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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**A SOCIO PSYCHOLOGICAL NOVEL IN THE PERIOD OF
INDEPENDENCE (ALABBAS, AZAD GARADARALI,
ASLAN GULIYEV)**

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Applicant: **Gunel Elkhan Askarova**

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Scientific supervisor: Doctor of Philology, Associate Professor
Tehran Alishanoglu Mustafayev

Official opponents: Doctor of Philology, Professor
Vugar Mikayil Ahmad

Doctor of Philology, Associate Professor
Rafiq Yusif Aliyev

Doctor of Philosophy in Philology
Alizade Bayram Asgarli

ED 1.05 – Dissertation Council of the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan attached to the Institute of Literature named after Nizami Ganjavi of ANAS.

Chairman of the
Dissertation Council: Academician, Doctor of Philological
Sciences, Professor
_____ **Isa Akbar Habibbayli**

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_____ **Ismikhan Mahammad Osmanli**

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Scientific seminar: Doctor of Philological Sciences,
Associate Professor
_____ **Imamverdi Yaver Hamidov**

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISSERTATION

Relevance and studying degree of the research issue. The emergence of the first social and psychological novels in world literature is connected with the literary experience of romanticism and realism in the 19th century. Meanwhile, the classics of the Russian literature such as M.Y. Lermontov, F. Dostoevski, L. Tolstoy, A.P. Chekhov, the social novels of French writers George Zand, Emil Zolyan, Henri Barbus, Anatole France, Romain Rolland, American writers Jack London, Lewis Sinclair, Theodore Dreiser, and English writer Wells are particularly emphasized¹.

In Azerbaijani literature, socio-psychological prose first appeared in storytelling of J. Mammadgulizade's, A. Hagverdiyev's, Y.V. Chamanzaminli's works, in the later period it created the foundation for the formation of novels.

From this point of view, in the creation of socio-psychological novels in Azerbaijani literature, novels of the 1930s-1950s - by Mir Jalal, Suleyman Rahimov, Abulhasan, Mirza Ibrahimov, etc. Novel creation of writers also played the role of tradition. The socio-psychological novels created in the course of realism and romanticism developed in the context of modernism with the degradation of social life and increased interest in the human individual in the 20th century and acquired new characteristics.

Social psychology, which first appeared in stories and narratives, later showed itself in the genre of novels. Many stories, narratives and novels created in the 1960s-1980s, including Isa Huseynov's "Telegram", "Kollu Kokha", "Dry Branch", Sabir Ahmadli's "Mark on the Hillside", "Throne of the World", "Green Theater", "Blood Transfusion Station", "Boats Sail on Lake Yasamal", Anar's "White Harbour", "The Sixth Floor of a Five-Storeyed House", Elchin's "Aquarius", "History of a Meeting", "White Camel", Isi Malikzade's "the man of the house", "Well", "Mill", "Voice" by Mavlud Suleymanli, "The Happiest Man in the World"

¹ Что такое Социальный роман, определение термина. в [https://aesthesis.ru social-novel](https://aesthesis.ru/social-novel).

by Agil Abbas, "Stone Houses" by Seyran Sakhavat, "Accident" by Afag Masud, "Kechid" and a etc. works are considered examples of socio-psychological prose.

The emergence of socio-psychological novels was not only due to literary influence and artistic traditions, but also due to the influence of real social and historical conditions, the demand of the era and time. The socio-psychological novel artistically reflects the problems, contradictions, social-political situation and the moral world of the person through the psychology of the individual and the heroes, and reveals the realities.

Thus, it is relevant to study the results of the path taken by the socio-psychological genre in the Azerbaijani literature, from the point of view of the reflection of the life of the independence period in the novel genre, and from the point of view of the study of the creativity of the generation of the 80s, who are the leading forces of the literature of this period.

No separate research on socio-psychological novels has been conducted in Azerbaijani literary studies. However, certain aspects of the subject involved in the study were investigated. Starting From the second half of the last century, the concept of psychologism in prose became relevant, a number of articles and monographs² on psychologism appeared in modern and classical literature. In separate studies on the novel genre, the issues of psychologism in the social novel and prose were partially touched upon, and the manifestations of social-psychological prose were considered in

² İmanov, M. Müasir Azərbaycan nəsrində psixologizm (1960-70-ci illər) / – Bakı: Elm, – 1991, – 116 s.; Aran Səyyad. 1960-1980-ci illər Azərbaycan nəsrində psixologizm (Mövlud Süleymanlının yaradıcılığı üzrə)/ – Bakı: Elm, – 2004, – 141 s; Əlimirzəyev, X. «Kitabi- Dədə Qorqud» dastanında şəxsiyyət və cəmiyyət problemi / – Bakı: Elm, – 2000; Əlimirzəyev, X. Nizami Gəncəvinin insan konsepsiyası. – Bakı: Gənclik, – 2001, – 354 s; Həsənova, S.Ş., Müasir Azərbaycan hekayəsində psixoloji təhlil (1970-80-ci illər). Namizədlik dis. – Bakı: – 1995, – 153 s; Hüseynoğlu, T. Nəsrdə psixologizm. “Ədəbiyyat qəzeti”, 13 yanvar 1998; Nağıyev, C. “Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud”da psixologizm//Azərb.SSR Ali və Orta İxtisas Təhsil Nazirliyi. Elmi əsərlər. Dil və Ədəbiyyat / – Bakı: – 1976, – s.53-59.

specific examples. Tayyar Salamoglu's research in his monograph³ "Azerbaijani novel of the 80s: genre evolution" shows the change of the genre in the conditions of the contradictions of social and political life, the change of the genre against the background of the processes going on inside the artistic hero. the meeting of patriarchy and urbanization, the collision of stereotyped thought and individual thought of the novel of this period. It helps to understand its socio-psychological character.

In the years of independence, the further development of the human factor in literature increased attention to psychology in research, a monograph on the human factor in literature was published⁴.

In some studies on the prose and novel creation of the independence period, the manifestations of the social-psychological genre in the works of individual writers were observed and noted.

