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**THE DEVELOPMENT AND FORMATION
OF AZERBAIJANI PRESS STUDY
(1900-2000)**

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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Science

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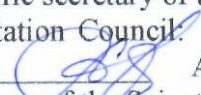
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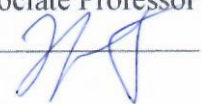


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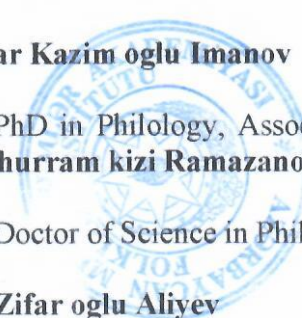
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THE GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THESIS

The relevance and degree of development of the topic. The development of science is possible only through the logical results of consistent and in-depth research and generalizations. In fact, this process is necessary for all fields of science. The development of the press in Azerbaijan and the achievements in the field of press study have been studied from time to time, and interesting and valuable research works have been written. However, it should be noted that this process has not been carried out consistently and systematically. In order to carry out this process systematically and consistently, firstly, the period of preparation for Azerbaijani journalism (before 1875), then the stage of establishment of the Azerbaijani national press and journalism system (1875-1917), then the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the Azerbaijani press highly developed press and journalism of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic (1918-1920), Soviet-era Azerbaijani journalism operating for many years in accordance with the requirements of Marxist-Leninist materialist methodology (from the occupation of April 1920 to the end of 1991) and finally, the path of modern Azerbaijani journalism from 1991 to the present, the obstacles it faces, the stages of development, the criteria of chronology, etc. issues must be investigated completely objectively, honestly, thoroughly researched and analyzed. That is because the press plays an invaluable role in the development of society in the formation and strengthening of socio-political values. The researcher of press, prominent scientist Solmaz Rustamova (Tohidi), expressing interesting views and opinions in this area, notes that "by studying the press, we also shape our identity, clarify the truths of history." ¹

This is really true. It is a fact that the reputation of press in society is proved not only by the valuable opinions of Azerbaijani thinkers, but also by prominent thinkers of the world, as well as the

¹ Rustamova, S. (Tohidi). Azerbaijani periodicals (1875-1990). Bibliography. – Baku: Azerneshr, – 1993, – p. 144.

theoretical and practical connection of Azerbaijani journalism with international journalism. The press called fourth power in the world disseminates all the events in society, even shows how to solve problems, mobilizes the people, creates public opinion, awakens national consciousness and so on. As a result, it becomes a historical source that systematizes historical reality and transmits it to future generations. Therefore, this source informs us today not only about the activities of the Azerbaijani press, but also about the course and development of the events of that period as a whole. Through the press, which plays the role of a chronicle, we obtain information about all the socio-political, economic and cultural events that took place during that period. Therefore, it is time to involve our press and the history of press-studies in objective research. The press, which plays the role of a mirror in society, clarifies many darkness by covering real-life events on its pages. Hence, studying the press which reflects history is to study history.

In particular, it is of great importance to study the history and development stages of the Azerbaijani press. It is true that in comparison with the developed countries of the world, the press emerged much later in Azerbaijan, but "*its intervention in public processes began from the very beginning.*"²

It is a time-tested fact that "*the aesthetic impact of the artistic word has proven itself at all times*".³ Before the establishment of the press in our country, M.F.Architecture, A.Bakikhanov, M.Sh.Vazeh and other classics have done important work in this field "*with the journalistic which is the pillar*"⁴ of the artistic word and proved that "*writer's publicism is the most important, masterful examples of artistic publicism*".⁵ Therefore, in the following years, "Azerbaijani journalism was amazed by the level of the early twentieth century,"⁶

² Mehdiyev, M. History of Azerbaijan journalism (1832-1920). Teaching aids . - Baku: BSU-publishing house, - 2013, - p. 20-21

³ Anthology of Azerbaijani journalism. Baku: East-West, 2007, p. 4.

⁴ Again there, p. 5.

⁵ Again there, p. 5.

⁶ Anthology of Azerbaijani journalism. Baku: East-West, 2007, p. 7.

which strengthened the idea of independence in the political consciousness of the Azerbaijani people, promoting the ideas of national self-awareness and national self-determination. That is why the Soviet "*iron censorship bans*"⁷ did not allow the study and promotion of our classical journalism in the Soviet era.

It is worth emphasizing here that the attitude to history, past, cultural and spiritual heritage has always been relevant for the social sciences, especially after the restoration of state independence (1991) it is important to reconsider the history of development of Azerbaijani science. This is because there is a need to reconsider and evaluate the achievements that have been studied and explained under the influence of ideological dogmas for many years in the Soviet era. Today, in the most responsible period of building an independent state, the correct, accurate study, assessment, relevance and promotion of our national and spiritual values, our historical past are of great importance. For this purpose, the facsimile publications of the media, the transliteration of texts, the life and work of prominent publicists, journalists, publishers, and the press heritage, which are the invaluable sources of our history of press and journalism for almost a century and a half, must be fully and objectively studied. Currently, work is being done in this area. In particular, after the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 744 of August 6, 1998,⁸ important work is being done to study the classical heritage.

Here, starting from the history of the study of scientific thought on the Azerbaijani press and press-studies, scientific-theoretical thought should be given in the form of a synthesis of the historical experience of Azerbaijani journalism as a whole, scientific-methodological research tendencies of Azerbaijani journalism should be revealed. We should not forget that the formation of journalism as

⁷ Again there, p. 6.

⁸ On additional measures to ensure freedom of speech, opinion and information in the Republic of Azerbaijan. Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Baku city, August 6, 1998, № 744 // Azerbaijan. 1998, August 7, p. 3..

a field of science on the basis of the national press is also a key issue because, in this case, the diachronic and synchronous approaches of journalism to history attract attention, and the principles of self-analysis and elimination of historical distortions based on free speech in the construction of an information society of journalism attract our attention.

There are many scientific and theoretical principles in the history of Azerbaijani journalism. The main ones are: history, systematization, readership, the emergence of the press, the regulation of relations between the press and the state, the interpretation of the principles of legislation on the press in a historical-comparative way, chronology (this includes quality indicators of the press, facts, events, to clarify the problems and personalities in the course of socio-cultural reforms), to analyze the historical features of Azerbaijani journalism from an analytical point of view, to cover the emergence of the local national press in the context of international journalism relations, the typology of the Azerbaijani press To take into account the features of form, content, to assess the types and means of Azerbaijani journalism, the enrichment of material and technical capabilities on the scale of national cultural progress and, finally, the encyclopedic nature of journalism, to study its multifaceted nature on the scale of national history. Learn its role in historical progress, traditions of craftsmanship mak is more important. Of course, each of these scientific and theoretical principles is of great importance.

For example, the principle of historicity is to create a complete picture of historical reality on the basis of scientific objectivity. There are problems encountered during the establishment of the press, events that took place, the interpretation of these events in the current historical context, etc. When interpreting them, a chronological sequence must be observed, and then the interrelationships and evolutionary features of the print media must be clarified. Literary schools of Azerbaijani journalism, especially "Akinchi", "Molla Nasreddin", "Fuyu-zat" and others. experience of

literary schools, features of art, heritage and intellectual values, etc. should be studied.

Or the principle of systematicity. It is necessary to study the emergence and development of various publications and professional media published in Azerbaijan, regardless of their language and form, especially in connection with Iranian, Turkish, Russian and world journalism in general, and so on. needed.

Of course, the Azerbaijani press is also involved in the study of these principles. But not in the Soviet era. As mentioned above, unfortunately, the history of the press and journalism, its activities, its authors were studied in the Soviet period mainly in accordance with the dominant ideology, that is, guided by the requirements of Marxist-Leninist materialist methodology. We must not forget that a great period of our press and journalism (1920-1991) coincides with the years of Soviet rule.

Therefore, in this dissertation, we aim to purify the achievements of the Azerbaijani press for a century (1900-2000) and to clarify its shortcomings.

As it was mentioned, some of our researchers have applied to this field from time to time and created interesting and valuable works. Unfortunately, most of these works were written in accordance with the requirements of the time, the Soviet ideology. Events and facts were approached and evaluated according to the theory of Marxism-Leninism. However, this does not give us a reason to give up this work and written works in the field of studying the history of the press. No! On the contrary, we need to do more accurate and thorough research by referring to these works.

Since the beginning of the 20th century, the content, language, direction of ideas, and activities of writers of newspapers and magazines have been involved in research. After 1920 research has clearly shown a bias arising from the demands of the Soviet regime and ideology. In this bias, the activity of the Bolshevik press was exaggerated, and all the achievements of the country were connected with their names. "The Bolshevik and democratic press has written glorious pages in the history of Azerbaijan" [190, p.319] - most

researchers have criticized our national-spirited press, presenting it as a "bourgeois press". This process lasted mainly until the early 1980s. After 1991, however, objectivity began to be felt in many articles and works. This has led to the publication of a large number of valuable works, both in the field of emigration and the study of the Southern press.

Among these studies, it is possible to come across research works that directly relate to our topic or touch upon the subject to one degree or another. In their scientific articles, works and books, our prominent scientists have paid attention to the achievements in the field of studying the history of the press and press studies, and expressed their views on their scientific and practical significance. For example, A.Sharif, Z.Ibrahimov, A.Mirahmadov, K.Talibzade, N.Akhundov, A.Zamanov, A.Sumbatzade, E.Tokar-jevcki, I.Strigunov and others in their researches expanded the scientific works on the history of the press. However, it is safe to say that a consistent, comprehensive and objective study of this problem has not yet been conducted.

The object and subject of research. The dissertation refers to the history of the Azerbaijani press in 1900-2000, the stages of development, numerous scientific works reflecting the creative path of prominent journalists and publicists. Of course, serious research prevalent here. As a subject of research, the issues and problems facing the science of press in Azerbaijan are clarified.

