

AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC

On the rights of manuscript

ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

THE IMAGE OF MIRZA FATALI AKHUNDZADEH IN THE AZERBAIJANI LITERATURE

Speciality: 5716.01-Azerbaijani literature.

Field of science: Philology

Applicant: **Zamin İsrafil oglu Babazadeh**

Nakhchivan-2024

The dissertation work was done at the “Azerbaijani language and literature” department of Nakchivan State University.

Scientific leader: Doctor of Philological Science
Farman Unis oglu Khalilov

Official opponents: Doctor of Philological Science, professor
Yaqub Maharram oglu Babayev

Doctor of Philosophy in Philology,
Associate Professor
Ramiz Asef oglu Qasimov

Doctor of Philosophy in Philology,
Associate Professor
Shahla Kifayat gizi Shiraliyeva

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

Chairman of the dissertation council: Correspondent member of ANAS,
Doctor of Philological Science,
professor
Abuifaz Guliyev Amanoglu

Scientific secretary of the dissertation council: Doctor of Philosophy in Philology,
Associate Professor
Iman Zeynalabdin oglu Jafarov

Chairman of the scientific seminar: Doctor of Philological Science
Lutviye Suleyman gizi Asgarzade

INTRODUCTION

Theme's topicality and level of working. Mirza Fatali Akhundzadeh the founder of our national dramaturgy, who brought one of a new type of prose modern criticism in our literature, forms a new stage in the history of Azerbaijani literature and public opinion. His creative activity could draw attention of researchers starting from works the 19th century and his personality occupied an essential part in the literary world. Various works in lyrical, epic and dramatic genres have been penned about M.F.Akhundzadeh. The study of the reflection of his image in the works of art is one of the urgent issues facing our literary criticism.

The description of the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh itself has been brought to literature since his lifetime. His friends Gasim bey Zakir, Gafargulu Khan Nava, his cousin Mirza Muhammed Katib created his image in their poems. Although in the 19th century we find the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh in poems, but in the 20th century his image makes preference in plays, novels, stories and narratives, as well as in poems.

It's a pity after proclamation of Soviet power in Azerbaijan M.F.Akhundzadeh the herald of freedom and the enemy of slavery, becomes the carrier of the Soviet ideology in some parts of art, movies and plays. One of the main reasons of this was his negative attitude towards the tsarist government. However, this does not mean that the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh is "the carrier of this ideology" in all his works. Even some authors also mentioned that M.F.Akhundzadeh was against colonialism.

Authors such as Salman Mumtaz, Akif Huseynov, Yashar Garayev, H.Guliyev, Yavuz Akhundlu, Tayyar Salamoglu, Elchin Afandiyev, Tehran Alishanoglu, Bakir Nabiyev, Aydin Dadashov, Jafar Jafarov, Mammad Jafar have research works in which the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh was created. It was Salman Mumtaz who first time studied the poems in which the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh was created. In his work "The Sources of Azerbaijani Literature" he cited from the poems of Jafargulu Khan Nava, Mullah Abbas Ashufte, Mirza Muhammed Katib dedicated to M.F.Akhundzadeh. The

historical period when the poems were written and the reasons for their writing are also reflected here.

Most of the works in which the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh was created were written during the Soviet period. Just the history of study and research of these works date back to the Soviet period. And along with this within the years of independence less or more researches were done on these works.

Professor Y.Akhundlu studied Ch. Huseynov's "Fatali fathi" ("The Conquest of Fatali"), Alisa Nijat's "Mirza Shafi" ("Mirza Shafi") and "Ganjali Mudrik" ("A Wise Man From Ganja") historical novels and genre form features of the works, theme-idea and the immense range of the images were explained.

In Tayyar Salamoglu's work "Ən yeni Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı məslələri" "The latest issues of Azerbaijani literature"¹ the genre features and theme of the novel "Fatali fathi" ("The Conquest of Fatali") were studied and many opinions about the novel were expressed. The genre features, historicity and artistry of the novel were widely studied and explanations were pictured here.

H.Guliyev also gave information about the novel "Fatali fathi" ("The Conquest of Fatali"), its genre features and images. Yashar Garayev in his article ("Ulduzların müdrikiyi") "Wisdom of the Stars"² dealt with Chingiz Huseynov's story "Labudluk" ("Inevitability") and the novel "Fatali fathi" ("The Conquest of Fatali") in which the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh was created. Highly appreciating both works, Y.Garayev paid special attention to the description of M.F.Akhundzadeh in his work. The author also mentioned the richness and thoughts of the inner world of the image. But Aydin Dadashov conducted researches on Hasan Hasanov's play ("Brüsseldən məktublar") "Letters from Brussel" and took needing to the documentary nature of the work, as well as the nature of the characters.

¹ Javadov T.S. "The latest issues of Azerbaijani literature"/ Salamoglu T. –Baku: BQU, -2008. -554

² Garayev Y.V. "Wisdom of the Stars" // -Bakı: "Azərbaycan, -1982. №3, -s. 179-189

The order issued by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijani Mr. Ilham Aliyev on M.F.Akhundzadeh and everything included the order once again confirmed the place of the prominent thinker in our literature and culture. The order says: “In 2012, the 200th anniversary of the birth of the great Azerbaijani thinker, the founder of our national drama, prominent public figure and educationalist Mirza Fatali Akhundzadeh to celebrate.

M.F.Akhundzadeh who worked hard for the progress of his homeland and nation throughout his life, always expressed an active attitude to the important scientific, cultural and socio-political issues of all times, promoting of advanced ideas, opened a bright page in the history of Azerbaijani culture..”³³

As you see, the study of the artistic reflection of the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh has always been in the focus of our literary criticism. But not all the works in which the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh was created have been systematically studied in the mentioned studies. Thus the necessity to study such a topic on the basis of the principles of Azerbaijani ideology is inevitable. This is one of the key factors functioning the urgency of the topic.

The object and predmet of the research. Lyrical, epic and dramatic works with the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh who was the founder of dramaturgy and enlivened a new type of prose, the author of a new alphabet project and famous all over the world for his literary criticism, who brought a new breath to the 19th century Azerbaijani literature and philosophical ideas and the magazines, newspapers, books and monographs containing the analysis of these works comprise the object of investigation.

