p.

⁶ . Yusifoglu, R.Y. Figurative features of Azerbaijani poetry / R.Y.Yusifoglu. – Baku: ADPU publishing house, – 2010. – 486 p.

⁷ Khalil, R. Historical-romantic poem // Literature and art. – 1972, July 29, – No. 31.

⁸ Gocayeva, L. Plot and hero in Rasul Rza's poems. (Issues of XX century Azerbaijani literature) / L. Gocayeva. – Baku: Elm, – 2006. – 428 p.

⁹ Yusifli, V.A. The peak of martyrdom: the image of Nasimi in Azerbaijani literature // Literature. – 2019, February 02..

¹⁰ Behbud, G. Figurative features of Rasul Rza's poems [Electronic resource] // <https://kaspi.az/az/resul-rza-poemalarinin-bedii-xsusiyetleri>.

poems dedicated to poets, writers and dramatists who lived and created in different periods in our literary system and scientific-literary materials about them constitute the main object of the research. The subject of the research is the study of the problem of the figurative image of literary personality in Azerbaijani literature.

Research goals and objectives. The aim of the research work is to analyze and research how the images of literary personalities are created in historical poems and what literary-aesthetic issues are included. To realize this goal, the following tasks have been defined:

- To clarify the place and role of historical poems in which the images of literary figures are created in the history of the formation and development of the poem genre in Azerbaijani literature, to identify specific figurative examples, and to analyze them by bringing them to the level of research;

- To determine which images of literary figures are created in the poems, to reveal the literary-aesthetic content and essence of the images of literary figures by analyzing the works;

- To involve in research the figurative images of literary personalities created in historical poems within the framework of the principles of historicity and figurative conventionality, reality and unreality, to study and evaluate issues such as literary personality and time, literary personality and historical-cultural environment, historical period, modern reality, author's position;

- Bringing out cause-and-effect issues by approaching the scientific problem from the current scientific-theoretical and critical point of view;

- Against the background of the analysis of poems containing the images of literary figures, the issues of national-social history, memory and thought preservation, preservation and transmission to future generations, the formation of national historical thoughts and ideals, the awakening of national consciousness and the achievement of independence, as well as important missions and issues such as the preservation of national values to investigate in its context, to involve figurative examples in research based on the concept of Azerbaijaniism, nationalism, Turkism and secularism;

- In the process of researching poems in which the images of

literary figures are created, to clarify scientifically how the artists managed to solve the issues of literary personality, figurative image, hero and historical reality;

- To clarify the linguistic and stylistic characteristics, subject and idea, figurative merits of the figurative samples involved in the research, as well as the expected level of the principle of historicity in the works.

Research methods. Analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, comparison, abstraction, description and other research methods were used in the dissertation referring to the relevant experience and achievements of modern Azerbaijani literary studies.

Main provisions defended. In the dissertation work, it is planned to involve historical poems in which the images of prominent literary figures are created. As a result of the conducted research, the following provisions are defended:

- The historical poems in which the image of prominent literary figures are created are systematically involved in the study of periods and stages;

- Historical poems created by the figurative image of prominent writers who lived and created during the Middle Ages are analyzed in a comparative manner based on historical sources, literary sources, figurative examples are studied in accordance with the principle of historicity and modernity, the personality in history and the personality in the work are investigated in a comparative manner;

- Historical poems in which the images of prominent literary figures are created are presented as the main means of studying and promoting the life and activities of prominent personalities, their heritage;

- Historical reality and the position of the author in the figurative examples included in the analysis, the problem of modern reality is investigated taking into account historical sources, evaluations of literary studies, and the individual thinking of the author;

- In addition to the historical poems in which the image of prominent literary figures is created, the facts of benefiting from the

creativity of the literary hero are drawn into the center of attention in the figurative examples dedicated to literary figures, and the criterion of creative benefit in the development of events is determined.

Scientific novelty of the research. A number of scientific innovations were obtained as summarized below in the dissertation in which the figurative image of literary figures in the historical poems of Azerbaijan was studied;

- For the first time in the research, the poems in which the images of literary figures were created in a consistent, comprehensive and systematic manner were identified, analyzed and studied in the context of subject-content, idea-aesthetic and problematic issues;

- Although there are separate works that talk about literary figures whose images are created in historical poems, for the first time in this research work, the problem of developing the figurative image of literary figures in historical poems has been systematically studied and analyzed;

- In the research work, the images of the literary figures reflected in the historical poems were involved in the research in the context of personality, time, historical period, modern reality and the position of the author, and comprehensive and detailed scientific conclusions were revealed;

- In the dissertation, while analyzing the historical poems in which the images of literary figures were created, historical reality and figurative conventionality, reality and unreality, historicity and free approach and other problems were brought to a broad scientific level, the role of historical truth and writer's imagination was determined in the figurative example, and the criterion of relation to the issue in literary studies was taken as the basis;

- In the dissertation, for the first time, the historical poems in which the images of Azerbaijani literary figures are generally reflected were grouped in the light of literary-aesthetic and chronological-problematic issues and involved in the research;

- While studying the historical poems in which the figurative image of the literary figures was created, the linguistic and stylistic features of the works, figurative merits have also become the object

of analysis;

- In the dissertation work, the figurative examples of the images of literary personalities were studied taking into account the opinions of literary studies and literary criticism, and also the Soviet period researches were clarified with the criteria of the independence period.

