

# REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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## ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

### ABDULLA QADIRI AND AZERBAIJAN LITERATURE

Speciality: 5716.01 – Azerbaijani literature  
5717.01 – Literature of the Turkic peoples

Field of science: Philology

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## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK

**Relevance and degree of development of the topic.** The literary history of the peoples of Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan is based on ancient traditions, and these relations have been enriched by mutual influence over the centuries. The study of literary relations between peoples with common historical and cultural roots, such as Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan, and the investigation of the mechanisms of their mutual influence are urgent problems of modern literary criticism. The study of these relations is of great importance both in terms of revealing the common spiritual heritage of the two peoples and in terms of preserving the literary and cultural heritage.

Abdulla Qadiri, one of the prominent representatives of Uzbek literature, occupies a special place in the development of Azerbaijani-Uzbek literary relations. His rich literary heritage, historically rich prose, and sensitive approach to the social problems of society play the role of a spiritual bridge between the literature of the two peoples. In this sense, the dissertation work written on the topic of “Abdulla Qadiri and Azerbaijani Literature” is not limited to making a new contribution to literary relations. At the same time, the research is distinguished by the systematic study of Abdulla Qadiri’s literary personality, and artistic and journalistic heritage in Azerbaijani literary criticism. His successes in the field of prose, his recognition as the founder of the first historical novel genre in Turkestan, the richness of his journalism, and the harmony of this creativity with Azerbaijani literature further increase the relevance and scientific importance of the research.

Abdulla Qadiri’s literary contributions, prose, and journalism, as well as his role in the Azerbaijani scientific community, have been systematically examined for the first time in the context of Azerbaijani-Uzbek literary relations. This research also aids in reassessing the literary and cultural connections between the two brotherly peoples through modern scientific perspectives. The influence of the folklore of the Turkic peoples and parallels in this field played an important role in the formation of artistic examples. Folklore elements were also widely reflected in the novels of

Abdulla Qadiri “Bygone Days” and “Mehrab Aqrabi”. In these works, parallels with love epics, plots based on beliefs, one of the ancient genres of folklore - magic, witchcraft, the belief in Khoja Maaza, beliefs and trials such as spending the night there, making wishes, are described in various forms.

The use of proverbs and parables, which are expressions of the life experience gained by the people over the centuries, is noteworthy in Abdulla Qadiri’s work. In both the novels “Bygone Days” and “Mehrab Aqrabi”, proverbs and sayings specific to the Uzbek language were used in their places in order to enrich the language of the characters. This approach, along with the ability to apply folklore poetics, gives the language of the novels special lyrical-psychological shades and national coloring.

Numerous studies have examined the evolution of literary connections between Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan. According to academician Isa Habibbeyli, *these relationships have played a significant role in reinforcing a profound spiritual bond between the two nations*.<sup>1</sup>

In Azerbaijani literary criticism, the novel “Bygone Days”<sup>2</sup> was first translated by Khalid Said Khojayev. At various times, Panah Khalilov devoted space to Abdulla Qadiri’s work in his textbook “Literature of the Peoples of the USSR”<sup>3</sup> and Elman Guliyev in his textbook “Literature of the Turkic Peoples”<sup>4</sup>.

In the “Realistic Jighatay (Uzbek) Prose” section of Almaz Ulvi’s monograph “Azerbaijani-Uzbek (Jighatay) Literary Relations (Periods, Figures, Genres, Trends)”<sup>5</sup>, and in the articles “Abdulla

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<sup>1</sup> Həbibbəyli, İ. Ədəbiyyatdan-əbədiyyətə // “Müqayisəli ədəbiyyatşünaslıq” (Azərbaycan-özbək ədəbi əlaqələri xüsusi buraxılış) jurnalı, – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2020. №1, – 375 s.

<sup>2</sup> Xocayev, X.S. “Ötən günlər” romanı / X.S.Xocayev. – Bakı: Azər nəşr, – 1928. – 335 s.

<sup>3</sup> Xəlilov, P.İ. SSRİ xalqları ədəbiyyatı: [2 cildə, 2-ci nəşr] / P.İ.Xəlilov. – Bakı: Maarif, – c.2. – 1977. – 360 s.

<sup>4</sup> Quliyev, E.H. Türk xalqları ədəbiyyatı // Təkmilləşdirilmiş və yenidən işlənmiş 4-cü nəşr / E.H.Quliyev. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2017. – 632 s.

<sup>5</sup> Binnətova, A.Ü. Azərbaycan-özbək (cığatay) ədəbi əlaqələri (Dövrələr, simalar, janrlar, təmayüllər) / A.Ü.Binnətova.– Bakı: Qartal, – 2008. – s.173-187.

Qadiri and Azerbaijan” and “Abdulla Qadiri: Criticism, Analysis and Comments” in the book “Uzbek Literature”<sup>6</sup>, the writer’s multifaceted work was highlighted and his prose was analyzed.

Abdulla Qadiri has been extensively studied in his own country, and books such as Matyagub Koshjanov’s “Abdulla Qadiri’s Fine Arts”<sup>7</sup>, Omerali Normatov’s “The Wonder of Days Past”<sup>8</sup>, Nabijan Bagi’s “Qatlnama”<sup>9</sup>, Habibulla Qadiri’s “Abdulla Qadiri in Memory of His Contemporaries”<sup>10</sup>, Khandemir Qadiri’s “A Definition of a Writer”<sup>11</sup>, Sabir Mirvaliyev’s “Abdulla Qadiri: His Life and Creativity”<sup>12</sup>, and Bahadur Karimov’s “Abdulla Qadiri and Hermeneutic Thinking: A Scientific Monograph”<sup>13</sup> have been written. Since the comprehensive study and investigation of Uzbek writers and writers in a comparative manner with Azerbaijani literature, in a literary-historical context, is one of the important tasks facing scholars of both countries, many studies, monographs, and articles dedicated to these relations have been written. Although “Abdulla Qadiri and Azerbaijani Literature” has not been studied as a whole in Azerbaijani literary studies from a scientific and theoretical perspective, Abdulla Qadiri’s work has been included in the study of Azerbaijan-Turkestan literary and cultural relations in the modern era.

