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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**ISSUES OF EUROPEAN LITERATURE IN AZERBAIJANI
PHILOLOGICAL THOUGHT OF THE FIRST HALF OF THE
XX CENTURY**

Speciality: 5716.01 – Azerbaijani literature

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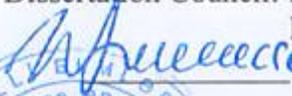
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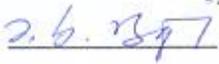
Doctor of Philosophy on Philology
Roya Maftun Murşudova

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

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF WORK

Relevance and studying degree of the research issue. The European literature is one of the most important, rich and multidimensional branches of world literature. The European literature, which has held a leading position in different periods of history has constantly enriched and developed the world literary treasury. Europe was the cradle of ancient literature, culture and philosophy. It is known that Homer, Euripides, Aristophanes, Sophocles, Virgil, and Horace were the most famous representatives of that period. The authors, whom literary and artistic thoughts were formed based on myths and legends were able to perfectly describe in their works the initial desires of mankind, his struggle with the gods, as well as social and family relations. We know that in the early Middle Ages, European literature was stagnant. The church, which controlled various fields, also imposed certain restrictions on literature, hampering the talents of poets and writers. Epics of heroism and love were widespread during this period. The novel “Tristan and Isolde” is considered the “Leyli and Majnun” of European literature of the XII-XIII centuries¹.

The revival of European literature, both in form and subject matter, coincided with the period of Renaissance. The fact is that the heroic epics no longer attracted the attention of readers, but created a feeling of disgust. During the Renaissance, drama, especially prose, entered a new stage of development. Shakespeare, F. Rabelais, Lope de Vega, M. Cervantes and others form the golden fund of world literature. Both in the historical process and in literary criticism, the seventeenth century is characterized as a transition period in the history of the Western Europe nations. The main factors characterizing this period are the Renaissance and the Enlightenment Movement. The period’s literary life was more positioned around three literary currents: Renaissance realism, classicism and baroque, which continued the traditions of humanists. The most famous

¹ Sultanli A. “Leyli and Majnun” and the western European literature // - See: Azerbaijani school – 1947, No: 4, - p.43.

playwright of that period was Jean-Baptiste Moliere, the founder of the classical comedy genre in French and Western European literature as a whole. It is to be noted that his comedies “Tartufe”, “The Miser”, “The tricks of Scapin”, “Sganarel”, “The Doctor in spite of himself”, “Misanthropus”, “The Forced Marriage” and others are masterpieces of world drama.

The nineteenth century is called the second renaissance of European literature². In addition to being able to enter the spiritual world of the reader, the writers were able to perfectly and professionally reflect the socio-political and social problems of the time in various genres of literature. V. Hugo, O. Balzac, H. Heine, Guy de Maupassant, Ch. Dickens, J. Verne and other famous figures have significantly enriched the treasury of world literature. The twentieth century European literature, dominated by different artistic movements and witnessing two world wars, contained complex and rich works of art and artistic images.

Interest in European literature in Azerbaijan dates back to ancient times. Many Greek philosophers and poets are still mentioned in Nizami Ganjavi's epic “Iskendername”. From the 19th century onwards, translations from European literature were made albeit less through Russian language. In the early twentieth century, Ali bey Huseynzade successfully translated some passages from V. Goethe's immortal work “Faust” directly from German and presented them to Azerbaijani readers. It is known that literary translation plays the role of a spiritual bridge between nations. It is possible to get acquainted with the national and spiritual values of a nation in a short time through translation. In the first half of the last century, along with a number of valuable translations from European, American and Asian literature, there were some ideological works made from “brotherly” countries.

One of the issues studied by Azerbaijani literary criticism in the early twentieth century was Western European literature. Ali Sultanli, Ali Nazim, Akbar Agayev, Mikayil Rafili, Mammad Jafar Jafarov,

² Nagiyev J. Singer of bitter truths - Charles Dickens. Dickens Ch. The Adventures of Oliver Twist. Baku: Chashioglu, - 2005. - p.6.

Mehdi Mammadov, Mammad Arif and other researchers who were the first researcher of Western European literature are interested in the works of Western European poets, writers and playwrights, their works promoting humanist ideas, published in various textbooks and newspapers. They wrote articles and research papers on newly published books or anniversaries of these writers. Although most of these studies were of promotional intention, we can consider them valuable scientific works for their time. However, it should not be forgotten that under the ideological pressure of the time, our prominent literary critics did not deliberately touch on some issues or made certain shortcomings. Modern literary criticism is based on a new assessment of these materials, the study of yesterday's criticism as a literary-historical fact. Both philology and literary criticism need contemporary evaluation from time to time.

One of the factors determining the currency of the problem is that the works of researchers working on the fundamental study of the specific features of European literature in modern times have not yet been sufficiently studied. These circumstances lead to the study of the activities of literary critics who have contributed to the study of the pearls of European poets and writers in world literature.

At a time when Azerbaijan-Europe relations are developing comprehensively, the study of European literature from a modern point of view, the issues to research these examples in the Azerbaijani literary environment and clarification of translation opportunities are also relevant.

Although there are references to the research works of our eminent scholars in the second half of the twentieth century and in modern literary criticism, who have made special contributions to the scientific study of European literature, their activity have not been involved in research separately or in general. In a book of Nazif Gahramanli ("Life and work of Mikail Rafili") there was clarified the role played by translations of Mikayil Rafili from European literature and his works of research on these and other literary facts³. Critic

³ Gahramanli, N. Mikayil Rafili's life and work / N.Gahramanli. - Baku: Qartal, - 1998. - p.100.

scholar Gurbat Mirzazade in his book “The World of Critics” about the literary-critical views of Akbar Agayev, in the sub-chapter entitled “The problem of national and world literature in the theoretical heritage of A. Agayev” focused on the views of the prominent scholar on world literature⁴. In this sub-chapter, only a part of A. Agayev’s researches on world literature, especially researches on Nizami Ganjavi, as well as literary-aesthetic opinions of Western writers influenced by him and addressing common themes are analyzed. Professor Gular Abdullabeyova in the book “Azerbaijani-Polish literary relations of XIX-XXI centuries” devoted some pages to the research of Mikail Rafili on European literature, studied the articles of the scholar about V. Shakespeare, V. Hugo, Henri Barbusse and other European writers⁵. It is known that Ali Sultanli, a teacher of hundreds of pedagogues, scholars and professors, was mentioned by his students in various newspaper articles and scientific papers, but his scientific work was not researched in duly manner and there were not published any monograph on his work. The known problem has been touched upon on way or another in researches about works of A. Sultanli, M. Rafili, A. Agayev, M. J. Jafarov and M. Arif. However, it is difficult to consider them sufficient for our literary criticism, which is a special stage in the study of European literature. No systematic and generalized exhaustive work has been written in Azerbaijani literary criticism, where very few articles on European literature and research have been observed by individual literary critics. From this standpoint, the dissertation is the first initiative written on the study of European literature in the philological thought of Azerbaijan in the first half of the twentieth century.