Although the creativity of the writers involved in the research is not widely studied, some monographs⁵ and literary-critical articles have been written about them. During the research, modern literary process writings - articles of Vagif Yusifli, Rahim Aliyev, Sabir Bashirov, Tehran Alishanoglu, Javanshir Yusifli, etc. were also referred to. As a whole, studies on modern prose have created a foundation for research in the development of the socio-psychological novel problem in the Azerbaijani literature of the period of independence.

Object and subject of the research. The object of the research is socio-psychological novels in the Azerbaijani literature of the period of independence, and the subject of the research is

³ Salamoglu, T. Ən yeni Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı məsələləri / – Bakı: Səda, – 2012, – 480 s.; – s.25-327.

⁴ Paşayeva, N. İnsan bədii tədqiq obyektini kimi (Xalq yazıçısı Elçinin yaradıcılığı əsasında / – Bakı: – 2003, – 256 s.

⁵ Bəşirov, S. Əlabbas: Sözü köhnə kişisi / – Bakı: Adiloğlu, – 2005, – 200 s.; Akimova, E. “Köhnə kişi”lərin ölənlər dünyası // Ədəbiyyat qəzeti, 14 mart 2017; Akimova, E. Əlabbasın “Qaraqovaq çölləri” romanının müzakirəsi- <http://www.azadliq.org/content/article/24596476.html>; Aras Orhan Savaş ədəbiyyatı // <https://525.az/news/164405-savas-edebiyati-orxan-arasdan-yeni-yazi>.

specifically the examination of the social-psychological novels of Alabbas, Azad Garadareli, Aslan Guliyev.

Aims and duties of the research. The main purpose of the research is to study the emergence of socio-psychological novels in the Azerbaijani literature of the period of independence, the reasons for their appearance, general characteristics, idea-artistic content; researching, analyzing and evaluating the socio-psychological novels of Alabbas, Azad Garadareli, Aslan Guliyev, among the writers who gave importance to this genre in their works.

The following tasks can be classified as follows:

- To review the emergence, general characteristics, parameters, history of formation of socio-psychological novels in Azerbaijani literature; to determine the literary-artistic and social-historical motives of the creation of the genre;

- To investigate the place, motives, leading position and distinctive characteristics of social-psychological novels in the Azerbaijani literature of the period of independence;

- To examine the works of Alabbas, Azad Garadareli, Aslan Guliyev, who belong to the "80s" literary generation, and to analyze and interpret their socio-psychological novels in that context;

- To study and evaluate the response of literature to time, socio-political processes, the period of transition to independence, and its artistic reflection on the example of social-psychological novels of Alabbas, Azad Garadareli, Aslan Guliyev;

- To reveal the analysis, artistic understanding and appreciation of the Karabakh war theme in socio-psychological novels, which is the main theme of Azerbaijani literature during the period of independence, to interpret and determine the common and different aspects in the works of Alabbas, Azad Garadareli, Aslan Guliyev;

- To classify socio-psychological novels created in the literature of realism, modernism and postmodernism on the basis of different and individual creative styles of Alabbas, Azad Garadareli, Aslan Guliyev;

- To draw attention to the colorful manifestations of the genre in the literature of the period of independence;

Research methods. The research was conducted using the historical-comparative method. In addition, the achievements of modern literary studies were used as a methodological basis in the dissertation.

Main clauses set for defense- Social-psychological novels appeared in the 1970-1980s in Azerbaijani literature, using the literary-artistic arsenal of socio-psychological prose, it reflected the social-psychological problems of the collapsing socio-political regime, the crisis situation of the national society, and the moral pains of the national person;

- In the period of independence, socio-psychological novels became more relevant, and formed a citizenship position by revealing the problems of the society experiencing the transition to independence, the upheavals of the Karabakh conflict and war, and new aspects of the conflict between the individual and society;

-Alabbas, Azad Garadareli, Aslan Guliyev, who started their creativity in the 1980s, like other representatives of the "80s" literary generation, were active in the creation of the literature of the period of independence with their stories and novels, and wrote a number of socio-psychological novels that spoke about the current problems of the time;

- The theme of the Karabakh war became the basis of socio-psychological novels of the period of independence, reflecting the protest, moral rebellion and determination of the writers and heroes to form an active position against social injustice and war.

- The socio-psychological novels of the independence period were based on the artistic-aesthetic searches of the new era, benefited from the experience of realism, as well as from the context of modern and postmodern literature, and created artistic examples in various styles.

Scientific novelty of dissertation. For the first time, the socio-psychological novels of the period of independence are involved in research, their idea-artistic features, the importance of the genre, their place and position in the literature of the period of independence are systematically interpreted and analyzed;

- For the first time, in the literature of the period of

independence, attention is drawn to the creativity of a separate literary generation - the "80s", and novel creativity is investigated by following the creative evolution;

- The socio-psychological novels of Alabbas (Alabbas Bagirov), one of the well-known figures of the literature of the period of independence, are presented and analyzed in the context of the socio-political and literary process of the period, and their contributions to realism literature are evaluated;

- For the first time, the creative path of Azad Garadareli, one of the well-known writers of the literature of the independence period, is followed as a whole, his socio-psychological novels, creative style, artistic achievements in the field of modern and postmodern literature are investigated and analyzed;

- For the first time, the socio-psychological novels of Aslan Guliyev, one of the famous signatures of the literature of the period of independence, are studied and analyzed in the context of the writer's creativity and the social-literary context of the time, and the writer's unique individual creative style is investigated;

- The importance of socio-psychological novels in terms of studying the general picture, main themes, problems, idea-artistic directions of the literature of the period of independence is revealed;

- The role and participation of socio-psychological novels and literature as a whole in the Karabakh war, which ended with the great victory of the Azerbaijani people in the Patriotic War, is identified and evaluated.

Theoretical and practical significance of research. The scientific results of the dissertation can be used in the investigation of the literature of the period of independence, modern Azerbaijani novels, and the problem of psychologism in artistic prose. The research materials can be used in the teaching of modern literature courses in higher schools.