However, in this research work, Abdulla Qadiri’s artistic and journalistic work has been systematically examined, systematized,

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<sup>6</sup> Binnətova, A.Ü. Özbək ədəbiyyatı (ədəbi portret cizgiləri, araşdırmalar, müsahibələr, yol qeydləri). – Bakı: “Elm və təhsil”, 2016, – s.61-76; – s.76-82.

<sup>7</sup> Qo’shjonov, M. Abdulla Qodiriyning tasvirlash san’ati / M.Qo’shjonov. – Toshkent: Fan, – 1966. – 76 b.

<sup>8</sup> Normatov, U. “O’tkan kunlar” hayrati / U.Normatov. – Toshkent: O’qituvchi, – 1996. – 80 b.

<sup>9</sup> Boqiy, N. Qatlnoma / N.Boqiy. – Toshkent: Nashriyot-matbaa birlashma-si, – 1992. – 151 b.

<sup>10</sup> Qodiriy, H. Abdulla Qodiriy zamondoshlari xotirasida / H.Qodiriy. –Toshkent: Adabiyot va san’at, – 1986.– 176 b.

<sup>11</sup> Qodiriy, X. Tarifi adib / X.Qodiriy. – Toshkent: Abdulla Qodiriy nomidagi xalk merosi, – 2004. – 32 b.

<sup>12</sup> Mirvaliev, S. Abdulla Qodiriy: hayoti va ijodi / S.Mirvaliev. – Toshkent: Fan, – 2004. – 175 b.

<sup>13</sup> Karimov, B. Abdulla Qodiriy va germeneytik tafakkur: ilmiy monografiya / B.Karim. – Toshkent: Akademyon, –2014. – 256 b.

and presented for the first time.

**Object and subject of the research.** The rich creativity of Abdulla Qadiri, a classic of Uzbek literature and a leading representative of the Jadid literary movement, constitutes the main object of this research. The subject of the dissertation work is the historical-comparative analysis of the merits of Abdulla Qadiri in a new creative stage of Uzbek and Azerbaijani literary relations in the context of his literary heritage.

Another important aspect of the research is to reveal the dynamics of the development of historically existing literary relations between the Uzbek and Azerbaijani peoples and to trace these relations based on a comparative approach.

**Research goals and objectives.** The main goal of the dissertation is to study the historical development of Uzbek-Azerbaijani literary relations and the current state of these relations, based on the work of the classic of Uzbek literature Abdulla Qadiri, as well as to determine the main theoretical principles of the achievements in the field of comparative study of literary relations (comparative studies) and translation art. In order to fulfill these scientific goals and objectives, the following issues are intended to be solved:

—To analyze the development of Uzbek-Azerbaijani literary relations in the 19th and 20th centuries, to examine the literary and aesthetic factors that united the artists active in these periods, and to evaluate the enlightenment concept manifested in Azerbaijani literature by the Jadid movement, especially in the person of Abdulla Qadiri, in historical and traditional aspects;

—To analyze the national basis of Uzbek-Azerbaijani literary relations, the application of new criteria and approaches, using the example of Abdulla Qadiri's work, and to determine the development of these relations and the factors that made these relations necessary based on specific literary facts;

—Within the framework of the diversity of literary types and genres, to reveal the aspects of Abdulla Qadiri's prose creativity that are consistent with the Azerbaijani literary and cultural environment;

—To examine the role of the satirical national press, which

showed the development of the literary and cultural life of both peoples through the publication of the magazines “Molla Nasreddin” and “Mushtum”, to emphasize the creation of the Uzbek satirical magazine under the influence of the Azerbaijani “Molla Nasreddin” and the historical significance of this event;

—Considering the fact that Abdulla Qadiri’s works, especially the novels “Bygone Days” and “Mehrab Aqrabi”, have been translated and published several times in Azerbaijan and studied, to evaluate the contribution of this activity to the development of literary and cultural relations between the two peoples from theoretical and scientific aspects.

**Research methods.** The research was conducted using a historical-comparative methodology, grounding the dissertation in the principle of historicity. This approach allowed for a detailed examination of past events and their comparative analysis, providing a robust framework for the study’s findings.

**Main propositions presented for defense.** Taking into account the importance of the interactions and harmony of Abdulla Qadiri’s multifaceted and multidirectional creative heritage with the Azerbaijani literary environment, the following main propositions were presented for defense in the dissertation:

—Abdulla Qadiri’s multifaceted creative heritage was presented as a phenomenon that demonstrated a completely new approach to the fields of morality, family life, and governance based on Eastern-Islamic values, and the aspects of this heritage that resonate with Azerbaijani literature and literary and social thought were analyzed in a comparative manner.

—The literary-cultural environment and socio-historical conditions in which the writer grew up were analyzed within the framework of the factors that conditioned the necessity of the formation of the Jadid movement as an alternative literary direction, and a scientific attitude was expressed to the main ideological characteristics of this movement.

—The mutual relations of Abdulla Qadiri’s productive activity in the fields of poetry, prose, dramaturgy and journalism with the Azerbaijani literary and social environment were

investigated, and the creative influences of Jalil Mammadguluzadeh's legacy were scientifically confirmed.

—The translation of the writer's works into Azerbaijani, and the reasons for the scientific interest these translations aroused in the Azerbaijani scientific and literary environment, were investigated based on extensive reasoning and analysis.

—Abdulla Qadiri's work has been systematically studied based on moments of particular importance for the Azerbaijani reader and literary criticism, both during the Soviet period and during the years of independence.

—Throughout the study, Abdulla Qadiri's literary heritage was examined in parallel with Azerbaijani literary-artistic and scientific-theoretical thought, and these two fields were presented as planes that open up broad perspectives for facts, analysis, and attitudes towards each other.

**Scientific novelty of the research work.** The achievement of national independence has created a favorable basis for literary relations to take on a more active and intensive character. The topic of "Abdulla Qadiri and Azerbaijani Literature" has been studied for the first time in the form of a complete dissertation in Azerbaijani and Uzbek literary studies.