The predmet of the research is to determine the aspects of M.F.Akhundzadeh’s life and varied activity in works of art written in different genres and to reveal the peculiarities of M.F.Akhundzadeh’s image in those works, to determine the author’s devotion to historical reality and imagination power in describing the events related to the writer.

The goal and objectives of the research. The main aim of the

³ <http://anl.az/el/emb/M.F.Axundzade/doc5.html>

research is to study the embodiment of the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh in Azerbaijani literature with all its parameters. For this purpose, almost all works of art dedicated to M.F.Akhundzadeh have been involved in research. The following tasks have been identified to achieve the set goal:

- To investigate systematically the works of art and engage in research in which M.F.Akhundzadeh's image was created./

- To clarify the artistic tendencies that is characteristic for the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh in our literature.

- To analyze the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh described in fiction, to interpret his artistic psychology criteria.

- To determine the individual features and qualities of M.F.Akhundzadeh's image.

- To study mutually the features of M.F.Akhundzadeh's period and personality and to determine his psychology more than ever in the course of analysis.

- To investigate the matters reflecting Akhundzaeh's thought on freedom and modernity in moreover fictions.

- To compare the ideas of M.F.Akhundzadeh in his works with others' ideas where his image was created.

- To analyze the aesthetic ideas put forward in the solution of the problem and formation of the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh in the works involved in the research.

- To give a mutual analysis of M.F.Akhundzadeh's image with his personality.

- To investigate the period and social environment of the fictions in which the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh was created.

- To consider the attitude of literary critic and the critical views on the works in which the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh was created, to evaluate these ideas from a modern perspective.

- To investigate the place and role of M.F.Akhundzadeh's image in the history of national poetry, prose and drama.

The methods of the Research.

The works in which the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh was created were approached from a historical point of view and the reflection of

the socio-political events of the period in the literary works was studied by contemporary criteria. In the dissertation the literary works are systematized by the chronological principle and the different stages of M.F.Akhundzadeh studies have become comparatively in the center of attention. Historical-comparative, systematic analysis and structural analysis methods were used in the research.

The main provisions of the defense. In the research work, the following provisions are put into defense:

- The characteristics of the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh are different in accordance with the period when the work was written.

- The comprehensiveness of the description of the image in the works created with the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh is different.

- The image of M.F.Akhundzadeh in works of art has many similarities and differences from M.F.Akhundzadeh in historical sources.

- The common feature of the works is to highlight the disclosure of the inner spiritual world of the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh, the expression of his feelings and thoughts in works dedicated to him..

- To study the attitude of literary studies to the works in which the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh is created is of particular importance and to examine the stage fate of the drama works in which the image of the writer is created on the basis of dramaturgical studies.

The scientific novelty of the research. The works in which the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh was created were first studied on the basis of the ideology of Azerbaijanism and in accordance with the concept of national statehood.

- A number of poems, stories, narratives and dramatic works created in the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh, which have been left out of scientific research until now, have been included in the research for the first time.

- The ideological and artistic features, aesthetic and artistic qualities, linguistic and stylistic characteristics of works written in different literary types and genres that created the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh were brought to the level of scientific analysis.

- The works that created the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh were

drawn into the center of attention from the perspective of the historical period, modern reality and the position of the writer, and for the first time remarkable scientific considerations were put forward in this direction.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The literary works in which the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh is created are evaluated in the light of national thinking. In the dissertation reflection of M.F.Akhundzadeh's personality level in the literary samples of different genres, personality and modern reality, expression of the writer's attitude to the personality, reflection of the public-social realities of the period on literary view were studied. In addition to literary sources, historical sources were also cited in the researches and the level of literary reflection of historical truths was analyzed comparatively. The theoretical significance of the dissertation is conditioned by drawing attention on literary sources with different genres and specific points determining historically, historical prose, historical drama, historical poem etc. different opinions in literary criticism are summarized and evaluated. The practical significance of the dissertation is due to the fact that the research work can be used in Akhundov studies research, as well as in the study of historical works. This research work can also be used in special courses and classes on Azerbaijani literature in the higher educational establishments indeed.

Approbation and usage.

The theme was approved by the Scientific Council of Nakhchivan State University on February 27, 2018, by the decision of 16 may 2018, (protocol №6). Doctor of Philology Sciences Farman Unis oglu Khalilov was appointed a scientific leader. On May 16, 2018, the theme was registered in the Scientific Council on Philological Problems of the Council for Coordination of Scientific Research of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Articles of author related to the dissertation were published in the "Scientific works" of "Nakhchivan" University, "Scientific works" of Nakhchivan State University, "Scientific news" of Ganja State University, "Philological issues" of ANAS Institute of Manuscripts, "Searches" of Nakhchivan Branch of ANAS, also the

journal of Uzhgorod International University. Author reported a speech on “M.F.Akhundzade’s literary critical meetings” in the III international scientific conference of young scientific (Ganja State University, 2018), on M.F.Akhundzadeh’s image in Shafaet Mehdiyev’s “Mirza Fatali drama” in X International Conference on Actual Problems of Azerbaijan Studies (Baku Slavyan University-2019), on “M.F. Akhundzadeh’s image in Chingiz Huseynov’s Fatali Fathi novel” in IV International Scientific Conference of Young Scientists (Ganja State University-2019), on “Description of Akhundzadeh’s alphabet Project in Sh.Mehdiyev’s “Mirza Fatali”, A.Madatov’s “İdrak işığında” works” in international scientific conference in the name of “A place where cultures meet” (“Nakhchivan” University), and the materials were published in the conference collections. At the same time, author reported a speech in Kazakh National Pedagogical University with the theme of “The attitude of Akhundzade image to the West in the artistic works”, and in The XXI International Scientific Symposium which was held in Stockholm city of the kingdom of Sweden with the theme of “Features of M.F.Akhundzade’s character in Chingiz Huseynov’s novel of “Fatali fathi”.

Eighteen articles related to the dissertation were published in various scientific journals; fifteen of them were published in Azerbaijan and three abroad. Eleven of the scientific works published in Azerbaijan are in various journals but four of them are conference materials. Two of the works got published abroad is the material of international conference and the other is for a magazine article.

Articles, conference materials and theses covering the content of the dissertation have been published in national and foreign scientific journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission.

The name of the organization where the dissertation work was carried out: It was accomplished at the “Azerbaijani language and literature” department of Nakhchivan State University.