Theoretical and practical significance of research. The study of the selected topic has its own significance in terms of the investigation of the figurative embodiment of the image of prominent wordsmiths in the historical poems of Azerbaijan, in general, in terms of determining the appropriate ways and means of presenting the literary personality at the level of an figurative image in the form of relevant examples.

Dissertation work can be used in research works in this direction. Dissertation can also be used during the teaching and research of the work of a number of prominent poets who dedicated historical poems to literary figures.

Approval and application. The topic of the dissertation was approved at the meeting of the Scientific Council of Nakhchivan State University on January 31, 2017 (protocol №05). The topic was registered at the meeting of the Scientific Council on Philological Problems of the Scientific Research Coordination Council of the Republic of Azerbaijan on May 16, 2018 (protocol №05). The main provisions of the dissertation are reflected in 15 scientific articles and conference materials published by the author in prestigious journals and conference materials recommended by the High Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Among them, 1 article and 1 conference material were published abroad, 2 are Republican Scientific conference materials, 1 is an international local conference material, and 10 are local articles. Published articles and conference materials fully cover the chapters and paragraphs of the dissertation.

The results of the research were presented at the Republican scientific conference dedicated to Jalil Mammadguluzade's 150th anniversary "There is no greater memorial than words in the world" (Nakhchivan, 2019), at the Republican scientific conference on "XX

century Nakhchivan literary environment" (Nakhchivan, 2020), Humanities and social sciences I Reports were made at the international scientific conference (Baku, 2020), at VII International Conference on Economics and Social Sciences, Kyrenia, TRNC.

The name of the institution where the dissertation work was performed. The dissertation work was performed at the "Azerbaijani language and literature" department of Nakhchivan State University.

The total volume of the dissertation with a sign indicating the volume of the structural sections of the dissertation separately. The dissertation consists of "Introduction", 3 chapters, "Conclusion" and a list of used literature.

The "Introduction" part of the dissertation 9 pages - 16122 signs, Chapter I 64 pages - 105773 signs, Chapter II 63 pages – 109249 signs, Chapter III 28 pages - 46437 signs "Conclusion" 3 pages 4242 signs, the total volume of the work is 169 pages 281827 signs, except for the list of used references.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the "Introduction" part of the dissertation, the relevance of the topic and the degree of development, the object and subject of the research, the research methods, the provisions of the defense, the scientific novelty of the research, the theoretical and practical importance of the research, as well as the approval of the dissertation information is given.

Chapter I is called **"Ideological-figurative characteristics of historical poems dedicated to artisans and medieval poets in Azerbaijani literature"** and consists of three paragraphs. 1.1. In the paragraph **"Establishment of the historical poem in Azerbaijani literature and the main stages of its development"**, the emergence of the historical poem in Azerbaijani literature, the history of its formation, the specific characteristics of the genre, and the comparison of figurative examples with the criteria determined by

literary studies were made.

The poem genre, which has deep-rooted traditions, has gone through a rich development path in Azerbaijani literature. When we talk about the history of the poem genre in our literature, Khagani's poem "Tohfatul-Irageyn" comes to mind first. This genre was significantly enriched by the works of Nizami and Fuzuli in the later periods, entered a new stage of development with the examples created by the outstanding wordsmiths of the last century, and gained a new literary direction and variety of topics.

Research shows that since the 30s of XX century, historical poems with new content and structure in terms of subject and literary hero have been created on the basis of studying and evaluating our national and spiritual values, and on the basis of appropriating the heritage of our classics that created and kept these values alive from time to time. The historical evolution of the genre has been determined by the fact that the poem genre is a more functional form, it is improved from time to time as a form, image and easily adapts to the requirements of the time. Some of the numerous historical poems dedicated to various poets who lived and created in the Middle Ages and XIX-XX centuries were analyzed in the materials devoted to the literary summaries of Azerbaijani literature, attention was also paid to the theme and structural features of the poem genre, the development of this genre became an object of discussion, and in later periods, Y. Garayev's, Sh. Salmanov's, and Sh. Alisharli's studies distinguished by their conceptuality in relation to the problem in the "Literary Process" collections have attracted attention.

It should be noted that the selection of events and stories in historical poems is relevant, the poetic conclusions, lyrical-epic thoughts expressed about the identity, fate, environment, contemporaries, worldview, creativity of the literary hero are also important and have an important characteristic. Historical poems about Khagani, Nizami, Nasimi, Fuzuli, Vazeh, Akhundov and other classics, created with great skill, played the role of a source that enriched our scientific and literary thought.

In the historical poems written about M.A.Sabir, J. Mammadguluzade, J.Jabbarli, S.Vurgun, R.Rza, who played an

important role in the enrichment and development of modern Azerbaijani literature in terms of subject, idea, image, composition, and means of figurative representation, the character of literary figures the figurative reflection has found its solution in time and space. In the new stage of its historical formation, the search for themes in the poem genre has created the foundation for the creation of new poems with historical themes.