The goals and objectives of the study. It is important to follow the process of formation and formation of press study in the world, including in Azerbaijan, to study the causes of its emergence, to generalize the peculiarities of the field, to determine the tasks ahead. By observing the successes and shortcomings of the development of the press consistently, it ensures not only the development of the field itself, but also reflects the positive impact on the development of other sciences, including history, literature, philosophy and journalism. It is these factors that make it necessary to clarify the following issues when defining the goals and objectives of the study:

- The attitude of the scientific community to the press in Azerbaijan as a means of mass media and promotion;
- The first steps taken in the field of studying the press in Azerbaijan;
- the level of reflecting the historical realities of the research;
- The degree to which the authors adhere to objectivity in their approach to facts, events and historical processes;
- evaluation of the conducted researches in terms of today's requirements;
- the reasons for the gaps in the press;
- identification and analysis of recurring defects in the work of individual researchers;
- the connection of the shortcomings in the press with the political regime;
- work done to eliminate defects;
- important tasks facing the press, etc

Research methods. As the subject of the research reflects the history of the Azerbaijani press and journalism, theoretical and methodological concepts specific to literature, history and political sciences are widely used here. In order to clarify the scientific and theoretical picture in the field of Azerbaijani press and press studies, the theoretical provisions reflecting the advanced research principles are widely covered in the research.

The main provisions submitted for defense:

- The process of formation and stages of development of the national press of Azerbaijan;
- The role of sericulture in the development of journalism;
- Press studies during the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic;
- Problems of researching the history of the press during the Soviet era;
- Basic principles of approach to the press in Soviet research;
- Press studies as an integral part of the Soviet propaganda system;
- Democratic tendencies in Soviet research in 1960-1990;
- A new stage in the development of Zerdabi-study;

- well-known press researchers;
- The process of studying the history of the press during the restoration of state independence;
- Factors determining a new look at the history of the press;
- The Azerbaijani press in the context of heritage;
- study of the emigrant press;
- Research of the South Azerbaijani press;
- Our native language press published in Tbilisi and Irevan is in research.

Scientific novelty of the research. Although research on this topic is conducted at the bachelor's and master's levels, for the first time it is widely involved in research in this doctoral dissertation. For the first time in the dissertation, Azerbaijani press study is studied in its entirety. The main principle is the objectivity of science and efforts are made to comply with it. The dissertation focuses on the activities of the South Azerbaijani press and the Azerbaijani immigrant press, which were overlooked during the Soviet era.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The study examines and generalizes a long way in the history of journalism in Azerbaijan. In other words, the examples involved in the research are research materials that appeared during a century, i.e. in 1900-2000. However, as far as possible, we also referred to the pre-and post-period sources, and with their help we tried to clarify the issues analyzed. The materials and conclusion of the dissertation can be used in the teaching process.

The approbation and application of research. The content of the dissertation and the results obtained from it are reflected in the author's monograph "Press Studies in Azerbaijan (1900-2000)", published in 2018. The special course "Research issues of the history of journalism in Azerbaijan", which has been taught at the Faculty of Journalism of BSU for several years, is based on the materials of the dissertation. The main provisions of the dissertation are reflected in the author's numerous articles, reports at international and national scientific conferences, theses.

The name of the institution where the dissertation work was carried out. The dissertation work was carried out at the Department of Press History and Methods of Ideological Work of the Journalism Faculty of Baku State University. The theme of the dissertation was approved as the topic of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philology entitled “Research issues of press history in Azerbaijan during the 20th century (1900-2000)” at the meeting of the Scientific Council of the Journalism Faculty of Baku State University on February 1, 2013 (protocol № 4). The theme was approved as the topic of the doctoral dissertation of philological sciences entitled “Development and formation in media studies of Azerbaijan (1900-2000)” at the meeting of the Scientific Committee on Problems of Philology under the Council for the Coordination of Scientific Research of the Republic of Azerbaijan on June 11, 2013 (protocol №21).

The structure of the dissertation work. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a list of references. Introduction covers 15,089 characters, Chapter I – 63,715, Chapter II – 147,532, Chapter III – 184,496, Conclusion – 3,524, List of references – 27,038. The dissertation is composed of 236 pages and 443,485 characters.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the **Introduction** of the dissertation, the relevance of the topic is substantiated, the methodology, goals and objectives of the work are explained, the usage degree of the topic, the scientific novelty of the dissertation, the object and subject, theoretical and practical significance, empirical (experimental) basis, structure and approbation of the research are discussed.

The first chapter called “**The first steps taken in the study of the history of the Azerbaijani press (until 1920)**” discusses the first process of formation and development of our journalism. First, the history of the development of the press system in Azerbaijan was considered, the issues of the formation of press were clarified

to study the history of the formation and development of national journalism. The first paragraph of the first chapter is entitled “*The process of formation and stages of development of the national press of Azerbaijan.*” This section describes, among other issues in the study of the historical problems of journalism, the development of historical events, the interinfluence between these events and literary environment.

The scope of the press, which regularly brings all the events and literary processes that take place in society, to the attention of the public is quite wide. Therefore, while studying the history of the Azerbaijani press and journalism, it is necessary to study a number of subjects, especially the history of Azerbaijan and the history of Azerbaijani literature. Along with archival documents, memoirs and research works, the samples of periodicals published in the early 20th century also play a key role. They are very valuable and priceless as a source of national history of the literary and cultural heritage of classical Azerbaijan, arsenal of intellectual values, scientific and philosophical observation, critical thinking and considerations about the future, and predictions. Those newspapers and magazines also have interesting articles on the history of our press. However, although some articles were written about this sphere in the late 19th century, most of them were written in the early 20th century.

It is worth mentioning just a few of them. They include some headlines such as M.A.Rasulzadeh’s “The way we will take”, “Molla Nasraddin”, “Freedom of press”, “There is a need for criticism”, “Glorious memory of the Azeri press”, M.Mahmudbeyov’s “Russian press and Muslims”, F.Kocharli’s “A few words to the ‘dear’ Shargi-Rus newspaper”, “A brief review of the Azerbaijani periodicals”, “Hasan bey Malikov”, N.Narimanov’s “A few words about Muslim intellectuals”, F.Aghazadeh’s “History of press”, A.Muznib’s “On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Caucasian Muslim press”, “Hashim bey’s press”, M.Sh.Mirzayev’s “Memories from the history of the Turkic press in the Caucasus”, U.Hajibeyli’s “Declaration of profession”, “Zanbur magazine”. In those articles, it was discussed how our native-language press in Azerbaijan was created with the

great difficulties, which problems they were encountered in this sphere, especially how the tsarist censorship adversely affected our native-language press.

Realizing that the press fulfilled a great role in the development, freedom, enlightenment, inclination to science and innovation of the people, these intellectual people “*had high hopes that the press would play a progressive role in the socio-cultural life of our country.*”⁹ Fortunately, these hopes were not dashed. The press played a great role in enlightening the people of Azerbaijan, raising national consciousness and intensifying the ideological struggle, and most importantly, overcoming the stagnation in socio-political and cultural life. Especially at that time when political events in Azerbaijan were contradictory, during 1905-1920, the press caused a revival in socio-political life.

Acquaintance with historical sources proves that at that time, our press along with our literature also entered a new stage. This new stage aimed at the struggle for national revival and freedom of the Azerbaijani people. The launch of the Hayat newspaper and the subsequent development of our native-language, national-spirited press, which continued the ideas of the newspaper in succession, also indicated that it had entered a new stage. For the first time, in the history of the Azerbaijani press, Hayat, then Irshad, Fuyuzat, Igbal, Achig Soz media outlets promoted the ideas of national freedom and independent statehood. That is why they were criticized and insulted in Soviet-era research.

The second paragraph of the first chapter is entitled “*The role of press in the development of journalism.*”¹⁰ It should be noted that from the time of publication (1875) to the present day, Akinchi has always been “*distinguished for its scientific-analytical and critical*

⁹ Valiyev, Sh. Researches from Azerbaijan literature and press (2000-2010): 2 volumes / Sh.Valiyev. - Baku: Science and education, - c.1. - 2011, - p. 53-54.

¹⁰ Guliyeva, G. The role of sericulture in the development of press studies // The International scientific symposium “New Approaches and searches in sciences”, - Ankara, Turkey, - December 2-3, - 2021, - p. 121-128.

attitude."¹¹ It is no coincidence that Hasan bey Zardabi, who was the founder of our national press and most studied in our country, had multifaceted and diversified press heritage. Studying this rich heritage (today far from ideological point of view) is important for tracing the history of the development of Azerbaijani socio-philosophical thought. This because like other fields, Zardabi Studies has been studied from the point of view of the ideology of the Soviet period for 70 years. Today, this direction should be studied without exception and presented to the scientific community and the general public.

The history of our press, which had come a long, complicated, difficult, contradictory and at the same time, productive way since the middle of the 19th century, began to be studied mainly in the first two decades of the 20th century. First of all, in order to study the history of the formation and development of national journalism, it is needed to look at the history of the establishment of the press system in Azerbaijan, to clarify the issues of formation of press. For this, the complex socio-political events of this period and the historical conditions affecting those events must be disclosed, the impact of different currents of thought on the process must be studied.

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Reviewing the periodical press, it becomes clear that the articles, speeches and opinions written about Zardabi Studies were first

¹¹ Anthology of Azerbaijan press history: [in 3 volumes]. - Baku: Science and education, c.1, 2010, p. 4.

published in the periodicals during 1900-1920. F.Kocharli's "Hasan bey Malikov", J.Hajibeyli's "Memory of Hasan bey Malikov", H.Vazirov's "Creative works of Hasan bey Malikov", N.Vazirov's "My dear, beloved teacher Hasan bey" and other articles can be exemplified. It is quite clear out of these articles that Zardabi had endured hardship for the development of our education, culture, theater, media, freedom and happiness of the people. But he did not budge an inch. Because "*his purpose was so great and magnificent that any personal resentment could not interrupt the mission that had begun.*"¹²

According to most Zardabi researchers, "*it would be more accurate to study the history of Zardabi Studies in Azerbaijan in three stages*"¹³. The first stage covers the period before the invasion in April of 1920, the second Soviet period, and the third in the late 1980s and after 1991.

Research clearly shows that Zardabi's life, creative works, socio-political activity had always attracted the attention of not only journalists, but also philologists, literary critics, theater critics, philosophers, historians, economists and lawyers.

After the April invasion, the demand and supply plan of the Soviet government began to be reflected in the approach to the press and its research like in any field within our country. Thus, first mistakes were made in the study of Zardabi Studies, and the Soviet era of Zardabi Studies began. In fact, if we pay attention not only to Zardabi Studies, but also to the development of our press history as a whole, it becomes clear that there are some periods and pages in the history of our press that were either left out of objective research or studied reversely during the Soviet era. For example, the period of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic.

