



**RS Global**  
Journals

**Scholarly Publisher**  
**RS Global Sp. z O.O.**  
ISNI: 0000 0004 8495 2390


Dolna 17, Warsaw, Poland 00-773  
Tel: +48 226 0 227 03  
Email: [editorial\\_office@rsglobal.pl](mailto:editorial_office@rsglobal.pl)

---

<b>JOURNAL</b>	International Journal of Innovative Technologies in Social Science
<b>p-ISSN</b>	2544-9338
<b>e-ISSN</b>	2544-9435
<b>PUBLISHER</b>	RS Global Sp. z O.O., Poland

---

---

<b>ARTICLE TITLE</b>	COLUMN GENRE IN AZERBAIJAN LITERATURE HISTORY OF DEVELOPMENT
<b>AUTHOR(S)</b>	Simuzar Aliyeva
<b>ARTICLE INFO</b>	Simuzar Aliyeva. (2023) Column Genre in Azerbaijan Literature History of Development. <i>International Journal of Innovative Technologies in Social Science</i> . 1(37). doi: 10.31435/rsglobal_ijitss/30032023/7953
<b>DOI</b>	<a href="https://doi.org/10.31435/rsglobal_ijitss/30032023/7953">https://doi.org/10.31435/rsglobal_ijitss/30032023/7953</a>
<b>RECEIVED</b>	27 February 2023
<b>ACCEPTED</b>	22 March 2023
<b>PUBLISHED</b>	24 March 2023
<b>LICENSE</b>	 This work is licensed under a <b>Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License</b> .

---

© The author(s) 2023. This publication is an open access article.

# COLUMN GENRE IN AZERBAIJAN LITERATURE HISTORY OF DEVELOPMENT

*Simuzar Aliyeva*

*Ph.D. in Philology, Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, Azerbaijan*

DOI: [https://doi.org/10.31435/rsglobal\\_ijitss/30032023/7953](https://doi.org/10.31435/rsglobal_ijitss/30032023/7953)

---

## ARTICLE INFO

**Received** 27 February 2023

**Accepted** 22 March 2023

**Published** 24 March 2023

---

## KEYWORDS

Azerbaijani Literature,  
Feuilleton, Satire, Humor,  
J. Mammadguluzade,  
U. Hajibeyli, A. Hagverdiyev.

## ABSTRACT

The feuilleton genre has a wide and very interesting history of development in Azerbaijani literature. What happened in the social and political life of the people, the weight of social processes, the difficulty of life, the problems caused by the war and the occupation made it a necessity in the writing style of the environment. The development of the periodical press and the hard realities of life necessitated the feuilleton as a form as the most concise and brilliant artistic example of social consciousness. It has created the necessary conditions for the timely investigation of specific areas of hard life truths.

H. Zardabi, H. Vazirov, J. Mammadguluzade, N. Narimanov, U. Hajibeyli, H. I. Gasimov, A. Gamkusar, etc. it is impossible to study and research the rich creative activity of writers in isolation from the columnist's creativity.

In general, the period of fiction, as well as column, comes to the press literally with the publication of "Akinchi" newspaper. "Akinchi" newspaper fought against formalism on a large scale in the world of literature and art in general. A typical example of this is clearly shown by the attitude towards religious - lamentation literature and other fields. Lamentism, which has no importance for the progress of the people, gives way to different approaches and special sensitivity is shown to its harmful aspects. All these and other problems are expressed in detail in the column.

---

**Citation:** Simuzar Aliyeva. (2023) Column Genre in Azerbaijan Literature History of Development. *International Journal of Innovative Technologies in Social Science*. 1(37). doi: 10.31435/rsglobal\_ijitss/30032023/7953

---

**Copyright:** © 2023 **Simuzar Aliyeva**. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the **Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY)**. The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) or licensor are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.

---

## Introduction.

The history of the development of feuilleton as a form in Azerbaijani literature is closely related to the history of the press. The socio-political processes of the time, the problems of the society, the difficulties faced by the people brought this out as a necessity. For example, the "Akinchi" newspaper accepted the superiority of satire as a program for itself in those times. At the same time, this feature laid the foundation for the development of the column genre and its subsequent vigorous development. H. Zardabi wrote: "The newspaper of each province should be a mirror of the province" (6). Najafbey Vazirov, who sees the importance of giving importance to literary works, especially feuilleton, on the pages of the newspaper, notes that it is useful and important to open a literary department in "Akinchi". Because due to our extreme customs, they don't hear whispers, it wouldn't be bad to wake them up with a whip, to give a column in "Akunchi". (6). Asgar Bey Adigozalov Gorani, one of the talented editors of the newspaper, was in the same position and specially emphasized the necessity of this trend" (4). All these efforts and proposals, as well as the extraordinary importance given to fiction by H. Zardabi, contributed to the environment.

