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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**LITERARY AND ARTISTIC MEETINGS OF GASIM
TINISTANOV**

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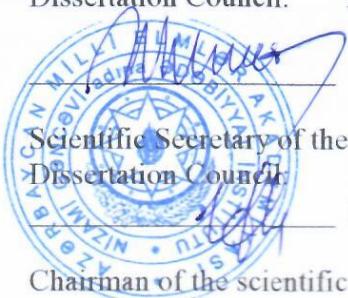
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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK

Relevance and development of the topic. The Soviet period of Kyrgyz literature of the early twentieth century has its own characteristics in terms of content and scope. A number of important historical events that guided the socio-political and literary life of the people of Kyrgyzstan took place during this period. With the October Revolution of 1917, the tsarist empire collapsed and Soviet power was established. The Kyrgyz Soviet Socialist Republic was one of the 15 republics of the post-revolutionary, thus creating a prison for the peoples with a brighter future. This empire, guided by the policy of “divide and rule”, has adopted the rule of disintegration as its main goal. *“The Red terror, which began in 1920, actually attacked on a wider front in the 30s, has turned from the crushing, destroying position of totalitarian ideology to the idea of national independence, the idea of national existence and the ideas of democracy to the people who are the carriers of these ideas”*¹. This policy has influenced literature as well as other fields. Thus, poets, writers, intellectuals and public figures living in the republics of the Soviet Union in Stalin’s time were burned with thoughts of freedom, independence and faced with the harsh face of the regime as they tried to secretly convey the ideology of nationalism to the people and were exiled and killed at a young age.

One of the victims of the “Red terror” and Stalin regime was the famous linguist scientist, poet, writer, turkologist and social scientist, who left deep traces in the history of Kyrgyz literature. One of the outstanding Kyrgyz literary personalities, Gasim Tinistanov, who lived and created in the 20th century in the dissertation work, his place and value in the history of Kyrgyz literature was determined.

¹ 1926-cı il I Bakı Türkoğlu Qurultayı: (stenoqram materialları, bibliografiya və foto-sənədlər) / tərt. ed. prof. K. V. Nərimanoğlu, Ə. Ağakışiyev – Bakı: Çınar-Çap, - 2006. – s. 5.

Gasim Tinistanov is a remarkable artist due to his rich creative path and the wide range of themes and ideas in his works. In addition, the study of the writer's life and work is important not only in terms of studying his literary activity, but also in terms of tracing the development of the newly formed Kyrgyz written literature in the first half of the last century. At the same time, the analysis of the author's works is relevant in order to clarify the dark pages of Kyrgyz history.

Despite the fact that Kyrgyz literature began to create its first written literary examples at a later time than the literature of other Turkic-speaking peoples, at the beginning of the XX century, it is a rich literature, which brought forth such great poets and writers as Gasim Tinistanov. In this regard, the study and investigate of Kyrgyz literature in Azerbaijan deserves attention.

Gasim Tinistanov is one of the poets who needed a study of his life and work in the first half of the twentieth century to study the Kyrgyz literary environment. *“He conducted research in the field of literary history and evaluated Kyrgyz folk literature as an integral part of general Turkish literature”*². At the same time, he has a great role in the collection of folklore samples and translation of the “Manas” epos. Gasim Tinistanov is the founder of books, textbooks, *“literary language”*³, *“the first Kyrgyz alphabet based on the Arabic alphabet”*⁴ and Kyrgyz prose, which still maintain its urgency in the field of linguistics.

One of the factors determining the relevance of the dissertation is the participation of Gasim Tinistanov in the first Turkological Congress organized in Baku in 1926 with a report entitled “Principles of creating the alphabet in the Turkic languages” (“Principles of creating the alphabet in the Turkic

² Hayit, B. Türkistan’da öldürülen türk şairleri: mazlum Türklerin hayatından parçalar / B. Hayit. - Ankara: Kardeş Matbaası, - 1971. – s. 49.

³ Ожегов, С. И. Словарь русского языка / С. И. Ожегов, под ред. Н. Ю. Шведовой. - Москва: Русский язык, - 1987. – с. 263.

⁴ Шукуров, Ж. Ш. Чыгармаларжана материалдар / Ж. Ш. Шукуров. – Бишкек: , - 2003. – б. 238.

languages”). “*He even published his views about the congress in advance in the Kyrgyz press on February 8, 1926 in the newspaper Erkin Too (Free Mountain) under the headline “Turkological Congress in Baku and its significance”*”⁵. In his speech at the Baku Turkological Congress, he stressed the need for all Turkic-speaking peoples to use the same Latin alphabet in order to easily read and understand each other's literature. The study of this historical congress is also a matter of scientific relevance in terms of studying the literary, artistic, cultural, socio-political relations between Kyrgyzstan and the Republics of Azerbaijan in the early twentieth century.

The research is still relevant in terms of creating a full and objective picture of the Kyrgyz literature of the period in question, especially in more detail to cover the literary and cultural life that existed at that historical stage.

Researchers such as Z.Bektenov, Ch.Janybekov, S.Stanaliyev conducted research on the life and work of Gasim Tinistanov in Kyrgyzstan, and bibliographic works were written such as - “Касым Тыныстан Уулу: адабий чыгармалар”, “Касым Тыныстан Уулу-маданий курулуш жолбашчысы”, “Касым Тыныстанов: Чагылгандын Көз Жашы Роман”. A.Bolponova’s book “G. Tinistanov - Scientist and State Worker of Kyrgyzstan” was published in Russia. Articles reflecting the writer's life and creative features have been published in various Turkish magazines. As for Azerbaijan, many articles and books on Kyrgyz literature Chingiz Aitmatov and the “Manas” epos have been published. However, there is no extensive information about Gasim Tinistanov, except for bibliographic information in Buludkhan Khalilov’s book “History of Turkology: 20-30’s century” and small notes in some reviews. This dissertation is the first research work at the dissertation level in the history of Azerbaijani literary criticism, which extensively studies the life, literary and artistic views of Gasim Tinistanov.

The lack of systematic study of Soviet Kyrgyz literature in

⁵ Тыныстанов, К. Баку калаасындагы боло турган түркология сийези жана анын кадыры //Эркин Тоо. - 1926, №15, 8 февраль. - б. 3.

Azerbaijan in the early twentieth century and the lack of detailed research on Gasim Tinistanov, his life and work, and his literary heritage are one of the factors that indicate the importance of developing the topic.