Dissertation structure and scope of work. The dissertation was written in accordance with the requirements set by the Higher Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of

Azerbaijan. Dissertation introduction 7 pages -12050 characters, first chapter 65 pages -99427 characters, second chapter 44 pages -82940 characters, third chapter 44 pages -82343 characters, conclusion 2 pages -3066 characters, consists of a list of used reference. The total volume of the dissertation is 267.776 characters.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The **Introductory** part of the dissertation provides information on the relevance of the topic, the object and the predmet of research, the goal and objectives of the research, scientific innovation of the research, its methodological bases, theoretical and practical significance, proportions for maintenance as well as approbation of the dissertation.

The first chapter is called **“Mirza Fatalı Akhundzadeh: Literary - critical views and image in the Azerbaijani poetry”** and consists of three paragraphs. In the section **”1.1. M.F.Akhundzadeh`s literary-critical views”**, the critical views of Mirza Fatalı Akhundzadeh, the founder of a new stage in the history of Azerbaijani literature are given in a systematic way, the theses are analyzed in the light of new thinking, the attitude of many literary critics to M.F.Akhundzadeh`s critical views has been in the center of attention.

During the analysis the literary critical ideas in the articles and letters such as **“Yek kəlmə haqqında”** (“About the single word”), **“Kəmalüddövlə məktubları”** (“Kamaluddovla`s letters”), **“Həkimingilis Yuma cavab”** (“Respond to the English doctor Yum”), **“Molla Ələkbərlə mübahisə”** (“Argument with molla Alakbar”), **“Fehiristikitab”** (“Fehiristi-book”), **“Xitab bər katib”** (“Adress to the secretary”), **”Xitab bər naqil”** (“Adress to the storyteller”), **“Nəzm və Nəsr haqqında”**(“About prose and poetry”) , **“ Mirzə ağanın pyesləri haqqında kritika”** (“Criticism about Mirza Agha`s plays”), **“Mollayiruminin və onun təsnifinin babında”** (“About Molla Rumi`s work”), **“Yüksək İrannın “Millət” qəzeti münşisinə kritika”** (“Criticism to the editor of the “Nation” newspaper of Supreme Iran”), **“Con Stüart Milli-azadlıq haqqında”** (“Jon Stuart about National-liberation”),

“Məhərrəmlik təziyədarlığı haqqında” (“About the Muharram ceremony”) , “Babilik əqidələri” (“Babil beliefs”), “Məsəli-həkimisi Sismond”⁴ (“Issues of doctor Sismond”) and so on were summarized, the importance of new literary theoretical ideas was noted. The place and importance of the mentioned articles in literary criticism were clarified, the claims were strengthened by the opinions of literary critics.

The works reflecting M.F.Akhundzadeh`s literary- critical views were approached as scientific systematic works and the regularities of the development of literature were observed in the researched works.

The role of Russian and European thinkers was great in the formation of M.F.Akhundzadeh`s literary-critical views. He was closely acquainted with the works of European and world classics, literary and philosophical views, studied Lermantov, Shakespeare, Moliere, Spinozan and eighteenth century French materialists and works of famous people of his time such as; Voltaire, Buckley, Chernyshevsky etc. Literary critic Jafar Jafarov wrote about it: *“Akhundov, one of the most prominent creators of the new Azerbaijani culture, revived after the history of annexation to Russia pays great attention to the essence and traditions of our national culture, at the same time he examples as a random of European culture very courageously and did all his utmost in this direction”*.⁵

M.F.Akhundzadeh`s attitude to socio-political issues, his efforts to revive public life and his notes connected with this revival were evaluated on a scientific level.

M.F.Akhundzadeh`s very interesting and original views played an important role in criticism base formation.

1.2. In the section **“The image of Mirza Fatali in the poem of Azerbaijan”** the poems dealing with the image of Akhundzadeh were involved in the research and their analysis was carried out from various aspects. It should be noted that M.F.Akhundzadeh`s original

⁴ Akhundzadeh F.T. Works: [III volume] / M.F.Akhundzadeh. –Baku: Sharq-Qarb, -v. -2005, s. 376

⁵ Jafarov J.A. Akhundovs and theatre // Jafarov J. –Baku: Renaissance-A, 2016. -128 p.

works with original and new genre samples, his-theoretical ideas and contradictory life attracted the attention of a number of poets. Even M.F.Akhundzadeh's image was pictured in literature in his life time.

Gasim bay Zakir,⁶ Jafargulu ⁶Kan Nava, Molla Abbas Akhundzadeh, Mirza Muhammed Katib⁷ ⁷created his image in M.F.Akhundzadeh's life time widely.

In G.Zakir's poem one can easily see his anxiety about M.F.Akhundzadeh, in these samples he tells about Garabagh and his own lived fate to M.F.Akhundzadeh. In his later penned poems, G.Zakir praises M.F.Akhundzade for his help rendered to the poet and his family, too.

M.F.Akhundzadeh and his initiated alphabet project is mentioned in Khan Nava's poem. Jafargulu Khan appreciates this project highly at the same time he condemns the existing ignorance and fanaticism. He notes M.F.Akhundzadeh's project as one of the main tools in combating these negatives. M.F.Akhundzadeh's personality is highly appreciated by Jafargulu Khan and such points are in the focus of attention.

The image of M.F.Akhundzadeh is vividly and cheerfully described in the anonymous mukhammas of Mullah Abbas Akhundzadeh. The author notes that M.F.Akhundzadeh is far from evil, lies and deceit. The author also notes that the society has a negative attitude towards M.F.Akhundzadeh and he is fed up by this attitude.

Mirza Muhammed Katib, who brought the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh to poetry "praised his personality highly", called him "sacred place of poets", "the sultan of witty people", "the remedy for lovers".

After M.F.Akhundzadeh's death, it became a tradition to create his image. Ali Karim, Mirvarid Dilbazi, Tofiq Mahmud, Suleyman Rustam, Arif Zeynalli, Balash Azeroglu, Adil Babayev, Baxtiyar Vahabzadah, Huseyn Razi and others created the image of

⁶ Zakir Q.A. Works / Q.Zakir. –Baku: -Azerbaijan state publishing, -1953. -479 p.