The following important scientific innovations were revealed within the framework of the dissertation:

—Abdulla Qadiri's work has been comprehensively examined for the first time in the context of mutual literary relations with the Azerbaijani literary and cultural environment. The writer's benefit from prominent representatives of Azerbaijani literature such as Jalil Mammadguluzadeh, Abdurrahim bey Hagverdiyev, Jafar Jabbarli, Yusif Vazir Chamanzaminli and Abdulla bey Divanbeyoglu, and the role of these influences in his literary development have been scientifically analyzed.

—The legacy of Abdulla Qadiri, especially his historical novels, poetry and dramaturgical works, as well as his journalistic activities, has been systematically studied for the first time, revealing points of interest to the Azerbaijani reader and the scientific community.

–The ideological and orientational connections between the “Mushtum” magazine published in Turkestan and the “Molla Nasreddin” magazine operating in Azerbaijan were investigated, and it was proven that the ideological origins of the “Mushtum” magazine were taken from “Molla Nasreddin”. At the same time, precise scientific results were obtained regarding the founders of the “Mushtum” magazine (Gazi Yunus, Kamil Alimov, Ziya Said and others).

–Translation activity is analyzed as a necessary means of literary communication in the work of Abdulla Qadiri. In particular, the facts of the first translation of the novel “Bygone Days” from Uzbek into Azerbaijani in 1928, its publication in Uzbek in Baku in 1933, and its re-publication in 2023, adapted to the modern alphabet, are comparatively examined.

**Theoretical and practical significance of the research.** Along with the theoretical generalization of the history of Uzbek-Azerbaijani literary relations and their development in the 19th and 20th centuries, special attention was paid to translation issues, which play an important role in the development of literary relations, in the dissertation work. The literary relations between Uzbek-Azerbaijani literatures, formed on the basis of Abdulla Qadiri’s work, were considered as a continuation of a historically developed tradition, which is important both from a theoretical and practical point of view.

The dissertation work can benefit specialists, graduate students, students, and teachers who study Uzbek-Azerbaijani literary relations.

**Approbation and application of the research.** The topic of the dissertation work was approved by the Scientific Council of the Institute of Literature named after Nizami Ganjavi of ANAS. Articles corresponding to the topic of the dissertation work were published in journals included in the register of the Higher Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and conference materials of republican and international importance.

**Name of the organization where the dissertation work was carried out.** The dissertation work was carried out at the Department of Azerbaijan-Turkmenistan-Uzbekistan Literary Relations of the Institute of Literature named after Nizami Ganjavi of ANAS and was prepared

in accordance with the research direction of the department.

**The total volume of the dissertation, with the volume of the structural sections of the dissertation separately indicated, is indicated.** The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a list of used literature. The introduction consists of 14689 an indication, Chapter I consists of 74428 an indication, Chapter II consists of 79135 an indication, Chapter III consists of 63677 an indication, and the conclusion consists of 6037 an indication. The total volume of the dissertation consists of 237966 characters.

## MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the **“Introduction”** section of the dissertation, the relevance and degree of development of the topic, the goals and objectives of the research, research methods, the main provisions put forward for defense, scientific innovations, and theoretical and practical significance were studied.

The first chapter of the research work is called **“Abdulla Qadiri: his era, literary environment, life, and creativity”**. This chapter consists of two paragraphs, the first paragraph is dedicated to the topic **“The era, environment, and contemporaries of the writer”**. The Jadidism movement, which emerged at the end of the 19th century, developed on a national basis and spread widely among the Turkic peoples. The term “Jadidism”, which means “new” in Arabic, was formed as a socio-political and intellectual movement during the Russian Empire. In the 80s of the 19th century, it gained wide popularity in Crimea, Kazan, and Azerbaijan, and in the 90s in Central Asia.

Jadidism was evaluated as a new school, press, and national development model, and was an important stage for the Uzbek people against the background of the national liberation struggle. The main principles of the movement were patriotism, nationalism, enlightenment, and progress, the main goal was the development of national consciousness and liberation from colonial oppression. Jadidism was not only a cultural phenomenon but also contributed to

the restoration of the Turkic-Islamic legal system and the spread of legal knowledge. The leaders of this movement, based on the principles of enlightenment and progress, attached importance to the European education system and considered it important to educate the younger generation. Thinkers such as Mustafa Rashid Pasha (Ottoman), Ismail Bey Gaspirali (Crimean Tatar), and Mirza Fatali Akhundzade (Azerbaijan) supported literary and cultural development in Turkestan with their ideas and had a significant impact on Uzbek literature.

The significant changes that occurred in the socio-political and cultural environment of the Turkic peoples in the second half of the 19th century are associated with the activities of Ismail Bey Gaspirali. He published the newspaper "Tarjuman" and made a significant contribution to the development of the press in Turkestan. At the end of the 19th century - in a difficult period for the Turkic peoples - the newspapers "Ekinchi", then "Ziya" and "Kashkul" were published for the first time. "Terjuman", published in 1883, symbolized a new stage in the development of the press in the Turkic world. Ismayil bey Gaspirali, along with "Terjuman", had "Shefeq", "Ay", "Ulduz", "Kemer", "Haqiqet" and others published, and the newspaper formed the basis of his cultural heritage.

The Jadid movement that emerged in Turkestan, along with its social and ideological directions, formed a new literature based on literary and aesthetic principles. This was the beginning of a new era in the history of Turkestan literature under the name "Jadid literature". The Jadid movement, which operated from the beginning of the 20th century until 1937, gave Uzbek literature many great poets, writers, and scientists in a short period. In addition to Abdulla Qadiri, one of the main figures of this literature, prominent writers such as Kamil Kharazmi, Mahammadaminkhodja Mugumi, Zakirjan Furgat, Munevvargari Abdurrashidkhanov, Isaqkhan Ibrat, Mahammadsharif Sufizade, Seyidahmad Eji, Mahmudkhodja Behbudi, Abdurrauf Fitrat, Tolagan Khojamyarov Tavalla, Abdulhamid Cholpan, Abdulla Avlani, Hamza Hekimzade Niyazi, Sadraddin Ayni are among the most important figures of the Jadidism movement.

