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## AZERBAIJANI LITERATURE IN THE LITERARY AND THEORETICAL THOUGHT OF TURKEY

### Summary

The article examines the contemporary stage of literary relations between Azerbaijan and Turkey and shows itself in its new stage in modern times. Ensuring cultural development of each nation is more effective in interacting with other peoples. It is known that opening of borders since the 80s has once again caused the development of previous scientific, literary-cultural relations. During the years of independence, these relations have gained momentum and have continued to develop in the context of closer ties. Thus, in the contemporary era, we see that the Azerbaijan-Turkish literary and scientific relations are moving to a completely new stage. In this context, the study of Azerbaijan literary in scientific-theoretical Turkish literature has positive results.

**Key words:** Azerbaijani literature; Turkish literature; study.

It is known that ensuring the cultural development of each nation is more effective in interacting with other peoples. Because in the development of science, artistic aesthetic thinking, each nation has its own literary criterion, and the opportunities that develop it are enriched and expanded. While these capacities of different nations are united, the developmental processes that take place in the world are introduced into a new medium, and intercultural synthesis occurs. Azerbaijani -Turkey literary relations have also developed in this aspect, having a long history. But in the early

years of the Soviet Union, though, this relationship existed, but since the borders were closed, relations between nations that had common culture and artistic thoughts were cut off for many years. The opening of borders since the 80s once again contributed to the development of previous scientific and literary-cultural relations. During the years of independence, these relations have gained a wider scope and have continued to develop in the context of internal relations. The reason for this is that first of all, the Azerbaijani and Turkish peoples have the same historical, political, literary and artistic thoughts. At this stage, the relationship between the two nations has covered all the parameters and areas (political, economic, literary, cultural, etc.). The political opening of the borders has opened a new stage in the expansion of relations between Turkic peoples. Ethnic Turkic peoples have also taken some steps to restore literary ties that they have lost in the past. The political steps taken by the heads of the Turkic peoples have allowed them to become literary, cultural and economically reconciled. The relevance of this issue was the basis of Azerbaijan's current policy. Heydar Aliyev, in his speech at the III Congress of Turkish World Writers, underscored the need for unity of Turkic peoples, saying: "...The culture and literature of our peoples - Turkic peoples, countries have been contradictory and at the same time a very glorious and successful way in the twentieth century. On the one hand, attempts to separate our spirituality, culture, literature, and to prevent nationalism had been strong. On the other hand, the socio-political situation and our people using different opportunities and closer ties with the world culture, resulted evolving of our literature and our culture" [1].

Certainly, changes in the society and political life also affect other areas. In this sense, at this stage, political events in the world and in the region have given a certain boost to literary-cultural processes. With the beginning of a new era in the literature, culture, mutual enrichment has reached its new stage. First and foremost, these relationships, along with

continuing and systematic character, have given preference to the scientific-practical theory. Although some difficulties emerged in the initial phase of the new mutual enrichment, characterized by literary benefit and influence, theoretical principles were taken into account in the evaluation of events, even though it was publicistic.

It should be said that the last issue was mutually consistent; There are dozens of articles and research on Turkish literature in Azerbaijan and in Turkey on Azerbaijani. It is sufficient to say only that the articles published at joint meetings and symposiums in these years cover interactively history and present day of literature. Researchs that contributes to the mutual development of literature have written by dozens of researchers from Azerbaijan by Bakir Nabiyeu, Tofik Hajjiyeu, Isa Habibbeyli, Mukhtar Kazimoghlu Imanov, Asker Rasulov, Nizami Jafarov, Maharram Gasimli, Vagif Sultanli, Mubariz Suleymanli, Badirhan Ahmadov, Huseyn Hashimli, Ismayil Valiyeu, Ramiz Asker, Tofik Abdin, Arif Acaloglu, Güllü Yuloglu, Elman Mustafa, Elmira Mammadova, and from Turkey by Fikret Turkmen, Bilge Ercilasun, Yavuz Akpınar, Ali Duymaz, Ali Erol, Alaaddin Uca, Ayan Huseyn, Ayshe Atan, Betul Aslan, Doghan Kaya, Enver Aras, Orhan Aras, Ali Kafkasyalı, Yusuf Gedikli, Gulshen Seyhan Alışık, Nail Tan, Sedat Adıgozal and others. The works of Azerbaijani poets and writers published in Turkey and their performances have already shown that national artistic thought is included in the Turkish literary process. In general, the existence of modern technologies in the new era, the establishment of organizations and interpersonal relationships have also had a significant impact on the approach of both literary processes. In these years, "Azeri Literature Research" by Yavuz Akpınar, Ali Erol's "Abdulla Shayik Talibzade: Life, Art, Works", "Romanticism in Azerbaijan Poetry" (1905-1917), "Social criticism in Hophopname", Ayan Huseyn's "Nasimi: Life, Literary Personality, Works and Criticism of Turkic Divan", "Huseyinzade Ali Bey in Caucasus: An Overview of the Turkic