Approbation and application of research. The main theoretical provisions of the research are reflected in articles and theses in collections and journals accepted in accordance with the requirements of the EAC, in foreign press bodies, and in reports at scientific conferences.

Name of the organization where the dissertation work is performed. The dissertation was completed at the Department of Azerbaijan Literature of the Independence Period of the Institute of Literature named after Nizami Ganjavi of ANAS.

Structure and total volume of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a list of used literature. The total volume of the dissertation consists of 260282 conventional sign. "Introduction" 13012, Chapter I 95311, Chapter II 84764, chapter III 61337, "Result" 5837 is a conditional sign.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE WORK

The **“Introduction”** of the dissertation discusses the relevance and degree of development of the topic, defines the goals and objectives, methods of research, indicates the main provisions for defense, and substantiates the scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance of the dissertation.

The first Chapter of the dissertation, **"Social-psychological novel in Azerbaijani literature"** consists of four paragraphs entitled **"From the history of the formation of the social-psychological novel", "Motives of protest against the public environment in social-psychological novels", "Exposure of the alienated society in socio-psychological novels" and "Moral struggle against social evil in socio-psychological novels"**

. Social-psychological prose has become relevant in Azerbaijani literature since the 70s and 80s of the last century. The socio-psychological novel artistically reflects the problems, contradictions, social-political situation and the moral world of the person through the psychology of the individual and the heroes, and reveals the realities.

In the first paragraph entitled **"From the history of the formation of the social-psychological novel"**, the literary-historical roots and socio-political foundations of the formation of the social-psychological novel in Azerbaijani literature were investigated. The first factor of the emergence of the genre in Azerbaijani prose is

related to the concept of "psychologism". Increasing attention of the prose of the 1960s to the inner world of a person, turning to the character, psychology, and spiritual world of a national person led to the strengthening of "psychologism" in prose as a method of artistic expression.

Despite the great discoveries in the field of psychology of the 20th century, these theories remained in the shadows and were banned in Soviet literature for a long time. In the Soviet era, the dominance of collectivism ideas in literature also prevented the development of the individual's life and inner world. Only in the literature of the 60s, despite all the obstacles of the Soviet regime, there was an opportunity to penetrate the inner layers of the human world.

Thus, from the 1960s, Azerbaijani writers benefited from our classical prose, J. Mammadguluzade and A. Hagverdiyev's works, and began to penetrate psychologism, the inner world, character and psychology of a modern national person. A second factor in the formation of the socio-psychological novel in Azerbaijani literature is related to the traditions of novel writing. In addition to the strengthening of psychologism in prose, the "social novel" traditions in our literature also gave a direct impetus to the emergence of the genre. The emergence and development of Azerbaijani novels in the 20th century are mostly attributed to these traditions.

As mentioned, we see the heroes of the modern era mostly in the examples of psychological prose created by the "60s". These heroes are closed in their inner world, do not reconcile with the environment, and there are more "thinking and thought-provoking heroes". Life problems and moral upheavals gradually bring these heroes out of their inner world to the outside world, and push them into direct collisions with the social environment.

In the period of independence, socio-psychological prose reveals new goals, layers, spheres in the life of the society and becomes even richer in terms of subject matter. " In the works of our prose writers of different ages, we come across the presentation-illumination and, as a rule, the "exposure" of the environment and social life from the point of view of the hero they chose from a wide

range of ranks, from the lowest level of society - from lumpen to high-ranking officials". Social-psychological prose is developing in terms of genre, social-psychological novel comes to the fore in the artistic study of social life. In particular, socio-psychological novels are typical for the writers who came to literature in the 1980s and wrote down the processes of change occurring in society directly in their lives and biographies such as Safar Alisharli, Nariman Abdulrahmanli, Alabbas, Azad Garadareli, Eyvaz Allazoglu, Aslan Guliyev, Zahid Saritorpag and other representatives of the "80s generation". Modern literary criticism has also mentioned this fact: "The last strong wave of realistic psychological and socio-psychological prose belongs to the generation that came to literature in the 1980s: Safar Alisharli, Saday Budagli, Alabbas, Eyvaz Allazoglu, Aslan Guliyev, Nariman Abdulrahmanli. Although, in recent years, most of the successes of these writers are more related to the novel genre"⁶.

In the novel "Maestro" by Safar Alisharli, the difficulties of the transition to independence in the 1990s, the struggle for the establishment of a new society against the background of the breakdown of the old socio-political system, are written against the background of the main hero's moral and spiritual changes. In Nariman Abdulrahmanli's novels "Alone" and "No way", the inner turmoil of the hero is presented in a society where the moral environment is distorted and double morality prevails. In Zahid Saritorpag's novels "The yellow bell of sorrow" and "Ash", the encounter between material well-being and the world of spiritual purity reveals the violation of social balance in the society by presenting it on the level of the deep psychological and existential lives of the hero. In particular, the novels of Alabbas, Azad Garadareli, Aslan Guliyev provide rich material both in terms of studying the place, position, and functionality of the socio-psychological novel in the literature of the period of independence, as well as in terms of exploring the creativity of those writers.

⁶ Əlişanoğlu, T. Milli nəsrdə Azərbaycan obrazı / – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2017, – s. 409.

The author's conclusions about the formation of the socio-psychological novel in the world and Azerbaijani literature were reflected and approved in a separate article⁷.

In the second paragraph entitled "**Motives of protest against the public environment in social-psychological novels**", there are motives of protest against the public environment in most Azerbaijani novels of the 1970s and 1980s. It was a moral rebellion of a national person against an alienated society, a socio-political regime far from national interests, and it was mostly described as protests occurring in the inner world of the novel's heroes. Towards the end of the regime, these motives become stronger and in the writers' pens, they begin to turn into open protests and rebel heroes. One of the authors of such rebellious heroes is Alabbas, one of the outstanding representatives of the "eighties" generation of writers. The novel "Rebellion "(2004), which aroused wide interest of the literary community, was completed earlier by the writer, as shown in the preface to the publication, and further polished during the years of independence: This article, the first version of which is called "Leopard Rebellion", was written in 1990. Although the world was not as upside down as it is now, I did not dare to publish it at that time"⁸.