¹² Hajibeyli, C. Seven years // Caspian. 1914. № 167, p. 3.

¹³ Mammadov, V."Akinchi"/ V.Mammadov.–Bakı: Maarif, – 1967, – p. 23.

The third paragraph of the first chapter is also called “*Media Studies in the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic*.”¹⁴ Paying attention to the history of our press, the path of its development, it is shown that our national-spirited press had done a great job in gaining our national independence, and as a result, the victory of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic. Our national-spirited press, which operated in 1914-1917, played a crucial role in achieving this victory.

The Azerbaijani press, which had experienced renaissance and decline at various times, “*directly felt all the political, social and ideological changes that the Azerbaijani people and Azerbaijani culture had been subjected to*.”¹⁵ This was like the case during the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic. At that time, most of the leading journalists and publicists in the press were also political figures of the time. Their literary-journalistic and literary-critical articles and scientific-theoretical ideas on various topics, including the history of Azerbaijani journalism have not lost their relevance today. Because, in the studies written at that time, “*the history of the period was approached from the point of view of national interests and the correct concept was defined*.”¹⁶ These articles mainly belong to M.A.Rasulzadeh, M.B.Mammadzadeh, F.Aghazadeh, J.Hajibeyli.

One of the authors of such interesting and valuable works is Mirza Bala Mammadzadeh, a well-known publicist and socio-political figure of his time. His two works, “Between two revolutions” and “Azerbaijani Turkic press” written in the early 20th century and dedicated to the history of our press, have not yet lost their significance. The first work was published in 1918 in Tbilisi (Georgia), and the second in 1922 in Baku. However, it becomes

¹⁴ Guliyeva, G. Press studies during the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic (1918-1920) // - Baku: Language and Literature. International scientific-theoretical journal, - 2016. № 2 (98), - p. 335-337.

¹⁵ Rustamova, S. (Tohidi). Azerbaijani periodicals (1875-1990). Bibliography / S.Rustamova (Tohidi). - Baku: Azerneshr, - 1993, - p. 3.

¹⁶ Mammadov, X. Azerbaijan literary criticism in the limits of XIX-XX centuries / Kh.Mammadov. - Baku: Yazıç1, - 1999, - p. 6.

clear from the documents that the author wrote “Azerbaijan Turkic press” during the Democratic Republic and collected the materials at that time. Both works of the author show how difficult it was for our native-language press to develop in Azerbaijan. “*Azerbaijan’s national press had come a long way from the reign of the tsars to independence.*”¹⁷

One of the first authors portrayed the press of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic was the independence patriot Mahammad Amin Rasulzadeh. In his articles such as “Pir of the Azerbaijani press”, “Vazirli Najaf bey”, “Dabistan”, “Freedom of press”, “Independence of press”, “Islamic press”, “Russian press”, “Glorious memory of the Azeri press” and other numerous literary-critical articles are discussed the influence of independent press on the socio-political and cultural development of the country and its attitude to the classics.

M.A.Rasulzadeh had engaged not only as a literary scholar, but also a press critic in literary and theoretical activity and conducted research on the study of our classical heritage. He praised the Molla Nasraddin followers – representatives of the realist literary school, their activity, and spoke about them with respect and honor in the book “Azerbaijani cultural traditions.”

The first research on the history of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic (as well as the national press) was not followed after April of 1920. Authors of national-spirited works were forced to leave the country, and their works became political victims of the Soviet regime. It was further studied taking into account the ideological and political direction of the media under the influence and demands of the regime. Therefore, not only the serious and systematic study of the legacy of M.A.Rasulzadeh in the light of new thinking, but also the press of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic as a whole is one of the most essential tasks before the scientific and theoretical thought about the history of journalism today. Because, as a rule, researchers

¹⁷ Anthology of Azerbaijan press history (period of emigration): 3 volumes. Baku: Science and education, c.3, 2013, p. 202.

who studied Azerbaijani journalism during the Soviet era either skipped over or criticized the republican period. As a result, at the request of the ruling party, most nationalist writers were persecuted, arrested, deported, and emigrated, being called “enemies of the people” and “traitors.” Like themselves, their works had also been banned and they had been excluded from research for many years.

The history of research on the press of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic is mainly divided into three stages:

1. Articles on journalism and the press in 1918-1920;
2. Research on the history of periodicals in 1920-1990;
3. Post-1990 research.

Sometimes it becomes clear that this classification does not prove its value by the nature of the research. It is known that after the collapse of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic in 1920 (Russia’s reinvasion of Azerbaijan by force of arms), the leading personnel potential of the journalism of that period was destroyed; some of them emigrated, some were shot, and a third part had to come to terms with the existing reality and could not go beyond the requirements of Bolshevik ideology. Therefore, the research of this period does not express an objective attitude to the press of the republican period. Azerbaijani intellectuals in exile had done a lot in this direction.

The second chapter of the dissertation is called “**Problems of studying the history of the press during the Soviet era (1920-1991)**” and consists of five paragraphs. This chapter discusses the mechanism of journalism during the Soviet era, the organization of the Azerbaijani press in accordance with the new ideology, the transition of the press to the monopoly of the Soviet state.

The first paragraph of the second chapter is called “*Basic principles of approach to the press in Soviet-era research.*”¹⁸ After the invasion in April of 1920, the period of dictatorship over the Azerbaijani press began. From the mid-1920s to the late 1980s, this dictatorship ruled the entire USSR under the name of the party-Soviet press. This process had led to new attacks on freedom of

¹⁸ Guliyeva, G. Methodological principles of press in Soviet research // - Baku: Baku University News. Humanities series, - 2016. № 2, - p. 190-196.

speech and press in the country and the elimination of pluralistic tendencies in the media. Like in other fields, research had begun to be written in this sphere. The Soviet state paid much attention to this area like others. It was very interested in the direction and content of the research. To this end, from the 1920s until the fall of the regime, the state focused on the establishment of certain institutions to maintain control over this area. The Institute of Party History was established in the early 1920s, the Society for the Study and Research of Azerbaijan in 1923, the Azerbaijan branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1934, the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR in 1945, the Press Committee under the USSR Council of Ministers in 1963. In 1970-1980s, the Department of Press functioned at the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR. Among others, these organizations had done much in studying the history of the press, but, of course, it was carried out on the basis of the demand and supply plan of the Soviet government.

In addition to directing the literary process, the newly formed Soviet press led to the formation of “*Marxist-Leninist literary criticism in Azerbaijan, the growth of a generation of Marxist literary critics*.”¹⁹ Along with the study of literature, these literary critics also studied our press and propagated the totalitarian regime. Therefore, in those studies, there could be no question of common sense, the possibility of objective criticism. During this period, only the Bolshevik press, which promoted the ideology of the ruling party, and Bolshevik writers were the subject matters of the studies. Even Akinchi and Molla Nasraddin were proletarianized, studied and propagated in accordance with the demands and supply plan of the time. Thus, a very complicated and controversial period began in the history of Azerbaijani literary and critical thought. Literary criticism was politicized, influencing the development of Azerbaijan’s literary and critical thought, and Soviet-literary criticism, far from sound and objective criticism, emerged.

¹⁹ Aliyev, Z. Use of Azerbaijan press letopis and printed cards / Z.Aliyev. Baku: Bashneshr, 1962, p. 11.

The process of proletarianization of the press, literature and literary environment as a whole began to take place more sharply after 1925, especially in the 1930-1940s. The press, literature, and literary environment became the propagandists of the class struggle in the country. Therefore, Soviet literary criticism, literary studies, historiography, media studies had applied only the methodology of socialism to our literary and scientific environment in this period for many years.

The second paragraph of the second chapter is called “*Press studies as an integral part of the Soviet publicity system.*” From the early 1930s, the process of eliminating the sound forces against the regime with the excuse of industrialization and collectivization began in the country. The newly-formed literary media outlets such as Hujum, Allahsiz, Ingilab ve medeniyyet, Sharg gadini were more closely involved in this process. Although the spheres of activity of these media outlets were totally different, their content was the same: propaganda of Soviet ideology, Lenin’s policy. This publicity also applied to newly-written research papers, and researchers of the history of the press inevitably had to comply with the requirements of the time.

Researcher-journalist Shirmammad Huseynov writes: “*Azerbaijani press as a historical science developed only in the post-war period.*”²⁰ However, even before the war, in the first decades of the 20th century and in the 1930-1940s, opinions and views on the history, development, ideological and political direction of the Azerbaijani press were expressed, large-scale articles and works were written and published. Even our writers, who were forced to migrate, expressed their views on the Soviet press in the 1930-1940s. For example, M.B.Mammadzadeh was a regular contributor to newspapers and magazines such as *Odlu yurd*, *Azerbaijan yurd bilgisi*, *Istiglal*, *Azeri-Turk*, *Gurtulush* and others. M.B. Mammadzadeh stated with facts that the writers of the Azerbaijani

²⁰ Hüseyinov, Ş. Azerbaijani Bolshevik press. Textbook / Sh. Huseynov. □
Baku: AUL-publishing house, Part I. 1981, s. 4.

Bolshevik press – A.Garayev, M.Guliyev, A.Nazimi, R.Akhundov were propagating the wrong ideology. The author called the current situation in the literary environment of the Soviet era “a serious tragedy.” All these articles and works of the writer are distinguished by their interest in the Azerbaijani press.

We have previously noted that during the Soviet era, Mirza Bala’s work was left out of research for many years and was subjected to biased, erroneous ideas²¹. Mirza Bala, one of the valuable writers of our literature and press, has many unexplored works and articles in this field, and today they are waiting to be studied objectively.

Much was done in Azerbaijan in the 1920-1950s to shed light on the history of the revolutionary movement, the philosophical issues of Marxist-Leninist internationalism, and various problems in the history of the Bolshevik press. It was the media and writers who propagated the Fuyuzat-oriented ideology, which was criticized and even insulted, being presented as a “bourgeois press” in the works written during this period. After the April invasion, until the early 1960s, our literary environment was subjected to more ruthless and biased criticism because of the period of political hesitation against the Romantic literary school and its representatives.