Movement” by Dundar Akunal, Enver Aras’s “Azerbaijan Anthology of Ashiks”, “Hazardan Hazara Elmas Yıldırım”, Enver Uzun’s “Koroglu”, “Huseyin Javid and Turkish literature”, Doğan Kaya’s “Ashik lines and festive line in our literature”, “Azerbaijan’s national poet Almas Yıldırım” by Aydoghmush Gunerkan, “Anar: Life, Art and Stories”, “Anar with his Poems” by Ayshe Atay, Sedat Adıgozal’s “Elchin: Novels in the Sociology of Literature”, “The Independence Struggle of Azerbaijan” by Samshir Sabahattin, “Mikayil Azafli: Life, Art and Works” by Kafkasyalı and other research works were published. At the same time, many articles and research works have been published about the Azerbaijani immigrants and the founders of the Republic.

At the new stage the research has gone in several directions; a) investigation of folk literature; b) research of medieval Azerbaijani literature; c) study of literature of XIX-XX centuries; d) study of Azerbaijan literature in the Soviet period; e) investigating the creativity of contemporary Azerbaijani literature and its representatives. Nevertheless, modern Turkish researchers appeal to the creativity of most of our contemporaries, their works are published in Turkey and systematic studies are conducted. Among these studies prose and poetry, as well as its representatives dominate. Yavuz Akpınar is one of the researchers in this area for more than fifty years. In his book “Studies of Azeri Literature” a complete picture of Azerbaijani literature is created. The researcher does not only look at the historical development of Azerbaijani literature, but also evaluates its stages and problems, analyze the creativity of personalities. There is no such thing in Azerbaijani literature that Yavuz Akpınar has not commented on it. As the researcher evaluates the features of the 60’s, it comes to a fair conclusion: “In the 1960s, poetry began to open in the contemporary world, with a new swift move in Azeri literature. The softening of the official outlook has helped to put ideological works in the background. Contemporary man’s self-esteem, attitude to social and

political issues, including the South Azerbaijan, and the new, more elaborate look at the national problems, the peasant, the workers and the intelligentsia, led to major changes in the Azeri poetry.

The writing habit on any topics (rhyme, story) has become an irreplaceable disease of the azeri poetry, and the life stories of socialist heroes, which have become similar to each other, have filled Azeri poetry” [3, 84].

It is known that romanticism is one of the most common problems of Soviet literary criticism. However, it is clear that no matter how many studies have been conducted on this problem, these studies have been unilaterally and the problem has not been investigated comprehensively. One of the main reasons for this was the ideological approach of the Soviet literary criticism to the problem. Literary processes that took place in the early twentieth century were also connected with public-political processes. Therefore, romanticism and realism flows took its source from social and political events. These events resulted in the establishment of Azerbaijan’s state independence. In the years of independence, romantic enthusiasm and military, national patriotism motifs in the literature have grown stronger. The subsequent events did not promise anything good for the future of romanticism. Though, Huseyn Javid continued his creative activity during the Soviet, but his works such as “Prophet”, “Lame Teymur”, “Cliff”, “Sayavush” and “Khayyam” were not properly understood by the literary criticism and were subject to keen criticism. If we take into account the fact that the subject of the writings in this period was devoted entirely to the Soviet society, to contemporary events, then it is possible to understand the reasons of the dramatist’s subjective criticism. The researcher is also likely to search for reasons for the exile of Huseyn Javid to Siberia.

Azerbaijani writers who are involved in the contemporary Turkish literary process have also been in the focus of scientific and theoretical thought. During the years of

independence, the works of Bakhtiyar Vahabzadeh, Khalil Rza, Rafik Zeka, Mammad Araz, Yousif Samadoglu, Vagif Samadoglu, Anar, Elchin, Kamal Abdullah, Fikrat Goja, Rustam Behrudi and others are included in the literary process of Turkey. The works of these authors were published in the Turkish literary process, as well as articles and research works were written about their creativity. Among them, love for Bakhtiyar Vahabzadeh in Turkey is at the highest level. Various scientific conferences have been held and reports have been made about the poet's creativity at different times. The "Erdem" journal of the Ataturk Cultural Center has dedicated the special number to poet's works in 2010. The magazine includes articles from Turkish scholars such as Nurullah Chetin, Husniya Mayadoglu, M. Fatih Kanter, Mitat Durmush, Ulku Eliuz, Ahmet Buran, as well as scientific articles by Azerbaijani researchers [8]. Generally, dozens of studies have been written about Bakhtiyar Vahabzade's works in Turkey. Yavuz Akpinar, Sharif Aktas, Shuayip Karakus, Nesrin Feyzioglu and other researchers have tried to evaluate the creativity of the poet in the Turkish scientific-theoretical thought. In dissertations, monographs and articles about him written in Turkey, the poet's works are viewed from a new perspective and he receives a scientific-theoretical evaluation in the context of the Turkic world, which shows how wide the scope of the great artist is. In these studies, the main theme of the poet's poetry and drama - human problems are widely studied. Bakhtiyar Vahabzadeh's human not only keep national thought alive, as also reflects human desires and ideals.