In the preface, the author also shows the reasons why he did not rush to publish the novel, and the main reason is the change of time and the deepening of the social problems described in the work: "Like a mistake, the unexpected happened to us. We lost Karabakh not like land, but like losing a son..."⁹. However, the writer is also sure of the relevance of the topic, he directly connects the difficulties of the struggle for independence with the problems posed in the novel: "The chain and unbreakable connection between the events that started in the name of the national liberation struggle in

⁷ Əskərova, G. Socio-psychological novel in modern Azerbaijan literature.// Humanities science current issues: ineruniversity collection of Drohobyeli Ivan Franko State Ppedaqoqical University Young Scientists Research Papers. Issue 59. Volume 1, Видавничий дім «Гелбветика» // – 2023, – s.109-113.

⁸ Əlabbas. Qiyamçı. Bakı: Nurlan, 2004, s.4.

⁹ Əlabbas. Qiyamçı. Bakı: Nurlan, 2004, s.4.

the late 1980s, the unimaginable events that followed, and today's calamities, there is a devil's hand in everything, the act of the devil, and now few people are not aware of it. In my opinion, the root of those events goes back very deep... You should rebel like a leopard!"¹⁰. The author emphasizes that the path to independence goes through an open struggle with the socio-political regime.

Thus, we see the struggle of the national man against the Soviet regime and the alienated social environment in which he lived and his victory.

All these processes are studied in the dissertation based on the analysis and interpretation of the work of Alabbas, including the novel "Rebellion".

Research works related to motives of protest against the public environment are reflected in various articles of the author¹¹.

In the third paragraph entitled "**Exposure of the alienated society in socio-psychological novels**", the description and exposure of the society alienated by the social environment in Azerbaijani prose began in the 70s of the last century, and the problems of its further strengthening in the last Soviet period were studied. If in the prose of the 60s, the contradictions of the social environment were mainly reflected and focused in the inner turmoil and psychological world of the heroes, then, starting from the 80s, the motifs of national society's alienation, social and moral bankruptcy and exposure also occupy a large place in literary works. "Until the 1980s, in the territory of the former USSR, the writer was never able to say the word "to the end"... The softening of the social and political atmosphere in the 80s created conditions for artists to show the truth of life honestly and to turn it into the subject of analytical artistic thinking"¹².

The trend of national alienation is analytically kept in mind

¹⁰ Əlabbas. Qiyamçı. Bakı: Nurlan, 2004, s. 5.

¹¹ Əskərova, G. Əlabbasın "Qiyamçı" romanında sosial-psixoloji konflikt Filologiya məsələləri, – 2023, № 3, – s.394-403; Əskərova, G. Əlabbasın sosial-psixoloji realizmi. Poetika.izm. Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2023, №1, – s.125- 131.

¹² Salamoglu T. Ən yeni Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı məsələləri / – Bakı: Səda, – 2012, – 480 s.; – s.43.

even in the years of independence.

Azad Garadareli, like writer Alabbas, sees the root of the disasters that Azerbaijani society suffered during the Soviet era in the 1990s in the regime's negative impact on society and its alienation. But unlike Alabbas, the writer Azad Garadareli does not present these truths from the standpoint of the objections of a positive hero, but rather in a research nature, but also presents and exposes in the image of the heroes that the regime has changed and made negative.

As mentioned, Azad Garadareli, like the writer Alabbas, sees the troubles of the independence period in the loss of the moral image of the society starting from the Soviet period and in his novels, he presents this mostly with the description of conflicting heroes, alienated characters, alienated society.

Our research and analysis about Azad Garadareli's social – psychological novels have also been approved in scientific conferences and magazines¹³

In the fourth paragraph entitled "**Moral struggle against social evil in socio-psychological novels**", moral truths are examined as one of the leading themes of the literature of the late Soviet period. Even spiritual and moral problems are considered as a sign showing the general characteristics of the prose of the 1960s-1980s. But as shown, in the literature of the 60s, this line, which began as the spiritual and moral search of an individual, a national person, ultimately leads to the denial of the regime as a whole.

It can be said that almost all the writers who came to literature in the 80s got strength from this pathos of denial and brought the truths of society into their works. Aslan Guliyev is one of the writers who is sensitive to social problems and consistently targets social truths in his work. Aslan Guliyev, who belongs to the literary

¹³ Əskərova, G. Azad Qaradərəlinin romanlarında müharibə ağırları. Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatşünaslığı, – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2022, №2. – s. 154-159; Əskərova, G. Socio-psychological novel in modern Azerbaijan literature. // Humanities science current issues: interuniversity collection of Drohobyelı Ivan Franko State Pedagogical University Young Scientists Research Papers. Issue 59. Volume 1, Видавничий дім «Гелбетика» // – 2023, – s.109-113.

generation of the 80s, like other contemporaries, witnessed the collapse of social values, profiteering, fraud and lies, illegality and immorality in the last Soviet era, and he wrote this in the fate of his heroes. At the same time, the writer deeply felt the difficulties and problems brought by the independent society and reflected them in the life history of his heroes, drawing attention to important social scenes.

It is true that we have shown that the literary generation of the 80s, whose first steps coincided with the last Soviet period, faced difficulties and resistance in the literary and social environment. It is no coincidence that in many works of Safar Alisharli, Alabbas, Nariman Abdulrahmanli, Aslan Guliyev, who are representatives of this generation, we encounter such injustices and see the image of a separate Writer who is upset. Especially in the work of Aslan Guliyev, the conflict between the environment and the writer is clearly marked, the hero of many of his works is directly the character of the writer.