Object and subject of research. The main object of research includes researches, articles on European poetry, prose, drama, history of development, literary trends and the work of individual prominent figures. Although the researches involved in research in the dissertation covers the first half of the twentieth century, it also

⁴ Mirzazade, G. The world of the critic (literary-critical views of Akbar Agayev) / G. Mirzazade. - Baku: Azerbaijan State Publishing House, - 2000. - p.157.

⁵ Abdullabekova, G. Azerbaijani-Polish literary ties of the XIX-XXI centuries / G. Abdullabekova. -Baku: Mutarjim, - 2012, - p. 416.

includes the attitude of modern literary criticism to the subject. Under the influence of Russian-Soviet literary criticism, certain flawed opinions about some representatives of European literature, or new considerations about works that were generally not discussed at the time, were included in the study. Critical articles of our literary critics commenting on the translations from the original or through the Russian language, articles on the life and work of various representatives of European literature, research works and opinions were also involved in the research.

Goals and tasks of the research. The foremost purpose of the research is to study the issues of research and translation of European literature in the philological thought of Azerbaijan in the first half of the XX century. It is also to choose the research and translation problems of European literature and its main representatives in this period and to analyze it in the context of modern scientific approaches. It is also necessary to re-evaluate some issues assessed from an ideological point of view through the prism of independent and modern literary criticism.

In order to achieve the goal set in this thesis, the following main tasks are solved in the research work:

- To determine the stages, problems and directions of the study of European literature in the literary-theoretical thought of Azerbaijan;

- To determine the role of literary criticism in the study of the main directions of European poetry (theme, problems, style);

- To study the works of German poets and evaluate their attitude to the issues of the influence of Eastern poetry;

- To study the role and tasks of translation in the study of works of art;

- To study similarities and differences between Azerbaijani and European folklore;

- To look at the study of European literature in terms of various problems in the works of famous masters of short stories and stories;

- To determine the role of the prominent literary scholar Ali Sultanli in the study of ancient Greek and Roman drama;

- To involve in the study the main features of the European drama of the Renaissance and XVII-XVIII centuries' literature;
- To comment on the study of literary movements and works of playwrights in Europe in the XIX-XX centuries.

Methods of research. The methodology of the research is a method of literary-historical research. In writing the dissertation, reference was made to new research principles, historical-comparative and comparative methods, scientific and theoretical generalization methods and problem-based research methods of Azerbaijani literary criticism.

Main provisions set for defense:

1. The quality of translations made from European literature in the first half of the twentieth century and the critical views of our literary critics on these translations;
2. Subjective views on the leading genres of European poetry, various topics;
3. Some themes and problems raised by our critics in the works of German poets at the request of the time;
4. Development of common themes in examples of folk literature with national color;
5. Analysis of the conclusions reached by our literary critics studying European novels;
6. Socio-political evaluation of the works of European storytellers and modern approach in our philological thought;
7. The merits of the first monographs and textbooks on ancient Greek and Roman literature;
8. The main features of the parallels between our literary critics and Azerbaijani literature, analyzing the main features of the work of European playwrights;
9. The study of social, cultural and literary factors that led to the emergence of various trends in European literature;

Scientific novelty of the research. The scientific novelty of the presented research is, first of all, that the researches of Azerbaijani philologists, such as, Mikayil Rafili, Ali Sultanli, Akbar Agayev, Mammad Jafar Jafarov, Mehdi Mammadov, Jumshud Azimov, Mammad Bektashi, having great services in study and translation of

European literature in the first half of the XX century related to the European poetry, prose and drama are for the first time systematically examined at the dissertation level. Namely in this research work, the lives and works of the most famous representatives of European literature are reconsidered, works that could not be censored in the Soviet era, or works of art that were analyzed one-sidedly by the requirements of the time are re-examined from a modern point of view. For the first time, some works of such writers as Guy de Maupassant, Heinrich Heine, Gerhart Hauptman, Charles Dickens, Knut Hamsun are involved in the study, their ideas about fascism and socialism are approached objectively. The biased opinions expressed against Islam and Turkish people in some articles, written by the influence of Russian philology are answered based on perfect scientific evidences. The dissertation summarizes the study of various issues related to European literature in the first half of the twentieth century in Azerbaijani literary criticism, as well as evaluates its search for scientific critical ideas and identifies prospects for future research on its most important problems.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The research can be used in Azerbaijani-European literary relations, as well as in the study of various fields of literary criticism (world literature, European literature, problems related to the translation, various literary and aesthetic movements, etc.). The research examines the works of our scholars, who were the first to study European literature, and reveals the specific features of the period. The results of the dissertation further improve the information on the study of European literature in the philological thought of Azerbaijan, in general, clarify some of the ideas expressed under the influence of the ideas of socialism in the first half of the twentieth century.

The practical significance of the work is that it can be used in the study of European literature, bachelor's and master's degrees in philology and translation, both general and special literature courses, as well as in the development of textbooks and teaching aids for European literature.

Approbation and application of the dissertation. The main content, provisions, scientific innovations and results of the

dissertation are reflected in the author's articles and theses in authoritative scientific journals recommended by the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, articles in foreign scientific publications, theses and reports at international conferences.

Name of the organization where the dissertation work was carried out: The research work was carried out in the Department of World Literature and Comparative Studies of the Institute of Literature named after Nizami Ganjavi of ANAS.

Structure of the dissertation: The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, paragraphs explaining and interpreting individual scientific problems, conclusions and a list of references. The introduction consists of 13,336 characters, the first chapter 62512, the second chapter 89029, the third chapter 91964, and the conclusion - 7357 characters. The study consists of a total of 284,937 characters.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

The first chapter of the dissertation is entitled “**Problems of study and translation of European poetry.**” The first paragraph of the same chapter, entitled “**The role of translation in the study of European literature**”, states that the translation of European literature into Azerbaijani language also increases the ability of literatures to interact with each other. Thus, when translating European literature, both Azerbaijani writers have the opportunity to get acquainted with this literature, and researchers have many opportunities to engage in its analysis.