In the paragraph **“1.2. Poetic tribute to artisans in historical poems dedicated to Azerbaijani ashig”**, poems with historical themes dedicated to artisans are brought to the level of analysis.

In the historical poems of Azerbaijan, among the rich examples of figurative thinking created historically by our people, there is also a place for the creative work of Ashiq, distinguished by its unique figurative characteristics, and the revival of the poetic image of the most prominent representatives of this ancient art.

Therefore, Azerbaijani ashigs and their colorful creativity were praised in the poems of the most prominent figurative wordsmiths of our literature, poems were dedicated to them, the life and environment of the artists, a number of social-political, socio-cultural processes of the period were revived in the figurative plan. In the historical poems "Sari Ashig" by Mammad Rahim, "Ashig and Good" by Huseyn Kurdoglu, "Dilqam" by Huseyn Arif, "Alasgar" by Islam Safarli, the authors' poetic conclusions, investigation and evaluation of lyrical-epic thoughts about the personality, fate, environment, contemporaries, outlook, and creativity are relevant.

Folk poet Mammad Rahim, who lived and created in XVII century and was known as the, “skillful master of jinasli traditional folk songs”¹¹ dedicated a poem of the same name to Sari Ashig, and tried to introduce the life and work of Ashig, who is not so well known to the wider scientific and cultural community.

The praise of the creativity of people’s artist Sari Ashig and his languorous love was included in Huseyn Kurdoglu's poetic thought.

¹¹ Efendiyev, P. Azerbaijani oral folk literature. (Textbook for students of pedagogical institutes) / P. Efendiyev. – Baku: Maarif, – 1981. –404 p.

The poet's poem "Ashig and Good" written in 1993 is a valuable literary example among the historical poems of Azerbaijan, selected for its form and content features, skillful use of the form searches of our poetry. It should be noted that Huseyn Kurdoglu focused on the research of the creativity of Sarı Ashig, who wrote his name in the memory of history as a powerful wordsmith and bayati master in Azerbaijani Ashig literature.

Huseyn Arif's poem "Dilqam", whose creativity is close to oral folk literature and the art of love, before starting to glorify the sad story of the sufferings of an ashig (lover) whose real name is Yahya Bey, known as Dilgam after longing for his beloved, H. Arif studied the historical development of ashig (love) poetry, internally gathering strength in himself, he wrote the tragedy of Dilgam.

In the works of Islam Safarli, there is a deep attachment to people's memory and people's creativity. Just as poems occupy one of the leading places in the work of the singer-poet, his poems also attract attention with their scope of subject matter and figurative merits. The poem "Alasgar", written by the talented poet in 1959-1962, is a valuable example of figurative art dedicated to the master Ashiq Alasgar, who created works that captivate readers in all types of Ashiq poetry. We find interesting notes about the poet's poem "Alasgar" in literary studies: *" Writing this poem, the poet traveled all over the Goyche district, talked with his lover's students and contemporaries, and collected information about this poem. That's why the poem "Alasgar" is a work that goes beyond individual biography, showing a whole period, his dark and white days, the sufferings of his chained love"*.¹²

In the paragraph 1.3. of the chapter "The figurative image of the classics of our medieval literature in historical poems" the historical poems dedicated to prominent representatives of our classical literature who lived and created in the Middle Ages were included in the research.

In the historical poems written in different decades of XX century, the image of prominent literary figures of the Renaissance

¹² http://anl.az/down/meqale/medeni_heyat/2013/dekabr/456.pdf

and later Middle Ages such as Mahsati Ganjavi, Khagani Shirvani, Nizami Ganjavi, Imadedin Nasimi, Shah Ismayil Khatai and Muhammad Fuzuli were created.

In 1940-1945, Mirvarid Dilbazi, a poetically inspired poetess, wrote the historical poem "Mahsati" dedicated to the first female poet Mahsati Ganjavi, one of the talented figures of XII century Azerbaijani poetry. The work, in which the character of Mahsati is presented as a powerful poetess of the time, a person with perfect education, a defender of women's rights, an artist who suffered in the way of the education of the people, is written in the form of a classic epic poem.

The character of Mahsati Ganjavi found its expression in Nigar Rafibeyli's work. The poem is a remarkable work in terms of its literary and figurative merits and the social and literary problems it raises.

The first version of Zeynal Khalil's dramatic poem "The Poet's Dream" "Ganja Eagle" was published in 1978 in the second version under the name "The Poet's Dream". This change in the work caused a significant innovation in its image system and idea content. If the plot in "Ganja Eagle" was directly characterized by the description of the image of the literary hero, his era, and the cruelty faced by his contemporaries, the development of events in "The Poet's Dream" was based on the dream motif, which has the main essence in terms of content and idea. Updating the work in this edition also affected its content.

Among the works in which the image of Nasimi was created, which attract attention with their poetic characteristics and ideological-figurative features, are "Nasimi" by Gabil, "The Last Night" by Rasul Rza, "My grandfather looks at the mountains" by Nabi Khazri, "The merchant of Shirvan and Nasimi" by Musa Yagub, Alakbar Salahzade by The "Fire statue" poems are particularly distinguished.

