

**THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN**

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**ABSTRACT**

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**BAKIR NABIYEV'S SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY  
HERITAGE**

Specialty: 5716.01 - Azerbaijani literature  
5715.01 - Literary theory, literary analysis and  
criticism

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## INTRODUCTION

### **Relevance and studying degree of the research issue.**

To talk about literary criticism, critical thinking and the personality of the critic means to talk about the nature and characteristics of the path of development of the literary process, as well as the real situation and perception hereof.

The scientific-theoretical activity of Bakir Ahmad oglu Nabiyeu (1930-2012), a full member of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, especially his active and productive creative researches as a literary critic, is notable for covering a great period of sixty years of intensive scientific activity in the field of analysis and generalization of literary-artistic practice and literary criticism. Bakir Nabiyeu's long-term scientific-theoretical research as a literary critic is in fact of serious interest and importance in terms of studying the literary-artistic experience, the creative evolution of the modern literary process, and choosing the subject of scientific generalization. Factors that determine the relevance of the study of the literary-critical heritage of the scholar, which conceptually explains and interprets the development trends and stylistic tendencies of the modern literary process, appear at such moments.

It is known that separate books and monographs of Bakir Nabiyeu, always distinguished as an active literary critic, have drawn a wide resonance in his scientific and theoretical life during his lifetime; papers written on his scientific activity during various periods, such as, "About the author"<sup>1</sup> by the academician Mammad Jafar, "Heritage of literary critic"<sup>2</sup> by academician Isa Habibbeyli, "Creative way of academician Bakir Nabiyeu"<sup>3</sup> by academician Nizami Jafarov, "Critic and Literary Process"<sup>4</sup> by Shamil Salmanov

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<sup>1</sup> Jafar M. About the author // Bakir Nabiyeu. Triumph of intellect, Baku: Yazichi, 1981, 407 p, pp. 3-4

<sup>2</sup> Habibbayli I. heritage of literary critic. Baku: "Edebiyyat qazeti", 2010, January 22.

<sup>3</sup> Jafarov N. Selected works in 5 volumes, v. II, scientific editor: academician Isa Habibbayli, Baku: Elm, 2007, 352 p.

<sup>4</sup> Salmanov Sh. Critic and literary process (Academician Bakir Nabiyeu's Literary-Scientific Activity and Critical Views). Baku: Sada, 2001, 154 p.

(Academician Bakir Nabiyev's Literary-Scientific Activity and Critical Views)", "Patriarch of national philology"<sup>5</sup> by the Honored Scholar, Professor Gazanfar Pashayev, "The final handsome man"<sup>6</sup> by academician Teymur Karimli", "Valuable master of pen"<sup>7</sup> by professor Vagif Arzumanli, "Plane of our literary criticism"<sup>8</sup> by doctor of philological sciences Mahammadali Mustafayev, "Studies about Bakir Nabiyev"<sup>9</sup> by doctor of philological sciences Esmira Fuad and other articles and monographs provide us with comprehensive services rendered by academician Bakir Nabiyev in development of the study of literature and style to evaluate the contemporary literary process with objective and principled criteria.

**Object and subject of research.** The object of research includes the articles, monographs, press and partly archival materials, as well as experience of literary history and theory, and the subject – the scientific and literary heritage of Bakir Nabiyev.

**Goals and tasks of the research.** The main purpose of the research is to systematically analyze the aspects of the scientific heritage of academician Bakir Nabiyev as a literary critic, which express a conceptual view of individual creative problems. To achieve this goal, the interpretation of the following scientific problems becomes the task of research.

- To create a visual idea of the literary and scientific background of academician Bakir Nabiyev and the characteristics of the creative period;

- To determine the creative individuality of Bakir Nabiyev as a literary critic;

- To form a unanimous opinion on the goals and objectives of the scholar's research in the field of literary historiography;

- To reveal the key points of Bakir Nabiyev's literary personality as a critic who show an objective and principled position on the

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<sup>5</sup> Pashayev G. Patriarch of national philology, Baku: Ozan, 2010, 104 p.

<sup>6</sup> Karimli T. The final handsome man, Baku: Chinar-chap, 2010, 228 p.

<sup>7</sup> Arzumanli V. Valuable master of pen, Baku: Gartal, 2010, 400 p.

<sup>8</sup> Mustafayev M. Plane of our national literary criticism, Baku: Muterjim, 2012, 200 p.

<sup>9</sup> Fuad E. (Shukurova). Studies about Bakir Nabiyev, Baku: 2017, 240 p.

creative problems of poetry, prose and drama (theater), individual facts and events in these fields;

- To generalize the historical experience of national literature, to follow the interpretation of the important role of mutual literary influence in this direction in the scientific and literary heritage of the scholar;

- To clarify the leading place and position of Bakir Nabiyeu in his research on the impact of classical heritage on modern literary and artistic thought, based on the principles of tradition and succession;

- To pay attention to the special place of the issues of theory, historical experience and practical significance of the art of translation in Bakir Nabiyeu's articles and researches;

- To evaluate the services of Bakir Nabiyeu as the author of research and monographs devoted to various literary figures, which laid the foundation for the definition of the idea of national independence and independence as an ideological direction;

- To achieve the analysis of the samples that emerged as a result of scientific research on the life and work of well-known representatives of the emigrant literature and scientific heritage;

- To summarize the issues of children's literature in the scientific work of Bakir Nabiyeu to the level of scientific-theoretical analysis.