Interest to the writer's works began in the early 80's and continues today. Anar's creativity is one of the object of research by literary critics Bilge Ercilasun, Ahmed Kabakli, Oktay Akbal, Atilla İlhan, Andach Feridun, Ataol Bahramoğlu, Yusuf Gedikli, Sevinch Chokum, Orhan Soylemez, Ozkan Fatma and other researchers. Aysha Atay has completed her research in monographs, expressing Anar's works thoroughly [11; 12]. If she analyzes the writer's overall work in the monograph "Anar:



Life, Art and Stories”, in “Anar with his poems” she has appealed to poetry creativity of a writer, which is lesser studied in the Azerbaijan literature study. The point is that although Anar’s poetry has been published in Azerbaijan, these poems have not been a separate research object. A.Atay studies the poetic aspects of the writer’s creativity and comes to certain scientific mind: “The source of the sense of longing we often encounter in the poems of Anar is nostalgia. The notion of time was reflected in his poetry, as well as his stories as a sense of longing for the past, which can never be restored. In other words, sometimes Anar’s poems appear as fragmentary commitments to complement the stories and novels he wrote” [12, 96].

The works of Kamal Abdullah, one of the contemporary writers whose works translated to Turkish in the years of independence, was also studied. It is known that in the last twenty years, along with the writer’s “Hidden Dede Gorgud” scientific work, the novels “The Unfinished Manuscripts”, “The Valley of Wizards” and “Nobody to Forget” were also published and investigations have been carried out. The novels “The Unfinished Manuscripts” and “The Valley of Wizards” draw more attention from Turkish literary critics. Ali Duymaz writes about this aspect of Kamal Abdullah’s work: “My research on Dede Gorgud’s book, in a word, this book (“The Unfinished Manuscripts” is intended-N.M.) I have read is similar to that in Turkey. It is closely related to the novels written by Iskender Pala “Shah and Sultan” and Reha Çamuroğlu “Ismail” in recent years. Reviewed from Post-modern side, in my opinion, this work differs from others. Kamal Abdullah, on the one hand, made the novel “Hidden Dede Gorgud”, while on the other hand, he created condition to look at Shah Ismail from another side. The novel of Kamal Abdullah, who resembled Umberto Eko with this work, has been translated into many languages and has created a strong resonance in the international arena” [14, 12].

In the novel “Valley of Wizards” by Kamal Abdullah in postmodern style, connection between the Sufism of the

medieval Islamic world and the feelings of ordinary people caused the interest of Turkish critics and research work were written.

All this shows that both literary processes were closer to each other during the independence. It turns out that if during Soviet times our literature had turned to Russian readers, during the years of independence, the importance of the Turkish world and the readers of Turkey would be appreciated. Therefore, Azerbaijani literature has been very popular in Turkey for the last thirty years. The “One nation, two states” (Heydar Aliyev) formula of the new stage of political processes has contributed to the development of literary and cultural relations. In the contemporary era, we see that the Azerbaijan-Turkish literary and scientific relations are moving to a completely new stage. In this context, the study of Azerbaijan literary in scientific-theoretical Turkish literature has positive results. Firstly, in this relations Azerbaijan literature has expanded its spread. If earlier Azerbaijani writers had turned to Russian audiences, Turkish readers dominate in the new stage. Secondly, the works written in Soviet times and nowadays in Azerbaijan are completely new and different results are achieved.

All this shows once again that the literary, cultural and scientific environment of Azerbaijan and Turkey is moving towards a single space, and literature, artistic thought and literary study play an important role, as in the public-political sphere.

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## РЕЗЮМЕ

В статье исследуется деятельность турецких писателей в литературной и научной среде Азербайджана в 20-е годы XX века. Показано, что теплые отношения между Советским правительством и Турцией в начале 20-х годов вызвали появление турецких ученых в литературной и научной среде Азербайджана. М.Бирген. Х.Фикрет, И.Хикмет и другие. Прибытие в Азербайджан обогатило окружающую среду. Преподавание и исследование турецких писателей и литературоведов в качестве учителя в литературной среде Азербайджана позволило сформировать научную среду. Помимо обучения в университетах, турецкие ученые также изучали азербайджанский язык, культуру и литературу и играли важную роль в формировании литературной истории. Однако этот процесс не был продолжен и покинул Азербайджан из-за осуждения политических мотивов.

**Ключевые слова:** Азербайджанская литература; Турецкая литература; исследование.