## The environment of the late 19th and early 20th centuries is a form of expression.

The feuilleton as a form was a legitimate result of the efforts of G. Zakir, M.F. Akhundov, S.A. Shirvani and other realist artists to strengthen satire in the literature of the 19th century. In general,

important events took place in the economic and cultural life of the Azerbaijani people in the nineteenth century. The broad and principled struggle against feudal traditions was manifested in all spheres of social and political life. In this period, the growth of satire was primarily due to the awakening and innovations in life.

N. Narimanov is one of the prominent representatives of political journalism in Azerbaijan, including the feuilleton genre. From the beginning of the twentieth century, he gave an extraordinarily high value to all types of journalism, including the genre of feuilletons. Observing the great importance of political feuilletons in the revolutionary conditions of 1905, N. Narimanov wrote: "Feuilleton - for those who spend their lives with pleasure in this world, for those who "honestly" understand what will happen in this world, for those who say, "Let there be Noah's flood after me", and for those who worship their senses those who see humanity in the state, happiness in money, those who use zeal instead of honor, those who are intellectual and do not understand sarcasm, those who write nonsense and put their name as editors, and those who do not need a column, and maybe it is important." (8). Let's also add that such interest in feuilleton was manifested as a trend not only in Azerbaijan, but also in all regions of Russia. This form played the role of an important idea and means of struggle for the general course of the process and shaping the society.

Prominent Russian critic A. V. Drujin in 1849, showing special sensitivity to the universal importance of the feuilleton genre, wrote: "Even if our century does not invent anything else than the feuilleton, it cannot be considered an insignificant work. The world's greatest writers will write nothing but feuilletons from the very near future" (5, 223). At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, this fact was widely demonstrated in the work of prominent figures of the Azerbaijani people who were active in the field of literature and general public opinion.

Authors conducting research on "Akinchi" newspaper rightly consider satirical criticism and columnism as one of the most characteristic features of the newspaper. For example, in my study of "Akinchi" newspaper in Vali Mammadov's research, a special chapter was devoted to the study of literature and art issues. The history of establishment and publication of "Akinci", the ideological direction of the newspaper, its departments and correspondents are covered in detail. The author comments on the columns on the pages of the newspaper as appropriate. He emphasizes that "Akinci" and "Molla Nasreddin" are connected by unbreakable threads both in terms of idea content, style and form. "It would not be wrong to note that the feuilletons full of ideas and content, artistically written in the pages of "Molla Nasreddin" are very close to the artistic and humorous pieces and feuilletons in "Akinci" (10, 75).

In the column genre, the satirical style determines the lead. Prominent Azerbaijani literary critics M.C. Pashayev, M.C. Jafarov, M.A. The monographic studies of Dadashzade, F. Gasimzade, M. Mammadov, X. Mammadov, K. Mammadov, K. Talibzade, N. Akhundov and others are of exceptional importance in terms of explaining a number of fundamental issues of satirical literature, including the feuilleton genre. In the book "History of Azerbaijan Literature" (three volumes), very valuable considerations are put forward regarding the column. In the third volume of "History of Azerbaijan Literature" (Soviet period), we read: "Satire also played an important role in the poetry of the 1920s. "Molla Nasreddin", Ali Nazmi, M.S. Ordubadi and others, the most prominent representatives of the Sabir school, while welcoming real life, attacked the internal and external enemies, the remnants of the past that hindered its development, with sharp satire. (3, 48).

In recent times, new research works dedicated to the problem of satire have been written in modern Azerbaijani literature. In the conducted studies, the column genre is particularly widely studied and analyzed. In general, the problem of satire in prose is a more researched area. Prose sensitivity to satire, whether in monographs dedicated to the creativity of individual prominent representatives, or in dissertations on the problem of satire in general prose, is one of the recent achievements of our literary science. The origin of the genre is given an important place in the analysis. In the scientific literature, opinions that are close to each other, and sometimes contradictory, have their place. The ideas and considerations of prominent Russian scientists B. Tomashevsky and D. Zaslavsky are an example of this. For example, according to B. Tomashevsky, this word was used for the first time in France (in the newspaper "De dibat" (debate) published in Paris in 1800) (12, 69).

D.Zaslavsky, a prominent scientist and famous columnist, provides interesting analyzes of the historical sources of this genre and its talented representatives in his work "Origin and Ways of the Column". He approaches the issue from a historical perspective and evaluates the historical services of

columnists. For example, the famous French writer - feuilletonist Henri Rochefort writes about the service: "The target of criticism of his feuilletons was the existing social moral norms during the reign of Napoleon III. Although he did not write very seriously, his writings were taken seriously. They reckoned with him as a powerful force" (14, 56). This idea in itself shows that feuilleton is a very militant genre.