In the works of Alabbas and Azad Garadareli, we can see the rebellious manifestation of protest against the outdated society. Although these objections, which appear analytically, ensure the moral victory of the heroes, in reality they end with a tragic end. Motives of fighting against social evil are a consistent goal in Aslan Guliyev's work, but they are manifested in a different, original way. Vagif Yusifli notes in his researches that there are detective elements in Aslan Guliyev's style: "Sometimes his narratives and stories are filled with detective elements, or points that don't correspond to reality also attract attention. These, of course aware that modern prose tends more towards of synchronic prose"¹⁴

Aslan Guliyev's socio-psychological prose reflected in his stories, showed his uniqueness in the book of stories "Spring Winds" and "Blue Flower", "Lonely home", "The Love of a Baker Boy", "Spring Winds", "Dogs Must Be Killed", "Television Competition" published in the literary press, "Brother from Russia", "Serious

¹⁴ Yusifli, V. Aslan Quliyevin "Yazıçının savaşı" kitabı barədə // – Azərbaycan, – 2008, 1.

conversation", "Blue sky and white clouds", "Face to the sun", "Heartache", "Scholarship", "Twilight", "My heart is in the seas" and many other stories; "Where", "Five-leaf Clover", "Why Are You Killing Me", "The End of the Road", which appeared in thick magazines and books "Sergeant in civilian clothes", "The End of the Road", "The Writer's War", "Autumn", "Ex-Warrior and a Boy" (2003), "Provincial Writer" (2005), "Pearfish" (2006) and etc. Researches related to Aslan Guliyev's novels are reflected in various articles of the author¹⁵.

The second chapter entitled "**Karabakh theme in socio-psychological novels of the period of independence**" consists of three paragraphs entitled "**War and the problem of the literary hero**", "**Pains of human and society in "War novel"**" and "**Description of the struggle against the unjust war**". In this chapter of the dissertation, as the title suggests, the reflection of the Karabakh events, the refugee problem, the struggle for our lands and the sacrifices made during this struggle are emphasized as priority topics in the Azerbaijani novels of the independence period.

In the period of independence, the analysis and understanding of the Karabakh theme in literature occupies an important place in socio-psychological novels, along with other genres. Especially the writers whose works we follow in the dissertation: Alabbas, Azad Garadareli, Aslan Guliyev gave great importance to the subject of Karabakh in their works. The theme of Karabakh is typical for the works of all three writers, but also includes various aspects of social-psychological novels.

In the first paragraph entitled "**War and the problem of the literary hero**", the theme of war is examined based on Alabbas' novels. This topic is almost an important part of the writer's work. In his work, the writer who gives importance to the struggle for a peaceful and prosperous life, social and spiritual well-being, people's

¹⁵ Əskərova, G. Moral struggle against social evil in Aslan Guliyev's novel 10. Çukurova Uluslararası Bilimsel Araştırmalar Kongresi / – Adana: – 2-4 Nisan 2023, – s.59-60; Əskərova, G. Aslan Guliyevin romanlarında sosial belletrizm. Filologiya məsələləri / – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, 2023, №7, – s.315-324.

leisurely and free living in the society, met the Karabakh war with severe shock and suffering from the first day, and there was even a break in his prose creation for a long time due to this effect. However, when writing a novel about the Karabakh war, Alabbas had enough experience of writing both socio-psychological prose and the realities of war. In 2008, he wrote the novel "The Wastes of Qaragovag" (21) which confirmed this. Although the novel "Qaragovag Deserts" contains war scenes, the main line of ideas of the novel focuses on issues of spirituality in the conflict between war and man, war and society. In the period of war, the individual, especially noticeable character of personality, reaction in the surrounding environment and social psychology is the subject of artistic research in the novel. As we observed in the previous chapter, the conflict between man and society was reflected in Azerbaijani prose even in the Soviet era, in the form of the problem of moral alienation. By bringing this conflict to the war period, Alabbas tries to reveal the causes and consequences of the bitter defeat in the First Karabakh War in the novel "Qaragovag Deserts".

Researches related to the topic are reflected in various articles of the author¹⁶.

In the second paragraph "**Pains of human and society in "War novel"**", the effects of the war period in the society, the problems it caused, the disasters suffered by the Azerbaijani people and the bitter consequences of this disaster are examined.

The Karabakh war, which began with the occupation of our lands by the Armenians in the early 1990s, does not enter the literature only with the description of the events and battles that took place on the front, the results of the Karabakh create cataclysms, social and moral upheavals in the society, the description and artistic

¹⁶ Əskərova, G. Əlabbasın "Qaraqovaq çölləri" romanında Qarabağ müharibəsinin sosial-psixoloji aspektləri. Qədim diyar. Beynəlxalq elmi jurnal. I Beynəlxalq humanitar və ictimai elmlərin əsasları konfransının materilları // – 24 dekabr 2021, – s.211-212; Əskərova G. Əlabbasın sosial psixoloji realizmi. Poetika.izm. Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2023, №1, – s.125-131; Əskərova, G. Qarabağ mövzusu sosial-psixoloji romanlarda. 6-cı Beynəlxalq Dədə Qorqud Türk Mədəniyyəti, Tarixi və Ədəbiyyatı Konfransı / – Azerbaijan-Quba: – 20-21 İyul 2023, – s.420-423.

understanding of the psychological state of the national society and the person is being necessary. As already mentioned, since Azad Garadareli's work coincided entirely with this period, the theme of war continues in his works along with the themes of society and man, and even often combines organically.

Although Azad Garadareli's work covers the effects and problems caused by the war period in society, the writer does not consider the First Karabakh war as a real war, but considers it as a disaster suffered by the Azerbaijani people as a result of a sudden foreign invasion, and the bitter consequences of this disaster.

In his works, Azad Garadareli describes the Karabakh war from this aspect, from the position of social and psychological upheavals, pains and tragedies caused by the sudden disaster in the society. He tries to artistic understanding of the subject in the context of realities in his works "The earth did not rotate here", "Kuma Manich Depression", "The city", "Children of the war", "Morgue flowers" And only when the real saint came and matured during the war, as the writer foresaw and believed, he embodied the historical skills of the heroic Azerbaijani soldier, the victorious Azerbaijani army, the victorious Azerbaijani people and the brave and proud Azerbaijani man. ("My Beloved Country", "Legend of Cabrayil").

Azad Garadareli's creativity, as mentioned, began with storytelling, and he first addressed the subject of Karabakh in his stories. Later these motifs entered his novels and were embodied in a more comprehensive way.