Towards the 1960s, “*the progress of social sciences in the republic, the beginning of the creation of generalized works and monographs on the history of Azerbaijani literature and press*”²² led to the writing of numerous scientific, artistic, journalistic articles, works, monographs, memoirs about the representatives of the romantic and realist literary school. It is true that in these sources, the Fuyuzat and Molla Nasraddin followers, who played a major role in the history of our national socio-political thought as well as our literary and cultural renaissance, were wrongly

²¹ Guliyeva, G. From the history of our press (based on the researches of MB Mammadzade) // - Baku: Institute of Literature named after N. Ganjavi of ANAS. Collection of literature, - 2015. Volume XXVI, - p. 361-367.

²² Habibbayli, I. Jalil Mammadguluzade / I. Habibbayli. Nakhchivan: Ajami, 2009, p. 7.

portrayed as enemies of each other as irreconcilable parties. But we must not forget that the work of both romantics and realists in promoting national consciousness, national self-awareness and building a democratic state and society is immeasurable, because the owners of both magazines propagated universal ideas against national restrictions and protested against those who kept people in darkness and ignorance.

However, by the end of the 1960s, relative democratization had begun to manifest itself in the literary world, but a sense of loyalty to the Soviets and a Leninist attitude to the classical heritage were still evident in some research works. Although these research works are written on the basis of Marxist-socialist theory, they are relatively useful sources in the formation of our press heritage. These works contain interesting archival documents and facts reflecting the history of the press and journalism, the study of our press heritage. Therefore, it would not be right to give them up completely. It is just needed to be studied again, to approach events and facts objectively.

The third paragraph of the second chapter is called “*Democratic trends in Soviet studies in the 1960-1990s.*” From the mid-1953, great changes happened throughout the USSR. The reason was N.S.Khushshov’s election as the first secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU. After that, the USSR experienced a revival and relative democratization in all areas. This first appeared in the press. There was an opportunity to cover some of the topics that had been banned for many years, especially the literary and creative work, life and press heritage of Azerbaijani classic writers, journalists and publicists. We were informed objectively about our nationalist strugglers such as M.A.Rasulzadeh, A.M.Topchubashov, M.B.Mammadzadeh, A.Aghaoghlu, A.Huseynzadeh and other many intellectuals who had been represented “enemy of the people”, “bourgeois writer” to the society for many years. On the one hand, the articles on this topic were a restoration of our history approached biased for a long time, on the other hand, they were a call for the revival of a new

sovereign country based on national self-esteem, national consciousness and, most importantly, national and moral values.

Thus, the beginning of the 1960s marked the beginning of a new period in the life of the Azerbaijani press, which was relatively different from previous years. New newspapers and magazines began to operate in our country and *“their unique style and thematic direction were formed.”*²³ It is a fact that despite the strict rules of the Soviet censorship, neither our press, nor our literature and literary environment as a whole could prevent the revival that happened in the 1960-1980s. This was due to the fact that even though we lived under the Soviet regime, the people could not completely forget their national and moral values. As a result of the awakening, *“observation, analysis and evaluation of the latest qualities felt in the movement and rhythm of creative thought took a central place.”*²⁴ That is why, starting from 1960, during the Soviet period, democratization began to manifest itself both in the development of our press and in the study of our press heritage. For the first time, the topics of the Azerbaijani emigrant heritage and the Azerbaijani Southern press, which had long been beyond the scope of research, were objectively studied during this period.

New newspapers and magazines created in the 1960s and 1980s partially managed to bring new topics to their pages. In this regard, "Gobustan" and "Ulduz" magazines differed. They tried to use all the opportunities that affect the national feeling and thinking. These publications made some changes in their ideological and political line, attempted to free themselves from the shackles of the Soviet regime and communist ideology, and since 1990 have taken a worthy place in the ranks of the free press of independent Azerbaijan.

²³ Mirahmadov, A. Researches on Azerbaijan literature / A.Mirahmadov. - Baku: Maarif, - 1983, - p. 7.

²⁴ Proceedings of the International Scientific Conference "The current state of the humanities and the theoretical and methodological issues of literary criticism", Baku: Science, 2010, p. 79.

The period of activity of the Azerbaijani press from 1960 to the early 1990s can and should be the subject of a special conversation. Because this period, along with the return to the classical traditions, covers a period when innovations are brought to the press, universal values change to some extent, interests collide, and contradictions intensify. But this does not mean that only this stage of our press should be involved in extensive research. Extensive study, research and generalization of all the mentioned or not mentioned stages is one of the main tasks of the history and press of today's Azerbaijani press. It is very unfortunate that these stages have not been studied, generalized or evaluated at the scientific level, not only as a whole, but also individually. We must not forget that the path of our press history from its inception to the present day, the stages of development must be systematically studied and the experience gained must be generalized. This would be a very important step both in terms of studying our national and moral values and stimulating the development of our journalism today.

The fourth paragraph of the second chapter is called "*A new stage in the development of Zardabi Studies.*" During the research work, it becomes clear that both in the early 20th century and in the following decades, much attention was paid to the study of H.Zardabi's multifaceted and diversified activities, historical services and their delivery to our people. From time to time, there were certain gaps, inaccuracies, different approaches and different assessments in the research work on H.Zardabi. In general it would not be right to deny the services of our scholars such as H.Huseynov, M.Gasimov, Z.Goyushov, Z.Mammadov, I.Rustamov, M.Ibrahimov, R.Mahmudov, F.Gasimzadeh, A.Zamanov, V.Mammadov, A.Zeynalzadeh and others in the study of Zardabi heritage. Although these works were written mainly in accordance with the demand and supply plan of the Soviet period, these studies undoubtedly played an exceptional role in the study of Zardabi's rich heritage and the elucidation of any aspect of his worldview.

Academician Heydar Huseynov assessed the great role played by Akinchi in the whole Eastern world. "*The publication of the*

Akinchi newspaper was of great importance to the entire Muslim East.”²⁵

One of the scholars who contributed to the development and enrichment of Zardabi Studies during the Soviet era is a prominent Azerbaijani philosopher, professor Ziyaddin Goyushov. The scholar who had written numerous scientific and literary articles on this topic, also collected and systematized and published a number of articles and works of H.Zardabi, as well as his letters. The author included H.Zardabi’s articles on various topics, especially his works dedicated to agriculture, enlightenment and science. In his works, Z.Goyushov also shed light on various aspects of H.Zardabi’s worldview and presented him to his readers as a true citizen.

Researcher, Veli Mammadov, appealed to Zardabi's work, especially the activities of "Akinchi". He dedicated works to Zardabi's works in both Azerbaijani and Russian languages.

Researcher Agarafi Zeynalzadeh, the author of dozens of research works reflecting the history of our national press, also highlighted the philanthropy of H. Zardabi and recommendations for learning from the scientific and educational achievements of other nations. *"The nations that are at war with us are studying science. According to him, we should also study science so that even if we do not win the prison war with them, we will stand by them,"* Hasan Bey said. He opened a newspaper to educate the people.

Professor Nazim Akhundov, known as the most satirical researcher of our press, in his work "In the language of documents", devoted a section called "Establishment of the Azerbaijani national periodical press and" Akinchi "newspaper" to Zardabi's multifaceted activities. N. Akhundov called the establishment of the national press in Azerbaijan an "important event".

The full text of "Akinchi" co-authored by well-known research scientists Turan Hasanzadeh and Aziz Mirahmadov in 1970-80 is also interesting.

²⁵ Huseynov, H. From the history of social and philosophical thought in Azerbaijan in the XIX century / H.Huseynov. – Bakı: Azerneshr, – 1949, – p. 391.

While getting acquainted with Zardabi's press heritage, public activity, pedagogical meetings, it becomes clear once again that Zardabi studies is relevant for each period²⁶. Zardabi scholar Esmira Javadova described Zardabi's activity in the Baku City Duma for the first time in chronological order and in detail”.²⁷

All the works on this subject, which we have listed and which we have not listed, help us to study the life, activity and struggle of that great personality who was a martyr of the nation. But this does not mean that today all the issues, nuances and problems related to this great personality have been resolved. It would never be a very wrong idea. Because the life and press heritage of H. Zardabi, who did great work in the development of our press, education, theater, culture, especially "Life", "Caspian", "Debistan", "Caucasus", "Review", "New Review" and others. . Cooperation with the press and its activities in the Duma should be widely studied. For example, the problems raised in his speeches in the Duma today indicate the solution of very important and topical issues (especially the national issue).

Finally, it can be concluded that a high-level and wide-ranging study of Zardabi's colorful works in future research will help to understand the essence of this great public figure's disinterested service to people.

The fifth paragraph of the second chapter is called "Well-known press researchers". During the Soviet era, the mechanism of journalism was adapted to a one-party system. Efforts to establish the Azerbaijani press and the literary environment as a whole according to the new ideology, which led to the monopoly of the press and the literary environment of the Soviet state, prevailed. From the end of the 19th century to the present day, many articles, monographs and scientific works have been published on the history of the Azerbaijani press, its formation, stages of development, its impact on

²⁶ Guliyeva. G. From the history of Zardabi studies // - Baku: Institute of Manuscripts named after M.Fuzuli of ANAS. Philological issues, - 2014. № 4, p. 440-445.

²⁷ Caspi - enlightenment field. Baku: Zardabi-LTD LLC, 2016, p. 55.

writers, publishers, socio-political events, and the place and role of the press in society as a whole. has been published. At the beginning of the 20th century, H.Zardabi, F.Kocharli, F.Agazade, M.Jalil, J.Hajibeyli, A.Huseynzade, M.A.Rasulzade, M.B.Mammadzade, A.Abid, T.Shahbazi, in later years that is, during the Soviet period A.Sharif, A.Mirahmadov, K.Talibzade, M.C.Pashayev, N.Akhundov, Sh.Huseynov, H.Vazirov, T.Hasanzade, A.Zamanov, Kh.Mammadov, A.Zeynalzade, G. Mammadli, N.Zeynalov, I.Agayev and others put forward valuable considerations on the history of our press and press, in short, they did useful work in terms of studying the history of our press.