Object and subject of research. The object of research is the literary and artistic heritage of Gasim Tinistanov. The main subject of the research is a comprehensive study of the life of Gasim Tinistanov, his socio-political and literary environment, as well as the development of his creative path and artistic features.

Objectives and tasks of the study. The main purpose of the research is to investigate the literary environment of Kyrgyzstan in the early 20th century, the founder of Kyrgyz written literature, poet-writer, linguist scientist, literary critic, folklorist, manassonist, founder of Kyrgyz written literature, nationalist spirit of Kyrgyz Alphabet, Gasim Tinistanov, his life and connections with Azerbaijan, his close literary ties.

The following scientific tasks are planned to be fulfilled in connection with the solution of the set goal:

- To show the socio-political life of Kyrgyzstan in the first decades of the twentieth century, the tough stance of the Stalin regime;

- To determine the literary environment and poetic sources that brought up Gasim Tinistanov;

- To study the life and work of Gasim Tinistanov in detail for the first time in Azerbaijan;

- To comment on and evaluate the role and participation of linguist, founder of the Kyrgyz written language Gasim Tinistanov in the I Baku Turkological Congress of historical significance, speech, report;

- To determine the subject and genre of his works;

- To determine the lyrical style, idea-content, main features of his poetry;

- To analyze the ideological and aesthetic aspects of his poems;

- To characterize Gasim Tinistanov's contribution to the development and evolution of modern Kyrgyz prose and drama;

- To identify issues of craftsmanship that characterize his individual style and handwriting;

- To clarify the role of Gasim Tinistanov in the development of modern Kyrgyz literary criticism and to show its prospects.

Research methods. The research was conducted by comparative, descriptive and, in some cases, historical-comparative methods. A systematic scientific approach was taken as the theoretical and methodological basis of the dissertation, historical-literary and comparative methods were used in the research of the topic. The theoretical and methodological basis of the dissertation is the study of the history of modern Kyrgyz literature of the twentieth century, the presentation of the artistic heritage of Gasim Tinistanov, the features of art through scientific analysis and interpretation.

During the research, scientific materials on the literature and history of Kyrgyzstan, the archives of the Kyrgyz Academy of Sciences, various works and books of prominent Kyrgyz, Kazakh, Turkish, Russian and Azerbaijani scientists were used.

The main provisions of the defense. The main provisions of the research are as follows:

1. To show a general picture of the socio-political life and literary environment that brought up Gasim Tinistanov, one of the founders of modern Kyrgyz literature;

2. To look at the tumultuous life of Gasim Tinistanov and to explain the reasons for Stalin's repression;

3. To determine the multifaceted creative activity of Gasim Tinistanov;

4. As a representative of Kyrgyzstan, linguist Gasim Tinistanov participated in the I Baku Turkological Congress. To determine his speech and role in this congress;

5. Gasim Tinistanov is the founder of modern Kyrgyz prose. He is the author of the first anthology of poems written in Kyrgyz. From this point of view, to show the main spirit and purpose of Gasim Tinistanov's works not only in the field of linguistics, but also in the field of poetry, prose and drama;

6. To determine the main line of Gasim Tinistanov's lyrics, to group his poems by themes;

7. To highlight the heroic features of the poem "Janil Mirza";

8. To determine the main features of the prose and drama works of Gasim Tinistanov, who laid the foundation of modern Kyrgyz prose with the story "Maryam ile gol kenarinda".

Scientific novelty of the research. This dissertation work is the first systematic research work on modern Kyrgyz literature and Gasim Tinistanov written in Azerbaijan in the early twentieth century. For the first time in this work, the life and creative features of the Kyrgyz intellectual, poet, writer, linguist Gasim Tinistanov were studied in detail. At the same time, the dissertation includes the artistic qualities of Gasim Tinistanov's poetry, prose and dramaturgy, the first translation and analysis of his works into the Azerbaijani language.

The scientific novelty of the dissertation is reflected in the following questions:

- Gasim Tinistanov from Kyrgyzstan participated in the I Turkological Congress held in Baku from February 26 to March 6, 1926 and made a report on "Principles of creating the alphabet in the Turkic languages" ("Principles of creating the alphabet in the Turkic languages"). This congress was considered the first scientific step in the field of Turkology in the Turkic world. The dissertation examines in detail Gasim Tinistanov's participation, speech and role in such a historically important congress.

- At the same time, before and after the First Baku Turkological Congress, articles about the Congress were published in newspapers in Kyrgyzstan. One of the scientific innovations of the dissertation is the first extensive coverage of these articles on the congress in Baku. Thus, many sources and scientific sources give different dates and numbers to these articles, only the name of which is mentioned. Due to this shortcoming, it was difficult to obtain the original text. However, as a result of an in-depth archival study (Central State Archive of the Kyrgyz Republic), the 15th issue of the Erkin Too (Free

Mountain) newspaper of February 8, 1926, published an article entitled "The original text of the articles Turkology Congress and its significance" and "Turkology Congress opened in Baku" ("Turkology Congress opened in Baku") in the 26th issue of March 5, 1926 were reflected in the dissertation.

- One of the factors determining the scientific novelty of the dissertation is that the life and work of Gasim Tinistanov are presented here not in isolation, but in parallel with the general picture of the Kyrgyz literary environment of the first half of the twentieth century.

- The archival materials collected during the research on the life and creative activity of Gasim Tinistanov were translated into Azerbaijani for the first time and reflected in the dissertation.

- During the research, not only Gasim Tinistanov's activity in the field of literature, but also his contribution to linguistics was thoroughly studied.

- The dissertation also reflects the role of Gasim Tinistanov in the translation of the epic "Manas" as a folklorist.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research.

The results of the research are important for the socio-political life of Kyrgyzstan in the early twentieth century, the literary environment, the first systematic study of the life and work of the founder of Kyrgyz linguistics, written literature, scientist, literary critic Gasim Tinistanov in Azerbaijan, the translation of his works. At the same time, Gasim Tinistanov's participation in the first Baku Turkological Congress in 1926, his report, and an article about the congress published in a Kyrgyz newspaper can serve as a reliable source for research and study of close relations with Azerbaijan.

Approbation and application of research. The dissertation work was carried out at the Department of Turkish Literature of the Philology Faculty in Baku State University, the topic of the research was approved by the Scientific Council on Philological Problems. The provisions and results of the dissertation work are reflected in the reports read at international

scientific conferences recommended by the Higher Attestation, articles and theses published in various scientific publications.