⁷ Asgerov S.M. Sources of Azerbaijani literature/ Salman Mumtaz. –Baku: -Avrasia publishing, -2006. -440 p.

M.F.Akhundzadeh in their poems.

M.F.Akhundzadeh's life, outlook and creativity are reflected in the mentioned poems brilliantly. The poems also reflected his attitude to tsarism and fanaticism as well as to science and society. M.F.Akhundzadeh's indirect ideas on freedom are also in the focus of attention in the poems.

Poems written about M.F.Akhundzadeh are analyzed in the paragraph of the chapter **“1.3. The image of M.F.Akhundzadeh in poems: epic scope and poetic value”**. Poems in which the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh has been created include Huseyn Huseynzadeh's “Ürəklər birləşəndə”⁸ (“When souls are together”), Suleyman Rustam's “Səbuhini düşünərkən”⁹ (“While thinking of Sabuhi”), Tofiq Mahmud's “Oyan, Fətəli, oyan”¹⁰ (“Wake up, Fatali, wake up”), Nariman Hasanzadeh's “Zümrüd quşu”¹¹ (“Emerald bird”) and so on.

In the poems M.F.Akhundzadeh's life, outlook and relationship with his contemporaries are conveyed to the reader in a relatively wide level.

Huseyn Huseynzadeh's poem “Ürəklər birləşəndə” (“When souls are together”) deals with Akundzadeh's materialist worldview and his relationship with his contemporaries (A.Bakıxanov, Bestiyev Marlinski). The poem covers three years of M.F.Akhundzadeh's life (1834-1837). Here ideas prevail events more vividly. The attitude of the image in the work to socio-political issues, the despotic rule of the tsarist government, the enlightenment of people is of great value. The poem showers praises on Tiflis and the landmark of the city in his life is emphasized properly. Tiflis is shown as the junction of East and West and M.F.Akhundzadeh's attitude to East and West is also given in this section.

⁸ Huseynzade H.J. Works / Huseynzade H. –Baku: Azernesir, -1975. 283 p.

⁹ Rustamzadə S.A. Works: [III volume] / Suleyman Rustam, -Baku: Sharq-Qarb, - volume II. -2005. -327 p.

¹⁰ Mehdiyev T.M. Kapanak gozelligi / Tofiq Mahmud. –Baku: Ganclik, -1980. - 179 p.

¹¹ Hasanzadə N.A. Works: [VII volume] / Hasanzadə N. –Baku: Poromotey, -v.2. - 2010. -742 p.

When in Tiflis, M.F.Akhundzadeh suffers while remembering his birthplaces and the ignorance there. What releases his grief is his trust to future. The author notes that M.F.Akhundzadeh was always hopeful.

In the poem, M.F.Akhundzadeh is presented to the reader as a man of love in poetry, art and music. Ashug poetry has a special place in the life of the image. M.F.Akhundzadeh who often attends meetings, longs to listen to them.

In the poem it is also possible to see M.F.Akhundzadeh's positive attitude towards Molla Panah Vagif. At the same time, Huseyn Huseynzadeh is able to convey to the reader the reaction of the image to the news of Pushkin's death, by writing of "Shərq poeması" ("The East poem").

Suleyman Rustam's poem "Səbuhini düşünərkən" ("While thinking of Sabuhi") is one of the interesting examples written about M.F.Akhundzadeh. In this poem, it is also possible to get acquainted with the period and environment of M.F.Akhundzadeh. The author appreciates the image due to his time, his farsightedness and bearing the sorrow of people heartily makes Sabuhi be very influential.

The poem emphasizes the struggle of M.F.Akhundzadeh against two main forces. One of them was tsarism and the other was ignorance and fanaticism. Surely time itself dictates everything. M.F.Akhundzadeh who never stopped thinking about freedom, complains about time.

M.F.Akhundzadeh's attitude to Fuzuli is also briefly mentioned in the poem. The author believes that M.F.Akhundzadeh's these thoughts grounded on certain facts.

Tofiq Mahmudov's poem "Oyan, Fətəli, oyan!" ("Wake up, Fatalı, wake up!") is one of the interesting poems written about M.F.Akhundzadeh. The poem mainly deals with M.F.Akhundzadeh's childhood. However, the author is able to convey his feelings and thoughts, his dreams for the future to the readers easily.

The work describes the move of Fatalı and her mother from Khamine to Nana Khanum's uncle Akhund Alasgar. Here the problems in the family are enumerated. Mrs. Nana's illness, not

getting along well with her concubine, Mahammad Taghi's prohibition on his son to leave, the insistence of Fatali and her mother and other matters are reflected in the epic-lyrical plan.

At the end of the work, Colonel M.F.Akhundzadeh come back to his village and seeing his sisters is described. His sister Sakina's thoughts about M.F.Akhundzadeh are also welcomed with interest. It should be noted that such points are important in terms of studying the attitude of the environment to the personality, as well as the author's wide range of imagination.

M.F.Akhundzadeh's image attracts attention although it is episodic in Nariman Hasanzadeh's poem "Zümrüd quşu" ("Emerald bird"). The work reflects the relationship of the great Russian poet Pushkin, who was exiled to the Caucasus, with the people here. The events revolve around Pushkin and Bakikhanov. The relations between Bakikhanov, Fazil khan Sheyda, M.F.Akhundzadeh and Pushkin, the socio-political situation of the time occupy a leading place in the work.

The poem he wrote to Pushkin emphasizes the strength and supremacy of both his creativity and his thoughts although the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh is depicted very little in the poem and no place is given to his personal qualities and thoughts. After Pushkin's death, the Caucasus enlives Akhundov constantly.

The second chapter of the dissertation is called "**The image of M.F.Akhundzadeh in Azerbaijani literary prose**". This chapter consists of two paragraphs. In the section "**2.1. M.F.Akhundzadeh's image in Azerbaijani novels, stories and narratives**", the novels, stories and tales written about M.F.Akhundzadeh were analyzed, opinions on the artistry and history of M.F.Akhundzadeh's image were put forward.

The work "Fatali fathi"¹² ("The Conquest of Fatali") by (Chingiz Huseynov) written about M.F.Akhundzadeh is distinguished in terms of image description, events comprehensiveness, scientific, artistic, historical point of view and volume.

The novel reveals both the contradiction of the time and

¹² Huseynov C.H. Fatali fathi / Huseynov C. –Baku: -1986. -709 p.