The literary environments formed in Turkestan in cities such as Bukhara, Khiva, Kokand, Tashkent, and Samarkand played an

important role in the cultural development of the region. The literary and cultural environment in which Abdulla Qadiri grew up covers the complex and contradictory period of 20th-century Uzbek literature. The creative searches and literary trends that emerged during this period influenced the formation of prominent literary personalities. The creativity of writers like Abdulla Qadiri, while preserving the principles of tradition and inheritance, is also characterized by the development of individual aesthetic searches. The socio-political and socio-economic processes that took place in the historical fate of the Uzbek people in the 19th and early 20th centuries played a decisive role in his formation as a writer, and these factors seriously influenced the enrichment of his ideological and aesthetic worldview.

The second paragraph is titled **“The Writer’s Literary Personality and Heritage”**. At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, Abdulla Qadiri was distinguished by his unique writing style and individual approach. He is recognized as the founder of the Uzbek national novel and was known as a satirist, publicist, and translator.

The years from the 1930s to the 1950s are remembered in history and literature as a time of repression. As a literary representative of this period, Abdulla Qadiri was also a victim of this repression. He was arrested twice during his 44-year life. His first arrest occurred in 1926 due to the article “Collected Expressions” (“Yig’indi gaplar”) <sup>14</sup>, published in the 27th issue of the “Mushtum” magazine under the pseudonym “Ovsar”. The second arrest took place on December 31, 1937, when he was accused of being a member of the “National Iddihad” organization, labeled a nationalist and an enemy of the people according to the Criminal Code of the Uzbek SSR. On October 4, 1938, notable figures of Uzbek literature, including Abdulla Qadiri, Abdulhamid Cholpan, and Abdurrauf Fitrat, were executed.

The 20th century is of great significance in the history of the Uzbek people, marking a period of national self-awareness and awakening. During this time, the Jadid movement influenced all aspects of spiritual life, leading to the emergence of new trends and creative

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<sup>14</sup> Ovsar. Yig’indi gaplar // “Mushtum” jurnoli. Toshkent: –1926, №27.

directions in literature and culture. By the 1920s, Uzbek poetry, prose, and dramaturgy began to take shape, creating conditions for the development of a unified literary environment.

During his brief but productive creative period, Abdulla Qadiri left a significant mark on Uzbek literature, contributing to lyrical, epic, and dramatic genres. In addition to his prose, his work in poetry, dramaturgy, journalism, and translation is noteworthy. His multifaceted activity resulted in valuable contributions to Uzbek literature. Although his early creative work was limited, it is characterized by high artistic quality. Only five of his poems — “Wedding”, “Our State”, “A Decision for My Nation”, “The Thought Weeps”, and “Bad, Bad...” along with 112 verses embedded within his prose works, are widely recognized.

Abdulla Qadiri commenced his career in dramaturgy in 1915 with the production of his four-act tragedy, “The Unlucky Groom” (“Baxtsiz kuyov”). This piece drew inspiration from Mahmudkhoja Behbudi’s earlier work, “The Father’s Murderer”. “The Unlucky Groom” was first published in book form the same year and enjoyed consistent staging in theaters throughout the 1920s, reflecting its significance in the early development of Uzbek theatrical literature.

At the dawn of the 20th century, the economic and political crisis in Uzbekistan, along with mass protests such as the 1916 labor uprising and the February Revolution of 1917, profoundly influenced Abdulla Qadiri’s socio-political views and literary position. During this period, he wrote numerous stories on various topics. His works, such as “Immoral” (“Juvonboz”), “On the Bullock Cart” (“Ulokda”), “The Place of the Demons” (“Jinlar bazmi”), and “Doubt” (“Shubha”), reflect the socio-political realities of their time.

The story “Abid Ketman” written in 1934, explores the processes surrounding the collectivization of agriculture in the Turkestan region during the 1930s.

Among Abdulla Qadiri’s prose works, “*I Also Fight the Sun*” stands out. First published in the third issue of the magazine *Uzbek Soviet Literature* in 1932, it was later included in the story “*Abid Ketman*”. However, it is considered a separate work due to its distinct plot and compositional features.

Qadiri also made significant contributions to translation. He translated Nikolai Gogol's "Marriage" and Anton Chekhov's "Chameleon" from Russian literature, as well as the book "Physics" (1928) by Tatar physicist Abdulla Shinasi, thus contributing to the field of science. Additionally, he participated in compiling the "Russian-Uzbek Comprehensive Dictionary" (1934), published in Kazan, where he notably translated words starting with the letter "p".

The scientific results obtained in this chapter of the research work<sup>15 16 17 18 19 20</sup> reflected in his articles.

The second chapter of the dissertation is called "**The place and - position of the epic genre in the work of Abdulla Qadiri**". This chapter consists of three paragraphs. The first paragraph is called "**The theme of Abdulla Qadiri's novels, their ideological and artistic characteristics**". The history of the emergence of professional novels in world literature dates back to the 18th century. In Azerbaijani literature, there are considerations that acknowledge the emergence of the novel genre in the 19th century. This is a correct conclusion: "*The novel genre, which emerged relatively late, did not supplant other literary genres, but on the contrary, borrowed a lot from them and enriched a number of their traditions. No other literary genre is capable of reflecting the history of mankind, its socio-political and*

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<sup>15</sup> Babayeva, Ş. Azərbaycan və özbək cədidçiləri (maarifçiləri) İ.Qaspiralının ideyaları müstəvisində. "Müqayisəli ədəbiyyatşünaslıq" beynəlxalq elmi jurnalı Bakı, 2021, №1, 120 s. (səh. 60-67)

<sup>16</sup> Babayeva, Ş.. Abdulla Qədiri hekayələrində tematik obrazlar sistemi. Ukrayna Təhsil və Elm Nazirliyi Vçeni Zapiski adına Tavriyski Milli Universiteti V.İ. Vernadski seriyası: Filologiya. Jurnalist, 2022, səh.292, s.19-24 (rus dilində)

<sup>17</sup> Babayeva, Ş. Cədid dramaturgiyası və teatrının təşəkkülü – "Bəxtsiz kürəkən" pyesi. Filologiya və sənətşünaslıq. – Bakı, 2022, №1, 420 səh, s. 214-220.

<sup>18</sup> Babayeva, Ş. Abdulla Qədirinin ədəbi axtarışları. Xəbərlər məcmuəsi. "İctimai və humanitar" elmlər seriyası №1(3). – Gəncə, 2022, 152 səh, s138-144.