Rasul Rza mentioned Nasimi both in his literary and journalistic works and in his poem "Last Night" and created her perfect image. At the beginning of the poem, R. Rza is interlocutor with the old history.

Musa Yaqub's poem "The Merchant of Shirvan and Nasimi", which glorifies Nasimi's longing and love for the homeland, as if he mourns our wandering poets who lived abroad and died abroad in the example of Nasimi. Musa Yaqub meets Nasimi, a silk merchant from Shirvan, in Aleppo.

The lyrical-romantic poem "Fire Statue" written by Alakbar Salahzade in 1969 aims to discover Nasimi's personality with a new poetic image and different means of expression. The author poeticizes Nasimi's life from infancy to his murder, describing her as a being who yearns for the sun.

The poem "Nasimi" by the people's poet Gabil is not only an figurative example dedicated to the thinking poet, but it is one of the most valuable works of the genre. According to literary critic Vagif Yusifli, in our literature, *"Nasimi's character was created in the most complete way, and in the lyrical-epic plan, by Cain."*¹³.

Gabil Nasimi describes his creativity and his philosophy of unity-body, ideal-absolute in Konya, White House, Baghdad, Aleppo in the course of a large crowd of people.

One of the valuable examples of art dedicated to the founder of the Safavid State of Azerbaijan, the ruler-poet Shah Ismayil Khatai in the field of historical poetry of Azerbaijan is the poem "Battle of Chaldiran" by inspired poet Eldar Bakhish. The poem is important as a remarkable example of the genre with its theme and idea, artistry, language-style features. By referring to Khatai in the poem, the author reveals his sober attitude to a number of socio-political issues of both Khatai's era and his own.

Chapter II of the dissertation is called **"The figurative image of representatives of Azerbaijani literature of XIX century - the beginning of XX century in historical poems"** This chapter consists of two paragraphs. In the paragraph **"2.1. Literary figures of XIX century in historical poems"** The literary and figurative merits, structural elements, language, stylistic peculiarities of the

¹³ Yusifli, V. The peak of martyrdom: the image of Nasimi in Azerbaijani literature // Literature. – 2019, February 02. – № 4 (5179).

poems "Monument without statue" and "Vazeh" by N. Khazri and A. Abdulla written about M. Sh. Vazeh, "Unforgettable Karabakh" written by N. Kasamenli dedicated to Agabeyim Agha, and "Natavan" that M. Rahim and H. Arif portrayed the character of Natavan, "Thinking of Sabuhi" by S. Rustam dedicated to M.F. Akhundzade were studied and analyzed.

The verse poem "Monument Without Statue" written by N. Khazri in 1979-1982 is dedicated to M. Sh. Vazeh's turbulent life and times and the issues of the opposite realities of the environment surrounding him. Abbas Abdulla's poem "Vazeh" is one of the valuable examples of the creation of Mirza Shafi Vazeh. In the poem, which is a little weaker in terms of its theoretical and figurative merits, lacks the lyrical recitation, mastery of description and expression, as well as hearing and reviving the psychology of his character, and Mirza Shafi in history is the same.

The literary character of Agabeyim Agha Javanshir, one of the outstanding personalities of his time, is the subject of N. Kasamenli's epic-dramatic poem "Unforgettable Karabakh". N. Kasamenli Agabayim Agha's journey to exile was filled with emotional feelings and expressed the pain of his heart with impressive expressions. The idea of love for the Motherland, which forms the soul of the poem, is followed in the entire fate of the hero. The poem is among the best historical works written on the subject of Karabakh.

In the poem "Natavan" written by M. Rahim in 1962, Khurshidbanu Natavan is praised with poetic love. In the poem, which consists of 16 parts and an ending, Natavan's life, fate, and era are revived, and the reason for the poetess' dissatisfaction with the era is revealed in poetic lines.

In the second half of XX century, Huseyn Arif, one of the wordsmiths who attracted attention with his range of topics, figurative merits, lively language, fragile soul, delicate emotions, and delicate idioms, dedicated the poem "Natavan" to the sad fate and dear memory of his son Arif in 1971. H. Arif, who experienced the pain of losing a son who fell into Natavan's life, created not only the sadness of the rest of his life, but also the fact that the pain of his son is rooted in the creativity of an optimistic poet.

The historical poems "Thinking of Sabuhi" by S. Rustam, who created the literary image of M.F. Akhundov, and "Wounded song", the result of Tofiq Bayram's long-term effective searches, are the successful fruits of poetic searches. Since S. Rustam's poem "Thinking of Sabuhi" does not fully meet the requirements of the genre in terms of content and form, the work is more reminiscent of a plot poem. In the 117-verse work, a generalized portrait of the writer is revived, the real picture of the period is described using the possibilities of imagination.

In Tofiq Bayram's historical poem "Wounded song" epic narration and epic images are widely used. The poem, composed of 8 parts, is dedicated to the early periods of M.F.Akhundov's literary and public activity.