Name of the organization where the dissertation work is performed. The dissertation work was carried out at the Department of Turkish Literature, Faculty of Philology, Baku State University.

The total volume of the dissertation with a sign, indicating the volume of the structural units of the dissertation separately. The dissertation was written in accordance with the requirements set by the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

The dissertation work consists of an introduction, three chapters, the result and a list of references.

The introduction–12823 symbols, the first chapter–98923 symbols, the second chapter–77780 symbols, the third chapter–33307, the result–6568 symbols. Except for the list of references the total volume of the dissertation work is – 229401 symbols.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the “**Introduction**” part of the dissertation the relevance and degree of development of the topic, research goals and objectives, research object, research subject, research methods, main provisions, scientific novelty of research, theoretical and practical significance of research, approbation and application of research, dissertation work The name of the organization, the volume of the structural units of the dissertation are given separately, the total volume of the dissertation is given with a sign.

In the first chapter of the dissertation work which consists of three paragraphs “**Socio-political situation and literary environment in Kyrgyzstan in the early twentieth century: the activities of Gasim Tinistanov**” extensive information was given about the founder of literature Gasim Tinistanov and his life, creative features, literary and scientific relations with

Azerbaijan and his participation, speech and report at the I Baku Turkological Congress were reflected in the paragraphs.

The first paragraph of this chapter, entitled **“The Enlightenment in Kyrgyzstan and Aspects of Socio-Cultural Development”**, describes in detail the socio-political situation in Kyrgyzstan in the early twentieth century, the problems of social development, socio-cultural progress, the formation of enlightenment ideas and the formation of written literature. It was emphasized that *“Kyrgyz intellectuals living and creating in the late XIX and early XX centuries undertook responsible and very important work, such as guiding the people in the right direction, raising the level of education, eliminating illiteracy”*⁶. Influence of the “Jadid” movement which started in Crimea in the late of the 19th century by prominent Tatar thinker Ismail Gaspiralı was investigated. The Jadid movement among the Kyrgyz began with the help of the Tatars after the 1905 revolution. Thus, thanks to the new schools opened in Semirechye in northern Kyrgyzstan, the ideas of Turkism and Islamism spread among the people. Jadids aim to teach secular sciences as well as religious subjects as part of their curricula. Shortly afterwards, *“Methodist schools and the idea of Jadidism spread in the Idyl-Ural region,”*⁷ became widespread throughout Turkestan, including Kyrgyzstan.

This section examines the development of Kyrgyz written literature, which has an ancient history, rich myths and oral folklore traditions, and notes that it began to appear relatively late, in the early twentieth century, compared to other Turkic tribes in Central Asia. Gasim Tinistanov and Sidik Karachayev were among the main founders of Kyrgyz written literature.

The 1920s were considered the first period of contemporary Kyrgyz literature, and post-October Revolution literature was influenced by the concept of “socialism”. These

⁶ Buran, A. Kurşunlanan Türkoloji / A. Buran. – Elazığ: Manas Yayıncılık, - 2007. - s. 14.

⁷ Özdemir, E. Kazak Kültürel Hayatında Tatarların Etkisi ve Kazak Ceditçiliğinin Gelişimi // - Ankara: Bilig Dergisi, - 2009. № 48, - s. 170.

years are a period when literature is innovating in terms of both content and form.

The main goals and objectives of the literature of the 1920s were to Sovietize the villages, to expand cultural and educational issues, to give women social rights, and to expand the activities of the Communist Party. During this period, the struggle of party propaganda against bourgeois nationalism, which made every effort to assimilate Marxist-Leninist theory, became more active. As a result of the policy pursued by the Party and the Soviet authorities in all regions and republics, the close observation and persecution of the elements contributing to the development of national literature and nationalist intellectuals directed the development of literature in a socialist direction.

The second paragraph of the first chapter is entitled **“Life and career of Gasim Tinistanov”**. This paragraph discusses the life and career of Gasim Tinistanov “*who was born on September 9, 1901 in the village of Chirpikti connected to Isik Kol province*”⁸, a socio-political figure, linguist, scientist, poet, writer, folklorist, translator and intellectual. At the same time, archival materials obtained as a result of in-depth research on the life and work of the writer in Kyrgyzstan were widely covered.

Gasim Tinistanov “*studied at the Kazakh-Kyrgyz Pedagogical University in Tashkent, the capital of the Turkestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, between 1919 and 1924*”⁹. Kazakh scientists Ahmad Baytursunov and Magjan Jumabayev were his teachers. During these years, Tinistanov “*worked in the Kazakh-language newspaper Ak Jol (White Road) and in the magazines Jash Kairat (Young Kairat) and Sana (Consciousness)*”¹⁰. He also published articles in the Kazakh-

⁸ КыргызПоэзиясынын Антологиясы: [2 томдук] / түз. С. Акматбекова, С. Тургунбаев, Т. Самудинов. - Бишкек: Кыргызстан-Сорос фонду, - т. 2. - 2000. - б. 12.

⁹ Кыргыз Адабияты: орто мектептердин 10-классы үчүн / Редакциялык коллегия башкы редактор К. Асаналиев, С. Жигитов, С. Байгазиев, К. Иманалиев. - Бишкек: Кыргызстан, - 1996. - б. 94.

¹⁰ Сыдыкова, К. КасымТыныстанУулу // КыргызстанМаданияты. – 1989, - 19 январь, №3.- б. 3.

language newspapers Uchkun (Spark), Tilchi (Dilchi) and Orush (Pasture). In these writings he used the nickname “Kyt” (“Horuk”). He wrote his first twelve poems in Kazakh between 1920 and 1921. In these poems, the influence of the famous Kazakh poet and teacher of his time Magjan Jumabayev is seen.

From 1925 to 1927, the poet was the head of the circle “Friends of the New Alphabet”, “Deputy Chairman of the National New Alphabet Committee” and a member of the New Alphabet Committee of the Soviet Union. Gasim Tinistanov, who represented Kyrgyzstan at the First International Turkological Congress organized in Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan, on February 26–March 6, 1926, delivered a report entitled “Principles of the New Kyrgyz Alphabet” at this congress. In his report, *“he stressed the importance of using the same letters based on the Latin alphabet because the Turkic-speaking peoples of the Soviet Union could easily read each other's literature, emulate their cultures and understand their languages more clearly”*¹¹.