A new period of growth in the development of the art of literary translation in Azerbaijan dates back to the 20s and 30s of the twentieth century. It is true that there are many poems and prose works promoting the ideas of socialism among the translations made during this period, but the most valuable works of European and world literature were translated into our language at that time. The activity of professor Mikail Rafili in delivering the most magnificent works of European literature to Azerbaijani readers is worthy. The

importance of the translations is enhanced by the eminent scholar's deep knowledge of the subtleties of both the Azerbaijani and Russian languages. The considerable fact is that M.Rafili has in advance studied the work he will translate into Azerbaijani language, in other words, his main principle in this activity was to enter the creative world of the writer or poet.

The activity of Mirza Ibrahimov, Jafar Jabbarli, Mikayil Rzaguluzade, Jabbar Majnunbeyov, Mammad Arif, Beydulla Musayev, Jahanbakhish, who enriched our literary treasury by translating from world literature in the first half of the 20th century, deserve special mention.

The increase in the number of translated literary works during this period required an in-depth study and analysis of scientific and theoretical issues in this field. Therefore, our prominent literary critics began to study the theory of this field in depth. Almost every day a critical article is published in the press, either on the theoretical issues of translation or on any newly translated work.

As a result of these translations, Azerbaijani readers got acquainted with European literature and the works of its individual representatives.

The second paragraph of the first chapter, entitled “**Study of European poetry in the context of theme, idea and form**”, re-examines the themes of European poetry, quotes from Eastern literature, many genres of European poetry and their features on the principles of modern literature.

Although hundreds of articles and dozens of research works on W. Shakespeare have been written in twentieth-century Azerbaijani literary criticism, no detailed research has been conducted on his sonnets. The greatest researcher of Shakespeare's works in our literary criticism in the XX century was Jafar Jafarov. The scholar, who regularly published various articles in the press, is the author of the monograph “William Shakespeare”. In this study, he extensively analyzed both the poetry and dramaturgy of the English writer. Shakespeare's sonnets were first fully translated from Russian into our native language in 1955 by Talat Eyyubov. Speaking about the artistic features of the sonnet genre, Jafarov noted that the sonnet is

based on contrasts: “In the sonnet, two themes are often confronted, resulting in a common idea”⁶. In many sonnets, including Shakespeare's works of this genre, intense drama, the turmoil of the inner world of man is leading.

In this section, along with the sonnet, the views of our literary critics on the specific features of the genres of ballads, anthems, bucolics, religious songs are expressed.

Various themes and problems have been reflected in the poetry of European peoples since ancient times. The themes of eternal love, socio-political, family and everyday life have been topical issues of each period. Although Europe has long been interested in the East, at the end of the 18th century there was appeared a whole science, i.e. the science of Oriental Studies. Namely within this period P.B. Shelley wrote “Islamic Revolt”, W. Scott “Talisman”, S. Montesquieu “Persian Letters”. Although the first powerful works on Eastern themes appeared in France, in the 19th century, prevailing works of art on the subject appeared in different countries. Two of them deserve special mention: “Eastern Poems” by English poet J. Byron and “West-East Divan” by German poet W. Goethe. Literary critical articles and research on this work of the German writer were written in the first half of the 20th century. Byron’s literary work and “Oriental Poems” were almost ignored. The fact is that A. Agayev and M. Bektashi in their researches were satisfied with giving brief information about Byron’s creative activity, did not deeply study his works of art, images and finally Oriental motifs⁷.

In this section, we have touched on only some outlines of the study of European poetry in Azerbaijan. It is clear from these researches that the first acquaintance of the scientific-theoretical thought of Azerbaijan with the European poetry takes place. The interesting fact is that the literary studies both translates European poetry and engages it in research. The study of European poetry for the first time in our literary criticism enriches its content. Thus,

⁶ Jafarov J. Selected works: [in 2 volumes] / J. Jafarov. - Baku: Azerbaijan State Publishing House, - c. 1. -1968. - p.190.

⁷ Agayev, A. Byron // Yeni Yol newspaper. - 1938, 22 January. - p.4.
Bektashi, M. Immortal artist // Sherg Qapisi. - 1958, 27 January. - p.3.

European poetry and its individual representatives enter the scientific-theoretical circulation. It is true that a superficiality and inconsistency are evident in these studies. However, it should be noted that these studies were the first examples of comparative literature and served as the first source for further research.

German literature is one of the most studied fields in the philological thought of Azerbaijan in the first half of the twentieth century, which is a rich branch of European literature, as well as, depending on socio-political factors. Due to this necessity, the third paragraph of the first chapter is called “**Research of German poetry**”.

In the first half of the twentieth century, one of the most widely researched artists in Azerbaijani philological thought was Wolfgang Goethe. (The surname of the German writer was written in the form of Qöte and Höte in different years. It is mentioned in the dissertation in the same way, as it is mostly used in the form of Göte in the Azerbaijani literary environment). Azerbaijani readers got acquainted with Goethe's works in the early twentieth century. The first translator of the German poet, prominent thinker Ali bey Huseynzadeh, translated an excerpt from “Faust” in “Füyuzat” magazine in 1906. Through this world-famous work, Azerbaijani readers got acquainted with the works of the German writer. In 1932, various events were planned to mark the centenary of the death of the German writer and playwright. The critic Ali Nazim delivered a speech at one of these events. The report focuses on the promotion of the ideology of the time. The author even mentions several times that the main purpose of studying Goethe is to serve the party, to propagate their ideas⁸. The critic-scholar M.Jafar, in his article about the German poet, along with showing the contradictions and difficulties of the writer's time, gave detailed information about his life. Summarizing the features of Goethe's poetry, M.Jafar wrote: “*Throughout his life, Goethe tried to scour out the minds of the people to which he belonged from harmful sacrileges and superstitions, and glorified real thought, love of life*”

⁸ Ali, Nazim. Selected works / Nazim Ali. - Baku: Yazıçı, -1979. - p.122.

and struggle.” Akbar Agayev, the first and great researcher of Goethe's work on Oriental literature and the great Azerbaijani poet Nizami Ganjavi, wrote several articles on this problem in the 1940s¹⁰. Later he commented on these ideas in detail in the monograph “Nizami and world literature.”