In the "black stories" which he wrote for two months in June-July 2014, the writer wrote down the terrible scenes of this disaster and published them in the book "Children of war (black stories)" The stories tell about the destinies of children who have seen the merciless face of Armenian vandalism, and present the psychological state and portraits of the next generation that was almost destroyed through the eyes of children in the most diverse artistic and documentary plots.

It is no coincidence that in the battles of April 2016 and in the Patriotic War, which started on September 27, 2020 and ended with

victory on November 10, by the order of Commander-in-Chief Ilham Aliyev, he took revenge on the enemy. The sons of Azerbaijan who liberated the lands of Azerbaijan were first of all the "war children" of that generation. Those stories written in this period were collected in the book " My beloved motherland".

Azad Garadareli dedicated his novel "Legend of Jabrayil" written immediately after the war to the heroism of martyred soldier Jabrayil Devletzade. In the work, he succeeded in summarizing the one-century history of the struggle and war for the Motherland by giving ample space to the historical episodes that happened a century ago.

Researches related to the topic are reflected in various articles of the author¹⁷.

Aslan Guliyev's novels are involved in the research of the third paragraph entitled "**Description of the struggle against the unjust war**" in social-psychological novels". In the novels of Aslan Guliyev, one of the prominent representatives of socio-psychological prose, the direct description of the Karabakh war does not take a large place, as a rule the novel heroes of the writer are "former fighters" who left the First Karabakh war. It is no coincidence that one of the writer's stories is called "The Ex-Warrior and the Boy"(2003).

The writer uses elements of magical realism in his novels; their heroes really think that the animal spirit is transferred to them, they rely on these "advantages" in the fight.

Aslan Guliyev's novel is called "Pain", in which he managed to contain and understand the Karabakh topic in a wider way. Like our other writers, Aslan Guliyev's prose, stories, narratives mention the pain of Karabakh as often as possible. It is an incurable wound of modern Azerbaijani life.

As a whole, socio-psychological novels on the subject of Karabakh reflect the uncompromising spirit of Azerbaijani society and reveal the anti-human nature of the Karabakh war. Social-psychological novels play an important role in understanding the realities of the war. It inculcates anti-war sentiments, civic stance, humanism and ideas of

¹⁷ Əskərova, G. Azad Qaradərəlinin romanlarında müharibə ağırları. Azərbaycan Ədəbiyyatşünaslığı // – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, –2022, №2, – s.154-159.

solidarity in the readers. The mastery of writers, along with realism in their works, skillful use of modern and postmodern elements allows them to achieve their artistic goals.

The third chapter, "**Style diversity in socio-psychological novels**" consists of three paragraphs entitled "**Social-psychological realism in the modern novel**", "**Modern and postmodern elements in the socio-psychological novel**" and "**Belletrism in socio-psychological novels**".

In the third chapter, "**Style diversity in socio-psychological novels**", the style diversity of the novels created in the Azerbaijani literature during the period of independence was investigated based on the novels of Alabbas, Azad Garadareli, Aslan Guliyev.

From this point of view, in the literature of the period of independence, social psychologism kept its classical realist style, but was inevitably exposed to other literary influences. Thus, in the works of writers such as Safar Alisharli, Nariman Abdulrahmanli, Sayyad Aran, Alabbas, we see that the classic style of the socio-psychological novel genre is preserved, but In the novels of writers such as Azad Garadareli, Aslan Guliyev, Zahid Saritorpag, and Sharif Aghayar, it is observed that socio-psychological realism benefits from the elements of modern and postmodern novels. The novels of Alabbas, Azad Garadareli and Aslan Guliyev that involved in the research allow us to talk about the colorful manifestations of the socio-psychological novel in the literature of the period of independence.

Researches related to the topic are reflected in various articles of the author¹⁸.

In the first paragraph entitled "**Social-psychological realism in the modern novel**", the novels of the period were studied on the basis

¹⁸ Əskərova, G. Socio-psychological novel in modern Azerbaijan literature.// Humanities science current issues: ineruniversity collection of Drohobyelyı Ivan Franko State Ppedaqoqical University Young Scientists Research Papers. Issue 59. Volume 1, Видавничий дiм «Гелбветика» // – 2023, – s.109-113. Əskərova, G. Moral struggle against social evil in Aslan Guliyev's novels. Filologiya məsələləri, – s.315-324; Əskərova, G. Aslan Quliyevin romanlarında sosial şəxərə qarşı mənəvi mübarizə. Çukurova Uluslararası Bilimsel Araştırmalar Kongresi / – Adana: – 2-4 Nisan 2023, – s.59-60;

of specific works. The comparative opinions of many critics have been examined, and the social factors that create psychological tension and fragmentation in the novels have been examined.

At first glance the heroes of Alabbas seem contradictory in their environment. Despite all these social contradictions, on the contrary, Alabbas' heroes have an inner harmony and clarity. No matter how much "psychological confusion" is observed on the surface, what characterizes Alabbas' heroes is their inner integrity, stability, and self-devotion.

Prominent linguists and literary scholars have expressed high opinions about the writing language of Alabbas.

This aspect helps to recognize each character in Alabbas' novels not only by their actions, but also by their speech. From the analysis of these novels, we also saw that Alabbas's characters reveal their characters first in their speech. Researchers attach special importance to the novel "Rebellion" from this point of view. (Akif Huseynov)

Literary critic- Vagif Yusifli notes that the language of these works played an important role in the success of "Rebellion" and "Qaragovak Deserts": "But let's not forget to mention a successful aspect common to both novels. Alabbas' novel language and educational structure are quite successful. Both the author's inspiration and the language of the images fully correspond to the norms of the literary language, and we can add here a warm breath flowing from the colloquial language and folklore."¹⁹

The socio-psychological realism of writer Alabbas continues the age-old traditions of Azerbaijani realism. This truth is more accurately reflected by Rustam Kamal's conclusion about Alabbas' work: "After Mirza Jalil, Azerbaijani prose has its own code of dignity and the Hippocratic oath. "Write honestly!" Don't strain the reader's imagination! Don't fool him! As a writer, Alabbas always follows this..."²⁰

In the second paragraph, **"Modern and postmodern elements**

¹⁹ Yusifli, V. Ədəbi həyat // – Bakı: Vektor, – 2014, – 326 s.; – s. 247.