In S. Rustam's "Thinking of Sabuhi", H. Arif's "They Met" and T. Bayram's "Wounded Song" historical poems, the figurative image of the thinker dramatist is created without distorting the historical realities as a result of a powerful reading of the author, national fire, citizenship rock combined with talent.

Paragraph "2.2. **The main characteristics of historical poems dedicated to the classics of our realist literature of the beginning of XX century.**" notes that the literary heritage of Jalil Mammadguluzade has been extensively researched in numerous dissertations and monographs, a number of figurative works have been written on his life and environment. Among the historical poems in which the image of Mirza Jalil was created, Aliagha Kurchayli's "Cranes fly to the south" and Rustam Behrudi's "It is hard to cry anymore laughing" are among the examples that are distinguished by their aesthetic and figurative merits and figurative features of ideas.

A. Kurchayli's poem "Cranes fly to the south" consists of a dedication and 14 parts, covering the Tbilisi stage of J. Mammadguluzade's creativity and the publishing period of "Molla Nasreddin" magazine there. This is explained by the fact that "a number of progressive intellectuals, as well as Jalil Mammadguluzade himself, lived and worked in Tbilisi, which is considered the main administrative and cultural center of the

Caucasus, since December 1903”¹⁴.

In the preface of the poem, A. Kurchaili evaluates the pain of a divided homeland, the longing of brother for brother, as the injustice of the times, the arbitrariness of the occupying states. "Cranes fly to the south" poem "What is pain? begins with the epigraph "the one who suffers in the world knows".

In the poems dedicated to J. Mammadguluzade, "Cranes fly to the south" by A. Kurchayli and R. Behrudi, "It is hard to cry anymore laughing", the figurative image of the genius writer was created in close contact with the tragic events that our nation has faced throughout history.

In the orbit of Mammad Araz's poems "I became a human" and "A voice written on the rocks", the contact between art and life, the issues of artist and time are illuminated. In the poem "I became a human", which tells about the life, personality and creativity of Sabir, Mammad Araz fully expressed his wishes for the freedom and independence of the people he belonged to despite the harsh regime of the time he lived in.

Mammad Araz's poem "Voice Written on Rocks" is of deep interest and importance in terms of comprehensively covering and reevaluating the personality of Samad Vurgun, his inexhaustible literary and figurative heritage.

The poem "On the Road" written by the People's poet Huseyn Arif in 1962, whose figurative search is dominated by the poem genre, is an interpretation aimed at revealing the secret of S. Vurgun's spiritual attachment to his native land, simple hardworking people, and the fate of his native land.

Rasul Rza's poem "People's Poet", from which the character of Sabir was created, is remarkable for its original structure and figurative merits. Many appeals have been made to Sabir in the field of Azerbaijan's historical poem. People's poet Bakhtiyar Vahabzade's poem "Crying laughter" was written on the eve of the 100th

¹⁴ Habibbayli, I. Jalil Mammadguluzade: environment and contemporaries / I. Habibbeyli. – Nakhchivan: Ajami, – 2009. – 424 p., p. 214.

anniversary of Sabir's birth and consists of 4 parts. In each section, the author focuses on a period of Sabir's life and environment, and gives an epigraph from Sabir's poems according to the section. Analyzing Sabir's environment and creative path, Bakhtiyar Vahabzadeh brought to the fore the friendship of Sabir and Abbas Sahhat, two giants of our literary thought.

Nabi Khazri's poem "Mountains are my mountain" is one of the poems with a historical theme, in which the image of Mirza Alakbar Sabir, the famous master of satire, was created. As the poem attracts attention with its aesthetic-figurative value, it is also an original figurative example in terms of covering the period of its subject, providing complete information about Sabir's heritage and personality in accordance with the sources, without violating the principle of historicity.

Although Fikret Sadykh's poem "A Day of Life" is composed in the form of a lyrical prayer, at certain moments the author who listens to the voice of nature likens Sabir's troubles to the silence of the night, or sees a connection between the dark world of the great poet and the darkness and silence of the night. One of the figurative examples that attracts attention with its interesting plot, flow and dynamics of events, writing style, and stylistic features is Nariman Hasanzade's poem "A poem walking in bag". It should be noted that the appreciation of the development of historical themes in Nariman Hasanzade's work also includes the poem "A poem walking in bag" written by him with an appeal to Sabir. This work is an important figurative example that enriches our history of literary thought as a valuable example of the poem genre.

One of the historical-themed poems that created the image of our prominent writers and attracted attention with their figurative merits is Rasul Rza's poem "The People's Doctor" dedicated to Nariman Narimanov, a prominent writer-playwright and public figure. The author creates a complete picture of life before the revolution - the beginning of the last century with wide plates. Against the backdrop of hunger, poverty, ignorance, illiteracy, and the miserable life of the people, the arrival of the People's Doctor, one of the places of hope, the harbinger of bright ideas of the people,

turns into a holiday celebration.

Nariman Hasanzade's poem "Nariman" is one of the poems with a historical theme in which the character of the prominent statesman, educator, doctor, writer-playwright Nariman Narimanov was created. The poem was kept away from public opinion for a long time. Bans have been imposed on him, the study of his heritage, life and activities has been prevented. Dedicated to Nariman Narimanov, it is an expression of great national bigotry, distinguished by its unique literary-theoretical structure, language, and style, melancholy, belonging to the style of Nariman Hasanzade, is a valuable artistic example written with sincerity.