The history of the study of Heinrich Heine in Azerbaijani literary criticism dates back to 1935. Ali Sulatnli, author of the first research on H. Heyne, followed his work in chronological order in his article about the German poet from the series “Let's study the classics” in the Literary newspaper¹¹. The author of the largest research on H. Heyne, the prominent researcher M. Jafar gave detailed information about the life of the writer. The scholar, who recreates the general picture of H. Heine's time, gave detailed information about his student years and his first failed love¹². Heine's political and satirical poems became more relevant during the Second World War. Like many literary critics, Mammad Arif wrote in his articles, such as, “Heine and fascism”¹³, “Why does fascism not want to see Heine?”¹⁴ criticized fascism by giving excerpts from the poet's poems. As it is known, H. Heine was originally a Jew, and this factor made his education difficult at some points in his youth. These factors led him to write poems against nationalism. In the first half of the twentieth century, literary critics skillfully used these poems to criticize German chauvinism. M. Rzaguluzade, who wrote an article entitled “Heinrich

⁹ Jafar, M. Personality of the thinker / M.Jafar. - Baku: Azerneshr, -1966. - p.160.

¹⁰ Agayev, A. Goethe about Nizami // Literary newspaper. - 1940, 26 May. - p.4.

Agayev, A. Nizami and world literature // Azerbaijan youth newspaper. - Baku, 1947, August 1. - p.4.

Agayev, A. Nizami and Western European literature // Literary newspaper. - 1947, 27 September. - p.5.

¹¹ Sultanli, A. Heinrich Heine as a political lyric // Literary newspaper. - 1935, 6 February

¹² Jafar, M. Personality of the thinker / M.Jafar. - Baku: Azerneshr, -1966. - pp.176-177.

¹³ Arif, M. Heyne and fascism // - Baku. Journal for the Motherland - 1942. №1, - p.46-50

¹⁴ Arif, M. Why fascism has no eyes to see H. Heine / M.Arif. - Baku: EAAZP Publishing House, - 1942. - p.16.

Heine and Fascism” during the height of the war, sharply criticized the German regime of that period while analyzing the poem “Selective Donkeys”. While Heine in the poem “New Alexander” laughed bitterly at the fact that King Frederick William IV of Prussia compared himself to Alexander the Great and considered himself a greater and more powerful commander, M. Rzagaluzade criticized A. Hitler and his policy through this poem¹⁵. Since the 1930s, some examples of Heine's poems have been published in various newspapers, translated from both German and Russian language. Heine's works were first published in the Azerbaijani language in 1942 in the form of a booklet. The scientific conclusions, main provisions, theses of the author in this chapter are reflected in the following articles and conference materials^{16, 17, 18, 19}

The second chapter of the dissertation, entitled “**European prose in the literary and aesthetic thought of Azerbaijani literary critics**” consists of three paragraphs. The first paragraph, entitled “**Problems of comparative analysis of folklore works**”, contains the research of our literary critics on the common theme and the problem of a similar hero in the samples of folklore, which is the largest of the spiritual cultures created by the peoples of the world. Although the history of the formation of our national oral literature goes back to ancient times, its emergence as a science dates back to the beginning of the twentieth century. Starting from this period, samples of

¹⁵ Rzagaluzade, M. Heine and fascism // Literary newspaper. - 1942, April 1. - p.6

¹⁶ Ramazanova L.M. Western European literature and works of Nizami Ganjavi in the studies of Ali Sultanli // - Kremenets: Kremenets Comparative Studii, - 2016. Volume 1, issue VI, - p. 200-207.

¹⁷ Ramazanova L.M. Mikayil Rafili's factor in the research and translation of French literature // - Baku: Young researcher scientific-practical journal, - 2019. Volume V, № 2, - p.192-197.

¹⁸ Ramazanova L.M. Issues of research of German poetry in Azerbaijani literary criticism of the first half of the twentieth century // Social and Economic Aspects of Education in Modern Society. RS Global Sp. z O.O., Warsaw, Poland: 2019, - pp. 25-29.

¹⁹ Ramazanova L.M. Akbar Agayev's attitude to the views of V. Goethe and Nizami Ganjavi // the IV International Scientific Conference dedicated to the 98th anniversary of national leader Heydar Aliyev: The ideology of multiculturalism and tolerance, - Baku: 2021, - p.107.

Azerbaijani folklore were collected and published, as well as systematic researches were conducted. From this point of view, the translation and study of European literature in the national literary-scientific process gave impetus to comparative research. The study of European literature, as well as legends and myths, was important because it gave a theoretical direction to our new national folklore, as well as allowed to draw parallels with ancient Greek literature, legends and myths. These parallels were mostly connected with the epos "Book of Dada Gorgud" and left no doubt about the antiquity of the epos. While studying the epos "Book of Dada Gorgud" comparatively, A.Sultanli tried to present its perfection, antiquity and originality in duly manner. For this purpose, the scholar has published a series of articles. The articles "Notes on the Epic of "Book of Dada Gorgud" and "Book of Dada Gorgud and Greek Epics" are the most valuable researches on this topic²⁰.

As in the tales, myths and legends of many peoples of the world, in our folklore we can observe, the struggle of men against supernatural forces, such as, giants, dragons, Cyclops, scary birds, and so on. The fact is that people are struggling and leaving these battle victorious. Cyclops are the most striking image of the terrible, extraordinary forces we encounter in ancient Greek literature and in the "Book of Dada Gorgud". Comparing Polyphemus (Cyclops) in Homer's work Odyssey with the image Cyclops in the "Book of Dada Gorgud" in a most extensive and detailed manner, A.Sultanli first looked at the general picture of the images of Cyclops in Greek literature. When comparing the Cyclops in the Greek mythology with the Tepegöz / Cyclops from the Eastern tales, the researcher came to the following conclusion: *"In all oriental tales, Tepegöz/Cyclops is destructive, parasite and cannibalistic. There are several types of them in Greek mythology. Some of them were used by the Greeks as a labor force, while others were cyclops that lived on their own, provided for themselves, but were cruel to those who came to their*

²⁰ Sultanli A. Notes on the epos "Dada Gorgud" // - Baku: Scientific works of ASU, - 1958. №1, - p.3-19.

Sultanli, A. "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud" and ancient Greek epics / A.Sultanli. - Baku: Elm, - 1999. - p.83.