²⁰ Kamal Rüstəm. Gecə işığının səsi haqqında mahnı // Əlabbas. Köhnə kişi // – Bakı: Xan, – 2017, – 172 s.; – s. 166-170.

in the socio-psychological novel", the model and post-model elements in Azad Garadareli's novels have become the object of research. The writer's style is mainly based on realistic writing style. This is confirmed primarily by his stories. It has been mentioned in the previous chapters that Azad Garadareli was known as a storyteller until his first novel "Where the Sun goes down". In addition, the story-telling of the later period, which he continued in parallel with the creation of novels, is loyal to social-psychological realism due to the subject of description and writing style. As literary critic-critic Rahim Aliyev pointed out: "Azad is a brilliant storyteller. Some of these stories are short. But all of them have a new perspective on the facts of life and human actions. His plots, heroes are all his own, the facts of his environment and biography. There are no topics from literature and books. That's what real writers do. They find their own writer's perspective on their life knowledge and experiences. This is possible only thanks to the real writer's understanding, thanks to the extraordinary ability to hear people..."²¹

Analysis of Azad Garadareli's socio-psychological novels such as "Where the sun goes down"(2011), "Kuma-Manich depression"(2012), "The city"(2011-2012), "Fifty less than fifty" (2016-2017), "Morgue flowers" (2017-2018) also showed that the writer prefers a realistic writing style. However, the modern and postmodern aesthetics of the period in which these works were created also influence the novels.

In his socio-psychological novels, the writer continues to provide an artistic description and study of the social environment and social realities, but at the same time, he uses modern novel tools and postmodernism aesthetics to draw attention to the processes of disintegration in society

In Azad Garadareli's work, we see that this process is becoming more intense and developing from novel to novel. According to its structure, Azad Garadareli's novels preserve their

²¹ Əliyev, R. Yazıçılıq yolu // <http://kultaz.com/2011/09/02/rehim-eliyev-yazıçılıq-yolu/>.

socio-psychological structure. In each novel, the author chooses a typical member of the society as a hero, analyzes the social realities in his background, and discovers the "hero of our time" in his example.

Azad Garadareli's organic synthesis of the riches of the folk language and the style of the modern literary and colloquial language has been appreciated by many researchers. Azad Garadareli calls his style of writing "new naturalism" and tries to justify the need for such a different style to show the realities of the day: "In recent years, perhaps from the very beginning, there has been a line in my fiction - stories and novels: literary naturalism. I have been a supporter of naturalism both in nature and in society, as well as in literature, which is a mirror of both of them..." specifically, "Progressive falsification of nature: the application of nanotechnologies..., the emergence of genetically modified food products"

"The self-falsification of a man, who is the core of society: cloning, artificial man and artificial thinking as a result of these, artificial worldview", "and finally, their embodiment in literature: Against artificial and fake literature, the writer writes: "I am against all this and I consider the changing form of the trend of naturalism that emerged in the 19th century - the system of new literary views based on new naturalism closer to me."²²

The research and analysis of Azad Garadareli's stories and novels shows²³ that this writing style, which expresses his creative style, consists of the adaptation and creative continuation of classic socio-psychological realism to the new postmodern context.

In the third paragraph entitled "**Belletrism in socio-psychological novels**", Aslan Guliyev's creative style and unique writing style are brought to the level of research.

Literary critics and researchers have always emphasized the

²² Qaradərəli, A. Renessans hərəti. Üçüncü kitab // – Bakı: Mücrü, – 2022, – s. 8.

²³ Əskərova, G. Azad Qaradərəlinin romanlarında magik realizm. Beynəlxalq Bəxtiyar Vahabzadə Türk Dünyası Tarix, Mədəniyyət və Ədəbiyyat Konfransı / – Azərbaycan-Şəki: – 16-17 avqust 2023, – s. 117-119.

uniqueness of Aslan Guliyev's writing style and creative style, one of the consistent representatives of socio-psychological prose.

In the first, "Spring Winds" book, including the stories such as "Blue Flower", "Lonely home", "The Love of a Blacksmith Boy", "Spring Winds", the writer's young heroes are pure, pure-hearted, brave Azerbaijani types; they support pure spirituality and beauty in life. They love, not only live with love, they are able to protect it from the ugliness of the environment.

"Cruelty" is revealed precisely at this time, when faced with social and moral ugliness around. This encounter continues as the main line in Aslan Guliyev's later work and is getting stronger.

Aslan Guliyev saw the answer to the rapidly changing social and political processes of his time in relying on human truths and stable moral and ethical values, and he was able to embody this in his different, unique, militant heroes who did not reconcile with the atrocities and injustices he faced. In his works, the writer was able to create original examples of his own writing style and socio-psychological prose, putting the world of his heroes with a pure, clean, and stable spirituality in sharp opposition to the realities of the disfigured, social and morally eroded, alienated society.

In the work of Aslan Guliyev, the transition to a more diverse genre - "novel" was already felt. In his later works, with his novels such as "The Last" (2011), "Pain" (2014), "Bird and Fish" (an extended version of the novel "The Last", 2019), "In Hot and Cold Countries" (2017), "7+1 Nights" (2021), the writer confirmed himself as a master of novels.

There are also researchers who see adventurous elements in Aslan Guliyev's writing style; this is one of the factors that bring additional readability to his works. In Aslan Guliyev's stories and narratives, two moments - bitter realistic scenes alternate with romantic-adventurous themes. In the novel "Sergeant in civilian clothes", social and moral meanings are raised against the background of the love affairs of young heroes. It is possible to apply this style to other novels of Aslan Guliyev. When talking about the novel "Pain", the writer's free and somewhat adventurous belletrist style is noticeable.