Gasim Tinistanov is the author of textbooks “Reading book” (“Reading book”, 1924), “Alphabet for adults” (“Alphabet for adults”, 1926), “Our language” (“Our language”, 1927), “Learn to read and write” (“Read, Write, Know”, 1927), “Our Mother Tongue” (“Our Mother Tongue”, 1927, 1931), “Mother Tongue” (“Mother Tongue”, 1929), “Language Lessons” (“Language textbook”, 1932), “Socio-economic terminological dictionary” (“Dictionary of socio-economic terms”, 1933), “Terminological dictionary of linguistics” (“Dictionary of linguistics terminology”, 1933), “New Kyrgyz literary language Spelling project” (“New spelling project of Kyrgyz literary language”, 1934), “Morphology of Kyrgyz language” (“Morphology of Kyrgyz language”, 1934), “Syntax of Kyrgyz language” (“Syntax of Kyrgyz language”, 1936). These works play an important role both in the field of education and in the development of the Kyrgyz language.

¹¹ Бектенов, З. Касым Тыныстан Улуу: адабий чыгармалар / З. Бектенов, А. Эркебаев, А. Биймурзаев. - Бишкек: Адабият, - 1991. - б. 11.

Gasim Tinistanov founded Kyrgyz linguistics science with his works “Кыргыз тилинин морфологиясы” (“Morphology of Kyrgyz language”) and “Кыргыз тилинин синтаксиси” (“Syntax of Kyrgyz language”) and thanks to his scientific work received the title of Professor in 1936.

In 1924, he was appointed secretary of the Academic Center of the Black-Kyrgyz Scientific Commission in Tashkent. In August 1925, he was promoted to chairman of the center. Shortly afterwards, he became the editor of Kyrgyzstan's first newspaper, “Erkin Too” (“Free Mountain”). In 1927–1930 years he served as People’s Commissar of Education of the Kyrgyz Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. Gasim Tinistanov has done important work in Kyrgyzstan, such as disciplining education, opening new schools, training teachers, and developing language, literature, and culture. He undertook to solve the problem of adapting the Arabic alphabet used in those years to the structure of the Kyrgyz language. In the following years, it played a key role in the transition from the Arabic alphabet to the Latin alphabet, and from Latin to the Cyrillic alphabet.

The main poetic translation activity of Gasim Tinistanov in 1935–1936 was the translation of the epic “Manas”. *“According to the decision of the bureau of the Kirobkom VKP (b) (Kyrgyz Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Bolshevik Party), Tinistanov was sent to Moscow on June 1, 1937 to translate and edit the Manas epos into Russian”*¹².

Gasim Tinistanov was the editor of the newspaper “Erkin Too” (“Free Mountain”) for about two months in 1925 and the magazine “On the way to a new culture” (“On the way to a new culture”) in 1928–1930, and in 1931 the director of the Kyrgyz State Theater. From 1931 to 1937 he taught the Kyrgyz language at the Kyrgyz Pedagogical University. The poet-writer, who became an associate professor in 1932 and the first Kyrgyz

¹² Судьба эпоса «Манас» после Октября: сборник документов и материалов / Сост. Т. А. Абдыкаров, С. Р. Джумалиев.– Бишкек: Кыргызстан,–1995.– с. 23.

professor in 1936, has signed many scientific works. Unfortunately, Gasim Tinistanov's academic activity ended here.

The third paragraph of the first chapter is entitled **“Participation of Gasim Tinistanov in the I Turkological Congress in Baku”**. This paragraph discusses the historical significance of the First Baku Turkological Congress and comments on Gasim Tinistanov's speech at the congress. At the same time, articles about the congress were published in the Kyrgyz press at that time.

*“The first Turkological Congress is a historic event. Even this congress can be considered as a preparatory stage for the tough stance of the Soviet regime and Stalin’s repression. Thus, this congress, which ended with the arrest and physical destruction of more than a hundred participants, the majority of selected scientists and thinkers, is the greatest intellectual-scientific genocide document in recent history. The vast majority of Turkologists who were repressed and imprisoned in the late 1920s and 1930s were representatives of the First Baku Turkological Congress in 1926”*¹³. Kyrgyz linguist Gasim Tinistanov is also one of the participants in the repressed congress. Showing great activity *“he delivered a speech at the twelfth session of the Congress on March 4 entitled “Principles of creating the alphabet in the Turkic languages” (“Principles of creating the alphabet in the Turkish language”)*¹⁴.

Before joining the 1st Baku Turkological Congress, Gasim Tinistanov with the article which published in the 15th issue of the Erkin Too (Free Mountain) newspaper of February 8, 1926, *“The forthcoming Turkology Congress in Baku and its Dignity”* (Turkological Congress in Baku and its significance) stressed the historical significance, value, quality and importance of this

¹³ 1926-cı il I Bakı Türkoloji Qurultayı: (stenoqram materialları, bibliografiya və foto-sənədlər) / tərt. ed. prof. K. V. Nərimanoğlu, Ə. Ağakışiyev – Bakı: Çinar-Çap, - 2006. – s. 5.

¹⁴ Эл дөөлөтү – эне тил: Макалалар, маектер, ырлар / Түз: С.Станалиев. - Бишкек: Турар, - 2012. - б. 10.

congress and sincerely believed that it would bring positive results for the whole Turkic world.

At that time articles and news about the historical significance of the congress began to be published in Kyrgyzstan. The Kyrgyz newspaper “Erkin Too” (“Free Mountain”) published an article entitled “Congress of Turkology opened in Baku” (“Turkology Congress opened in Baku”) in the 26th issue of March 5, 1926.

The results obtained in this chapter of the dissertation work are reflected in the following published articles and reports^{15,16,17,18,19}.

The second chapter of dissertation work **“Poetic features of Gasim Tinistanov’s lyrics”** is dedicated to the artistic features of his poems. The main line of his poems, the variety of themes and the main content of the heroic poem “Janl Myrza” (“Janl Mirza”) are noted in the paragraphs of this chapter.

The first paragraph of the second chapter is entitled **“Themes and directions of ideas of Tinistanov’s poetry”**. This paragraph contains both the original and the translation of the poet's poems, and his poetry is analyzed in detail. The variety of themes of the poets’s poetry, their ideas and content are widely analyzed.