*settlements. The third part is so superficial that the Greeks thought of them as very evil and terrible creatures. The fourth part of the cyclops is given in Greek mythology as a ridiculous and unsuccessful lover.*²¹” As A.Sultanli noted, Polyphemus has no literary influence on the creation of Tepegöz/Cyclops, the fact is that the image of Tepegöz in the epos is more perfectly developed and distinguished by its completeness. But it is impossible to agree with the scholar's opinion that there is no similarity. Modern researches prove that the Trojans described in Homer's works were the ancient Turks. It is not surprising that there are certain similarities in the literature of these two neighboring nations at that time. From these comparisons, it can be concluded that a person of the same origin creates epics based on the same real events, the same social, family problems, the same myths and legends, and these epics are gradually sophisticated in accordance with their nature, their way of thinking.

The second paragraph of the second chapter, entitled “**The novel genre in European literature: formation and development**” examines the emergence of the first novels in European literature, the new path of development in the XIX century and parallels with Azerbaijani literature. The most famous novels of world literature and their authors became the subject of research, both in anniversary articles, in the forewords of newly published books, and separately. The content of the works, the plot line, the socio-political situation of the period alien to the Azerbaijani reader were widely analyzed, in some cases comparisons were made with the Azerbaijani literature, attempts were made to better understand the work. Although some researches provide brief information about the content of the work, they are considered to be valuable researches from the point of view of literary criticism because they played an important role in the study of European literature and European novels at that time.

Professor Ali Sultanli, the author of the first and most extensive study of courtesy literature in our literary criticism, analyzed and studied these literary samples created in the West in the XII-XIII

²¹ Sultanli, A. "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud" and ancient Greek epics / A.Sultanli. - Baku: Elm, - 1999. - p. 62-63

centuries in comparison with the works of the most powerful poet of that time Nizami Ganjavi. The novel "Tristan and Isolde", which appeared in the literature of many European peoples in the XII century, is considered the "Leyli and Majnun" of Europe²². A.Sultanli, who paid special attention to the comparison of both works, wrote: "If we look at the general plot line of the works, we can acknowledge that the adventurous elements in "Tristan and Isolde" are superior to psychological analysis. This factor is opposite in "Leyli and Majnun". There is no adventure in this work. The poem is based on deep psychological analysis from the very beginning.²³" We cannot observe in the chivalric novels any of the thoughts, advice and reminders of the great thinker Nizami Ganjavi about family morality, pure love, social contradictions of his time.

Miguel de Cervantes' novel "Don Quixote" is the most perfect work against chivalric novels. Taking into account this fact, Professor M. Rafili, pointed out that this work was a deadly blow to the chivalric novels and wrote: "*After the publication of Don Quixote, the chivalric novel was not published again. Don Quixote was nothing more than the last link in this literary genre. However, with the extinction of chivalry, Don Quixote played no small role in undermining the influence of chivalric novels, which were again ugly and ridiculous.*"²⁴ To illustrate the importance of Cervantes' place in Spanish and European literature, the researcher wrote: "*If Goethe is a great literary genius of Germany, if Pushkin is a great figure of Russian literature, if Shakespeare is an immortal honor and the most genius poet of England, then Cervantes is the greatest literary genius of Spain.*"²⁵

In the researches of our authoritative western literature scholars A.Sultanli, M.Rafili and A.Agayev have took a brief look at the historical conditions of this work, commented on the hard life of the

²² Sultanli A. "Leyli and Majnun" and Western European literature // - Baku: Azerbaijan school magazine, - 1947. №4, - p.43.

²³ Ibid, - p.44

²⁴ Rafili M. Cervantes and his work "Don Quixote", M. Cervantes. Don Quixote of Saavedra-Lamanch, II edition, Baku: 1934, - p.22.

²⁵ Ibid, - p.14

Spanish people and prominent writer as a result of the policy of the Philippines II, which created a reactionary rule in the country. The life and work of the Spanish writer are also analyzed chronologically. At the time of its creation, Don Quixote was considered a satirical work against chivalric novels and knightly customs.

This paragraph also provides wide analysis of the novels “Miserables” and “Notre-Dame de Paris” (better known in English as The Hunchback of Notre-Dame) by Victor Hugo, characterized by Leo Tolstoy as “the best French novel” and by M. Rafili as the “Masterpiece”²⁶, which were a chef-d'oeuvre not only for France and Europe, but also for the world novel genre. A series of articles by A.Sultanli, M.Rafili, M.Jafarov about the work of Victor Hugo were involved in the research.

Knut Hamsun is one of the writers who made a great contribution to the development of the European novel genre, bringing the most delicate feelings and emotions of people to fiction. Knut Hamsun also occupies an important place in the philological thought of Azerbaijan because he came to Azerbaijan and made interesting remarks about our country. However, it should be noted with regret that in the first half of the twentieth century, due to his political views, only K. Hamsun’s novel “Hunger” was translated in our language, and extensive research has not been conducted.

There is a great need in modern literary criticism to re-examine and study the work of the Norwegian writer.

The third paragraph of the second chapter of the dissertation is entitled **“Stories of European literature in Azerbaijani literary criticism.”** This section examines the articles written by prominent scholar A.Sultanli about Boccaccio, who is considered to be the creator of European stories and short stories, as well as unpublished archival materials. The similarities and differences in the works of Boccaccio and N. Ganjavi have been reconsidered and refined from a modern scientific point of view.

Guy de Mopassan is one of the most widely studied writers of

²⁶ Rafili, M. Ardent patriot and democrat // Communist newspaper. - 1952, 26 August. - s. 3.

the first half of the twentieth century, known for his “military novels”, “village stories” and novels on family life and morality, exposing the inner workings of the reactionary classes in bourgeois society and exposing military adventurers and instigators of war. In the first half of the twentieth century, Mopassan's novels on war were studied in Azerbaijani literary criticism. Criticism of fascism and the disasters of the war were the main topics during the Great Patriotic War. If our poets and writers wrote important works of art on these topics, our scholars were tasked with writing critical articles on these topics.

Ali Sultanli and Hidayat Afandiyev made a separate article entitled “Mopassa's military short stories”²⁷. In the article, A. Sultanli first analyzed the life and work of the French writer. The scholar specialized in western literature was right in his opinion, as Mopassan's scope is very broad and specific. He speaks to his readers as briefly and clearly as possible, in a natural and convincing language, describing state structure and politics, bank owners and officers, village and city, family and morals, wealth — all realistically. The theme of the “military short stories” is the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1871. In his stories, such as, “Stout” (formerly translated as “Pyshka” and our scholars also presented the story under this name in their articles), “Madame Fifi”, “Crazy”, “Duel”, “Two friends”, “Captives”, “Aunt Sovaj”, “St. Anthony”, “Bed No. 29”, “Soldier”, “The Adventures of Walter Schnafs”, the author touched upon various moral and vital issues against the background of the Franco-Prussian War. In accordance with the ideological principles of the time, our literary scholars, in their articles, exaggerated the points about the Germans in the works of the writer, and analyzed the stories in this direction.