It is true that in most of these works, although the atmosphere of the one-party system and Soviet ideology was clearly felt, there were researchers who relatively went beyond the laws of the time or at least tried it. But, unfortunately, the Soviet ideology was felt in the works of many authors. For example, Jalil Mammadguluzadeh, who laid the foundation of our satirical press, was mainly described as a Soviet writer, proponent of the ideas of the Soviet government, irreligious and atheist in the researches of 1920-40. This is a completely wrong idea. Because the Soviet government was hostile to Mammadguluzadeh, who could not digest the "rules" of the Soviet government. The Soviet-era work of Jalil Mammadguluzadeh, who was outraged by Moscow's opposition to the Soviet government's policy of looting, and his activities in 1922-31 should be re-examined and studied objectively. Because there are serious scientific distortions in these studies. All the articles, satirical writings and speeches of the author published during this period (1922-1931) were widely distorted.

Doctor of Philology, Professor Aziz Sharif also devoted numerous articles and works to the activities and authors of the magazine "Molla Nasreddin" in his research. A. Sharif, who worked in the editorial office of "Molla Nasreddin" magazine in his youth, also came to the world of press from this magazine. Formerly known as a publicist in the literary world, A. Sharif later became known as a well-known critic, translator and literary scholar of his time. Most of

Sharif's articles and scientific works are dedicated to the work of journalists, publicists and publishers representing the realist literary school. In particular, M. Jalil, M. Sabir, I. Haqqi, A. Hagverdiyev, A. Gamkusal, A. Nazmi and other mullahs.

Aziz Mirahmadov was one of the prominent literary scholars who gave Mollanasraddins a wide place in his scientific work and approached them from the rules of the time. The vast majority of the scientist's research is dedicated to the history of the Azerbaijani press. The scientist said that both romantics and realists played an important role in the enrichment of the Azerbaijani press and literature. It is true that he previously assessed the activity of romantics in accordance with the ideology of the time. Nevertheless, most researchers rightly call A. Mirakhmedov "the brightest representative of the generation of researchers who has had invaluable services in the field of the history of the Azerbaijani press."²⁸

Unfortunately, this wrong approach to romantics was reflected in the works of most researchers during the Soviet era. Sometimes even more ruthlessly. As a result of ideological, political distortions and prejudices, the realists and romantics had been misrepresented to young people for many years. In order to eliminate these numerous mistakes (which apply to all research works written during the Soviet era), the history of the Azerbaijani press and media should be studied again objectively.

However, academician I.Habibbeyli has interesting works on this topic. But they are not enough. The related works of all realists and romantics must be analyzed. What we could have not seen between the concepts of time and space (or rather, we had not been able to say what we saw) for many years, it is necessary to look at again, look back by observing more for understanding and to look from a new perspective and draw conclusions. These works in new spirit will

²⁸ Mirahmadov, A. Azerbaijani journalists and publishers (Encyclopedia) / A. Mirakhmedov. - Baku: Ergunesh, - 2013, - p. 3.

play a great role in instilling self-awareness and self-return in our people.

During the Soviet era, academician Kamal Talibzadeh was known in our literary environment as a literary critic. He has written numerous articles and works on the history, stages of development and theory of literary criticism. Distinguished by his unique literary-scientific and social activity, the scholar's works such as "Literary criticism of 20th century of Azerbaijan (1905-1917)" published in 1966, and even "History of Azerbaijani literary criticism" published in 1984 expressed still a small sense of loyalty to the Soviets.

Gulam Mammadli is one of the so-called "living encyclopedia" among Soviet researchers. "*The person who created the first samples of the chronicle, which is a new scientific-biographical genre*"²⁹. G.Mammadli's "Molla Nasaraddin" (chronicle) 1966, "Huseyn Arablinsky" (chronicle) 1967, "Jahangir Zeynalov" (chronicle) 1968, "Javid's life" (chronicle) 1982, "Uzeyir Hajibeyov" (chronicle), 1984, "Molla Nasreddin" (chronicle) II edition 1984, "Nariman Narimanov" (chronicle) 1987 and several other works will not lose its scientific value as well as importance today and tomorrow. Because these works are not written according to the Soviet ideology, but mainly based on archival documents, facts, memories, living events.

Professor Nazim Akhundov, known as a researcher of the Azerbaijani satirical press, has dedicated dozens of works to the activities of the Azerbaijani press and its founders. But, unfortunately, in his works, Nazim linked all the achievements of the early 20th century in Azerbaijan with the activities of the Bolshevik press and writers, criticizing our national media and writers, calling them "bourgeois press" and "bourgeois writers." After many years, time has proved that this approach is wrong.

Abbas Zamanov, who is an outstanding scholar, also devoted a lot of space to the history of the Azerbaijani press in his scientific

²⁹ Mammadli, G. "Molla Nasreddin" / G. Mammadli. - Baku: Youth, - 1984, - p. 4.

work to the valuable speakers who contributed to its creation. The first scientific research work was the work of Mollanasraddin poet M.A. Sabir. A.Zamanov, who approached the life, personality, outlook and poetry of the satirical poet with real scientific care, did not overlook even the smallest details in his work. Zamanov also provided the scientific community with interesting and valuable information about prominent intellectuals of the period such as Eynali bey Sultanov and Gurbanali Sharifzadeh, who were involved in relatively little research during the Soviet era.

In conclusion, it should be noted that all these works allow us to say once again that in the Soviet era, along with our literature, the history of our press (sometimes jointly, sometimes separately) was involved in the study. It is true that the principles of implementing the ideology of the ruling party are clearly felt in these research works. Some have more, some less. Since these works are mainly informative, they cannot be considered satisfactory from the point of view of scientific-theoretical research of the problem, as the facts and events are sometimes completely or sometimes partially misinterpreted and adapted to the principles of the one-party system. Therefore, the history of the Azerbaijani press should be re-examined completely objectively, without any ideological or methodological principles. In fact, after 1991, this work has been carried out systematically. But there is still much to be done. It is the duty of our researchers to pass on the current picture of our press to the younger generation.

The third chapter of the dissertation is called **“The process of studying the history of the press in the period of restoration of state independence (1991-2000)”** and consists of five paragraphs. This chapter discusses the factors that determine a new look at the history of the press, the study of the emigrant press, the study of the South Azerbaijani press and the study of our native-language press in Tbilisi (Georgia) and Yerevan. The first paragraph of the third chapter is entitled *“Factors determining a new look at the history of the press.”* Beginning in the mid-1980s, events at the Center led to the collapse of the USSR. During the collapse of the Soviet Union,

the national-spirited press had to implement the new atmosphere created in our country. In this process, as a result of the active work of "Land of Fire", "Square", "Morning", "Freedom", "Clarity", "Azerbaijan", "Karabakh" and as a result of the awakening of the national consciousness of the people we restored our independence (1991). As a result, "the dictatorship of one ideology, one party, one form of property was put to an end."³⁰

At the same time, the issue of objective study of the history of the Azerbaijani press and journalism attracted attention. From the beginning of 1990s, researchers began to publish articles and works in this field. In particular, sound opinions were expressed about our national press and their writers, which reflect the history of our independent statehood. These healthy ideas were first of all about the life and work of our classics, in short, the patriots, nationalists, journalists and publicists who opposed the Tsarist regime, who were insulted and criticized during the Soviet era, who wanted to see their people free and independent. As a period (tried to be completely forgotten in some years), the political life, cultural activities, etc. of the period of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic. issues were involved in the study. Among these research works, there are valuable sources that reflect the history of our journalism. In addition to learning the history of the study of our press, we also learn from them the socio-political, socio-psychological landscape of that period. Thus, "... *the preference for the national interest has led to the emergence of a number of new scientific, objective historical studies*".³¹

Thirty years after the restoration of our independence, the works written in a democratic atmosphere objectively characterize the political life, press activity and press of the republican period. MA Rasulzade, MB Mammadzade, AM Topchubashov, J. Hajibeyli, H. Vazirov, A. Huseynzade, A. Agaoglu, The life, press activity and

³⁰ Huseynov, Sh. Our spiritual heritage and reality / Sh. Huseynov. - Baku: Adiloğlu, - 2004, - p. 92.

³¹ Mammadov, Kh. Azerbaijan literary criticism in the XIX-XX centuries / Kh. Mammadov. - Baku: Yazıçı, - 1999, - p. 13.

creativity of Kh.Ibrahim and other writers are objectively involved in research, numerous scientific articles, monographs, dissertations, works are written and submitted to the scientific community. Among the new researches, the researches devoted to the history, press and separate political leaders of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic prevail.

The authorities also supported the researchers to introduce this valuable heritage to the people, which has been hidden and misrepresented for 70 years. Decrees, orders and decisions issued by the country's government have given an impetus to the objective study, teaching and promotion of our press history. All this work done opened a new stage in the development and research of the Azerbaijani press.

The second paragraph of the third chapter is called "Azerbaijani press in the context of heritage." The empire, the Soviet Union, which is "rich" in history with the greatest bloodshed, has committed all kinds of tragedies to destroy the national existence and national-moral values of the Azerbaijani people. In particular, he began to forget his national statehood and independence, to destroy them as a nation. For this, ruthless repressions, genocides and deportations were carried out. Fortunately, these tragedies did not break us. On the contrary, in order to inherit the legacy left to us by our saints, we have proved that *"the issue of inheritance is the history and destiny of an entire nation."*³² Professor Sh. Huseynov writes: *"Along with the positive experience in the field of study and research, presentation of our classical spiritual heritage in the Soviet period, there were also many falsifications in accordance with known ideological criteria."*³³ Therefore, today the objective, impartial study and research of our press history has led to the study of both the history of our press and press study, as well as our national and moral values. We must not forget that the history of the development

³² Huseynov, Sh. In search of national truth and justice (1988-2000) / Sh. Huseynov. - Baku: Adiloğlu, - 2004, - p. 68.

³³ Hüseyinov, Sh. Pages from our press heritage / Sh. Huseynov. - Baku: Chanlibel, -2007, - p. 3.

of journalism in Azerbaijan is an integral part of the history of socio-political, cultural and intellectual development. Therefore, the historical experience gained in the field of media in Azerbaijan should be studied both theoretically and scientifically. Rather, it should be re-examined in accordance with the principles of modern times. In this way, by studying the history, development and paths of Azerbaijani journalism, we can objectively place it at the disposal of the scientific community, as well as pave the way for the study and promotion of our national independence and free statehood, along with the study of our national press.

After 1991, there was a basis for a return to the classical heritage. The Order of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated January 30, 1998 on the celebration of the 80th anniversary of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic played an important role in this field. Many works have been written and published. These works are valuable and vitally important not only because they are connected with the history of our press, but also reflect the history of our struggle for national freedom.