**Research methods.** The thesis was carried out on the basis of historical-comparative and theoretical-tipological analysis methods.

**Main provisions set forth for defense:**

- The influence of ideological, as well as extreme sociological factors on the literary-critical heritage of academician Bakir Nabiyeu is substantiated by facts.

- In the scientific-theoretical heritage of Bakir Nabiyeu, the principle of history and modernity is highlighted as the main provision.

- Bakir Nabiyeu's contribution to the definition of the ideological and aesthetic principles of the independence period as a conceptual ideological direction was revealed.

- Considerations as regards the tendencies of development of the literary process, new facts and events hereof are studies in this paper about academician Bakir Nabiyeu.

- The dissertation takes the 60s and 70s of the last century as a special stage for Bakir Nabiyev's scientific and theoretical activity and his merits as literary critic gained in terms of evaluating the literary process of those years are paid special attention.

**Scientific novelty of the research.** The scientific novelty of the dissertation is conditioned by the following factors:

- For the first time, Bakir Nabiyev's scientific and literary heritage is brought to the level of systematic scientific research with all its literary and theoretical aspects;

- The place of this scientific heritage in the history of literary criticism, its role in the development of literary-theoretical thought is assessed;

- The influence of theoretical-methodological and scientific-theoretical criteria on the literary process in the criticism of Bakir Nabiyev;

- The aesthetic nature of the critical heritage of the scholar, his role in the literary process is revealed on the basis of various facts;

- Topics and problems of Bakir Nabiyev's scientific and literary heritage, research results are re-evaluated in the context of modern scientific concepts of literary historiography;

- The modern significance of the academician's scientific and literary heritage is revealed;

- The possibility of turning the category of history and modernity into a leading merit in the scientific-theoretical heritage of the scholar is in the center of attention;

- The merits of Bakir Nabiyev's critical heritage in the background of relationship between the literary process and literary criticism are revealed;

- The typical features shedding light on the real state of literary relations and the art of translation, their experimental opportunities are analyzed;

- The services of the scholar in the field of research of independence poetry and emigration literature, the main features he achieved are revealed.

**Theoretical and practical value of the research.** The research is of great practical importance for researchers majoring in the history

of Azerbaijani literature and literary criticism, as well as for those studying at the bachelor's and master's levels of the philological faculty of universities. The dissertation can be used as a textbook in universities and as a methodological material in elective subjects and courses.

**Approbation and application of the dissertation.** The dissertation work was carried out in accordance with the research directions of the Department of Azerbaijani and Foreign Literature of Sumgait State University, the subject of the research was approved by the Council for Organization and Coordination of Scientific Research of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The obtained scientific results, the main content of the dissertation, as well as the research concept are reflected in the articles published in scientific journals and speeches at international conferences determined by the Higher Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

**Name of the organization where the dissertation work is performed.** The dissertation was completed at the Department of Azerbaijani and Foreign Literature of Sumgait State University, Ministry of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

**The structure and total volume of the dissertation.** The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters and paragraphs, conclusions and a list of references, which provide explanations and commentaries of individual scientific problems.

The study consists of a total of 34942 characters. The introduction consists of 1487 characters, the first chapter of 13265 characters, the second chapter of 9986 characters, the third chapter of 9074 characters, and the result of 1130 characters.

## MAIN CONTENT OF DISSERTATION

The introductory part of the dissertation discusses the relevance and studying degree of the topic, defines the goals and tasks, methods of research, main provisions set for defense, provides scientific information on the scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance, structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation entitled **“The main themes and problems of Bakir Nabiyev’s scientific and literary heritage”** consists of three paragraphs.

The first paragraph of chapter entitled **“Formation of Bakir Nabiyev's literary-theoretical views. Bakir Nabiyev as a critic: Scientific and theoretical analysis of Firidun bey Kocharli’s literary-critical views”** examines the scientific confirmation of Bakir Nabiyev’s signature in criticism, the main directions of his critical activity, the topics and problems of his monograph on Firidun bey Kocharli’s scientific heritage. It was noted that despite the political and ideological prohibitions and restrictions arisen in the 20-30s of the last century, as well as in the creative stages coinciding with the Great Patriotic War and thereafter, the development trends of the contemporary literary process, active scientific and theoretical research in the history of national literature has made certain achievements in the field of research of literary-historical practice. Undoubtedly, in addition to critics and other persons specialized in history of literature with considerable creative experience, young people who came to the field of criticism and literary criticism in the post-war years of peaceful construction - in the 50s of the last century - also played a considerable role.

Full member of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Honored Scholar, Professor Bakir Ahmad oglu Nabiyev (1930-2012) is one of the representatives of the generation of literary critics, who began their scientific and theoretical activity at this stage.

The literary criticism in general is an area of special importance as an integral part of Bakir Nabiyev’s scientific and theoretical activity. Professor Shamil Salmanov in his monograph **“Literary critic and literary Process”** comes to the following conclusion about Bakir Nabiyev’s critical-literary personality: **“He is, if you like, a literary historian and theorist as well as a critic. The historical and theoretical aspect of his critique is very strong. The point is that in his activity as an expert of history of literature, he prefers to exaggerate his main feature - a critical view of issues, i.e. he assimilates and evaluates**

literary-historical facts and processes from a critical point of view, with a critical passion.”<sup>10</sup>

The scholar’s critical activity can be divided into poetry, prose, theater, drama and other areas of art. Such versatility can also be explained by the critic’s work in the media at the time.