One of the writers whose work was involved in comprehensive research by the representatives of the Azerbaijani philological thought is Henri Barbusse. Dozens of articles were written on his creative activity in our country in the first half of the twentieth century. The

²⁷ Sultanli A. Mopassa's military short stories // - Baku: Azerbaijan branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Philological News, - 1942. №12, - p.3-12

Afandiyev, H. Mopassa's military short stories // Literary newspaper. - 1942, 1 May

study of his work in the socialist space was mostly related to his political views. Thus, Henri Barbusse, who had a great contribution to the spread of communist literature in France and the ideas of communism in Europe, was a close friend and beloved writer of the Soviet Union. Akbar Agayev wrote a series of articles²⁸, Mikail Rafili called Henri Barbusse the Gorky of the French people, the herald of storm and freedom²⁹. In their introductory articles on the life and work of the French writer, Mammad Bektashi and Mammad Jafar focused on Lenin's and Stalin's views on Henri Barbusse³⁰. Naturally, in accordance with the requirements of the time, the scholars put forward Henri Barbusse's views on communism and analyzed his works one-sidedly.

The scientific innovations and the main provisions that the author touches upon in the second chapter are reflected in the

²⁸ Agayev, A. Henri Barbusse // Literary newspaper. - 1938, 6 September. - p.5.

Agayev, A. Henri Barbusse // Literary newspaper. - 1940, 6 September. - p.5.

Agayev, A. Henri Barbusse // Literary newspaper. - 1950, 6 September. - p.5.

²⁹ Rafili, M. Henri Barbusse // Literature and Art Newspaper. - 1955, 27 August

³⁰ Bektashi, M. Henri Barbus // Sherg Qapisi. - 1940, June 30. - s. 6.

Jafar, M. Henri Barbusse // Communist newspaper. -1945, 29 August. - s. 4.

following articles and conference materials^{31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37}.

The third chapter of the dissertation, entitled “**Problems of the study of European drama**” consists of three paragraphs. The first paragraph, entitled “**The factor of Ali Sultanli in the study of ancient Greek and Roman drama**”, extensively examines the activities of the scholar in this field. A prominent scholar who has long lectured on ancient literature, is the author of several textbooks on ancient and medieval Western literature. One of the first steps taken in this field was the compilation of the book “Reading book of antique literature”; Ali Sultanli worked selflessly to deliver European literature to Azerbaijani readers. Professor Ali Sultanli, together with I.Alizadeh and H.Zeynalova, compiled a monograph entitled “Foreign Literature: Medieval and Renaissance Literature” (1955) covering the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. Some of the literary works included in the collection are complete, and some are selected passages. Professor A.Sultanli continued to eliminate the need for textbooks. The textbook entitled “Reading book of Roman Literature”, published in 1959, was important in meeting this need in the teaching process.

³¹ Ramazanova L.M. Victor Hugo in our literary criticism // - Baku: Language and Literature. International scientific-theoretical journal, - 2016, № 1, - p. 281-284.

³² Ramazanova L.M. Norwegian writers in the philological thought of Azerbaijan // Philological issues, - 2017, № 18, - p. 424-431

³³ Ramazanova L.M. The life and work of Guy de Maupassant in the philological thought of Azerbaijan // II International Scientific Conference of Young Researchers, - Baku, 2018, p.1258-1260.

³⁴ Ramazanova L.M. Baku in the work of the Norwegian writer (based on K. Hamsun's essay "In the land of fairy tales") // Actual problems of Azerbaijan studies IX international scientific conference, - Baku: 2018, - p.509-511.

³⁵ Ramazanova L.M. Issues of studying European stories in the literary criticism of Azerbaijan in the first half of the XX century // - Baku: International scientific journal of comparative literature, - 2019. № 1, - p.28-34.

³⁶ Ramazanova L.M. Comparative research on the first warrior novels in Azerbaijani literature at the beginning of the 20th century // - Karabük: Philology and cultural studies, - 2020. №2, - pp.128-134.

³⁷ Ramazanova L.M. Study and translation of the first European novels in Azerbaijan // Challenges in science of nowadays. Scientific collection Interconf № 48, - Washington: 2021, - s. 575-578.

One of the greatest and invaluable services rendered by Ali Sultanli for our literary criticism was the publication of the first textbook “History of Ancient Literature” (1958). His work is important both for the introduction and study of ancient Greek literature. These books not only served as a source of inspiration, but also laid the foundations of comprehensive study of the foreign literary criticism in Azerbaijan.

Speaking about the merits of the textbook, the prominent scholar Yashar Garayev wrote: “*For instance, the book “History of Ancient Literature” written by the late professor on the basis of the manuscripts he has read in auditoriums for many years, is a serious, fundamental and monumental research and the first model example of research on Greek and Roman literary system. In this context, the basics of the research of the contemporary European literature are created in Azerbaijan.*”³⁸

The style of these textbooks by A.Sultanli is both scientific and of research nature. The language of research is fluent and clear, with the exception of a few words that have lost their generality today. In accordance with the requirements of the time, opinions and quotations on the ideology of socialism were included. Also, unfortunately, there are no illustrations in this first book published in Azerbaijani language. The pictures would help to make the analyzed works clearer to the readers. Professor Ali Sultanli often tends to convey the content of works in addition to a comprehensive analysis of individual works. In fact, it was possible to pass without telling the content of the works with the whole translation in the Azerbaijani language.

The second paragraph of the third chapter is entitled “**Renaissance and the study of European drama of the XVII-XVIII centuries.**” This paragraph states that the main factor in the Renaissance was to give place to human freedom, power, his great creative potential. Azerbaijani literary critics have written dozens of articles about William Shakespeare, one or the first humanist writer of the Renaissance. At the beginning of the 20th century, our literary critics studied the works of W. Shakespeare from three directions. The

³⁸ Qarayev Y. Ali Sultanli. Caravan of ideas. Baku: Yazici, - 1984. - p.302.

first is to introduce and teach Shakespeare's work, the second is to stage Shakespeare's works and analyze humanistic ideas, and the third is to determine the quality of the translation of Shakespeare's works.

Ali Sultanli's services in teaching Shakespeare's works and analyzing his works are great. The prominent literary critic has devoted thirty years of his life to pedagogical activity. Several of research works on Shakespeare, which we found in his archives, have not been published anywhere³⁹. In these studies, the world of images, compositional structure and ideas of Shakespeare's works were the subject of extensive analysis.