M.F.Akhundzadeh's life and creativity to the readers. Here even the time pre M.F.Akhundzadeh and the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries are depicted. The author even quotes "Gulustan" and "Turkmanchay" agreements from Bakikhanov to prepare the ground for the events.

The opinions of Yavuz Akhundlu, Tayyar Salamoglu, Gulu Khalilov, Akif Huseynov and other critics about the novel also attract attention. The above mentioned critics paid special attention to the genre features, artistry and history of the novel and put forward various considerations.

Detailed information, notes, facts, documents about M.F.Akhundzadeh and his period in the novel show that the work is the product of hard work. As the novel of historic events, historical facts in the work are a lot, but there are also many issues raised by the writer's imagination. Therefore, the author calls his work a "documentary fantasy novel"¹³.¹³

M.F.Akhundzadeh's relations with his contemporaries are also widely covered in the novel. M.F.Akhundzadeh's relationship with both Azerbaijani and Russian and also European writers is of great importance. Mirza Shafi Vazeh, Khasay Khan Usmiyev, A.A.Bakikhanov, Bestujev Marlinsky, Mikhail Lermantov, Aleksandr Odoyevsky and others were writers who had close relations with M.F.Akhundzadeh. During his dialogues with his contemporaries his attitude and position emerged on many scientific, artistic, political and social issues. Thus, example as a random, in the dialogue between Khasay Khan and M.F.Akhundzadeh, we see his attitude to Ismayil bay Gutgashinli's work "Rashid bey and Saadat khanum" (Mr. Rashid and Mrs. Saadet") written in French. The image not only praises this work, but also calls it "the first work of romantic prose in national literature".

M.F.Akhundzadeh's public service term is also highly mentioned in the novel. Along with his being a translator, his political beliefs and true approaches to problems also cause some interests. For example, he sees from the beginning that the letter to the highlanders

¹³ Huseynov C.H. Dear my people // Adabiyat va incasanat, -1988, 4 november. p. 3.

is written in a very strict style and the consequences will be severe. But the essence of the letter remains the same and results as M.F.Akhundzadeh wills.

One of the authors who brought the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh to literature is Alisa Nijat. His work “Ganjali mudrik”¹⁴ ¹⁴(“A Wise Man from Ganja”) is a historical novel dedicated to the life and creativity of M.Vazeh. Though M.F.Akhundzadeh isn’t reached to the level of a type, but some information about his life, creativity and outlook was given in the novel.

It should be noted that the novel was published under three different names in different years. Each of these works is a more advanced version of the other. Researches have come up with some ideas about all three novels. Critics such as Yavuz Akhundlu, Mirza Ibrahimov, Bakir Nabiyeu, Akif Huseynov commented on the genre features of the work.

Mahharram Zaman is also one of the writers who brought the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh to literature. Though there is no comprehensive description of the image, there are some issues related to it. There were good relations between the two images, mutual respect and friendship existed. M.F.Akhundzadeh is remembered in the work in the most urgent cases. In all cases, Fatali resolutely copes with difficult and terrible tasks.

Chingiz Huseynov’s novel “Labudluk¹⁵” ¹⁵(“Inevitability”), which reflects the life and creativity of M.F.Akhundzadeh is also very interesting. M.F.Akhundzadeh’s creativity, alphabet project, struggle against monarchy and fanaticism are revived in the epic plan.

In the novel we can also find Akhundzadeh’s relations with his contemporaries and description of his personal destiny. The author presented the image as a real intelligent thinking much more for his nation, conveyed this grief disturbing his thoughts to the reader in conversations with his friends.

¹⁴ Huseynov A.Q. Ganjali mudrik / Alisa Nijat, -Baku: Kitabkulubu.org, -2018. - 334 p.

¹⁵ Huseynov C.H. Labudduk / Huseynov C. Moscov: Politizad, -1983. -128 p.

Shukurov Sadig`'s story "Yox, cənab Axundzadə¹⁶"¹⁶("No, Mr. Akhundzadeh") is one of the pleased works in which the image of Akhundzadeh was created. We see that the work was written upon archival documents and the story reveals the facts about Akhundzadeh`'s life and creativity that should be evaluated as a strong point in the history.

The work is also valuable in terms of seeing the contradictions of the time and the existing ideology. The struggle against despotic management, fanaticism and ignorance comprises the spirit of the work.

The dialogue between Akhundzadeh and Bayratinsky is not only the most interesting part of the work, but also reveals the idea of the work. Bayratinsky was angry when Ordubad residents applied to erect the statue of Pushkin, he invites Akhundzadeh and asks who could encourage them. The conveyed news rejoices M.F.Akhundzadeh, he stands by them and dares to criticize severely the tsar and the ideology pursued by him.

Writer Faig Mustafayev`'s novel "Mən işığa gedirəm" ("I go towards the lights") attracts attention as a very comprehensive literary example in terms of studying the period and personality of Akhundzadeh.

2.2. In the section "Literary embodiment of the image of M.F. Akhundzadeh: epoch and personality" the works in which the image of Akhundzadeh was created are widely analyzed, the conclusions arising from generalizations, historical sources are drawn on the level of analysis with reference to literary-theory. Artistry and historicity, the view of the time, Akhundzadeh`'s worldview and thoughts, attitudes and connections are commented on the works and the facts given on the bases of documents. There have been revealed many common approaches and differences in most of the works in which the image of Akhundzadeh was created. The embodiment of the image in these works changes depending on the approach of the authors and the level of professionalism.

¹⁶ Shukurov S.C. No, Mr. Akhundzadeh // Adabiyat va incasanat. -1988, 28 october. -p. 4-5.

In this section the life of Akhunzadeh, his relations with friends and contemporaries are widely described much attention has been paid to the similar and different points of the image in different works, the literary embodiment of the image, the level of protection of the principle of history.

One of the main features of the image in the works written about Akhunzadeh is determination and helpfulness. This feature of the image is almost the same in all literary works, regardless of its form. This feature characteristic to him can be seen in the poems of G.Zakir, A.Karim, N.Khazri, B.Vahabzade, M.Dilbazi and other poets, in the poems of H.Huseynzade, S.Rustam, T.Mahmud, in the novels of Chingiz Huseynov, Q.Nijat, A.Hagverdiyev, in the dram of Shafaat Mehdiyev.