¹⁵ Kasım Tinistanovun hayatı ve mücadeleci kişiliği // “Kasım Tinistanovun hayatı ve mücadeleci kişiliği” III Beynəlxalq Türk Dünyası Araşdırmaları Simpoziumun materialları cild 2.- Bakı: - 2016.25-27 May,-s.17-20.

¹⁶ Qasım Tinistanovun qırğız ədəbi dilinin inkişafında rolu // -Bakı: Dil və Ədəbiyyat beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, -2018. № 1(105), - s.7-8.

¹⁷ Исследования Гасыма Тыныстанова по эпосу Манас // Международная научно-практическая конференция “Наука, образование, культура”, сборник статей том II. – Комрат: - 2020.- с.442-444.

¹⁸ I Bakı Türkołoji Qurultayın iştirakçısı: Qasım Tinistanov // Bakı: Müqayisəli ədəbiyyatşünaslıq beynəlxalq elmi jurnal, - 2021. №2, - s.72-77.

¹⁹ Kasım Tinistanovun edebi eserlerinde milli kimlik ve maarif // 4TH International “BAŞKENT”congress on Physical, Social and Health Sciences, Congress Full Text Book.- BZT Academy Turkey,Germany:-2022. 26-27 February,- p.143-147.

Gasim Tinistanov has written about 70 poems in Kazakh and Kyrgyz. Twelve poems of the poet in Kazakh, twenty in Kyrgyz, one translation and the poem “Janyl Myrza” (“Janil Myrza”) were published in Moscow in 1925 in the form of a book entitled “Collection of poems of Kasym” (“Collection of poems of Gasim”). *“This anthology of poems is the first book of poetry in modern Kyrgyz literature”*²⁰. This book contains poems written by Tinistanov between 1920–1924.

The October Revolution, socialism and belief in the new government are in the center of attention in the poet's poetry and creativity in general. The poet's “Dawn” (“Dan”), “Today” (“Today”), “Alachka” (“Alasha”), “Jasdarga” (“Youth”), “My Sisters” (“My Sisters”), translated his first poems “Bulbulga” (“Nightingale”), “Shakirt” (“Disciple”) from Russian into Kyrgyz on November 25, 1925 at the request of the Kyrgyz Regional Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Russian Revolution. “Songs of Change” (“Revolution Poems”), “March of Sorrows”, “International”, “Don't be afraid, comrades, step by step!” (“Don't be afraid, comrades, go ahead!”), “Red Flag” (“Golden Flag”), “Courage” (“Courage”), “Young Soldier” (“Young Soldier”), “Song of Young Pioneer” (“Young pioneer poetry”), “Moscow - the view of Moscow” (“Moscow - the image of Moscow”), “Lenin's Mausoleum” (“Lenin's Mausoleum”), “The View of the Workers” (“The View of the Workers”), published in the book “Our Mother Tongue”, his poems “The Vision of the Workers”, “The Russian Steppe and the Volga River” (“Russian Field and the Idyl River”), “Traktor” (“Tractor”) in the book “Language Lesson” (“Language Tutorial”), published in various newspapers and magazines “I swear!” (“We swear!”), “In the light of dawn” (“In the light of glory”), “Past sorrow” (“Past sorrow”), “In the socialist field” (“Socialist field”) can be cited as examples.

²⁰ Özgen, N. Yirminci Yüzyılın İlk Yarısında Kırgız Edebiyatı Tarihi (1900-1950) / Ö. Nurcan. - Ankara: Türk Dil Kurumu Yayınları, - 2014. – s. 226.

Gasim Tinistanov also has poems of patriotism and nationalist spirit. Despite the fact that the poet, especially suffering from longing for the days of his independent, free life, avoided openly expressing these thoughts, in many of his poems, such as “Kalemge” (“Kalama”), “Manas Aybuzyum” (“Mausoleum of Manas”), “Issyk-Kulgun” (“Issik-Gela”), “Ala-Too” (“Ala-Too”), he called on his people to unity, equality, and struggle against the Soviet power. For this reason, he was always persecuted by the Soviet government. The main purpose of his poems written in the socialist style was to get rid of the harsh position of the regime, heavy accusations and persecution. Unfortunately, socialist poems did not save him from Stalin's wrath and brought him to an end.

Gasim Tinistanov's poem “*Ala-Too (“Ala Dag”) dedicated to his mother in 1922 is the first poem he wrote in Kyrgyz*”²¹. In this poem, it is possible to see the longing and sorrow of the hero in a foreign land far from his place of birth. While expressing this longing, the poet tried to convey to the readers the feelings and emotions of a mother along with the unique beauty of the Ala mountains.

Gasim Tinistanov wrote not only poems with a socialist and nationalist spirit, but also lyrical works that reflect the inner world of man. Some of his poems on nature and love have been highly praised by literary critics. Gasim Tinistanov's “Кыш” (“Winter”), “Гүлсүз бүлбүл күнү жок” (“Winter night without a flower”), “Кышкы түндө” (“Winter night”), “Деңиз-акын, жүрөк-толкун, шамал-шык” (“Sea-poet, heart-wave, wind-dream”), “Жаз” (“Spring”), “Жайлоо” (“Plateau”), “Байчечекке” (“Novruzguluna”), “Тоодо түн” (“Night in the mountains”), “Ысык-Көлгө” (“Issyk-Kul”), “Айга” (“Aya”) poems are about nature.

The poet's lyrical poems also contain themes such as love, affection, separation, regret, longing, hatred of love. Can be exemplified in poems such as this includes the poet's

²¹ Бектенов, З. Касым Тыныстан Улуу: адабий чыгармалар / З. Бектенов, А. Эркебаев, А. Биймурзаев. - Бишкек: Адабият, - 1991. - б. 8.

“Айрылуу”(“Separation”), “Алданган сулуу” (“Deceived beauty”), “Ырдаба, сулуу, кыйнаба” (“Don't cry, charm, do not suffer”), “Эриксиз ажырашканга” (“Reluctantly leave”).

The second paragraph of the second chapter of dissertation work is entitled **“Motive of heroism and love in the poem “Janyl Myrza” (“Janil Mirza”).** “Janyl Myrza” is a Kyrgyz saga in which the protagonist is a woman. Gasim Tinystanov wrote the poem “Janyl Myrza” (“Janil Myrza”) based on the motives of this epos, which is an example of Kyrgyz oral folk literature. This poem, written in Kyrgyz in 1924, he included in the book “Collection of Gasim’s poems” (“Collection of poems of Gasim”), published in the press center of the Soviet Union in Moscow. *“The poet wrote the poem “Janyl Myrza” based on legends and epics about a brave girl named Janil Mirza, which is widely spread among the people”*²² and preserves important motives such as heroism, bravery, patriotism, national feelings in the original epos. He expressed his love, longing and remorse for the fox.