In both historiography and literary criticism, the seventeenth century is characterized as a transition period in the history of the peoples of Western Europe. In the seventeenth century, the transition between the Renaissance and the Enlightenment took a central position. The study of Moliere, the 17th century author in Azerbaijani literature criticism is directly connected with the name of M.F.Akhundzade. In the first half of the twentieth century, most of the articles about M.F.Akhundzade contained various opinions on the comparison of M.F.Akhundzade and Moliere.

Ali Sultanli wrote his Ph.D. dissertation on "M.F.Akhundov and Moliere" in 1939 and opened the typological points in the dramaturgy of both playwrights. With this research work, A.Sultanli laid the foundation of comparative literary criticism in Azerbaijan. The well-known scholar has studied the life and work of M.F.Akhundzade and J.B. Moliere from different directions, gave an objective assessment of their rich heritage as a professional literary critic. A.Sultanli first studied the historical conditions, socio-political period in which two great playwrights lived. According to the researcher, who compared the lives of both literary figures, "*Like Moliere, Akhundov also has chosen the genre of comedy in order to commemorate some self-defeated environment, dvoryanism, spirituality and fanaticism.*"⁴⁰ In his dissertation, the prominent scholar also conducted extensive

³⁹ A. Sultanli. V. Shakespeare's life and creativity // AMDAI archive, fond № 468, list №1 work №.76, page - 77.

⁴⁰ Sultanli A. M.F. Akhundov and Moliere / Dissertation for PhD / - Baku, 1939. - p.22.

research on the common theme in the work of playwrights and their world of images.

We can summarize the common opinion of prominent literary critics in comparing M.F. Akhundzade and Moliere that as a comedian, M. F. Akhundzade, with his critical and exposing negative traits of human kinds, his cheerful humor, wit and some satirical moments, really reminds Moliere. However, in terms of image creation, M.F.Akhundzade is more like Shakespeare than Moliere. Unlike the comedies written by Moliere in accordance with the poetic laws of his time and the rules of classicism, M.F. Akhundzade wrote realistic, lively and original comedies influenced by the events surrounding him.

In general, in the first half of the twentieth century in the philological thought of Azerbaijan there was a great interest in the representatives of the European Renaissance literature. In this process, the works of European writers were translated and included in the teaching process, they were involved in research by scientific and theoretical ideas. Humanism, justice, conscience, the promotion of pure love, etc., which are the leading slogans of the Renaissance are native topics for Azerbaijani literature and the reader. The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries European literature served as a kind of bridge between nineteenth and twentieth century European literature and Renaissance literature, surrounded by rich and colorful themes and literary movements.

The third paragraph of the third chapter is entitled “**Problems of the study of European literary movements in the XIX-XX centuries**”. In this section, the main aesthetic movements in European literature, the works of playwrights located at the junction of different literary movements are devoted to the study of our literary critics. The views of our scholars on the main features of such trends as classicism, romanticism, realism, critical realism, enlightenment realism, naturalism, symbolism, impressionism and modernism have been reconsidered on the basis of the principles of modern literature.

There are various opinions in world philology about the works of Henrik Ibsen, whose creativity is constantly evolving, and who was looking for a way out of the contradictions of time. N.Narimanov gave

the first information about H.Ibsen in the philological thought of Azerbaijan. He quoted a Norwegian writer in an article he had written on the occasion of Ibsen's death in the “Hayat” newspaper in 1906. Despite its brevity, the article looks at the life and work of H. Ibsen, analyzes his works and topics, and compares him with the great Russian writer L. Tolstoy.

Apart from this article by N.Narimanov, no article or research work on H.Ibsen's life and work was written until the 50s of the last century. Only in 1956, Professor Ali Sultanli wrote an extensive article entitled “Henrik Ibsen” and analyzed his work in detail. The researcher characterizes his work as follows: “*Among the deep-rooted features of Ibsen's dramaturgy are idealism, anxiety about the state of public life at the time, and remorse. Neither his rebellious mood nor the grief of the loneliness in his works was subjective. Since Ibsen was connected with society, his ideas, criticisms and revelations also had a general social meaning*”⁴¹. In our literary criticism, some images in H. Ibsen's dramaturgy were compared with the heroes of J. Jabbarli, correspondences were revealed in the plays “Puppet House” and “Sevil”, “Brand” and “Aydin”.

The work of Gerhart Hauptmann, one of the most famous playwrights influenced by Henrik Ibsen, was a brilliant page in German literature. The culmination of G. Hauptman's work is the play “Weavers”, translated into many world languages. This play was translated into our language by Abdulla Shaig as “Weavers”. In the foreword entitled “Gerhart Hauptmann”, the literary scholar Mikail Rafili spoke about the life and work of the German playwright⁴². M.Rafili assessed this work as the last brilliant victory of naturalism⁴³. However, in this assessment, the ideological tendencies of the time were also manifested in one way or another. At some points, M. Rafili, speaking from the ideological views of the time, accuses G. Huptman. Immediately after the performance of “Weavers”, the play was banned as a “coup drama”, and G. Hauptman was sued. In an article

⁴¹ Sultanli, A. Articles / A.Sultanli. - Baku: Azerbaijan State Publishing House, - 1971. - s. 310.

⁴² Hauptmann G. Weavers. Translated by A.Shaig. Baku: Azerneshr. - 1933, - p. 3-9.

⁴³ M.Rafili. G. Hauptman. // - Baku: Journal Hujum, - 1933. № 1-2, - p.54.

written on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of G. Hauptman, M. Rafili went further and called on the German writer to accept socialist ideas: *“Yes, the sun does rise. It is not the sun of a small poor German peasant, but the sun of the world. Do you see that Hauptmann's great talent will allow him to rise above the petty-bourgeois mind and see the bright lights of this glorious morning sun?”*⁴⁴ The socio-political situation in Azerbaijan in the 1930s had a direct impact on literature, literary criticism, and the sometimes one-sided speeches of our literary critics under ideological pressure stemmed from the ideology of the time.

The life and work of the Nobel Prize-winning German playwright have not been studied in the second half of the twentieth century or in modern literary criticism, and no work has been translated into Azerbaijani. We hope that in the coming years, the works of G. Hauptman, whose works meet different trends, will be translated and presented to Azerbaijani readers. The scientific findings and main provisions of the third chapter are reflected in the following articles and conference proceedings of the applicant^{45, 46, 47, 48, 49}.