In all the works in which the image of Akhunzadeh was created, the authors thought about the personality factor and tried to revive the mentioned historical figure with real features. For this purpose, Akhunzadeh is studied well as a historical figure and the correct approaches and historical facts are noted in these works. Literary critic, late professor Y.Akhundlu writes about the investigation of personality in the work, "Fatalı Fathi": ("The Conquest of Fatalı") *"The author studied Akhunzadeh's period, environment, life, personality and creativity profoundly, in his letter to the author of these lines, he admitted that he had collected material for exactly ten years"*¹⁷, ¹⁷ worked in the archives to reveal many official documents.

Akhunzadeh's attitude to ignorance and fanaticism is unchanged in many literary works. He accepted ignorance as the worst enemy and constantly fought against it. The image that seeks the reasons in the root of ignorance sees fanaticism as one of them. But this is not the only reason, the malruling policy of tsarism, the colonial intention of it also instills the ignorance. The old Arabic alphabet causing difficult to read and write is also one of the main problems in the way of enlightenment. Akhunzadeh's struggle to change and simplify the alphabet is widely reflected in many of the works in which the image

¹⁷ Akhundlu Y.I. Works: [III volume] / Akhundlu Y. –Nakhchivan: Acami publishing, -v. 2. -2003. -447 p.

of Akhundzade was created.

The submission of documents in the works and their correspondence to the plot is also important in terms of preserving the documentation. Among the densely documented works as; “Fətali Fətəli” (“The Conquest of Fətali”), “Brusseldən məktublar” (“Letters from Brussel”), “Yox, cənab Axundzadə” (“No. Mr. Akhundzadeh”) have been investigated more than ever.

The third chapter of the dissertation is called “The image of M.F.Akhundzadeh in Azerbaijani drama” and consists of two paragraphs.

3.1. The dramatic works in which the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh was created, were analyzed in the section “**The image of Akhundzadeh in Azerbaijani dramaturgy**”. These works are the dramas by A.Hagverdiyev’s “Xəyalət” (“Imagination”), Sh.Mehdiyev’s “Mirza Fətəli” (“Mirza Fətəli”), A.Madatov’s “İdrak işığında”, (“In the Light of Cognition”) and N.Gazi’s “Sabah adamı” (“A man of tomorrow”).

“Xəyalət” (“Imagination”) written in 1991 on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of M.F.Akhundzadeh is the first dramatic work in which the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh was created. In the work, the author created the image of a typical Azerbaijani intellectual who constantly struggles against ignorance and suffer from injustice.

A.Hagverdiyev reveals M.F.Akhundzadeh’s personality by comparing him with Molla İbrahimkhalil, Mastalishah, Hacı Gara and other characters. These are the imaginary characters created by Akhundov himself and they accuse Akhundov for “telling lies”.

The author tries to portray Akhundov as a temperate and gentle character. No matter, how harsh and naive the mentioned images are, M.F.Akhundzadeh is so determined, kind and so discreet.

Critic Hasanlı Eyvaz explains the reason for comparing Akhundzade to his own types in this way: “*The characters in the play are M.F.Akhundzadeh’s own types. The author tries to highlight in the play when and what difficulties M.F.Akhundzadeh faced and wrote*”.¹⁸

¹⁸ Ayvazlı H.C. The image of a literary personality in historical dramas / Ayvazlı H. –Nakhchivan: Mekteb, -2009. -186 s.

All images become the bearers of the problems of society, revealing the weakness in their characters. Though the events take place around the named images, all the negatives are criticized in their example.

The deep conflict between Hatramkhan Agha, Haji Gara, Mastalisah and other characters who are closed to innovation and M.F.Akhundzadeh who understands the inevitability of innovations makes the work more readable. For example, Hatamkhan Agha's negative attitude to Russian customs and accusing M.F.Akhundzadeh of being a supporter of these customs are very interesting episodes. However, we see that the customs mentioned by Hatamkhan Agha are false beliefs and customs caused by fanaticism. These accusations of the image and M.F.Akhundzadeh's discreet and determined answers are very interesting.

Shafayat Mehdiyev's play "Mirza Fatali" is one of the interesting dramas in which the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh was created. The play was first published in an Azerbaijani magazine. The play consisting of 3 scenes and 13 pictures is valuable in terms of studying M.F.Akhundzadeh's life, creativity, worldview, relations and the socio-political situation of the time.

The play which begins with a monologue and poems by Mirza Shafi Vazeh covers a wide period of M.F.Akhundzadeh's life, but we can't help saying if it is a perfect work.

The participants in the play are M.F.Akhundzadeh's family and contemporaries. Here, the dialogues of M.F.Akhundzadeh and his contemporaries play an exceptional role in revealing the nature of the image.

M.F.Akhundzadeh's moral qualities are emphasized in the work, his nobility, open-handedness, humanism is pictured with thoughtful episodes. For example, in one of the episodes, a carpet is given to a beggar who came to the yard by M.F.Akhundzadeh.

Another interesting point in the work is Zakir's introducing his poems to M.F.Akhundzadeh. These poems could be written in the form of letters and sent to M.F.Akhundzadeh.

The author focuses on M.F.Akhundzadeh's attitude to his

family, too. M.F.Akhundzadeh is careful and justice to his family. Miss Tubu's failure to study affects him. In general, the image emphasizes the importance of women's education. He puts it as a precondition for women's freedom and restoration of their rights.

The image of Sheikh-ul-islam described in the work is also a good point to think. The author depicts this image in a completely negative plan and describes him as a flagman of fanaticism. But we see from historical documents that Sheikh-ul-Islam was a close friend of M.F.Akhundzadeh and supported him on many issues including the alphabet project. In several letters of (Zakir's, Khasay khan Usmiyev's) the authors extend their greetings to Sheikhulislam through M.F.Akhundzadeh.

Though "İdrak işığında" (In the light of Cognition) by Arif Madatov¹⁹ is called a historical drama, the imagination preference of the events is seen vividly. The author conveyed to the reader more about M.F.Akhundzadeh's inner world and thoughts. At the same time, the work emphasizes the image's attitude to the unity, the progress of the nation, religious fanaticism and superstition, art, music, dance in different situations.

Even, unlike many works written about M.F.Akhundzadeh, his religious views were given more softly, also the advantage of religion in the life of society but it's transformation to fanaticism is explained sorrowfully.