In the late 50s of the last century, along with the current literary process, Bakir Nabiyev’s scientific and theoretical activity was focused on research in the field of literary history. Working on his dissertation on “Life and work of Firidun bey Kocharli” under the guidance of Professor Jafar Khandan Hajiyev motivates Bakir Nabiyev not only in literary criticism, but also in scientific research on the history of literature.

The dissertation focuses on Firidun bey Kocharli’s life, his pedagogical activity, literary-critical and literary historiography, and provides a detailed conclusion on the main fields and directions of the prominent pedagogue, critic and literary historian.

As a result, it is concluded that Bakir Nabiyev’s scientific-theoretical activity in the 50s of the last century attracts attention both in the direction of analysis and generalization of the current literary process, and in the field of literary historiography with consistent and purposeful creative research.

The second paragraph of the first chapter, entitled “**The literary process of the 60s and 70s in the literary criticism of Bakir Nabiyev**” describes the criteria and principles of literary criticism of the period, referring to the criticism of the 60s and 70s of the last century, which is the most mature stage of the scholar’s critical activity; methodological directions in the mentioned paper are studied. If the critic in the creative practice of the 50s analyzed and summarized the newly published literary and artistic samples, in the 60s and 70s he followed the process of development and evolution of different literary types and genres, he has comprehensively analyzed this direction with an attempt to express his attitude toward all these problems. It is also emphasized that one of

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<sup>10</sup> Salmanov Sh. Critic and literary process (Literary-scientific activity and critical view of academician Bakir Nabiyev)/ Baku: Sada, 2001, 154 p. p.48

the features of Bakir Nabiyev's individuality is that he treats the object of criticism with great ethics, even in the moment of "reprimand".

The famous philologist Yashar Garayev defined the characteristics of Bakir Nabiyev as a literary critic on the basis of objective criteria and came to the following conclusion: "Bakir found his first love in literary critique and remained faithful to this love until the end. However, regardless of the style and shade, all the important works of the critic are devoted to the fundamental problems of literature and its history. In these papers, literary and scientific values are always united with spiritual values, always in a form of synthesis."<sup>11</sup>

It is noted in the dissertation that one of the issues that caused anxiety to Bakir Nabiyev as a critic in his scientific and theoretical research during these years was the emphasis on modernity as a literary and aesthetic principle in works of literature and art. Modernity is also a leading line in Bakir Nabiyev's reviews of newly published poems and articles about artists of different literary generations. Based on this criterion, important aspects of the artist's relationship with life, time and realities are revealed. In the epic samples of the 1960s, the author emphasizes the active approach to historical themes, assessing the reasons for such interest as a clear manifestation of the poets' approach to history and instructive events of the historical past from a modern point of view. The fact that it is in proportion is commendable, and it shows that our poets give a wide space to today's events and heroes in epic works. It should be noted that the authors of the works we have grouped among the poems written on the historical theme tried to approach the events they described from the level of modern requirements, and correctly followed them on the principle of history."<sup>12</sup>

The development of Bakir Nabiyev's intensive interest in the field of theater and dramaturgy in his research is gradually moving towards a broader course, starting from this creative stage. It is true that the number of articles and reviews of the critic in this creative stage is not

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<sup>11</sup> Garayev Y. Salmanov Sh. With love and devotion. Newspaper "Edebiyyat and Incesenet", Baku: 1981, January 9, p.5.

<sup>12</sup> Nabiyev B. For modernity and mastership (literary-critical articles), Baku: Azerbaijan National Publishing House, 1966, p.20.

so large. However, these articles do not lag behind the articles and researches devoted to other creative fields in terms of weight and scientific-theoretical level. In essence, they reveal the specific features of theatrical art, which includes several types of art due to their complexity, structural features and syncretism. Given that it requires special talent and skill from the critic and the art critic, we can be absolutely sure that it is not quantity that is superior, but quality.

It is concluded that the ideas and opinions forwarded by the literary critic as regards the literary features and ideological bases of the epic poetry, considerations made around the novels and stories of the fiction, which describe the wide life scenes, as well as articles dedicated to the analysis of new texts created in the field of drama afford grounds to consider the works of academician Bakir Nabiyev within 60s and 70s of the last century as productive.

The third paragraph of the first chapter, entitled **“Literary facts of the Second World War as a target for analysis and research”** deals with the scientific-theoretical interpretation of the literature created during the Second World War in the scientific heritage of Bakir Nabiyev. It is noted that Bakir Nabiyev’s growing scientific interest in the study of war actually began in the second half of the sixties of the last century. As a first attempt, his booklet “Azerbaijani Soviet literature during the Great Patriotic War”<sup>13</sup> in Russian was published in 1965 by the Publishing House of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences. The book focused on the socio-literary landscape of the war years, the level of development of the war theme in creative fields such as poetry, prose and drama, and defined it as the main goal based on rich literary facts and examples.