The **“Conclusion”** of the dissertation summarizes the provisions and theses put forward during the research. It was concluded that the first researchers of European literature, i.e. the prominent scholars A.Sultanli, M.Rafili, A.Agayev, M.Jafar,

⁴⁴ Ibid. p.55

⁴⁵ Ramazanova L.M. Comparison of ancient Greek literature and “Book of Dada Gorgud” in the researches of Ali Sultanli // International scientific conference on “Book of Dada Gorgud” and the Turkic World”, - Baku: 2015, - p. 323-328.

⁴⁶ Ramazanova L.M. M.F.Akhundzade and J.B.Molyer in the researches of Ali Sultanli // - Baku: Literary relations, - 2016, № 10, - p. 124-130.

⁴⁷ Ramazanova L.M. William Shakespeare's works in Azerbaijan literary criticism // Literary relations, - 2017, № 11, - p. 196-201.

⁴⁸ Ramazanova L.M. Comparison of Moliere-M.F. Akhundzade in Azerbaijan literary criticism // Actual problems of comparative literary criticism / Materials of scientific-theoretical conference, - Baku: 2017, - p.162-165.

⁴⁹ Ramazanova L.M. The role of Ali Sultanli in literary research of the ancient period // - Kazan: National literatures in the context of cultural integration, - 2021, issue 3, - pp. 219-226.

M.Bektashi, M.Mammadov, J.Jafarov and others presented interesting facts about European literature and authors. At some points, they repeated the historical mistakes made by Russian literary critics, especially in a biased position against the Turks. This position was directly related to political issues. Just as the one-sided, biased attitude of the Soviet government towards the Turks was reflected in various spheres of culture, so our literary scholars were influenced by these ideological influences as well.

As the analysis show, in the researches carried out in the philological thought of Azerbaijan on the European literature, the scholars spoke more with the “word of the time”. When analyzing the works of G. Mopassan, H. Heine, and Henri Barbusse, any small statement about Germany was exaggerated and challenged the voice of political views and criticism of fascism. In the 1940s, poets and writers were required to write works on homeland, war, and fascism, and researchers were required to write critical articles on these topics. This led to the one-sided approach to the works and the ideas of the authors.

The role of translation in establishing cultural ties and studying works of art was emphasized, and articles on new translations were regularly published.

As a result of our research, it was concluded that the empirical information and analysis of our researchers, who in the first half of the twentieth century represented the position of the former Soviet ideology in the philological thought of Azerbaijan, preserved the socio-political atmosphere.

One of the issues facing modern Azerbaijani literary criticism is that articles and research on any period, stage, literary trend or life and work of writers, as well as their works, should be separated from the general presentation and turned into extensive research. Each of these areas must be studied in depth as an object of serious research in national literary criticism. These analyzes are intended to convey to the literary and scientific community as research that concerns the modern reader and motivates him to think.

The main content of the dissertation is reflected in the following scientific works of the author:

1. Ramazanova L.M. Əli Sultanlının araşdırmalarında antik yunan ədəbiyyatının və “Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud”un müqayisəsi // “Kitabi Dədə Qorqud və Türk Dünyası” mövzusunda Beynəlxalq elmi konfrans, - Bakı: 2015, - s. 323-328.
2. Ramazanova L.M. M.F.Axundzadə və J.B.Molyer Əli Sultanlının tədqiqatlarında // - Bakı: Ədəbi əlaqələr, - 2016, № 10, - s. 124-130.
3. Ramazanova L.M. Viktor Hüqo ədəbiyyatşünaslığımızda // - Bakı: Dil və Ədəbiyyat. Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, - 2016, № 1, - s. 281-284.
4. Рамазанова Л.М. Западноевропейская литература и творчества Низами Гянджеви в исследованиях Али Султанлы // - Кременець: Кременецькі компаративні студії, - 2016. Том 1, випуск VI, - с. 200-207.
5. Ramazanova L.M. Vilyam Şekspir yaradıcılığı Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatşünaslığında // Ədəbi əlaqələr, - 2017, № 11, - s. 196-201.
6. Ramazanova L.M. Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatşünaslığında Molyer-M.F.Axundzadə müqayisəsi // Müqayisəli ədəbiyyatşünaslığın aktual problemləri / Elmi-nəzəri konfransın materialları, - Bakı: 2017, - s.162-165.
7. Ramazanova L.M. Norveç ədibləri Azərbaycan filoloji fikrində // Filologiya məsələləri, - 2017, № 18, - s. 424-431
8. Ramazanova L.M. Gi de Mopassanın həyat və yaradıcılığı Azərbaycan filoloji fikrində // Gənc tədqiqatçıların II beynəlxalq elmi konfransı, - Bakı, 2018, s.1258-1260.
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10. Ramazanova L.M. Fransız ədəbiyyatının tədqiqi və tərcüməsində Mikayıl Rəfilin faktoru // - Bakı: Gənc tədqiqatçı elmi-praktik jurnal, - 2019. V cild, № 2, - s.192-197.

11. Ramazanova L.M. XX əsrin I yarısında Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatşünaslığında Avropa hekayələrinin öyrənilməsi məsələləri // - Bakı: Müqayisəli ədəbiyyatşünaslıq beynəlxalq elmi jurnal, - 2019. № 1, - s.28-34.
12. Рамазанова Л.М. Вопросы исследования немецкой поэзии в азербайджанском литературоведении первой половины XX столетия // Social and Economic Aspects of Education in Modern Society. RS Global Sp. z O.O., Warsaw, Poland: 2019, - с.25-29.
13. Ramazanova L.M. 20. Yüzyıl başlarında Azərbaycan edebiyatında ilk cəngavərlik romanları üzərinə qarşılaşdırılmalı araşdırma // - Karabük: Filoloji və kultür araşdırmaları, - 2020. №2, - s.128-134.
14. Ramazanova L.M. Əkbər Ağayevin V.Hötenin və Nizami Gəncəvinin fikirlərinə münasibəti // Ümummilli lider Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 98-ci ildönümünə həsr olunmuş Heydər Əliyev: Multikulturalizm və tolerantlıq ideologiyası IV Beynəlxalq elmi konfrans, - Bakı: 2021, - s.107.
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16. Рамазанова Л.М. Роль Али Султанлы в литературных изысканиях античного периода // - Казан: Национальные литературы в контексте культурной интеграции, - 2021.выпуск 3, - с.219-226.

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Dissertation is accessible at the library of the Institute of Literature named after Nizami Ganjavi of ANAS.

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