In general, the study of poems with historical themes in which the image of prominent representatives of our XX century realist literature was created suggests that, on the one hand, the genre of the poem, which is an ornament of our classical literary heritage, has retained its value in XX century, and on the other hand, it has become richer in form, content, and ideas.

Chapter III of the dissertation is called "**Literary personalities of the Soviet period at the level of historical poems**" and consists of two paragraphs.

In the paragraph "**3.1. Poetic tribute to the memory of the victims of repression**", historical-documentary poems such as "I wish there were no rose" by the people's poet Rasul Rza, "Javid's daughter" by Zalimkhan Yaqub, "Angel of Love" by Nafila Abuzarli, "The graves of this world do not cry" by Nizami Muradoğlu were included in the research.

R.Rza's poem "I wish there were no rose" written about M. Mushfiq in the wake of the repression carried out in 1956-1960 is written in the form of poem-monologue, poem-confession. The work carries out the mission of commenting on the results of repressions - social tragedy, revealing the causes and consequences of the most severe punishments of innocent people, and determining the scale of the blow to our culture.

In one of the researches about Rasul Rza's poem "I wish there were no rose" it is written: "In R. Rza's poem "I wish there were no rose" an unforgettable image of M. Mushfiq was created. Rasul Reza

wrote sincerely about his character in his poem "I wish there were no rose" dedicated to Mikayil Mushfiq, who had a "powerful innate talent", a poetic subject of the ages, a wild, crazy, and fragile, romantic nature, a sharp and exceptional memory:

*"He was the simplest of all,
most open hearted.
Believer as a child,
fragile as an orphan.
There was a lot of bitterness and
anger on his tongue"*¹⁵.

The historical poems written about H. Javid and M. Mushfiq, "Javid's daughter" by the people's poets Zalimkhan Yaqub and "I wish there were no rose" by Rasul Rza, talk about the huge social events of this genre of literature, confirm the concept of "people", create numerous and rich heroes, relying on the characteristics of objective assessment of historical events, it has the function of revealing the complications of the contradictory era they lived in, and expressing a poetic attitude to the tragedy of an entire nation in the example of these geni.

The documentary-lyrical poem "The graves of this world do not cry" written by Nizami Muradoglu in 2010, revised and published for the second time in 2012, is dedicated to Ertogrol Javid. Huseyn Javid and his family, the victims of repression, the horrors of the 1930s, the attacks on the national and moral values of our people constitute the main theme of the work.

The poem is based on the life chronicle of Ertogrol Javid, his moments from his birth to his short life and creative path as a poet, composer and artist, and his death due to a serious illness are celebrated with figurative plates. His sad life is described in a 39-part documentary-lyrical poem.

The author's attitude and approach to historical and biographical facts in the poem expresses great interest. When the

¹⁵ Panah, G., Ahmadli, S. Art, artist and time / G. Panahi, S. Ahmadli. – Baku: UniPrint, – 2014. – 602 p.

poet writes down the events, he explores new meanings in the depth of the facts, he prefers the national motives of the events in his figurative interpretation.

Each work dedicated to Javid, Mushfiq, Javad and numerous victims of repression was created out of respect for the name, art, and heritage of these word geni, so each figurative example won eternity both in the literary and theoretical opinion and in the reader's memory.

In the paragraph **"3.2. Literary Personality and Lyrical-Epic Thought"**, the poems of Balash Azeroglu, where the character of Samad Vurgun was created, "Will the heart leave the soul?", Mammad Araz's "A voice written on the rocks", Huseyn Arif's "On the road", and Isa Ismayilzade's "Night for a lifetime" were studied and analyzed.

In the "Hadi and soldier" section of the People's poet Nariman Hasanzade's poem "Nariman", the famous writer's painful life, his participation in the war, and the lack of appreciation for him in his time are regrettably expressed in the thinking of the sensitive Nariman Hasanzade.

Huseyn Arif's poem "On the Road" created by Huseyn Arif's exuberant tambourine, with deep respect for Samad Vurgun's poetry, as well as the perfect image of a prominent poet as a personality, has attracted the attention of literary criticism and the readership as an example of high artistry. The poem begins with an interesting introduction. Huseyn Arif appears as an author image in two directions - to continue the traditions protected by Samad Vurgun; to stand in Samad Vurgun's defensive position. At the beginning of the poem, the author talks about the importance of the word monument erected by Samad Vurgun to Vagif, it is an expression of the spiritual bond between generations, and Huseyn Arif also erected an epic-lyrical monument to Samad Vurgun.

In the preface to Huseyn Arif's "Selected Works" entitled "The Charm of Huseyn Arif's Poem", Professor Jamal Mustafayev touches on the literary, aesthetic and figurative value of the writer's historical poem "On the Road" and emphasizes that "in Huseyn Arif's poem "On the Road", Samad Vurgun is actually characterized a moral

symbol of the people. He himself reconfirmed that he was Vurgun's successor as a poet.