One of the facts that prompted such purposeful research was the compilation of the “History of Azerbaijani Soviet Literature” prepared by the Institute of Literature and Language named after Nizami of the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR in two volumes. Bakir Nabiyev was appointed to write the chapter “Literature in the years of

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<sup>13</sup> Nabiyev B. Azerbaijani Soviet literature during the Great Patriotic War. Editor: V.V.Dewitt, Baku: Publishing House of Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan SSR, 1965, 59 p.

the Great Patriotic War” of this publication, prepared on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

In 1970, Bakir Nabiyev conducted extensive research on this topic and published his new book in the Azerbaijan State Publishing House under the title “Pen turned into a bayonet” (Azerbaijani Soviet literature during the Great Patriotic War), which was basically a scientific essay. Commenting on the book, Yahya Seyidov agreed with the author’s genre designation in his article “Pen turned into a bayonet” published in the newspaper “Azerbaijani Youth”: “... like any work, it would be right to evaluate this book based on its own criteria. The author correctly defined the genre and called it “a scientific-popular” essay.”<sup>14</sup> Unlike Yahya Seyidov, the literary critic Shamil Salmanov took a more objective approach to the issue and presented it as a monograph: “Although war and literature have repeatedly been the subject of research, he is still waiting for a new solution, a more comprehensive and in-depth analysis.” The monograph of the candidate of philological sciences Bakir Nabiyev “The pen turned into a bayonet” (Azerneshr 1970) is a valuable and remarkable research as it is a new manifestation of the movement of our modern literary criticism in this direction.”<sup>15</sup> Because the author defended his doctoral dissertation on “The Great Patriotic War and Azerbaijani literature” in the same year on the basis of research directions of this monograph, and, of course, this book was written at a level that meets the standards for a doctoral dissertation as a monograph.

In this research, Bakir Nabiyev has extensively analyzed the war and the methods of its expression in literature, the ideological and content features of works written on this topic, writer and life reality, the demands and tasks forwarded by the time before the writer, and advanced factual conclusions in this direction. The author notes that there is no type of creativity other than the poetry, which expresses very naturally and effectively the pain of war and solidarity of the brave warriors in the trenches with the rear field and referring on numerous

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<sup>14</sup> Seyidov Y. Pen turned into a bayonet. The newspaper “Azerbaijani Youth”, Baku: 1970, October 15, p.4.

<sup>15</sup> Salmanov Sh. Research of the literature of hard years. Newspaper “Edebiyyat and Injesenet”, 1970, September 19, p.12.

poetic facts wrote: “In the poetry of the war period there were not any great or small theme. Everything that helped the people to win over fascism, that could bring this victory even closer, was poetic.”<sup>16</sup> The war-era landscape of prose and journalism was also highlighted in the study, which is seen as a clear indication of the agile and operative approach to events that closely aligned with the genre's capabilities.

The dissertation concludes that the searches for the study of wartime literary and artistic experience has become one of the priorities and problems of Bakir Nabiyev's scientific and theoretical activity in the 60s and 70s. It fully reflects the creative experience he has achieved in the field of criticism and the qualities that emerge as a result of this experience, such as relevance and modernity.

The main scientific results obtained in this chapter of the research are the author's publications, such as, “Criticism and the reputation of the critic” (42), “Stylistic typology of Bakir Nabiyev's aesthetic heritage” (35), “Theme of war in the scientific research of Bakir Nabiev” (124), “The literary process of the 60s and 70s in Bakir Nabiyev's activity as a critic” (33) and “Bakir Nabiyev as a critic of poetry”<sup>17</sup>.

The second chapter of the dissertation, entitled “**Bakir Nabiyev on national identity and integration in literature**” consists of three paragraphs. The first paragraph is entitled “**A look at the classical heritage in the context of tradition and innovation**” and examines the

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<sup>16</sup> Nabiyev B. Pen turned into a bayonet. (The Azerbaijani Soviet Literature in years of Great Patriotic War). Baku: Azerbaijan National Publishing House, 1970, 214 p. p. 56.

<sup>17</sup> Huseynova A. reputation of the critique and the critic. Folklore Institute of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences. Scientific researches (Folklore Studies; Aspects of philology, philosophy, history, art and theory), Baku, 2011, №1, p.93-96; Stylistic typology of Bakir Nabiyev's aesthetic heritage. Language and literature. International scientific-theoretical journal, Baku, 2015, №3 (95), pp.222-224; The topic of war in scientific research by Bakir Nabiev. Transcarpathian philological studio. Uzhgorod, 2018, №5, volume 2, p. 106-110; Bakir Nabiyev as a critic of poetry. Language and literature. International scientific-theoretical journal, 1 (109) Baku, 2019, p. 213-215; The literary process of the 60s and 70s is criticized by Bakir Nabiyev. Philological issues. Baku, Science and education, 2019, №8, p.308- 313

study and research of classical heritage in the activities of Bakir Nabiyev as a literary critic.

The study shows that the scholar's articles and researches on folklore, which preserves the ethnographic features and characteristics of the national memory, in particular, on the creation of epics reflecting the old beliefs and ideas, traditions, way of life, and those dedicated to the life and works as well as the peculiarities of literary heritage of Nizami Ganjavi, Yunus Emre, Imadeddin Nasimi, Mohammad Fuzuli, Khurshudbanu Natavan, Mirza Alakbar Sabir, Huseyn Javid, Jafar Jabbarli, Abdulla Shaig, Mohammad Hussein Shahriyar, Samad Vurgun draw attention first of all by the analysis and commentary to the modern understanding of the classical heritage, its focus on the points that are important for today's literary and artistic experience.