For example, the "Anthology of the history of the Azerbaijani press" (Volume I-2010, Volume II-2011, Volume III-2013), dedicated to the 135th anniversary of the Azerbaijani press, is covered with rich materials. "Encyclopedia of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic" (2004) In the first volume there is a special "Press" section, which discusses in detail the activities, ideas, quality and quantity of the press in the history of the Azerbaijani press in 1918-1920. Both volumes (Volume II-2005) provide separate information about the authors of this period.

Even during the Soviet era, when the Romantics called it "pan-Turkist" and "pan-Islamist", in the early 1980s (1981), researcher Ophelia Bayramli addressed this issue and presented its study as a historical necessity. The researcher first paid attention to A. Huseynzadeh's literary and artistic work in "Hayat" newspaper and "Fuyuzat" magazine. He collected a series of works of the author in the newspaper "Hayat" and published them in book form.

Professor Sh. Huseynov, who has been researching and teaching the history of the Azerbaijani press at BSU for many years, has in recent years paid more attention to the literary and scientific heritage of the outstanding journalist, publicist MA Rasulzade who is the flag bearer of our national independence. He collected and published in five volumes the articles of MA Rasulzade published in various newspapers and magazines from 1903 until the occupation of April 1920.

Sh.Huseynov called the newspaper "Irshad" "*a headquarters that illuminates the path to freedom and progress*"³⁴ which unites the forces and efforts of the national-spirited intellectuals of the time around it, and carried out its function with great skill, and proposed to transliterate all its issues.

In fact, not only the Irshad newspaper, but most of our media organs historical source that preserves a great spiritual treasure for us. We need to study each of them separately, own this heritage and use it. Along with our press history, our socio-political, cultural and economic history is also reflected there. Therefore, each of these newspapers and magazines, in particular, "Irshad", "Iqbal", "Igdam", "Achiq soz", "Istiglal", "Azerbaijan" newspapers, "Shalala", "Dirilik", "Kurtulush" The Way of Salvation journals should be transliterated, published with an extensive foreword, and made available to the scientific community.

At the present time, "the issue of so-called genocide in modern Azerbaijani historiography"³⁵ is in the spotlight." Along with hundreds and thousands of archive documents confirming the genocide and deportation policy of Armenian nationalists against the Turkish and Azerbaijani people, there are a lot of materials published in the press on this issue and they should be involved in the presentation.

³⁴ Huseynov, Sh. Pages from our press heritage / Sh. Huseynov. - Baku: Chanlibel, - 2007, - p. 178.

³⁵ Chaxmagli, G. The Armenian issue in the footsteps of history / G. Chaxmagli. - Baku: Military Publishing House, -2008, - p. 3.

However, we should also note that much work has been done in this area as a worthy successor in the first years of our independence. The information was given about the great works of our classics in the creation and development of the Azerbaijani press. In particular, about the national spirit press and writers of the period of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic. Today, as a worthy heir, we have to realize the ideas of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic and protect our independence and freedom at all costs by benefiting from the rich literary-artistic, scientific-theoretical heritage entrusted to us.

It would be appropriate to mention some of the work done. The full text (issue 32) of Füyuzat magazine, which promotes the Turkic-Turanian ideology, was transliterated by journalist Ophelia Bayramli and published in 2006 at its own expense. All issues of "Molla Nasreddin" magazine and "Ziya" newspaper were published in the new alphabet. The first issues of "Hayat", "Irshad", "Achiq soz" and "Azerbaijan" newspapers were transliterated from Arabic to Latin script and made available to readers. All issues of "Yeni Füyuzat" (1910-1911) and "Sheypur" (1918-1919) magazines were transliterated by researcher Huseyn Hashimli and published in book form.

The third paragraph of the third chapter is called "The study of the Emigrant Press." After the occupation in April 1920, a mass influx of migrants began outside Azerbaijan. This was a new stage in the flow of migrants, and this stage differed from the previous ones in many respects. Because at this stage, mainly intellectuals were forced to leave the country and fight in exile. Azerbaijani immigrants, led by MA Rasulzade, who laid the foundation for the struggle against Bolshevik arbitrariness, fought in various foreign countries, especially in fraternal Turkey. They carried out their struggle by establishing circles, organizations and media outlets in those countries.

However, the rich heritage of the Azerbaijani press and literature has been created in different countries. But, unfortunately, in the Soviet era, at the request of political ideology, it was strictly forbidden to address the creativity of immigrants and the publication

and promotion of their works. This infamous class principle continued until the late 1980s. In 1991, after the restoration of our independence, the subject of emigration was widely and comprehensively studied. Azerbaijani emigration has been the subject of various studies, and the study of the emigrant press has also been of great interest. Because our emigrants fought against the ruthless regime not only politically, but also by creating literary, artistic, scientific and theoretical examples. As a result, they created a multifaceted literary-artistic, literary-critical, artistic-philosophical and scientific-theoretical heritage. The propaganda of the ideas of independence and republicanism occupies a central place in the emerging artistic samples. It should be noted that the issue of migration was first covered in the press. New media outlets have been established in various foreign countries, especially in Turkey. The first such media body was the New Caucasus magazine, founded in 1923 in Turkey.

Emigrant scholar, Professor Nasiman Yagublu duly notes that *“without a thorough study of the history and activities of the Azerbaijani emigrant press, it is impossible to study the twentieth-century Azerbaijani press, the struggle for national independence of our people”*.³⁶

It should be noted that Azerbaijani Turks were not forced to live as immigrants only during the Soviet era. Before that, at various stages of Azerbaijan's history, many people, including intellectuals and writers, were forced to live as immigrants. For example, A. Huseynzadeh, A. Agaoglu, M. Hadi, MA Rasulzadeh and others were forced to leave the country to avoid persecution by the Tsarist government.

While getting acquainted with the works of Azerbaijani emigrants, it becomes clear that the eve and period of 1941-45 is a time of silence in their literary and artistic activities. It is true that in 1941-45 in Berlin, the legionnaires managed to publish the

³⁶ Yagublu, N. Azerbaijan national independence struggle and emigration press (1923-1991): / doctor of philological sciences dis. abstract. / - Baku, 2013, - p. 4.

newspapers "Azerbaijan" and "Attack" and the magazine "National Unity". But this is very little. After the war, there is a revival in the political, literary and artistic creativity of Azerbaijani immigrants. They reorganized and began an ideological struggle against the ruthless Soviet regime.

Current events in our country, especially political processes, have given impetus to the study of the migrant press. These include the field events of the last months of 1988, the massacre committed by the Soviet army on January 20, 1990, the Khojaly tragedy and others. caused events. Thus, for many years, the issue of immigration, which remained dark and closed to us, attracted the attention of society.

Most researchers believe that one of the most important events in Azerbaijan was the establishment of the Azerbaijan Society for Cultural Relations with Compatriots Living Abroad in 1988 by Efendiyev. The issue of immigrants was regularly covered in the Odlar Yurdu newspaper, an organ of the society. According to the emigrant scholar A. Tahirli, in the newspaper "Land of Fire" *"proudly mentioning the name of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, its founders, state attributes during the USSR was, in fact, the promotion of freedom and independence"*.³⁷

Even before the extensive study of this topic was allowed during the Soviet period (1988-1990), many of our writers published articles on this topic in the press, especially in the newspaper "Land of Fire", and many years later published numerous works. Among them we can name E.Afendiyev, H.Ibrahimli, A.Tahirli, V.Sultanli, N.Yagublu, V.Guliyev and other scientists. Therefore, it is safe to say that the "land of fires" has written a glorious history. Those articles and speeches published in the newspaper were not enough to provide the Azerbaijani reader with accurate information about the period of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, the first democratic republic. At the same time, the newspaper aroused the national

³⁷ Tahirli, A. Those who are created by words, those who live by words / A.Tahirli. - Baku: Abilov, Zeynalov and his sons, - 2011, - p. 11.

consciousness of its readers, mobilized them, instilled in them a sense of confidence in the liberation from the Soviet empire. Articles with this content were published in the newspaper under the heading "For the first time".

As mentioned above, the New Caucasus has a special place and role in the history of the Azerbaijani emigrant press. The Ankara-based Azerbaijan magazine wrote in its 6th issue of September 1952: *"The New Caucasus is the cradle of all subsequent national publishing houses;" It was met with great interest by friends and enemies. "*

Azərbaycanda isə bu çətin və şərəfli işi ilk olaraq "Odlar yurdu" qəzeti yerinə yetirmişdir. Onun səhifələrində yüzlərlə mühacirət mövzusunda bədii, elmi məqalələr çap olunmuşdur.

In Azerbaijan, this difficult and honorable work was first carried out by the "Land of Fire" newspaper. Hundreds of artistic and scientific articles on emigration were published in its pages.

While paying attention, we see that since the restoration of our independence (1991) to this day, commendable work has been done and is being done in this area. From this point of view, we can name our prominent scientists H.Ibrahimli, A.Tahirli, N.Yagublu, V.Sultanli and others.

It is an undeniable fact that the emigrant press, which is the ideal, belief and professional interpreter of Azerbaijani emigrants, has made invaluable contributions to the struggle for independence. Both in the 1920s and 1930s and after the Second World War, during the Cold War, the Soviet empire and Bolshevik ideology received the heaviest and most devastating blow from the emigrant press. This is evidenced by the hundreds of articles published in the pages of immigrant publications, the ruthless attitude of Soviet party and government leaders towards immigrants, and the noisy, "exposing" articles in the Soviet press and propaganda machine.

All this convinces us that a comprehensive study of the subject of migration is of great importance today. Both the history of the Azerbaijani emigrant press, its stages of development, problems, as well as the life, activities, struggles, etc. of the prominent

representatives who created it, especially well-known publicists and journalists. issues need to be clarified. Because the independence of Azerbaijan is directly related to their struggle. Today, in order to preserve our independence and live forever, we must benefit from the rich heritage left to us by our immigrants.