<sup>19</sup> Mirzəzadə, Ş. XX əsrin əvvəllərində özbək və Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatında dramatik janrlar təkamülü. – Daşkənd: 2023, №4,135 səh, s.51-55 (özbək dilində)

<sup>20</sup> Mirzəzadə Ş.Q. Cədidizm dövründə ictimai-siyasi, ədəbi-mədəni mühit // "O'zbek va Ozarbayjon filologiyasining dolzarb masalalari" mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari [Matn] I Jild, – Xorazm: "Khwarezm travel" MChJ nashriyoti, – 2024, 15/16-aprel. – s.116-122.

*spiritual life, the passions and pathos of the era as comprehensively and deeply as the novel genre”*<sup>21</sup>.

Abdulla Qadiri began writing the historical novel “Bygone Days” in 1919, and since 1922, excerpts from the novel were published in many revolutionary magazines of the time, in 1925 in parts, and in 1926 as a complete novel. The writer wrote “Mehrab Aqrabi”, also known as “Historical Novel from the Lives of Khudayarkhan and Mirzalerin” in 1928, and the novel was published in Tashkent in 1929. It is not without reason that the author turns to history as the main theme in the novels “Bygone Days” and “Mehrab Aqrabi”. Historical periods change, and events that occur in that period remain hidden. However, writers who use the power of literature fictionalize history and transfer it to memory. By turning to the genre of historical novels, it is possible to investigate and study in depth both individual periods of history, as well as the socio-political situation of that period, and prominent historical figures.

It can be concluded that by turning to the novel genre, Abdulla Qadiri contributed to the beginning of a new stage in the development of Uzbek literature.

The second paragraph of the second chapter is called **“The novel “Bygone Days” as the first example of an Uzbek historical novel”**. In “Bygone Days”, Abdulla Qadiri aimed to artistically reflect the history of Turkestan in the mid-19th century and, in particular, the real life of the Uzbek people. In addition to deeply analyzing the important historical and social processes of the period, the writer demonstrated mastery in describing the mood, desires and aspirations, joys and worries of the people. The events in the work were presented with high artistry through vivid and multifaceted images.

One of the main features that stands out in Abdulla Qadiri’s work is his reference to historical turning points, especially important events that took place among the people. This feature is clearly evident in the writer’s historical prose, especially in the novel “Bygone Days”. The novel reflects the events that took place during the khanates in the mid-

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<sup>21</sup>Xəlilov, Q. Azərbaycan romanının inkişaf tarixindən. Redaktoru Q. Qasımsadə, Bakı: “Elm” nəşriyyatı, 1973, s.5 (3-18), 352 s.

19th century, illuminating the political and social contradictions of that period.

The writer re-evaluated past events within the framework of the advanced ideological views of the 20s of the 20th century and presented this work as a turning point in his creativity. The work “Bygone Days” is considered a significant innovation in Turkestan literature with its content, form and style. As the first historical novel in Uzbek literature, this work is considered a great achievement of Abdulla Qadiri in national literature.

The novel is dedicated to the liberation of Turkestan from the existing colonial oppression and the struggle for an independent life. Here, the author brings to the fore the people's aspirations for freedom and social issues against the background of historical events.

This paragraph provides a comparative analysis of the most pressing topics and problems in Azerbaijani and Uzbek literature, including serious problems in the fields of society, real life, and family and household affairs. Taking into account the parallels and common points in both literary practices, an in-depth study of the topics, their solutions, and their artistic and aesthetic impact become the main objects of discussion.

The third paragraph of the second chapter is called **“The Artistic Reflection of Historical Reality in the Novel “Mehrab Aqrabi”**. Abdulla Qadiri’s second novel on a historical theme, “Mehrab Ak - Rabi”, also known as “A Historical Novel from the Lives of Khudayar Khan and Mirzas”, is a perfect work in terms of artistically presenting and finding ways to solve social problems.

The structure of the novel, its subject matter, its ideological and artistic features, and the social issues it touches on differ from period to period. Here, the dark pages of the 19th century, the chaos that took place in Turkestan - Kokand Khanate, the destruction of innocent lives by Khudayar Khan and high-ranking officials gathered around him for their own interests, the miserable situation of those from the poor class, the actions of imams who carried out their vile intentions under the name of religion and Sharia, as well as the difficult fate of people who constantly struggled for the salvation of their spirituality and love, are highlighted.

There are many works written about the problem of early marriage in our literature. With these works, writers describe the attitude of parents and society as a whole towards their daughters, and the disasters arising from the illiteracy and ignorance of girls in the 20th century. Our writers such as Jalil Mammadguluzade, Abdurrahim bey Hagverdiyev, Yusif Vazir Chamanzaminli, Jafar Jabbarli closely followed the problems of women's rights, illiteracy of girls, and general problems of society in general, which became the scourge of the 20th century, and by writing about these issues in their works, they brought to life the bitter picture of the era.

Concluded by presenting concrete facts once again that the problems raised in the novel "Bygone Days" were also chosen as the target of deep and comprehensive description in the novel "Mehrab Aqrabi", the arbitrariness of the ruling circles and the ruling absolutes at the head of the existing systems and administrations became the object of sharp condemnation, and scientific analysis and interpretations were evaluated against the background of the real realities of the era and time. The work "Mehrab Aqrabi", which the writer himself called a narrative, trying to express historical truth as realistically as possible, was raised to the level of a historical novel in Uzbek literature and was evaluated as a kind of continuation of the historical novel "Bygone Days".

The scientific results obtained in this chapter of the research work<sup>22 23 24 25</sup> reflected in his articles.