Bakir Nabiyev's scientific interest in the study of national epic culture dates back to the 1960s. In his debut article, entitled "Koroglu", the author expresses his views on the screened version of the saga as a film, shares his thoughts on this image, which is a representative and martyr of the people's heroism, national liberation struggle, with readers and literary-scientific community, about the film, put forward his views.

Bakir Nabiyev's book "Mirror of Folk Spirituality" ("Book of Dada Gorgud) co-authored with Yashar Garayev provides brief information about the origin of the epic, its known copies, the history of recognition in the world of science, as well as ancient Oghuz and Turkic peoples. The issue of tribal associations playing the role of the most reliable preservation in terms of location, geographical features, historically formed traditions is put forward.

The scholar's comprehensive article "Nizami and Ganja" coincides with the celebration of the 850th anniversary of the birth of the great poet and thinker in Azerbaijan and other countries. Bakir Nabiyev explains the special role of the natural and geographical beauty of the city, besides the literary and cultural environment hereof in revealing the world-famous poetic power of Nizami, who used Ganja, one of the ancient cultural centers of Azerbaijan as a nickname: "Although the lands of Ganja has given birth to a number of outstanding talents, whose nickname contains the word "Ganjavi", like Nizami, the word "Ganja" reminds us in the world of poetry first of all the first poet

Nizami Ganjavi, whose radiant face came to life in the world of poetry and the birthplace of these rare pearls - the city of Ganja.”<sup>18</sup>

Bakir Nabiyev called his article about the merits of poetic examples, being products of the creative genius of Yunus Emre, important not only for the peoples of Turkish origin, but for the whole progressive world community, “Holiday of Miracles”. The author considers the choice of such an idea and literary-aesthetic purpose as creative credo of the thinker, who considers all the people of the world as his native and close, as an example of deep humanism, which is explained referring on the philosophy of Tasawwuf and the thought movements based on the Oriental thinking mode.

The article “The Nasimi Summit of Azerbaijani Poetry” about the humanistic, human nature of Imadeddin Nasimi's work was prepared on the basis of a report made at the Azerbaijan-Syria International Scientific Conference in Aleppo. In this article the selfless image of the rebellious poet, who endured all the sufferings and tortures in the way of his profession and belief, is created, and the relist essence of his poetry, which has been thinking of mankind for centuries, is brought to the level of attitude in the course of all-Eastern, all-Muslim thought.

In the article “Three words about Fuzuli”, Bakir Nabiyev tries to define the world fame of the great Azerbaijani poet Mohammad Fuzuli on such a wide and comprehensive scale. This can be clearly seen in the comments made by the scholar at the beginning of the article. “Wise artists are like shining stars in the sky of history and destiny not only of the people to whom they belong, but of all mankind. Over time, these stars become more majestic and magnificent. Fuzuli, Nizami, Nasimi, Navai, Yunus Emre, Shakespeare, Pushkin and other talented figures are among such stars.”<sup>19</sup>

Bakir Nabiyev's article “Nasraddin Tusi's world of poetry” is one of the articles that ensures the revealing the creative searches of the great scientist in the field of poetry are revealed on the basis of reliable sources. In the articles by the scholar, such as “Classical poetry and Islamic values”, “A worthy successor of Fuzuli school” (Haji Rza

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<sup>18</sup> Nabiyev B.A. Selected works in 5 volumes / B.Nabiyev, editor Nikbur Jabbarli, Baku: Chinar-chap, 2009, 492 p, p.314.

<sup>19</sup> Ibidem, – p.360.

Serraf), “Shusha literary environment”, the matters, for example, classical heritage, the role of classical traditions played in creative practice, methods of expression of Islam and its spiritual values in medieval poetry, the concepts of literary school and literary environment are considered on the basis of rich facts.

It is concluded that Bakir Nabiyev’s research on classical heritage as a whole is of great interest as an attempt to evaluate the connection and relationship of these rich literary examples with modernity, the continuation and development of historically formed creative practice on the basis of tradition and innovation.

The second paragraph of the second chapter, entitled **“The problem of literary contacts in the works of Bakir Nabiyev”** is devoted to the analysis and research of problems related to literary relations in the scientific-theoretical heritage of Bakir Nabiyev.

It is emphasized here that along with active creative searches in the fields of critique and literary criticism, literary relations also occupied one of the leading places in Bakir Nabiyev's scientific and theoretical heritage. In fact, he devoted his first articles and writings to this field, and in his later activity the topical problems of literary relations were identified as the priority topics and problems of the scholar’s researches.

Bakir Nabiyev's articles on literary relations were presented in his books published at various times under the headings “Friendship is a tradition”, “Friendship is our tradition” and “Friendly song is sweet”, which closely corresponded to the main purpose of the articles collected there.

Emphasizing the importance of selections from the literature of fraternal peoples for Azerbaijani readers, Bakir Nabiyev tries to draw attention to the relevance of literary relations as an important tool for Turkish-language literary and artistic practice. In this regard, the article “Interesting Stories” about Tugelbay Sidigbekov’s book “Stories” is of great value.