As Mammad Araz's poem "Voice Written on the Rocks" dedicated to Samad Vurgun attracts attention with its high artistry and aesthetic capacity, and is a perfect example of poetic attachment to Vurgun's art.

Isa Ismayilzade's poem "A Night for Life" is a poem based on a different theoretical structure and is dedicated to Vagif Samadoglu. The poem, which attracts attention with its high poetry, describes the one-night dialogue and imaginary meeting of the great poet with Vagif Samadoglu, the poet's son standing in front of Samad Vurgun's bronze statue.

In the subject area of Azerbaijani historical poems, there are also figurative examples dedicated to Rasul Rza, Ali Karim and other artists who lived in XX century, which attract attention with their value among the historical poems of the genre. In this sense, Balayar Sadiq's poem "Plane symphony" arouses interest as an expression of love for Rasul Rza's heritage, art, and personality, features of artistry in this poem, which creates an figurative portrait of the great poet, timely use of figurative conventionality, stylistic uniqueness, fluid language, revival of historical color, are literary- attracts attention with its compliance with theoretical principles.

Poems such as Jabir Nowruz's "Memory of Ali Karim", Yusif Hasanby's "Ali Karim", and Balayar Sadiq's "The Laughing Dream of the Pomegranate Tree" are notable examples of the genre.

Balayar Sadiq's "Plane symphony" poem, written with an appeal to Rasul Rza, in which the master artist is likened to "Grandfather plane", the author's imaginary meeting with Rasul Rza, and his thoughts addressed to him, attracts attention with its original structure, rich flow of ideas, description and means of expression.

In the "**Conclusion**" part of the dissertation, the results of the research were summarized as follows and the following conclusions were reached:

- Thanks to the development of the poem genre, the historical poem was also created and gave impetus to the diversity of the genre.

- Historical poems were created in Azerbaijani literature with the aim of honoring and preserving the cultural-historical heritage and those who created it, poems dedicated to Khagani, Mahsati, Nizami, Nasimi, Khatai, Fuzuli, Vagif, M.F.Akhundzade, J.Mammadguluzade, M.A.Sabir, M.Hadi, H.Javid, M.Mushfiq, S.Vurgun and other literary personalities were created. In the poems where the life and fate of literary figures are discussed, literary figures and historical-cultural issues are determined and analyzed against the background of concrete historical facts, and there were also free approaches based on the author's position. In the context of the problem of literary personality and historical genre, literary personalities and the historical-cultural period were approached from the prism of both concrete history and modern times, and the writer's position formed the ideological weight of the historical poem. When creating poems about literary figures, the authors conducted deep and comprehensive research, embellished the works with hand-held narratives and personal imagination along with concrete facts, and created works that created an exhausted and perfect image of literary figures.

- In Mammad Rahim's "Sari Ashig", Huseyn Kurdoglu's "Ashiq and Good", Huseyn Arif's "Dilqam", and Islam Safarli's "Alasgar", the personality, fate, environment, contemporaries, outlook, and creativity of the wordsmiths, as well as the craft of ashig, its spiritual values, national heritage importance are brought to the fore and are included in the background of the poetic conclusions of the authors, and the personal thoughts and conclusions of the authors are revealed within the possibilities of the genre. If on the one hand, the poetic respect shown to the artisans in the historical poems was related to the position and role they played in the cultural life of the people, on the other hand, it was related to the love and appreciation of the authors for those literary figures and their unique, national treasure creations.

- Poems with historical themes, in which the perfect figurative image of our prominent writers who lived and worked in the Middle Ages were created, have contributed to our history of public opinion in terms of revealing and popularizing the facts related to the lives

and activities of these wordsmiths, which are known only in a certain circle.

- In numerous historical poems dedicated to M.Sh.Vazeh, Aghabeyim Agha, Kh.Natavan and M.F.Akhundzade, in the context of serious searches and different approaches, the authors express their discontent and complaints about the period, time, life's sufferings, fate, perverted judges, hypocritical clergymen, religion in the work. They reflected their struggle against scholastic meetings, the occupation policy of the tsarist absolutism, and other humanist ideas.

- N.Khazri's poems "Monument without Statue", A.bdullah's "Vazeh", N.Kasamanli's "Unforgettable Karabakh", M. Rahim and H.Arif's "Natavan" in which they played the character of X.Natavan, S.Rustam's "Thinking of Sabuhi", H. Arif's "They met", T.Bayram's "Wounded song" and others, the images of important historical, literary and cultural figures of XIX century, leading issues and author's conclusions are expressed in the poems.

- In the poems created about J. Mammadguluzade, M. A. Sabir, S. Vurgun and others, who are literary personalities of XX century, respect for the literary personality and serious social opinions have taken place and have become a means of expressing the opinions of the authors.

- Aliaga Kurchayli's "Cranes fly to the south", Rustam Behrudi's "It is hard to cry anymore laughing ", Mammad Araz's "I also became a hman", "The voice written on the rocks", H.Arif's "On the road", R.Rza's "People's poet", B.Vahabzade's "Crying-laughter", N.Khazri's "Mountains are my mountain", F. Sadykh's "One day of a lifetime", N.Hasanzade's "A poem walking in bag", "Nariman", R.Rza's "People's doctor" and other historical poems occupy an important place in the history of Azerbaijani epic poetry with their epic scope, problematic and serious social content.