The poem “Janyl Myrza” by volume is the longest work in Gasim Tinistanov’s “Collection” (divan). The poet wrote the poem of the same name, taking the main idea and ideology of the Kyrgyz epos “Janil Mirza”. In terms of subject and content, the saga and the poem are similar. The heroism of Janil, his bravery for the independence of his people, his love and killing of the fox, the main heroes of the saga, such as Canil, Tulku, Uchuko, are common in all versions of “Janil Mirza”. Gasim Tinistanov took the main content of this common content and added other topics to the events from his point of view. He *“connected the past with the daily problems of his time, created a modern literary hero in the person of the historical figure Janil Mirza”*²³.

²² Асакеева, Д. Ж. Кыргыз Адабиятынын Маселелери / Д. Ж. Асакеева. Бишкек: Чынгыз Айтматов Атындагы ТилЖана АдабиятИнституту, - 2012. – б. 9.

²³ К. Тыныстанов и отечественная культурная история XX века: материалы юбилейной научной конференции посвящен 100 - летию К. Тыныстанов / Редакционная коллегия: А.Ч. Какеев, К. Асаналиев, У. Асаналиев и др. - Бишкек: КГНУ, - 2001. – с. 48.

Even the inclusion of the Alash Horde in the poem can be cited as an example. However, “*Gasim Tinistanov's addition did not correspond to the concept of his time, which led to misunderstandings*”²⁴.

“*All his works were the subject of controversy in the literature from the 1920s to the late 1990s, and his poem "Janyl Myrza" was criticized for not conforming to the proletarian tradition, longing for the past, and reflecting the ideology of feudalism*”²⁵. In particular, the deeply meaningful verses expressing the unity of the Kazakh-Kyrgyz Turks under the banner of “Alash” and the incredible beauty of the past days attract attention. According to the word “Alash” mentioned in the poem, the poet was thought the member of Alash Orda party. In fact, there is no criticism of the new government, and the poet simply praised the pre-colonial nomadic life, trying to show the courage and heroism of girls like Janil.

The results reflecting the content of the second chapter are reflected in the following articles ^{26,27}.

The third chapter of the dissertation work, entitled “**Prose and dramaturgy of Gasim Tinistanov**”, has been studied the prose works and dramaturgy of Gasim Tinistanov as the founder of modern Kyrgyz prose.

The first paragraph of the third chapter is entitled “**The main rock of the writer's prose works.**” This section deals with the writer's stories. Along with poetry, Tinystanov also tried his hand at prose and drama. “*In his book “Oku Kitabi” published in 1924, has included short instructive stories for children such as : (“Reading*

²⁴ Асакеева, Д. Ж. Кыргыз Адабиятынын Маселелери / Д. Ж. Асакеева. Бишкек: Чынгыз Айтматов Атындагы ТилЖана АдабиятИнституту, - 2012. – б. 7-8.

²⁵ Сыдыкова, К. КасымТыныстанУулу // КыргызстанМаданияты. – 1989, - 19 январь, №3. - б. 6.

²⁶ Qasim Tinistanovun Canil Mirza poemasında qəhrəmanlıq motivi //Bakı: Dil və Ədəbiyyat beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, -2019. № 4(112), - s. 108-112.

²⁷ Qasim Tinistanov, Əhməd Cavad və Mikayıl Müşfiq lirikasının ortağ xüsusiyyətləri //Konya: Selçuk Üniversitesi Türkiyat Araşırmaları dergisi, -aprel 2020. № 26(48), - s. 327-338.

book”), “Little Wise Man” (“Smart Child”), “Abandoned Dog” (“Lost Dog”), “Thief” (“Thief”), “Children’s Order at School” (“Students’ Regulations at School”) discipline), “Liar” (“Liar”), “Barley and wheat” (“Barley and wheat”), “Animal quarrel” (“Animal quarrel”), “The field is overgrown”, “Aldar Kösö and the devil” (“Aldar Kösö and the devil”), “Dair and Nabek” (“Dayir and Nabek”), “Bread” (“Koke”), “Albarsty” (“Albasty-karabasma”), “Bilim-inexhaustible wealth” (“Science is an inexhaustible wealth”)²⁸. Emphasizing the importance of education and science in these instructive stories written for schoolchildren, the writer also expressed the bitter fate of girls who were excluded from education and married at an early age.

“Maryam ile gol kenarında” (“Maryam ile gol kenarında”) is the first story published in Kyrgyz²⁹. This work “was published in parts in the first four issues of the magazine “Jash Kairat” (“Young Kairat”), published in the Kazakh language in Tashkent in 1924, under the pseudonym “alien” (“immigrant”)³⁰.

Gasim Tinistanov tried to describe the Kyrgyz colonial life before the October Revolution in his story "Maryam ile gol kenarında" ("Maryam ile gol kenarında"). Referring to the problems of illiteracy of girls, expulsion from school, forced marriage to older men at an early age, the writer said that women's rights were violated, and the way out was in education and changing the outlook of society.

The second paragraph of the third chapter is entitled **“Tinistanov’s activity in the field of drama.”** The great scientist Chabalday Janibekov noted that Gasim Tinistanov wrote plays only twice in his career: “Alymkul” (“Alymkul”) in 1921 and “Академиялык кечелер” (“Academy Nights”) in the early 1930s. Unfortunately, “Gasim Tinistanov’s play “Alymkul” has not yet

²⁸ Aşlar, H. Kasım Tinistanov’dan Kısa Hikayeler / H. Aşlar, Ö. Küçükmehtemetoğlu // - Elazığ: Bizim Külliye Dergisi, - 2012. № 53, - s.33-37.

²⁹ Özgen, N. Yirminci Yüzyılın İlk Yarısında Kırgız Edebiyatı Tarihi (1900–1950) / Ö. Nurcan. - Ankara: Türk Dil Kurumu Yayınları, - 2014. – s. 234.

³⁰ Türk Dünyası Edebiyat Tarihi: [9 ciltte] / Baş. ed. S. Tural. - Ankara: AKM Yayınları, - c. 9. – 2007. – s. 641.

arrived”³¹.