The drama tells about the history of M.F.Akhundzadeh plays performances their stage fates, correspondences and the noted historical facts in the language of images, which attracts attention as a point of increasing dynamism.

One of the dramas penned about M.F.Akhundzadeh, distinguished by its abundance of historicity and facts is Hasan Hasanov's "Brusseldən məktublar" ("Letters from Brussel"). Though the work covers a short period of M.F.Akhundzadeh's life, but it is very important to key in concern his worldview, thoughts and attitudes inclusively.

Historical letters occupy a lot of part of the drama.

¹⁹ Madatov A.S. Sheytan / -Baku: CHinar-chap, -2008. -292 p.

Correspondence of M.F.Akhundzadeh and his son Rashid comprises the basic part of the work. These letters are conveyed to the reader in the origin or with some changes.

Though the work is based on the discussions of M.F.Akhundzadeh and his son Rashid but sometimes problems on mankind become a topic of debate. But they know its impossibility clearly. The thoughts differences between father and son show the contradictions of time, the ravine between West and East.

Nazim Gazi's "Sabah adamı" (A man of tomorrow) is one of the dramatic works written about M.F.Akhundzadeh. Though this one-act drama is short in volume, it has an interesting structure in terms of reflecting M.F.Akhundzadeh's life and worldview. The author who emphasizes Akhundov's human qualities also describes his struggle against slavery, darkness, superstition and fanaticism. The image believes that this struggle can be achieved only with science and education and instills great fidence in it.

3.2. In the section "**M.F.Akhundzadeh's image on the Azerbaijani stage**" the stage fate of M.F.Akhundzadeh's image was discussed, performances and films were researched and systematized.

The film ("Böyük maarifçi-yazıçı M.F.Axundov") "Great lightener-writer M.F.Akhundov" made in 1939, is the first film about M.F.Akhundzadeh. The film has been shot in the historical biographical genre. M.F.Akhundzadeh's life and creativity and his Ganja and Tiflis periods of his life are presented to the audience. In the film Abdul Hasanov and Ali Musayev were script writers of the work.

The full-length film "Sabuhi" (1941) about the life and creativity of M.F.Akhundzadeh makes a second chance his image be together with audience. The film made at Baku Film Studio and reflecting M.F.Akhundzadeh's struggle was revived by Mikail Rafili and its producer was Rza Tahmasib.

The historical biographical film "M.F.Akhundov" produced by "Azerbaijanfilm" is also one of the interesting examples reflecting the life and creativity of M.F.Akhundzadeh. This film produced in 1962 is dedicated to the 150th anniversary of the great thinker. The

screenwriters of the film are Ahmadagha Gurbanov and Mammad Jafar Jafarov and the producer is Niyazi Badalov.

The documentary film “Mirza Fatali Axunduv (1972)” deals with the life and creativity of Akhundzade, the period of this childhood and youth in Sheki, Ganja, Tiflis. The film was shot in three cities. The film`s screenwriter is Teymur Ahmadov, producer is Ali Musayev.

The documentary biographical film of the same name “Mirza Fatali Akhundov” made in 1982 is also very interesting in terms of studying the life and creativity of the prominent thinker. The screenwriter of the film is Togrul Cuvarli, producer is Cahangir Mehdiyev.

Along with the growing interest in M.F.Akhundzadeh`s life and creativity during the years of independence, the assessment of his thoughts on the level of Azerbaijanism was drawn to the fore ground.

“Order of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on holding the 200th anniversary of M.F.Akhundzadeh” dated April 13, 2010 was the basis for the study of M.F.Akhundzadeh`s legacy and mature study of his personality.

After the order, articles, monographs, books were written about M.F.Akhundzadeh, at the same time his works were staged and the films about him were shot.

One of these films is “Sabahın elçisi. Mirza Fatali Akhundzadeh” (“The Messenger of Tomorrow”) made in 2010. Along with M.F.Akhundzadeh`s life and creativity, samples of his works also were used in the film.

The film “Sübhün səfiri” (Ambassador of the Dawn) (2011) covers the period from M.F.Akhundzadeh`s childhood to his death. The film was shot in Turkey and Azerbaijan. Mainly scenes related to his alphabet project were shot in Turkey. The script writer of the film is Anar, producer Ramiz Hasanoglu.

The stage fate of the dramatic work in which the image of Akhundzade was created is also reflected in this paragraph. M.F.Akhundzadeh image`s first acquaintance with theater becomes possible in 1911 with the work “Xəyalat” (“Imagination”). Famous people such as Najaf bey Vazirov, Habib bey Mahmudbeyov, Imran

Gasimov revived the images of the work.

Nabi Khazri's work "Mirza Shafi" once again brings the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh to the stage. The producer of the play was Agakishi Kazimov. Well-known actors performed in the roles and Rafael Dadashov revived the role of Akhundov in the play.

The work "Brusselden mektublar" ("Letters from Brussel") in which M.F.Akhundzadeh's image was created, was staged in 2003 at Nakhchivan State Musicial Drama Theater. The producer of the work was a well-known cultural figure Ramiz Hasanoglu. The image of M.F.Akhundzadeh was played by Aliabbas Gadirov.

In the part of conclusion of the dissertation, the result of the research is summarized as following:

- In the dissertation, for the first time, the examples of various genres on the historical theme, in which the image of Mirza Fatali Akhundzadeh was created, were brought to the level of scientific analysis, and it was determined that neither in Soviet period, nor in the years of independence in literary studies there was expressed scientific opinion about parts of works in which the image of the mighty writer was created.

- Along with the historical works in which the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh was created, the position of literary study and criticism for each work, the reviews were analyzed and researched in a broad scientific level. It was found that the personality and period when the outstanding writer lived do not coincide with the historical period, or the literary and ideological approach of the Soviet period prevented the formation of an adequate attitude to the historical personality in historical sources.

- The study of the historical and literaty examples that created the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh in the Soviet period suggests that the literary and critical judgments of the Soviet period do not correspond to the criteria of national literary studies of the period of independence, and the works written in the Soviet period, as well as the studies expressing the literary attitude to the works written in this period evaluated in the light of national thinking in the dissertation.