- Despite the harsh regime of the time they lived in, the authors of the work expressed their wishes for the freedom and independence of the people they belonged to through the possibilities of the genre and figurative images.

- Repression in the Azerbaijani poem also includes the serious

public content and tragedy expressed in respect of the victims' personality. Historical-documentary poems are among the important works dedicated to literary figures who experienced the bitter tragedies of repression, whose images are created and social problems are prominently featured.

- In the research, it was concluded that the author's approach to the literary personality and the historical period in the historical poems in which the image of the literary figures is created is reflected in the idea-content characteristics of the figurative example, and also plays an important role in expressing the problems of the period in which the author lives and his attitude to the past. It has been established that in relation to the literary figures whose image is created in many cases in the historical poems, the historical reality did not coincide with the modern era-author's approach. On the one hand, the effects of the despotic administration of the time, the contradiction and lack of information led to the distortion of ideas about literary figures in the poems, and the fact that the images did not coincide with the historical figure.

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

1. Literary heroes of Azerbaijani historical poems // – Nakhchivan: Scientific works of Nakhchivan State University, Humanities series, – 2017. № 5 (86), – p. 49-54.

2. Poetic tribute to the memory of repression victims in Azerbaijani historical poems // – Nakhchivan: Scientific works of Nakhchivan State University, Humanities series, – 2018. №. 5 (94), – p. 73-81.

3. The image of Imadedin Nasimi in the historical poems of Azerbaijan // Nakhchivan: Scientific works of Nakhchivan State University, Humanities series, – 2019. № 1 (98), – p. 35-40.

4. Poetic tribute to artisans in historical poems dedicated to Azerbaijani lovers // – Nakhchivan: Scientific works of the Nakhchivan Branch of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Social and humanitarian sciences series, – 2019. № 1, – p. 204-214.

5. The figurative image of Jalil Mammadguluzadeh in the historical poems of Azerbaijan // Materials of the Republican scientific conference dedicated to the 150th anniversary of Jalil Mammadguluzadeh "There is no greater relic than words in the world". – Nakhchivan: - November 29, – 2019, – p. 63-68.

6. The figurative image of the representatives of the 20th century Nakhchivan literary environment in historical poems // Materials of the Republican scientific conference on "The 20th century Nakhchivan literary environment". – Nakhchivan: – December 17, 2019, – 2020, – p. 64-69.

7. The figurative image of the philosopher-poet in Cain's poem "Nasimi" // – Nakhchivan: Scientific works of Nakhchivan State University, Humanities series, – 2020. № 1 (102), – p. 59-66.

8. Figurative features of the image of M.F. Akhundov in Azerbaijani historical poems // Materials of the 1st International Scientific Conference on Humanities and Social Sciences. – Baku: Scientific Work. International scientific journal, – July 24, – 2020, – pp. 137-144.

9. The figurative glorification of Nizami's personality in the historical poems of Azerbaijan // – Nakhchivan: Scientific works of Nakhchivan State University, Humanities series, – 2020. № 4 (105), – p. 22-30.

10. Обращение к образу А.С.Пушкина в Азербайджанских исторических поэмах // – Баку: Литературный Азербайджан, – 2021. № 2, – с. 89-99.

11. The problem of personality and time in Mirvarid Dilbazi's historical poem "Mahsati" // – Дрогобиц: Актуальный питания гуманитарных наук: Дрогобицкого державного педагогического университету имени Ивана Франка, – 2021. Выпуск 39, Том 1, – с. 131-135.

12. The Problem of Personality and Social Reality in Historical Poems in which the Image of Samad Vurgun was Created. // 7th International Conference on Economics and Social Sciences, – Kyrenia, TRNC: – 7-8 may, – 2022, – p.473-478.

13. Personality and socio-political reality in historical poems in which the image of Nariman Narimanov was created. // –

Nakhchivan: Scientific works of Nakhchivan State University, Humanities series, – 2022. № 5 (118), – p. 71-75.

14. Figurative features of the image of Natavan in Azerbaijani historical poems // – Nakhchivan: Scientific works of Nakhchivan State University, Humanities series, – 2023. № 1 (122), – p. 85-92.

15. Literary image of Aghabeyim aga Javanshir in historical poems of Azerbaijan // – Nakhchivan: Nakhchivan Department of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Institute of Art, Language and Literature, Searches, – 2024. № 1, – p. 17-21.



The defense will be held on 01 November in 2024 at 14⁰⁰ at the meeting of the Dissertation council FD 2.39 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Nakhchivan State University, main building, I floor

Address: Nakhchivan city, University campus, AZ 7012, Nakhchivan State University

Dissertation is accessible at the library of Nakhchivan State University

Electronic versions of dissertation and its abstract are available on the official website of the Nakhchivan State University

Abstract was sent to the required addresses on 27 September 2024

Signed for print: 23.09.2024
Paper format: 60×90 1/16
Volume: 43263 characters
Number of hard copies: 30