The third chapter of the dissertation is entitled "**Abdullah Qadiri and Azerbaijani Literary Studies**". The third chapter consists

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<sup>22</sup>Babayeva, Ş. Abdulla Qədirinin "Mehrab əqrəbi" romanının poetikası. Filologiya məsələləri. – Bakı, "Elm və təhsil", 2021, №8, səh. 434 (s.343-349)

<sup>23</sup>Babayeva, Ş. "Ötən günlər" romanında ümumtürk folklor ənənələri. "Özbək dili və ədəbiyyatının qlobal miqyasda təbliği: nəticələr və vəzifələr" mövzusunda beynəlxalq elmi-praktik konfrans. – Toshkent, 16 oktyabr, 2021, səh. 498. (s.331-339)

<sup>24</sup> Babayeva, Ş. Abdulla Qədirinin "Mehrab əqrəbi" romanında qadın problemi məsələləri. II Qarabağ Beynəlxalq İctimai və Humanitar elmlərdə müasir araşdırmalar konfransı. – Bakı, 10 noyabr, 2021. səh.537. (s.473-479)

<sup>25</sup> Babayeva, Ş. Abdulla Qədiri romanlarına nəzəri baxış. PoetikaİZM. – Bakı, 2022, №1, 178 səh, s.57-62.

of three paragraphs. The first paragraph is entitled **“Abdullah Qadiri’s life and work in Azerbaijani scientific and theoretical thought”** . Throughout the history of Azerbaijani -Uzbek literature, literary relations have continued in various forms in accordance with their goals and tasks. Currently , this area has developed on a large scale and its new forms have emerged. During the period of independence, literary relations became an active part of the creative process in Uzbek literature.

In Azerbaijani literary criticism, the study of Abdulla Qadiri’s life and work has played an important role in the development of literary relations. One of the first scholars to pay attention to Abdulla Qadiri’s work was the Azerbaijani scholar of Uzbek origin, Khalid Said Khojayeov. *“In the research conducted in the field of Turkology, the name of Khalid Said Khojayeov is on the first page along with other famous Turkologists - scholars who preserved the national and spiritual heritage in the turbulent history of the 20th century, and also embarked on a new path of development with progressive ideas<sup>26</sup>”*. Khojayeov’s research, especially the translation of the novel “Days Past” into Azerbaijani, ensured the familiarity of the work with Azerbaijani readers, and thus made it possible for Abdulla Qadiri’s rich literary heritage to be included in Azerbaijani literary studies.

Panah Khalilov, in the 1977 textbook *Literature of the Peoples of the USSR*, analyzed Abdulla Qadiri’s works *Bygone Days* and *Mehrab Agrabi*, providing an extensive commentary on their literary significance. During the independence period, alongside classical Uzbek literature, interest in 20th-century Jadid literature increased, and the writer’s work became particularly important for these studies.

In 1994, Panah Khalilov further refined this book and published it under the title *Literature of the Turkic Peoples and Eastern Slavs*. In this edition, he included information on Uzbek literature under the sections *Literature of the 16th–18th Centuries* and *Literature of the 19th–20th Centuries*. However, unlike the 1977 edition, this book did not provide details on individual Uzbek writers, nor did it include

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<sup>26</sup> Binnətova, A. Ü. Özbək ədəbiyyatı (ədəbi portret cizgiləri, araşdırmalar, müsahibələr, yol qeydləri). – Bakı: “Elm və təhsil”, 2016, 314 səh, s.41-42.

materials related to Abdulla Qadiriyy.

In Elman Guliyev's textbook *Literature of the Turkic Peoples*, the life and works of the prominent writer are presented under the heading *Abdulla Qadiriyy*.

Even today, Abdulla Qadiriyy's literary legacy remains relevant. For instance, his novel *Bygone Days*<sup>27</sup> was republished in 2023. In the editions published during the independence period, new interpretations regarding the writer's literary persona and heritage have been put forward.

Since January 2024, a newspaper titled *Jadid*<sup>28</sup> has been published in Uzbekistan. The newspaper is described as “*a true symbol of the new era that Uzbek intellectuals devoted to enlightenment have long aspired to*”<sup>29</sup>. Its main objective is to reassess the literary figures and legacies of the repressed Jadid intellectuals and introduce them to a wider audience.

The second paragraph of this chapter is called “**The 20th century modern press and journalism: “Mushtum” magazine as a successor to “Molla Nasreddin”**”. In the 20th century, the press in Turkestan entered a new stage of development thanks to the activities of enlightened writers. With the power of free thought and the emergence of new ideas, they fought against the long-standing backwardness and illiteracy, shed light on the painful past of the nation and brought dawn to the dark pages of the era. The press played an indispensable role in the dissemination of national ideas that existed at the beginning of the 20th century. The modern press was a tribune that directed the nation to struggle and enlightenment. For intellectuals who wanted to see their people educated and wished that the nation would not lag behind other nations, the press was the main means of struggle.

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<sup>27</sup> Qadiri, A.Q. *Ötən günlər (özbəklərin həyatından tarixi roman)* // Red. və ön söz müəllifi A.Ü.Binnətova; mətni 1928-29-cu illər nəşrindən yenidən çapa hazırlayan və məsul katib Ş.Mirzəzadə. – Bakı: Təhsil, – 2023. – 408 s.

<sup>28</sup> *Jadid* (adabiy, ilmiy-ma'rifiy va ijtimoiy haftalik gazeta). – Toshkent: Sharq – 2024 yil, 5 yanvar, №1 (1), – 8 b, – b.7 // <https://online.pubhtml5.com/gfyzj/dwds/>

<sup>29</sup> Usmonova, N. “*Jadid*” gazetasi – birlashmoq davrining minbari: [Elektron manba] / – O'zbekiston: UZA O'zbekiston Milliy Axborot agentligi. [https://uza.uz/oz/posts/jadid-gazetasi-birlashmoq-davrining-minbari\\_553851](https://uza.uz/oz/posts/jadid-gazetasi-birlashmoq-davrining-minbari_553851).

The development of Azerbaijani press gained significant momentum in the early 20th century, positioning it ahead of Turkestan in comparison. While the press in Turkestan began to emerge in the late 19th century, it became more active and entered a phase of growth in the early 20th century. During this period, progressive forces, recognizing the importance of the press in raising socio-political awareness and promoting national enlightenment ideas, initiated the publication of several national newspapers, including *Taraqqi* (“Progress”), *Saday-i Fergana* (“Voice of Fergana”), *Saday-i Turkestan* (“Voice of Turkestan”), *Turk Eli* (“Land of the Turks”), *Ulu Turkestan* (“Great Turkestan”), and *Hurriyat* (“Freedom”).