The desire to raise the literary level of the Kyrgyz national theater in the 1930s and the competition announced by the government in this direction led Tinistanov to write a play again. Most of the episodes in this drama were written by Gasim Tinistanov, others by Kokonov, Cantoshev and Sopiyeu.

The original writing of the drama has been lost, and only the play “Капитализм доору” (“The Age of Capitalism”) or “Көз көргөндөр” (“What the Eyes See”) has survived. The play is just one part of a drama called “Academic Nights” (“Academy Nights”) and tells the story of pre-revolutionary Kyrgyz life. This play is not the original text, but was translated from Russian into Kyrgyz by Ziyash Bektenov and was published in 1991.

“Академиялык кечелер” (“Academy Nights”) consists of three separate sections covering three historical periods of the Kyrgyz people:

“1. Section reflecting the nomadic life, independence and freedom of the Kyrgyz in the past (feudalism);

2. Section describing the transition from feudalism to a market economy, colonial oppression (capitalism);

3. The section expressing the period when socialism prevailed after the October Revolution (socialism)”³².

The main purpose of writing this play is to show that literature is an important weapon in the class struggle, to reflect an important period of feudal strife in the history of the Kyrgyz people, to show that proletarian literature is the main weapon of the labor force in the struggle for a new social life.

The section entitled “Капитализм доору” (“The Age of Capitalism”) or “Көз көргөндөр” (“What the Eyes See”) is considered to be a historical drama consisting of seven literary

³¹ Киргизская Советская Социалистическая Республика: энциклопедия / Под ред. Б. О. Орузбаева. – Фрунзе: Киргизской Советской Энциклопедии, - 1982. – с. 404.

³² Abdikerimova, A. E. Kasım Tinistanovun Dramaturgiyadaki Tecrübesi / A. E. Abdikerimova, çev: Ö. Küçükmehtetoğlu // - Elazığ: Bizim Külliye Dergisi, - 2012. № 53, - s. 21.

scenes. This work extensively reflects the social life of the Kyrgyz before the October Revolution. The play has a rich content and each scene consists of different sections. The historical and literary value of this play lies in the fact that for the first time in Kyrgyz literature, a high-class rich class was criticized in a unique way. Representatives of this high class include Shabdan and his children, who passed to the capitalist market economy, the first representatives of the national bourgeoisie, who lived according to the old way but engaged in trade, the rich, landowners, leaders of the Russian colonial empire, clergy, singers, artists. These people, who have the same desires and social goals, are very close to each other. The play also shows the power to erase this group from history. This force is the Bolshevik Party with a hardworking people. The play “Long live the revolution!” and ends with the thought, “The golden sun is shining, and everyone is reaching out to meet it.”

*“Called “Academic Three Nights”, the play includes three separate periods, the first night being Manas heroism, the second night the transition from feudalism to capitalism, and the third night the October Revolution”*³³. The "Academic Evenings" series, which covers three historical periods (feudalism, capitalism and the proletariat), was removed from the theater's repertoire by a decision of the Communist Party for failing to meet the political demands of the time and opposing the government. , "Nationalist", "capitalist".

As a result, in his work “Академиялык кечелер” (“Academy nights”), Gasim Tinistanov was politically accused of membership in “Alash Orda” organization and “social Turan” party because he reflected counter-revolutionary and nationalist thoughts, and the blame of the writer for the destructive slander caused to be arrested and shot to be killed. Thus, this work ended Tinistanov's life as a result of criticism of gold pens and the decision of the Communist Party.

³³ Станалиев, С. Касым Тыныстанов: Чагылгандын Көз Жашы Роман / С. Станалиев. – Бишкек: Мамлекеттик Тил Жана Энциклопедия Борбору, - 2001. -б. 297.

Due to these accusations, “*Gasim Tinistanov was repressed and shot on November 6, 1938*”³⁴. For a long time, mentioning his name and reading his books were banned by the Soviet government. The main purpose of this ban was to intimidate other intellectuals and, most importantly, the people, to prevent them from taking up arms in the name of freedom and independence.

As in previous chapters, the scientific content of the third chapter is reflected in the applicant’s published article³⁵.

In the “**Result**” part of the dissertation work, the scientific conclusions obtained by the applicant during the study as a result of the research are summarized as follows:

1. Gasim Tinistanov, one of the most distinguished intellectuals of the Kyrgyz people, who rose with the wave of the October Revolution, made great contributions to the national literature, press, enlightenment, linguistics, and was one of the chief architects of modern Kyrgyz literature. In his short life of 37 years, he wrote many works and was the founder of the Kyrgyz Latin alphabet, writing, literary language and linguistics. Terminology such as “person pronouns”, “verb”, “noun” was first introduced in the field of Kyrgyz linguistics by Tinistanov, laying the foundation of a new linguistic field called textology. He wrote many textbooks for the teaching of the Kyrgyz language in schools, signed important scientific works on spelling and terminology. The books, which are still relevant today and are used as the main source and language tool in the methodology, also contain short instructive stories for students. Gasim Tinistanov, who made an unparalleled contribution to the development of the Kyrgyz literary language, took part in the First Congress of Science and Education in Bishkek in 1925 and stressed the need for the transition to the Latin alphabet. He participated in the First Turkological Congress held in Baku from February 26 to March 6, 1926. At the twelfth meeting of

³⁴ Başkapan, F. Kasım Tınıstanov’un Hayatı ve Eserleri Üzerine Bibliyografya Denemesi // Наука, Новые Технологии и Инновации Кыргызстана, - 2017. - № 10, - s. 229.

³⁵ Qasım Tınıstanovun dramaturgiyası //- Bakı: Bakı Slayvan Universiteti Elmi Əsərlər Dil və Ədəbiyyat seriyası, -2018. №2, - s. 274-279.

the Congress, chaired by Comrade Jabiyev, dated March 4, 1926, he made a report on “Principles of creating the alphabet in the Turkic languages.” In his speech, Tinystanov stressed the need for the transition to the Latin alphabet, the important role of language in the development of culture, literature and science of the Turkic-speaking peoples.