Also, the presence of detective elements in Aslan Guliyev's style is not overlooked, and such detective elements or moments that do not correspond to reality attract attention. The writer does not install adventures, does not look outside; he is able to narrate the life events that surround him, the most ordinary household episodes, current social problems in an interesting way, he is able to turn it into a novel of a social person and a hero. At this time, the writer's imagination is very wide and limitless. The imagination of Aslan Guliyev's talent is wide and independent.

A separate article²⁴ on the writer's style was approved in the press.

In the **Conclusion** part of the dissertation, the scientific-theoretical conclusions obtained from the research conducted throughout the research are summarized. The creation of socio-psychological novels in Azerbaijani literature has literary and artistic roots, as well as socio-political reasons. In the prose of the 1960s and 1970s, the heroes who were caught up in their inner world and psychological world were replaced by "rebellious" heroes who openly protested the social life in the 1980s. This situation manifested itself especially in the creativity of writers of the literary generation of the 80s, socio-psychological prose defined the creative directions of Safar Alisharli, Saday Budagli, Nariman Abdulrahmanli, Alabbas, Aslan Guliyev, Azad Garadareli, Eyvaz Allazoglu and other "eighties".

In Azerbaijani literature, the period of transition to independence in the 1990s made the position of socio-psychological prose even more relevant. The problems of the time, people's social and moral concerns, the devastating effect of the Karabakh conflict and war on the life of the society, the difficulties of building a new society were adequately reflected in the literature.

The socio-psychological novels of the period of independence were first created by the writers who came to literature in the 1980s and directly experienced the change processes taking place in

²⁴ Əskərova, G. Aslan Quliyevin romanlarında sosial belletrizm. AMEA M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu. Filologiya məsələləri // – 2023, №7, – s. 315 -324.

society in their lives and biographies - representatives of the "80s generation". Conducting the research directly on the basis of the works of Alabbas, Azad Garadareli and Aslan Guliyev, representatives of this generation, justified itself from this point of view and made it possible to reveal the theme-problematic richness and idea-artistic richness of socio-psychological novels in the literature of the period of independence.

The dissertation is also written as the first broad and systematic study of the creativity of writers Alabbas, Azad Garadareli and Aslan Guliyev, who are the creators of the literature of the period of independence.

As a writer, Alabbas (Alabbas Bagirov) enriched the prose of the independence era, which raises actual national and moral problems, with active, uncompromising heroes who struggle with social shortcomings. Azad Garadareli, who came to literature in the 1980s with his stories, during the years of independence, as both a storyteller and the author of numerous novels, reflected the current problems of the time, especially the consequences, troubles, and pains of the Karabakh conflict and war in the lives of the nation, society, people, and praised the heroism of the sons of Azerbaijan in the Patriotic War.

Aslan Guliyev came to literature with stories in the 80s of the last century, and during the period of independence, he shed light on the complex problems of society and human life with numerous stories, narratives and novels.

Dissertation paid attention to the variety of styles of socio-psychological novels in the period of independence of Azerbaijani literature in the works of specific writers - Alabbas, Azad Garadareli and Aslan Guliyev, and it revealed that modern prose, along with the traditions of realism, also fruitfully benefits from modern and postmodern experience. This is also a clear manifestation of the integration of Azerbaijani prose into world literature during the period of independence.

**THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE STUDY IS REFLECTED
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PROCEEDINGS OF THE APPLICANT:**

1. Əskərova, G.E. Əlabbasın “Qaraqovaq çölləri” romanında Qarabağ müharibəsinin sosial-psixoloji aspektləri. Qədim diyar. Beynəlxalq elmi jurnal. I Beynəlxalq humanitar və ictimai elmlərin əsasları konfransının materilləri // – 24 dekabr 2021, – s.211
2. Əskərova, G.E. Azad Qaradərəlinin romanlarında müharibə ağrıları. Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatşünaslığı // – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2022, № 2, – s.154-159
3. Askerova, G.E. Socio-psychological novel in modern Azerbaijan literature. Humanities science current issues: ineruniversity collection of Drohobyely Ivan Franko State Ppedaqoqical University Young Scientists Research Papers. Issue 59. Volume 1, Видавничий дiм «Гелбветика» // – 2023, – s.109-113
4. Əskərova, G.E. Moral struggle against social evil in Aslan Guliyev’s novels. ÇUKUROVA Uluslararası Bilimsel Araştırmalar Kongresi. Sosyal Bilimler - Güzel Sanatlar, Eğitim Bilimleri, Sağlık Bilimleri-Biyoloji - Mühendislik - Fen Bilimleri - Ziraat - Veteriner- Spor Bilimleri // – Adana: – 2-4 Nisan 2023, – s.59-60
5. Əskərova, G.E. Əlabbasın “Qiyamçı” romanında sosial-psixoloji konflikt. AMEA M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu. Filologiya məsələləri // – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2023, № 3, – s.394-403
6. Əskərova, E.G. Aslan Quliyevin romanlarında sosial belletrizm. AMEA M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu Filologiya məsələləri / – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2023, № 7, – s.315-324
7. Əskərova, G.E. Qarabağ mövzusu sosial-psixoloji romanlarda. 6-cı Beynəlxalq Dədə Qorqud Türk Mədəniyyəti, Tarixi və Ədəbiyyatı Konfransı / – Azerbaijan-Quba: – 20-21 İyul 2023, – s.420-423

8. Əskərova, G.Azad Qaradərəlinin romanlarında magik – realizm. Beynəlxalq Bəxtiyar Vahabzadə Türk Dünyası Tarix, Mədəniyyət və Ədəbiyyat Konfransı / – Azərbaycan-Şəki: – 16-17 avqust 2023, – s.117-119
9. Əskərova, G.Əlabbasın sosial psixoloji realizmi. AMEA Nizami Gəncəvi adına Ədəbiyyat İnstitutu. Poetika.izm // Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2023 №1, – s.125-131

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Address: AZ 1143. Baku, Huseyn Javid Avenue 115, Academy Campus, Main building, IV floor, Electronic assembly hall of the Institute of Literature named after Nizami Ganjavi.

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