Analyzing the works of Vladimir Mayakovsky as a well-known representative of twentieth-century Russian poetry, Bakir Nabiyev spoke about the positive impact of the poet's works on Azerbaijani poetry and appreciating the active position of the artist in the formation

of literary relations in this period: “S.Rustam, S.Vurgun, R.Rza, M.Rahim, O.Sarivalli, the creators of Azerbaijani Soviet poetry, as well as prominent literary critics of our republic have repeatedly acknowledged that the works of Mayakovsky have exerted great influence on the emergence of innovative quests and the formation of certain styles in the main stages of development of our poetry after the revolution”<sup>20</sup>.

The articles and opinions written in connection with the publication of monographs, books and textbooks on the study and research of literary relations also clearly demonstrated Bakir Nabiyev's knowledge of this field as an expert. These articles, written mainly in the 60s of the last century, are able to adequately reflect the research and traditional approaches of Azerbaijani literary criticism in the field of literary relations.

The third paragraph of the second chapter, entitled “**Literary translation in the scientific research of Bakir Nabiyev**” explains the requirements of the scholar to literary translation, his position in the discussion of problems related to translation.

Beginning in the 1950s, Bakir Nabiyev highlighted issues of ingenuity, for example to preserve the moments of literary texts having the same tone with the original text, in the translation process of literary works translated directly from Russian into Azerbaijani. In this sense, his researches, for example, “The novel “Seagull” in the Azerbaijani language”, “On the translation of the story “Students”, “Three translations of one work (N.V. Gogol's “Controversy between Ivan Ivanovich and Ivan Nikirovich””, “The novel “Ordinary story” by I.V. Goncharov in the Azerbaijani language”, his articles, such as, “The first volume of M.Gorki in Azerbaijani language”, “The Researcher's First Book” (on Farida Valikhanova's monograph “Russian Translations of Samad Vurgun's Poetry”) show Bakir Nabiyev's scientific interest and attitude to translation in the 50s and 60s of the last century.

As for the poetic translation, Bakir Nabiyev emphasized the need to preserve the main themes, ideas and personal style of the writer or poet in the literary text, and stressed the need to be sensitive to the

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<sup>20</sup> Nabiyev B. Novel and modern hero. Baku: Yazichi, 1987, 296 p, p.244.

features and shades of figurative thinking, national and traditional colors. Based on the creative experience of the 70s of the last century, Bakir Nabiyev considers it necessary to comment on the debates and controversies in the post-Soviet space on the practical and theoretical issues in this area, and in the discussions in the pages of “Literaturnaya Gazeta”. For example, the single-valued answer and commentary provided by Yuri Ryashentsev, a translator and theorist of this field, to the question “What is the best translation?”<sup>21</sup> is as follows: “If the work created in the second language can maximize the effect of the original on the reader, we can consider it a good translation”, - Bakir Nabiyev evaluates the position of authors who do not accept this point as more serious attitude toward this matter. The author concludes that such disagreements are natural: “The conclusion of the Soviet school of realist translation in the field of literary translation, referring on decades of valuable experience and progressive classical traditions, is that translation is based on the content of the original, it must preserve the dialectical unity between form, spirit and letter, and be conveyed to readers on the basis of the lexical, syntactic, stylistic possibilities, means of description and expression of the opposite language. That is, the meaning of individual words and phrases must be deeply understood, but each of them must be subject to the general idea-artistic structure within a certain text. This is one of the most important requirements to be achieved in order to embody artistic perfection with logical accuracy.”<sup>22</sup>

Some of Bakir Nabiyev’s problematic articles and researches on translation issues are also remembered for focusing on the analysis of the work of a particular translator. Despite he touches upon the works of a single translator in this type of article and research, he manages to express his ideas and opinions based on the practical possibilities of the history and theory of translation in general, even if he speaks only about the work of a particular artist.

Bakir Nabiyev’s articles and research on translation issues are distinguished by their deep-rooted belief in the truth of such a reality in

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<sup>21</sup> Nabiyev B. When asked for fresh traces. Baku: Yazichi, 1979, 216 p, p. 184.

<sup>22</sup> Ibidem.

scientific and theoretical thought, and remain relevant in the contradictory moments of today's globalized world.

The main scientific results obtained in this chapter of the research work are reflected basically in the articles by the author, such as, "Our book of historical-enographic memory and national morality - "Dada Gorgud" (in the works of Bakir Nabiyev)", "Translation problems in the scientific research of Bakir Nabiyev", "Aesthetic features of Bakir Nabiyev's literary criticism", as well as in the article "A look at the modern stage of literary criticism in the work of Bakir Nabiyev", "Problems of classical Azerbaijani literature in the research of Bakir Nabiyev."<sup>23</sup>

The third chapter of the research is entitled **“Bakir Nabiyev on the literary-historical process of independence period”** and consists of three sub-chapters.