2. Gasim Tinistanov also rendered great services in the field of education in 1920–1930 and served as Minister of Education for three years. A public educator, socio-political figure, turkologist, pedagogue, journalist, translator, folklorist, linguist, writer, poet and playwright, Tinistanov was the first Kyrgyz scholar to be awarded the title of professor in 1936. From 1933 he worked as a teacher and researcher at the Kyrgyz Pedagogical University and the Institute of Scientific Research. He served as chairman of the Black-Kyrgyz Scientific Commission and head of the Central Committee of the New Alphabet Society. At the same time, Gasim Tinistanov, who also worked as a journalist, was the editor of the newspaper “Erkin Too” (“Free Mountain”) in 1925, and in 1928–1931 the magazine “Жаны маданият жолунда” (“On the way to a new culture”).

3. Tinistanov is one of the most important poets in modern Kyrgyz poetry. His poems were collected in 1925 in the book “Касым ырларынын жыйнагы” (“Collection of poems of Gasim”). This book is the first book of poetry published in Kyrgyz. The book contains poems written by the poet in the early years on different topics of love, nature, homeland, separation and socialism, as well as the poem “Janil Mirza”. The poem, based on the motifs of the famous epos “Janil Mirza”, tells about the heroism and bravery of the Kyrgyz people. On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Russian Revolution, in his collection of “Songs of Change” (“Revolutionary Poems”) translated from Russian into Kyrgyz and published in various newspapers and magazines, the revolution touched on proletarian issues such as love, sympathy and trust in the new government.

4. Gasim Tinistanov played an important role in the development of modern Kyrgyz prose and drama. The writer laid the foundation of Kyrgyz prose with the story “Мариям менен көл

боюнда” (“Meryem ile gol kenarında”). In the story describing the life of the Kyrgyz colony before the October Revolution, Tinystanov touched upon such issues as early marriage of girls, expulsion from school, illiteracy, and stressed the importance of science and education in solving all problems. The writer, who has great faith in the future, called on young people to master science and get an education.

5. The drama “Академиялык кечелер” (“Academy Nights”), staged by Gasim Tinistanov in 1932, is the result of his active work in the field of dramaturgy. Unfortunately, other parts of this play, except for the second part, “Көз көргөндөр”, have not survived. The play, which describes the life of the Kyrgyz before the October Revolution, is about three different periods: feudalism, capitalism and the proletariat. This work was removed from the theatrical repertoire because it reflected counter-revolutionary, nationalist ideas and brought an end to Gasim Tinistanov.

6. Along with linguistics and literature, Tinistanov had an exceptional contribution to the collection of folklore and the translation of the famous epic Manas. He is an intellectual who always guided young people, directed them to education, and finally sacrificed his life for his people. Despite all these sacrifices, unfortunately, in the 1930s, under Stalin, Gasim Tinistanov’s work did not receive the value he deserved, but instead was subjected to several baseless political accusations. The poet was criticized for reflecting counter-revolutionary, anti-Soviet ideas, ideas of freedom and independence in his poems. The main reason for the series of critical articles published in the newspapers was the frequent use of the word “alash” in Tinistanov’s works, which means generation, throughout the Kazakh-Kyrgyz period. Enemies such as Aali Tokombayev and Aytkulu Ubukeyev also took the opportunity to emphasize that he was a secret member of the Alash Orda political party and that his works included nationalist ideas. Even Tinistanov’s play “Academic Evenings” was considered a harmful drama in support of feudalism and nationalist ideology by a decision of the Communist Party Committee in 1933 and removed from the theater’s repertoire. The harsh laws and accusations of the political regime eventually led

Tinistanov to write an article entitled “Менин жолум, менин чыгармачылыгым, менин жүзүм” (“My Way, My Creativity, My face”).

In this article, the poet secretly admitted that he was a member of the Alash Orda organization and that in some of his poems he included nationalist ideas. Because the oppressed poet was forced to make this confession, which did not reflect the truth, in order to avoid repression. Accepting all the baseless accusations, Tinistanov asked the Communist Party to forgive his mistakes and promised to write only socialist works in accordance with the ideology of the Soviet government. However, this confession did not save him from repression. Arrested in 1937 as an “enemy of the people”, the poet was shot in 1938 by a decision of the Military Board of the Supreme Court of the USSR. Gasim Tinistanov sent the following message to the family of a young man he met while in prison and was released:

“My dear children, your father has never sinned. I do not accept any guilt. My face is white in front of my people and my homeland. I want you to know these truths!” Finally, as he said, the truth came out, albeit belatedly, and in 1957 Gasim Tinistanov was acquitted by the Military Board of the Supreme Court of the USSR. However, Gasim Tinistanov's works and name remained closed until 1989 due to the secret policy of his enemies. The special committee established in 1989 completely acquitted him and put an end to injustice.

List of published scientific works on the topic of the dissertation

1. Kasım Tınıstanovun hayatı ve mücadeleci kişiliği // “Kasım Tınıstanovun hayatı ve mücadeleci kişiliği” III Beynəlxalq Türk Dünyası Araşdırmaları Simpoziyumun materialları cild 2. – Bakı: - 2016. 25-27 May, -s.17-20.
2. Qasım Tınıstanovun qırğız ədəbi dilinin inkişafında rolu // – Bakı: Dil və Ədəbiyyat beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, - 2018. № 1(105), - s.7-8.
3. Qasım Tınıstanovun dramaturgiyası // - Bakı: Bakı Slayvan Universiteti Elmi Əsərlər Dil və Ədəbiyyat seriyası, - 2018. №2, - s. 274-279.
4. Qasım Tınıstanovun Canıl Mırza poemasında qəhrəmanlıq motivi // Bakı: Dil və Ədəbiyyat beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, - 2019. № 4(112), - s. 108-112.
5. Qasım Tınıstanov, Əhməd Cavad və Mikayıl Müşfiq lirikasının ortaq xüsusiyyətləri // Konya: Selçuk Üniversitesi Türkiyat Araşdırmaları dergisi, - aprel 2020. № 26(48), - s. 327-338.
6. Исследования Гасыма Тыныстанова по эпосу Манас // Международная научно-практическая конференция “Наука, образование, культура”, сборник статей том II. – Комрат: - 2020. - с.442-444.
7. I Bakı Türkoloji Qurultayın iştirakçısı: Qasım Tınıstanov // Bakı: Müqayisəli ədəbiyyatşünaslıq beynəlxalq elmi jurnal, – 2021. №2, - s.72-77.
8. Kasım Tınıstanovun edebi eserlerinde milli kimlik ve maarif //4TH International “BAŞKENT” congress on Physical, Social and Health Sciences , Congress Full Text Book. - BZT Academy Turkey,Germany: -2022. 26-27 February,- p.143-147.

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