Beginning in 1905, various journals reflecting the core ideas and propaganda of the Jadid movement were published. Between 1905 and 1925, the press that embodied the main thoughts and ideals of the Jadids evolved in parallel with the struggle for the nation’s liberation from the negative influences of the past and the establishment of a free and prosperous society. During this period, journals such as *Ayna*, *Al-Islah*, *Al-Izah*, *Chayan*, *Izhar ul-Haqq*, *Mushtum*, and *Alanga* were published.

*Ayna*, which was published between 1913 and 1915 by Mahmudkhodja Behbudi, a prominent figure in 20th-century Uzbek literature, is considered the first literary journal. It played a crucial role in the widespread dissemination of Jadid movement ideas through literary and intellectual press. The publication of Azerbaijani writer Samedaga Agamalioglu’s article titled *Cultural Revolution and the New Alphabet* in the 12th issue of *Alanga* in 1928 demonstrates the press’s emphasis on language and alphabet issues during that period.

One of the significant examples of the press among Turkic peoples was the newspaper *Bukhara-i Sharif*, which was first published on March 11, 1912, and is considered the first Tajik newspaper. The editor-in-chief of this newspaper was Mirza Jalal Yusifzade, who was of Azerbaijani origin.

At the same time, the journal *Molla Nasreddin*, which began publication in Tbilisi on April 7, 1906, played an important role in the formation and development of democratic press in Central Asia and the Middle East. With its satirical style and content aimed at enlightening

society, this journal successfully conveyed the democratic values of its time to a broad audience.

Abdulla Qadiri actively contributed to *Mushtum*, a satirical journal established on February 18, 1923, drawing inspiration from the literary-artistic and journalistic traditions of *Molla Nasreddin*. However, it should be noted that prior to Qadiri, on June 1, 1917, the first satirical journal in Turkestan, *Turkestan Aqrabi*, was published at the initiative of Tatar intellectuals Ibrahim Tahiri and Khalaf Tulakov. This journal was known for its sharp critique of social shortcomings and negative aspects of contemporary life.

Under the leadership and editorship of Abdulla Qadiri and Qazi Yunus, *Mushtum* was published monthly in Tashkent and introduced innovations to Uzbek press in the satirical journal genre. The first issue featured an article by Abdulla Qadiri titled *On Mushtum's Representation*, in which the key aspects, goals, and mission of the journal's publication were elaborated in detail. Throughout various issues, Qadiri published numerous articles and feuilletons, including *in the Arenas of Politics*, *Salamname*, *Progress*, *The Evil Eye*, *May 1*, *Apology*, *Miscellaneous*, *News from Tashkent*, and *Press Day*. Through these writings, the journal critically addressed various socio-political issues from a satirical perspective while promoting enlightenment ideals.

The primary similarity between *Molla Nasreddin* and *Mushtum* was the thematic overlap in their content. Both journals covered similar problems, offering comparable perspectives on socio-political and cultural issues.

As one of the first satirical publications in Uzbek press history, *Mushtum* was distinguished by its extensive use of caricatures to sharply criticize the socio-political and cultural problems of the time. The journal's first illustrator was Istvan Tulya, followed by artists such as Khudayberdi Tokhtabayev, Anvar Abidjan, Alimjan Khalikov, Mahmud Eshanqulov, Nematulla Ismatullayev, Shohret Amanov, Hasan Sadiqov, and Mirsaid Qaziyev. Through their caricatures and illustrations, *Mushtum* was not merely an entertaining satirical publication but also a powerful tool for social enlightenment.

*Mushtum* experienced its peak period of development between

the 1950s and 1980s. It continued publication until 2019, but due to economic difficulties and a sharp decline in subscriptions, it ceased operations.

Between 1919 and 1925, Abdulla Qadiri published more than 300 articles in various press outlets. These writings reflected his views on contemporary socio-political issues and demonstrated his significant influence in journalism.

Had it not been for ideological repression and subsequent political persecution, Abdulla Qadiri could have produced even more outstanding feuilletons, deeply meaningful satire, and vividly drawn characters and social types. His novels *Amir Umar Khan's Servant*, *The Prayer Thief*, and *Horror* remained incomplete due to these circumstances. Nevertheless, Qadiri left an indelible mark on Uzbek literature and press history through his exceptional prose and journalistic works.

Research has revealed the influence of Azerbaijani-Uzbek literary relations in the press, particularly through *Molla Nasreddin* and *Mushtum*. The impact of *Molla Nasreddin*, published under the leadership and editorship of Jalil Mammadguluzadeh, on Uzbek satire and press has been substantiated with concrete evidence, forming the foundation of this study. Moreover, Abdulla Qadiri's journalistic activity has been examined as a vital and socially significant component of his literary career.

The third section of this chapter is titled *The Translation of Abdulla Qadiri's Novels into Azerbaijani*. One of the most influential means of developing literary-artistic experience is the art of translation, which reveals the characteristic features of literary interactions. Thanks to translation efforts, it has become possible to acquaint Azerbaijani readers with significant works of world literature. In the period of independence, literary relations, particularly translation, have gained significant importance.

The translation of Abdulla Qadiri's historical novels into Azerbaijani has contributed to the recognition and readership of both the author and his works in Azerbaijan. The first attempt to introduce Qadiri to Azerbaijani readers was the translation of his novel *Bygone Days (Otkan Kunlar)*, which was first translated into Azerbaijani in

1928 and 1929 by the prominent Uzbek-born Azerbaijani linguist Khalid Said Khojayeov.

The second edition of *Bygone Days* was published in Baku in 1933. Available sources indicate that this edition was published in Uzbek in Baku under the title *Otkan Kunlar* by the “Ozdevnashr” publishing house.

Later, in 1979 and 1987, the novel was retranslated by translator, critic, and screenwriter Ishaq Ibrahimov. There are notable differences between the translations of Khalid Said Khojayeov and Ishaq Ibrahimov. Khojayeov’s translation is particularly valuable for preserving Uzbek idioms, maintaining fidelity to the original text, and safeguarding the national spirit of the Uzbek people.

Additionally, *Bygone Days* was translated into Russian by the Kazakh poet, writer, and political figure Olzhas Suleimenov, and Ishaq Ibrahimov subsequently translated it into Azerbaijani from Suleimenov’s version, in accordance with the principles of socialist realism.