The fourth paragraph of the third chapter is entitled "Study of the South Azerbaijani press". During the Soviet era, not only the South Azerbaijani press, but the subject of South Azerbaijan as a whole was banned in Northern Azerbaijan. However, despite all the bans, a number of studies have been conducted on the South Azerbaijani press and literature since the late 1950s. However, they are studies written in accordance with Soviet ideology and the Khomeini regime's policy towards South Azerbaijan. Both total regimes forgot that the press and literature of South Azerbaijan and North Azerbaijan are an integral part of a single Azerbaijani press and literature, and it is a wrong policy to separate them. As early as the second half of the 19th century, *"the emergence of the first media outlets in the North and South gave impetus to the development of a weakened literary and social communication of an administratively separated people"*.³⁸

The national-spirited press has been the most effective weapon in the struggle of the people on both sides for their freedom. Therefore, in the North and the South, the history is closely linked, as the press and the national liberation movement are parallel. That is why both the Soviet government and the Iranian government pursued a policy of separating the united people by building barriers in all areas. During the Soviet period, the press of many foreign countries in our country was partially involved in the study, but the press of South Azerbaijan was silenced. But this was the great role of our prominent writers and intellectuals in the establishment of our native language press in South Azerbaijan, both before and during the

³⁸ Mammadli, P. History of South Azerbaijan press. Textbook / P. Mammadli. –Baku: Elm, - 2009, - p. 3.

Soviet era. In other words, no matter how many restrictions are imposed by the official circles, the people have done their job.

As in other areas, the extensive, objective involvement of the South Azerbaijani press in research dates back to the restoration of our independence (1991). Before referring to these works, it would be appropriate to pay attention to the first research works written about the South Azerbaijani press. Because in some of them the South Azerbaijani press is presented as an integral part of the Iranian press, and most of the subsequent research is based on them.

It is clear from the research on the subject that the former British Vice Consul of Rasht, GL Rabino, was involved in the investigation of Iran, including the South Azerbaijani media, for the first time. H. Hatem wrote about G.L. Rabino's activity in the field of research: "*G.L. Rabino's book is one of the first works on the history of the Iranian press*"³⁹

Publicist, researcher Jeyhun Hajibeyli also praised GL Rabino's research activity.

There are interesting and valuable ideas and opinions about the South Azerbaijani press in the works "Daneshmandane Azerbaijan" and "History and Culture of Azerbaijan" by the Azerbaijani scholar Mirza Mahammadali Tarbiya, who lives in Iran.

Among the native-language media outlets published in Iran, there are newspapers and magazines that attract attention in the history of the Azerbaijani press (both South and North). For example, Varlig magazine, which plays the role of the best propagandist of Azerbaijan's national and moral values in the South. This peculiarity of the journal has not escaped the attention of researchers.

The activity of "Varlig" magazine and its authors are also included in the researches of Parvana Mammadli, Doctor of Philosophy in Philology. The researcher has extensively researched the topic in his book "Southern Azerbaijan: Literary Figures,

³⁹ Khatami, H. Muhajir The struggle of Iranian newspapers against colonialism and imperialism / H. Khatami. □ Baku: Azerbaijan SSREA-publishing house, - 1964, - p. 6.

Portraits (Part I). Emphasizing the special role of "Varlig" in the development of the South Azerbaijani press, the author notes the activities of the magazine's founder and editor Javad Heyat, as well as Hamid Nitgi, Gulamhuseyin Begdeli, Mohammadli Farzana, Hamid Mammadzade, Ali Kamali and others.

P. Mammadli's work "History of the South Azerbaijani press" is also a valuable and valuable source in this area. The book also reveals the role of official, illegal and private media bodies published in Iran in the socio-political life of Iran.

Mirza Ibrahimov, a prominent Soviet-era socio-political figure and writer, played an important role in the study of the South Azerbaijani press. He has published several articles and works on this topic. In particular, his work "On the democratic movement in South Azerbaijan" is noteworthy.

Nazim Akhundov, known mainly as a researcher of the Azerbaijani satirical press, also gave a brief information on this topic in the bibliography "Periodicals in Azerbaijan (1832-1920)". Professor N.Akhundov's monograph "History of publication of the magazine" Molla Nasreddin "" examines the problems encountered by the magazine in Tabriz (Chapters III and IV).

Journalist Nariman Zeynalov, who is engaged in both research and teaching of the Azerbaijani press, mentions only "Molla Nasreddin" in the textbook "History of the Azerbaijani press" among the native-language media published in South Azerbaijan.

Professor Kheyrolla Mammadov's book "From Akinchi" to "Molla Nasreddin" did not include similar problems related to South Azerbaijan for obvious reasons. In the author's work, only the North Azerbaijani press, literary environment, etc. talks about issues.

Turan Hasanzadeh also praised the work of many of our scientists along with N.Akhundov in his book "J.Mammadguluzadeh's visit to the South and publication of " *Molla Nasraddin "magazine in Tabriz": Mammadli's books and articles, as*

well as Hamida Mammadguluzadeh's memoirs contain relevant facts and opinions". ⁴⁰

As in other areas, the extensive, objective involvement of the South Azerbaijani press in research dates back to the restoration of our independence (1991). Journalist Solmaz Rustamova (Tohidi) in her bibliographic catalog "Azerbaijani Periodicals: (1875-1990)" gave a detailed description of the periodicals published in the Arabic alphabet in both South and Northern Azerbaijan in 1875-1990.

MP Vilayi also gave detailed information about the activity of the press of South Azerbaijan in 1945-46 in his work "The struggle of the democratic press for national liberation in South Azerbaijan". However, the principle of this approach is inherent in Soviet ideology.

There is a brief information about the South Azerbaijani press in the book "South Azerbaijan" prepared by Professor Shovkat Tagiyeva, PhD in Philology Akram Rahimli, Associate Professor Samad Bayramzade. Along with the "21 Azeri" movement, the work also contains information about the "Azerbaijan", "For the Motherland" and "Golden Soldier" newspapers published in Iran in 1941-45.

We also looked at the research of researcher Enver Uzun on the South Azerbaijani press. Prof., who wrote the foreword to the author's work "History of the South Azerbaijan Press (1816-2002)". dr. In the words of Mithat Karim Arslan, "it is one of the first serious sources to guide those who want to work with the media and culture of South Azerbaijan." ⁴¹ This first work on the history of the South Azerbaijani press, published abroad, is undoubtedly a significant contribution to the study of the rich, controversial history of our press in fraternal Turkey and our country.

Gulam Mammadli also lived in South Azerbaijan during the Great Patriotic War of 1945-1946 and conducted research on

⁴⁰ Akhundov, N. Date of publication of "Molla Nasraddin" magazine / N.Akhundov. - Baku: Azərneşr, - 1959, - p. 9.

⁴¹ Uzun, E. History of South Azerbaijan Press (1816-2002) / E.Uzun. - Trabzon, - 2002, - p. 8.

prominent personalities and collected interesting facts. Mammadli praised the influence of "Molla Nasreddin" on the social and cultural life of Iran, especially on the native language press.

It should be noted that the period of relative revival of the South Azerbaijani press coincided with 1978-79. The low political, social and economic situation in Iran led to contradictions and a revolution took place in the country. The foundation of the 1978-79 revolution was laid in Tabriz and soon spread throughout Iran. The Ulker magazine and the Azerbaijan newspaper, published in Tabriz, criticized the government's ruthless measures to stifle the revolution and called on the people to unite. As a result, after the revolution of 1978-79, there was a revival in the development of the press, education and literature in the South. Societies, organizations and associations began to operate in several cities, especially in Tabriz, and the media outlets promoting their ideas were soon published. For example, in 1981, the Young Poets and Writers Society and the Ganjlik magazine, an organ of the society, were launched in Tabriz. Then Chanlibel magazine, an organ of the Azerbaijan Society, was published. "Land of Fire", "For the Motherland", "Voice of Azerbaijan", "Existence", "Araz", "Dada Gorgud", "Freedom", "Koroglu", "Erk" and others. Newspapers and magazines were the result of the post-revolutionary democratic climate. The main ideological and political line of these media outlets was to call on the people to fight for national freedom against the monarchy. That is why each of these media outlets should be involved in the study separately.

Thus, the study of the history of the South Azerbaijani press after 1991 was objectively involved in the study. But today there are still important issues on the subject that need to be studied. In our opinion, this work should be done systematically. The development path of the history of the South Azerbaijani press, the activities of its writers should be widely publicized, the press should be classified, and so on. issues need to be addressed.

In fact, examining these studies, it becomes clear that not only the South Azerbaijani press, but also the Azerbaijani press in general

still needs extensive research, and there are still unexplored pages. For this, numerous research works should be written in this field, and many dark points should be highlighted.

As mentioned above, our intellectuals, especially journalists, publicists, writers and poets, have played a great role in the establishment and development of the native language press in South Azerbaijan. The activity of each of them in this field should be widely involved in research, especially M.Ibrahimov, G.Mammadli, G.Ilkin, J.Khandan, J.Heyat and others. After that, the history of our native language press in South Azerbaijan, the ways of its development, the difficulties they encountered, the place, role, etc. in the struggle of the press for national liberation. We can get extensive and objective information about the problems.

The last fifth paragraph of the third chapter is called "Our native language press published in Tbilisi and Irevan in research". Tbilisi's literary environment has played an important role in strengthening the enlightenment movement in the development of the national culture and national consciousness of the Azerbaijani people. The visit of our progressive, democratic intellectuals to Tbilissi (Tbilisi), the administrative and cultural center of the Caucasus for many years, paved the way for the development of the cultural life of the Azerbaijani people. Professor Abbas Hajiyev spoke about the role of the Tbilisi literary environment in the development of democratic Azerbaijani intellectuals".⁴²

During and after the Soviet era, many researchers expressed their views and opinions on the importance of this literary environment, wrote works and published monographs. In the works of F.Gasimzade, M.Rafili, A.Sharif, Sh.Gurbanov, A.Mirahmadov, K.Talibzade, K.Mammadov, A.Zamanov and others in the Soviet period, the achievements of the Tbilisi literary environment to the Azerbaijani literary environment and the great role it played is. Although these works were written in accordance with the ideology

⁴² Hajiyev, A. Tbilisi literary environment / A. Hajiyev. - Baku: Yazıçı, 1980, - p.51

of the time, they have rich facts and interesting memories that reflect that environment. For example, Aziz Sharif's work "From Past Days" contains very interesting memories of satirical masters M. Jalil, MA Sabir, O.F. Nemanzade, and others.