The first sub-chapter is entitled **“The Azerbaijani studies as basis of Bakir Nabiyev's research method.”**

In the nineties of the last century, there was a heated debate around criticism in the scientific and journalistic spheres. Undoubtedly, this was closely connected with the processes taking place in socio-political life and society. The main subject of these debates was “Is criticism necessary?” and the key question hereof was an opinion based on which the participants insisted on absence of the critique. During these years, the idea concerning the unsuitability of the critique, forwarded by the persons who had some experience in the literature and they substantiated their position as follows: “The profession of critic is

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<sup>23</sup> Huseynova A. Our Book of historical-enographic memory and national morality - "Dada Gorgud" (in the person of Bakir Nabiyev's works). The Book of Dada Gorgud and the world epics tradition. Materials of the International Scientific Conference, Sumgait, Baki, 2015. Pp.71-73; Aesthetic features of Bakir Nabiyev's critique. Ministry of Education of Azerbaijan Republic, Sumgait State University, Scientific News. Sumgait, 2016, No: 4, volume 12, pp. 38-41; A look at the modern stage of literary criticism in Bakir Nabiyev's work. Role of fiction in inter-cultural dialogue. Ministry of Education of Azerbaijan Republic, Sumgait State University, Scientific News. Sumgait, 2018, December 04-05, pp. 438-439.; The problems of translation in Bakir Nabiyev's scientific researches. International Scientific Researches Congress (Social and Education knowledge) (UBAK), July 11-14, 2019, pp. 207-210.

a product of socialism. There is no such “literary criticism” in any country of the world, there are essayists.”<sup>24</sup> Despite the fact that the representatives of literary criticism did not support the idea of “unnecessary profession”, but they did not support the criticism of the time, as well.

Bakir Nabiyev joined these debates based on his long-term creative experience and substantiating his practice has arrived at a conclusion that: “... today in our society, both in the writers' society and in our scientific circles, there are authors who say: we have no criticism. I strongly object to this declaration. ... we don't have literary criticism - this idea, in my opinion, leads to irresponsibility.”<sup>25</sup>

Criticism of the independence period had its own socio-historical, philosophical and aesthetic basis. And, in fact, the crisis in the critique of the period was due to the fact that these principles were not defined by the critics and could not be understood. One of the most important works of Bakir Nabiyev as a scholar and critic was that he has defined for himself the essence of the socio-historical, philosophical and aesthetic foundations of the period and transferred it to the process of literary criticism.

The issues raised by Bakir Nabiyev in the meetings and discussions in which he took an active part as a critic, as well as in the problem articles he wrote, really stemmed from an operative approach to the demands and needs of the time. In the early 1990s, Bakir Nabiyev's view of the principles of writing and classification of national literary history in terms of new values was also an indication of Bakir Nabiyev's active scholar-citizen position and attitude as a critic in this field.

The second paragraph of this chapter is entitled “**The main factors that give rise to a scientific approach to the emmigration literature. The works of independence poets in the researches of Bakir Nabiyev**”

Undoubtedly, the study of the literary works written in emigration as a field falls on the years of our national independence. The holding

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<sup>24</sup> 20 question for Vagig Bayatli (interview with the poet Vagif Bayatli Oder), newspaper Yol, Baku, 1991, No: 11, p.14.

<sup>25</sup> Akimova E. New thinking and literary criticism. Baku: MBM, 2013, 280 p. p.196.

of the International Scientific Conference under this name in Baku on the eve of the complete and official collapse of the Soviet regime was an important first step in this direction. Bakir Nabiyev was one of the participants and speakers of the scientific meeting held jointly with the Institute of Literature named after Nizami Ganjavi of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences. He later took part in prestigious scientific conferences and meetings held in different countries, made reports on topical issues of emigration period of literature.

The monograph "Martyr poet" dedicated to the life and work of Almaz Yildirim, written by the scholar as the first initiative on emigration in common, and as the first research on our emigration literature in particular, played a role in the solution of general problems of emigration literature thereafter being a push to the next researches on this field. These intensive researches stimulated the occurrence of a monograph about Khalil Rza Uluturk's poetry, one of the active members of the national liberation movement and the socio-political events taken place in Azerbaijan during the 90s of the last century; i.e. this monograph has provided us with a complete and comprehensive picture of the above mentioned intensive events and the movement. It should be noted that the interest in the literature of emigration period in Bakir Nabiyev's scientific heritage was not limited to the work of Almas Yildirim. At the same time, the problem of scientific classification and research of the emigration heritage has given rise to the compilation of other articles. In this sense, the scientist's article "Azerbaijani literature in scientific emigration" attracts attention. The views expressed in the article on the level of scientific study of emigration literature give reason to be optimistic about the past, present and future prospects of this field.

The monograph "Poet of Independence" is of great value as a study of all aspects and directions of Khalil Rza Ulutürk's life and work, as one of the pioneers of our struggle for freedom and independence, fully revealing his selfless and militant image to the general public.

One of the main features of the monograph is that the personality of Khalil Rza Ulutürk is analyzed in unity, and the leading ideological and aesthetic principles of both his poetry and epic heritage are at the center of a complex approach. He did not accidentally translate "The

Book of Moabit" by the great Tatar poet Musa Jalil into his native language; the point is that Kh. Rza always chose works for translation in accordance with his worldview and taste, and paid attention to the fact that these works were in the spirit of national liberation.

In general, the formation of Bakir Nabiyev's scientific research on emigrant literature as a field that began in the period of independence, matured with the poets of independence and gradually took a separate direction, was a necessity and clearly shows the consecutive and active position of the scholar in studying of this rich heritage.