Qadiri’s novel *Mehrab Aqrabi* was translated into Azerbaijani by Yusif Mammadov in 1970 and published by the *Ganjlik* publishing house.

Scientific results obtained in the last chapter of the research work <sup>30 31 32</sup> reflected in his articles.

The main conclusions of the study can be summarized as follows:

– A historical-chronological picture is created about the literary environment, period, and contemporaries that raised Abdulla Qadiri;

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<sup>30</sup> Babayeva, Ş. Özbək satirik nəsrinin inkişafında Abdulla Qədirinin rolu. Slavyan Universiteti, Ümummillî Lider Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 99-cu ildönümünə həsr olunmuş “Azərbaycanşünaslığın aktual problemləri” adlı XIII Beynəlxalq elmi-praktik konfransın materialları. – Bakı: Ziqzaq, 2022. – 593 səh., s.161-164.

<sup>31</sup> Babayeva, Ş. Cədid mətbuatı (“Müşüm” jurnalı əsasında). Abdulla Qədiri adına Cizzaq Dövlət Pedaqoji İnstitutunun “Təhsildə filologiyanın inkişafının qlobal problemləri” beynəlxalq elmi-praktik konfransının materialları. - Cizzaq, 7 may 2022, 492 səh, s.253-257.

<sup>32</sup> Babayeva, Ş. Cədid ədəbiyyatı və “Müşüm” jurnalı. “Mahmud Xoca Behbudinin irsi və Cədid mətbuatı araşdırmaları” adlı Beynəlxalq elmi panel. – Daşkənd, 19 yanvar, 2022. – 313 səh., s.161-171.

– The demands and needs of the literary-social-historical conditions that made the emergence of the Jadid movement inevitable are considered, and an objective scientific attitude is expressed to it;

– A unanimous scientific conclusion is reached about the exceptional role of Abdulla Qadiri in the formation of the Jadid movement and it's reaching a mature level, his active participation as one of the leading authors;

– As an artist, the literary personality and heritage of Abdulla Qadiri are considered in mutual contact with the literary-cultural environment in which he grew up;

– Extensive analyses are conducted about the exceptional place and position of the epic genre in Abdulla Qadiri's work, and the writer's attitude to the contradictions of the era experienced in such large prose works as "Bygone Days" and "Mehrab Aqrabi" and the deprivations brought to people's daily lives by the ruling circles are selected as the target;

– The place and position of journalism in the work of Abdulla Qadiri, especially the transformation of the magazine "Mushtum" into a platform for expressing an attitude to the socio-political events taking place in the Uzbek environment, and the arbitrariness of the ruling circles, the exceptional place of the feuilleton genre as an operative and flexible genre in the writer's work are revealed based on facts;

– The Azerbaijani "Molla Nasreddin" and "Mushtum" are brought to the level of relations at the level of predecessors and successors, the exceptional role of the former, and its guiding role in terms of subject matter and craftsmanship are determined based on mutual comparison;

– Based on the facts, it is concluded that Abdulla Qadiri was not the editor-in-chief of the magazine "Mushtum", but an active participant;

– Interest in the heritage of Abdulla Qadiri in Azerbaijani literary and scientific thought, the reasons that gave rise to it, the events taking place in the system of Azerbaijani-Uzbek socio-political, socio-economic relations, and the changes that these events adequately created in literary and artistic thought are investigated;

– The participation of Abdulla Qadiri's creativity in the

development of literary relations, the relevance of the issues raised in the writer's works for the Azerbaijani reader, and similar fateful experiences are brought into focus and summarized;

– The issue of studying the personality and legacy of Abdulla Qadiri in Azerbaijani literary criticism is studied systematically for the first time;

– The history of the translation of Abdulla Qadiri's novels into Azerbaijani is discussed in detail, and the successful and flawed aspects of these translations from the original by individual translators are evaluated from an objective point of view.

– A scientific conclusion is reached on the necessity of adapting Abdulla Qadiri's novel "Bygone Days" to the modern alphabet, and the value of the new edition for the Azerbaijani reader and literary criticism is especially emphasized.

**The main content of the dissertation is reflected in the following articles and conference materials of the applicant:**

1. Babayeva, Ş. Abdulla Qədirinin "Mehrab əqrəbi" romanının poetikası. Filologiya məsələləri. – Bakı: "Elm və təhsil", 2021, №8. – s.343-350.
2. Babayeva, Ş. Azərbaycan və özbək cədidçiləri (maarifçiləri) İ.Qaspiralının ideyaları müstəvisində. – Bakı: "Müqayisəli ədəbiyyatşünaslıq" beynəlxalq elmi jurnalı, 2021, №1. – s.60-67.
3. Babayeva, Ş. "Ötən günlər" romanında ümumtürk folklor ənənələri // "O'zbek tili va adabiyotini jahon miqyosida targ'ib etish: natija va vazifalar" mavzusida xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjumani, – Toshkent: – 2021, 16 oktyabr. – s.331-339.
4. Babayeva, Ş. Abdulla Qədirinin "Mehrab əqrəbi" romanında qadın problemi məsələləri. II. Qarabağ Beynəlxalq İctimai və Humanitar elmlərdə müasir araşdırmalar konfransı. – Bakı: 10 noyabr, 2021. – s.473-479.
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8. Бабаева, Ш. Тематика и образная система рассказов Абдуллы Кадири // Вчені записки ТНУ імені В. І.Вернадського. Серія: Філологія. Журналістика // Том 33 (72). – 2022. – с. 19-24.
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10. Babayeva, Ş. Cədid mətbuatı (“Müşüm” jurnalı əsasında) // Abdulla Qodiriy nomidagi Jizzax Davlat Pedagogika Instituti “Ta’limda filologiyani rivojlantirishning global masalalari” xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjumanı materialları. – Jizzax: – 7 may, – 2022. – b.253-257.
11. Babayeva, Ş. Özbək satirik nəsrinin inkişafında Abdulla Qədirinin rolu. Slavyan Universiteti, Ümummillî Lider Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 99-cu ildönümünə həsr olunmuş “Azərbaycanşünaslığın aktual problemləri” adlı XIII Beynəlxalq elmi-praktik konfransın materialları. – Bakı: Ziqzaq, 2022. s. 161-164.
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