N.Akhundov (1965) and S.Rustamova (Tohidi) (1993) in their bibliography "Periodicals in Azerbaijan" gave information about our native language press operating in Tbilissi (Georgia). More detailed information is given in the bibliography "Azerbaijani period press (1920-1970)" published in 1979. Here is information about our native language press, mainly published in Soviet-era Tbilisi. It is clear from this information that our native language press in Tbilissi (Georgia) was mostly developed during the Soviet era. This is a completely wrong idea. We have already mentioned that the literary environment of Tbilissi (Tbilisi) played a great role in this work in the early 19th century. It would be unfair to deny this fact. Unfortunately, some studies of the Soviet period refer only to the years of Soviet rule as a period of development. Of course, this was a policy pursued to promote Soviet ideology.

After 1991, our researchers again turned to the Tbilisi literary environment. In a completely new context, far from the requirements of the totalitarian regime, they addressed the issue objectively. For example, Razim Mammadov "Literary issues in the Azerbaijani-language press published in Georgia" (1990), Mushfig Chobanli "Azerbaijani press in Georgia" (1998), Shuraddin Mammadli "Borchali literary environment: sources, formation, development" (2000) and so on. The works tell about the struggle of Azerbaijani intellectuals in Tbilissi (Georgia) for the development of our national press and culture.

Israfil Mammadov, one of the researchers of the history of the Azerbaijani press, gave very extensive and valuable information about our native language press published in Irevan. He writes: "In the 19th century, Azerbaijanis living there did not have any

newspapers or magazines in their native language".⁴³ Although Russian, Armenian, and Georgian-language media organs operate in Irevan, the Tsarist government has banned the press in the mother tongue. Only in early 1906, the Irevan branch of the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party managed to publish a page called "Comrade" in the Azerbaijani language. This was the first native language leaflet published in Armenia. The magazine "Molla Nasreddin", published in Tbilissi (Georgia) in April of the same year, caused an awakening in Irevan. "Molla Nasreddin was the most widely circulated magazine in Armenia."⁴⁴

As we know, "Molla Nasreddin" was not only the founder of a new school in Azerbaijani journalism, but also gave impetus to the emergence of satirical magazines in the Middle East. For example, "Azerbaijan" (newspaper) in Tabriz, "Bahlul", "Zanbur", "Ari", "Tuti", "Funny", etc. in Baku. "Tartan-partan", "Mashal" in Tbilisi, "Lak-lak" and others in Yerevan. satirical magazines became followers of "Molla Nasreddin". In his work, I.Mammadov extensively analyzes the scope and style of "Lak-lak" and insists on the wide range of readers of the magazine, confidently referring to the facts. "Lak-lak" has "risen to the level of unforgettable media outlets" in the history of the Azerbaijani press.⁴⁵ Ermənistanda anadilli mətbuatımızın ilki olan bu jurnalın səhifələrində işıqlandırdığı mövzuların bəziləri (xüsusən də erməni-müsəlman) bu gün də aktualdır, həllini tapmayan məsələdir.

Some of the topics covered in the pages of this magazine, which is the first of our native language press in Armenia (especially Armenian-Muslim), are still relevant and unresolved.

⁴³ Mammadov, I. Irevan book - III. Pages from our theater history (Deportation, refugee, moral genocide history) / I.Mammadov. - Baku: Kismet, - 2009, - p. 45.

⁴⁴ Again there, - p. 75.

⁴⁵ Again there, - p. 144.

Researcher Ziyaddin Maharramov, who called "Lak-Lak" a "literary press monument of the Irevan Turks"⁴⁶, transliterated all issues of the magazine and published it in book form. Jabbar Askerzadeh, the correspondent of "Molla Nasreddin" in Irevan, did a lot for the publication of "Lak-Lak" in Irevan. He repeatedly appealed to the Caucasus Censorship Committee of the Caucasus Deputy Headquarters, and finally received permission. In "Lak-Lak", like "Molla Nasreddin", it was met with corruption by both ignorant people and the Tsarist Russian government. In particular, by the Caucasus Censorship Committee. Because the magazine boldly criticized the ugly policy pursued by the Tsarist Russian government (especially in the national question). He spoke about the constant atrocities committed by Armenians against Turks and Azerbaijanis, and called on his readers to be vigilant.

J.Asgarzadeh, who led "Lak-Lak", played a great role in gaining fame rapidly, getting sympathy of its readers and, most importantly, being a courageous media organ. J.Asgarzade was a strong satirist. Along with "Molla Nasreddin", he also collaborated with satirical magazines "Mazali", "Kalniyat", "Zanbur", "Babayi-Amir". Asgarzade was the most active member of charities. His press legacy is awaiting extensive research today. It is true that in 1991 a book called "Jabbar Baghchaban" was published. But this is part of his great work. Asgarzadeh's press legacy is very relevant today. This is because most of his articles, satirical writings and poems consist of different topics such as crimes and genocide committed by Armenians against Azerbaijanis for many years.

In his works, Mammadov also noted about our native-language media organs published in Armenia during the Soviet era. According to the author, in the first years of the Soviet Union, "our first native language newspaper was published under the name" Communist "⁴⁷.

⁴⁶ Maharramov, Z. Literary press monument of Irevan Turks // - Baku: Lak-Lak, - Open world, - 2008, - p. 3.

⁴⁷ Mammadov, I. Irevan book - III. Pages from our theater history (Deportation, refugee, moral genocide history) / I.Mammadov. - Baku: Kismet, - 2009, - p. 40

The bibliography called "Azerbaijani period press (1920-1970)" states: "The first newspaper published in the Azerbaijani language in Armenia since 1921 is" Soviet Armenia." ⁴⁸

In fact, researcher I. Mammadov is right. Because it is a fact that our first native language newspaper in Armenia started operating under the name "Communist" and then continued its activity under different names and finally under the name "Soviet Armenia" until the end. We could not find any information in the research on why the name of the newspaper was changed so often. However, the reason for the frequent changes of editors in the 1920s and 1940s was the repression of most editors. The most difficult years of the newspaper's activity were, first as in 1920-40, and then in 1987-88-89. As a result of the Soviet government's policy of industrialization and collectivization since 1930, mass arrests and so on. Since the mid-1980s, he has been pursuing a policy of reconstruction and hunger. Both cost the Azerbaijani people a lot of tragedies. This fact should be widely publicized in all research works.

Both during Tsarist Russia and during Soviet Russia, our native language, was created in Irevan at the expense of great difficulties. Journalists, publicists, poets and writers living in Irevan at that time played a great role in its establishment and development. Some of them later gave interesting information about it in their articles and works. But, unfortunately, there are not many works about the activities of our native language press in Irevan because the Irevan archives were partially open to our researchers during the Soviet era. All the sources we have mentioned above prove once again that our intellectuals have developed our periodical press in Armenia (in our ancestral lands) in order to publish newspapers and magazines in their native language. Publications of this period are valuable sources that reflect our culture, national and spiritual values, the history of the press and literature, and are part of our history.

⁴⁸ Periodicals in Azerbaijan (1920-1970). Bibliography / compilation. ed. Ziver Mustafayeva. - Baku: Elm, - 1979, - p. 260.

Therefore, it is necessary to thoroughly study the history, activities and authors of the media organs published in Irevan, which are closely linked with our national and moral values. It is true that, this is difficult. After all, today it is difficult to keep copies of our native language press published in the archives of Armenia at that time. For many years, they have been destroying even the smallest facts in order to forget that Irevan belongs to the Azerbaijanis.

At the end of the dissertation there is a "**Conclusion**" generalizing the main summary of the research. Considering the numerous research materials written in different periods on the formation and development of the Azerbaijani press, especially press study, the provisions of scientific works, interesting ideas, it can be concluded that the requirements of this research are different, regardless of the requirements and proposals of the time. Researchers were able to come to a general consensus on the history of the establishment and development stages of the Azerbaijani press.

Summarizing the views of research materials on the formation of the press and the recent research in this area, we can conclude that the study and evaluation of our national and spiritual wealth, the history of our press in terms of modern requirements is important and some work is being done in this direction. However, this needs to be done on a larger scale. It is valuable in many ways to deepen and systematize this process. One of the most important tasks today is to study objectively, accurately and comprehensively our national-spirited press and press study, which have always been a publicist of the ideas of independence, and make it available to the public. These issues are described in detail in the introductory part and chapters of the dissertation.

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

1. Suffering researcher of our national press // - Baku: Language and Literature. International scientific-theoretical journal, - 2012. №4 (84), - p. 327-329.

2. The arrival of Hashim bey Vazirov in journalism // - Baku: Baku University News. Humanities series, - 2012. №3, - p. 188-193.
3. Azerbaijan press studies in historical researches // - Baku: Baku University News. Humanities series, 2013. № 4, - p. 184-189.
4. MA Rasulzade in heritage research // - Baku: Language and Literature. International scientific-theoretical journal, - 2013. №2 (86), - p. 312-314
5. Literary critic and press scholar // - Baku: Language and literature. International scientific-theoretical journal, - 2013. № 3 (87), - p. 198-200.
6. Textual scientist // - Baku: Institute of Manuscripts named after M.Fuzuli of ANAS. Philological issues, - 2013. № 6, - p. 306-311.
7. Firidun bey Kocharli period press // - Baku: Baku University News. Humanities series, - 2014. № 3, - p. 170- 174.
8. From the history of Zardab studies // - Baku: Institute of Manuscripts named after M.Fuzuli of ANAS. Philological issues, - 2014. № 4, p. 440-445.
9. Characteristics of Zardab studies // - Baku: News of Pedagogical University. Department of Humanities, - 2014. № 3, - p. 301-303.
10. Problems of the history of printing research // - Kyiv: Taras Shevchenko National University of Kiev. Language and Culture, - 2014. Issue 17. Volume V (173), - s. 77-81.
11. From the history of our journalism (based on the research of research scientist N.Akhundov) // - Baku: Baku University News. Humanities series, - 2015. № 1, - p. 199-204.
12. From the history of our press (based on the researches of MB Mammadzade) // - Baku: Institute of Literature named after N. Ganjavi of ANAS. Collection of literature, - 2015. Volume XXVI, - p. 361-367.
13. Methodological principles of press in Soviet research // - Baku: Baku University News. Humanities series, - 2016. № 2, - p. 190-196.

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