The third paragraph of this chapter is entitled **“Creative problems of children's literature in the critical heritage of Bakir Nabiyev.”** It is noted in the dissertation that the attempt to analyze and generalize the development trends of children's literature and its new examples has been gaining an active position in the scientific and theoretical research of Bakir Nabiyev since the 50s of the last century. Some of Bakir Nabiyev's writings on children's literature are articles and opinions on literary and artistic examples. In his article “About four children's books” was aimed at analyzing examples written in small genres for young children, i.e. collections of poems for children, for example, “Arif's garden” by Aliaga Kurchayli, “Three friends” by Novruz Ganjali and “In a fertile field” by Gabil Imamverdiyev and “Stories” by Habiba (Habiba Zeynalova - A.H.). In his article “On the text of children's songs”, the scientist emphasizes the unity of literary text and music, simplicity and sincerity of the children's world as one of the important conditions.

He also had some experience and skills as one of the co-authors of textbooks “Literature” prepared for high schools since the early 70s of the last century. It was out of such a desire that Bakir Nabiyev, speaking on the basis of the experience of previous decades, joined the discussions on the creation of programs and textbooks, taking into account the requirements of the new era. From this point of view, the scholar's article “Book of life and spirituality of our children” written in the late eighties is of special interest and relevance.

The article explains the tasks and functions of the textbook, its invaluable role in instilling the first knowledge and information in students: “Everyone knows that the best textbook should be a chapter in

a student's life book. As the student acquires knowledge of his native language, reading and literature, he learns more about the world, people, homeland, its history and destiny, flies to new worlds he has never imagined, pays attention to the subtleties of the literary word, begins to know the secrets and magic of poetry. On the basis of these, the process of formation of the worldview and character of young people is accelerated.”<sup>26</sup>

The forewords written by Bakir Nabiyev to the published books of authors who are actively searching for new and original means in the field of children's literature, scientific essays written about their general creativity are distinguished by their importance. The services of Mirvarid Dilbazi, Nigar Rafibeyli and Khanimana Alibeyli, laureates of the Republican State Prize, in the field of children's literature, and the distinctive features of these three ladies in the field of upbringing of the young generation are defined as the main goals in such works.

The main scientific results obtained in this chapter of the research have been reflected mainly in the articles of the author, such as, “Heydar Aliyev's personality in Bekir Nabiyev's research”, “The theme of national independence in the works of Academician Bakir Nabiyev”, “Assessment of Khalil Rza Uluturk's creative character in modern literature”, “Independence poet A.Ildirim's heritage”, “Theoretical and aesthetic principles of Azerbaijani literary criticism”, “Problems of children's literature in the research of Bakir Nabiyev” and so on.<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>26</sup> Nabiyev B. Let's start with ourselves (Perestroyka and some issues of the literary process in Azerbaijan), Baku, Elm, 1990, p.70

<sup>27</sup> Huseynova A. Heydar Aliyev's personality in Bekir Nabiyev's research. Heydar Aliyev and studies about Azerbaijan. Materials of the Republican Scientific Conference. Baku: 2013, pp. 72-75. Theme of independence in Bakir Nabiyev's works. Ministry of Education of Azerbaijan Republic, State University of Sumgait, Scientific News. Department of social sciences and humanities, Baku: 2013, No: 4, volume 9, pp. 75-78. Assessment of Khalil Rza Uluturk's creative character in modern literature. Language and Literature. International scientific and theoretical magazine, No: 4 (100), pp. 189-191. The literary heritage of the Independence poet A.Yildirim in Bakir Nabiyev's work. Language and Literature. International Scientific-Theoretical magazine. Baku: 2017, No: 3 (103), pp. 170-173. The theoretical and aesthetic principles of the Azerbaijani literary critique in Bakir Nabiyev's scientific heritage. Language and Literature. International Scientific-Theoretical magazine. Baku: 2020, No: 3 (113), pp. 230-232. Problems of children's

The main scientific-theoretical provisions of the dissertation are briefly described in the **“Conclusion”** of the research:

- Bakir Nabiyev’s critique is a literary fact of his period, this fact contains a picture of all aspects of the current literary process.

- The 60s and 70s of the last century are the most mature stage in the work of Bakir Nabiyev, the literary-critical views of the scholar in this period went far beyond the opinion about the artistic material and revealed certain literary-aesthetic concepts.

- In the stage of independence Bakir Nabiyev required the science of literary studies to study the literary heritage from the point of view of new historical views and to get renewed from the literary critique from the standpoint of ideological and aesthetic criterium.

- During the period of independence, we do not observe an active critical position and operative attitude to the literary process in the activity of Bakir Nabiyev, as opposed to period before the independence. It is known that there was chaos in the literary process of the time, and Bakir Nabiyev did not speak hastily, but as an experienced critic, he wanted to follow the process from the outside and clarify for himself what happened, to come up with a mature idea.

- Bakir Nabiyev was not only a literary scholar, but also a citizen in the study of emigrant literature.

- The strengthening of the historical and social perspective in the literary views of Bakir Nabiyev in the last period of his scientific work added the theme of independence to his research.

- In his writings on the problems of children's literature, Bakir Nabiyev approaches this issue from the perspective that children's literature should also be a school of life for the child.

**Dissertasiya işinin əsas müddəaları aşağıdakı məqalə və tezislərdə əks olunmuşdur.**

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