- In the research work, the literary personality, the historical

personality and the attitude of the writer to the personality in an literary example in the main genres of prose were more sensitively observed. In small-volume genres, various characteristics of historical and literary figures were studied in a comparative manner in artistic terms.

- The author's approach to the artistic example in the works of various genres where the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh is created, the ideological and artistic features of the works, in general, does not give a complete basis for studying the characteristics of M.F.Akhundzadeh's personality.

- The level of reflection of M.F.Akhundzadeh's personality in the literary works in the dissertation lies in the fact that the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh in history and M.F.Akhundzadeh in literary works is comparatively brought to the level of research, as a result of which it is established that the difference that arises between M.F.Akhundzadeh's personality in history and in works is precisely an expression of the author's position.

- In the dissertation, for the first time, the fate of the artistic examples in which the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh was created was also investigated, especially the path of drama works on the Azerbaijani stage was followed. As a result, it can be concluded that the poetic works describing the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh are stronger than drama works from the literary and theoretical point of view.

- Novels, narratives and stories, poems and dramas in which the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh is created were able to reflect the life and period the outstanding writer lived in, and conveyed the inner-spiritual world of M.F.Akhundzadeh's personality, emotions and thoughts, and national pride to a wide audience. This can be highlighted as an outstanding feature of the literary works involved in the research.

- The weaknesses of the literary samples of different genres in which the image of Akhundzadeh was created, and the moments of violation of artistry do not detract from the literary and historical value of the works.

- In the dissertation the analysis and study of various genres of literary works in which the image of M.F.Akhundzadeh was created,

as well as the study of M.F.Akhundzadeh's personality in history based on new scientific sources gives reason to say that in the religious views of Mirza Fatali Akhundzadeh, the points refuting the values of Islam do not coincide with the position formulated in Soviet period.

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

1. M.F.Akhundzade's literary critical meetings // Ganja State University. III International Scientific Conference of Young Scientists, –Ganja: Ganja State University's publishing, 17-18 October, 2018, –2018, p. 298-303.
2. The image of Akhundzadeh in the poems of Azerbaijani poets // -Nakhchivan: Nakhchivan State University's Journal of Scientific Works, –2018. I volume, №5(94), –p 63-67.
3. The image of M.F.Akhundzade in A.Hagverdiyev's drama "Xəyalət" // –Nakhchivan: "Nakhchivan" University Scientific works. –2018. I volume, №3(10), –p 175-182.
4. M.F.Akhundzade's place in Azerbaijani drama // -Nakhchivan: Nakhchivan branch of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences Searches, –2018. VIII volume, № 4, –p. 55-58.
5. M.F.Akhundzadeh's image in H.Huseynzade's "Ürəklər birləşəndə" poem // Nakhchivan branch of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences. Searches 2019 №2, volume 10. p. 36-43.
6. M.F.Akhundzadeh's image in Shafaet Mehdiyev's "Mirza Fatali" drama // Baku Slavyan University, X International Conference on Actual Problems of Azerbaijan Studies, –Baku: Mutarcim, 7 may 2019, –2019, –p. 63-66.
7. M.F. Akhundzadeh's image in Chingiz Huseynov's Fatali Fathi novel // Ganja State University, IV International Scientific Conference of Young Scientists, –Ganja: 25-26 October 2019, – 2019, –p. 178-183.
8. Description of Akhundzadeh's alphabet Project in Sh.Mehdiyev's "Mirza Fatali", A.Madatov's "İdrak işığında" works" // "Nakhchivan A place where cultures meet" Materials of the International scientific conference, –Nakhchivan: Acemi, 22-23

- October, 2020, –2021, –p. 260-263.
9. The critical views about the novel “Fatali fathi” by Chingiz Huseynov // Закарпатськы филологичны студий, Ужгородський Національний Університет, Випуск 13, Том 3. Видавничий дим “Гельветика”, -2020, №13 -p. 177-180.
 10. Akhundzadeh’s personality in the letters // Ganja State University Scientific news, the series of fundamental, humanities and natural sciences. –2021. I volume, № 1, –p. 329-333.
 11. Let’s learn Akhundzadeh’s personality from the letters written to him // –Nakhchivan: “Nakhchivan” University Scientific works, –2021. №1 (20), –p. 170-173.
 12. The attitude of Akhundzade image to the West in the artistic works // Поетка олентану мәселелери IX, Проблемы поетки стхovedения, Kazakh National Pedagogical University Abai, Ulagat, –20-21 may 2021, –2021, –p. 79-81.
 13. Problems of teaching Mirza Fatali Akhundov in secondary schools // –Nakhchivan: Scientific works of “Nakhchivan” University, – 2021, №4. –p. 110-113.
 14. Features of M.F.Akhundzade’s character in Chingiz Huseynov’s novel of “Fatali fathi” // The XXI International Scientific Symposium, -Stockholm: Ertem Kafkars yayinlari, 26 dekabr 2021, -2021, –p. 33-36.
 15. Attitude of Akhundzadeh's image to the West and East in the artistic works // –Nakhchivan: Scientific Works of “Nakhchivan” University, – 2022. №1. –p.138-142.
 16. Akhundzade’s Azerbaijanism ideas and reflection of these ideas in the artistic works in which Akundzade’s image was created // – Baki: “Philological issues”, –2022. №6, –p. 331-337.
 17. Axunzadeh enlightened thoughts and the reflection of these thoughts in the artistic works in which Akundzade’s image was created // –Nakhchivan: Nakhchivan branch of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences. Searches, –2022. №3, –p.32-35.
 18. Image of Mirza Fatali Axundzade in the artistic creation of his contemporaries // –Nakhchivan: “Nakhchivan” University Scientific works, –2023. № 4. –p. 171-175.

The Maintenance of the dissertation will be held 01 March 2024, 11 at o'clock at the meeting of the FD2.39 dissertation council operating at Nakhchivan State University.

Address: University campus, AZ 7012, Nakhchivan city, Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, Azerbaijan Republic. Nakchivan State University, ground floor, main corps.

The dissertation is available in the scientific library of Nakchivan State University.

Electronic versions of the dissertation and synopsis of thesis are placed post (on) at the website of Nakchivan State University.

The synopsis of thesis was sent to the necessary addressed on 25 January 2024.

Signed for publication: 23.01.2024
Paper format: 60 x 84 16\1
Volume: 43467
Edition: 100