The specificity of the column as a form. Azerbaijani researchers have made opinions and considerations not only about the ways of development of feuilleton in satirical literature, but also about its genre features. Feuilleton (a French word, actually - feuilleton means leaflet) as a literary genre begins to gain functionality in the French press of the 18th century. A serious need for satire in the literature of the period of the great bourgeois revolutions, the intensification of the struggle against shortcomings created a vital necessity for the feuilleton genre. In world literature, the feuilleton creates a necessary opportunity for both satirical criticism and humor.

Yusif Yusifov's work entitled "Development of the Azeri-Bayjan column genre" is of special importance in the study of the column genre in Azerbaijan (13). The development path of the feuilleton as a form, its theoretical aspect, etc. becomes an analysis problem. The fight against bureaucracy, women's freedom and the struggle for a new life are interpreted on the basis of concrete facts. Here, a series of cunning, hostile policies of international reaction take place as a side.

The study of the artistic features of feuilleton as a form is a separate line of research. The satirical image, style, language and means of artistic description, the question of attitude to tradition, etc. is important. The monographic study of the Azerbaijani feuilleton covers the entire idea-artistic, historical-social content of the genre. In general, at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, feuilletonism developed to a new extent in Azerbaijan. The traditions of experienced writers such as J. Mammadguluzade, M. S. Ordubadi, A. Nazmi, H. I. Gasimov have been an example for young writers. The feuilletons of A. Razi, J. Jabbarli, B. Mammadzade, A. Ayyubi, Avaz Sadikh, G. Mammadli, J. Gozalov, M. Alizade, S. Abbasov and many other authors are an example of this. They penetrated into different areas of life and showed sensitivity to meet the spiritual needs of the society by creating perfect examples of art.

The main ideological direction of the satirical works, including feuilletons, published in the periodical press of the 19th century Azerbaijan was the issues of enlightenment. "Kashkül" gives a wide place to the issues of fiction and literary studies by its active participants F. Kocherli, H. Zardabi, S. A. Shirvani, S. M. Ganizade, Rashid bey Akhundov, A. Shirvanzade, Gulmohammed Kangarli, J. Unsizade, etc. attracted the attention of writers and editors. Various genres such as poetry, prose and drama, literary criticism, including feuilletons are widely used here. In "Kashkül", which gives an important place to the issues of literary heritage, Muhammad Fuzuli, Abbasgulu aga Bakikhanov, S.A. Shirvani, M.F. Akhundov, Victor Hugo, A.S. Pushkin, M.Y. Lermantov, S. Shedrin, Turgenev and many other artists and some of their translations are published. done (15). Many of the columns in "Kashkul" were written by J. Unsizadeh and published in the newspaper under the titles "Lataif", "Question - Answer" and other titles. These clarify the historical development of the column genre in Azerbaijan.

When talking about the function of feuilleton as a form in Azerbaijani literature, we should especially mention the functional role of "Akinchi" newspaper. It is impossible to imagine the pages of "Ziya", "Ziyayi-Kafgaziya", "Kashkul", "Sharqi-rus" and subsequent Azerbaijani press without the column. The picture presented by the European, Russian, as well as Azerbaijani periodical press is a clear indication of this. The materials on the newspaper pages are characterized by their content diversity. Artistic works, scientific articles, publicist writings are published under the title "column".

At one time, M.F. Akhundov's "Sarab Khan's Minister" (1) or A. Hagverdiyev's "Gamar's Testimony" (7) (later this work was published under the title "The Moon's Testimony") were published in the "Feelon" section.

The periodical press of Azerbaijan is developing at a special speed after the revolution of 1905. It is enough to mention that between 1905 and 1920, more than a hundred newspapers and magazines were published in the Azerbaijani language (2, 210). At that time, "Molla Nasreddin", "Hayat", "Irshad", "Zanbur", "Bahlul", "Taraqi", "Truth", "Babayi-Amir", "Gunesh", etc. thousands of columns were published in the press. Countless feuilletons are a mirror of the social life of Azerbaijan at that time, a meaningful chronicle of its everyday life and struggles. The history of public opinion cannot be evaluated without taking into account the ideological and political content of these columns. M.C. Pashayev, in his article on the first collection of the feuilletons of the prominent writer J. Mammadguluzade, published in the form of a book, pays attention to the significance of his genre,

topic, and medium of expression (11, 4). The language, style, and artistic means of description used by the writer to cause laughter are the guarantors of the success of the text.

The feuilletons of the great artist also attracted the attention of Ahmet Huseynov and turned them into a basis for systematic analyzes with their entire artistic structure (9, 78). The feuilleton as a form comes to the fore as the most successful example of reflecting reality and life. A scientist who analyzes on the basis of concrete facts approaches the issues in the context of style and craftsmanship and shows sensitivity to the problem of the environment.

### **Conclusion.**

In recent years, interesting works have appeared that deeply scientifically assess the publicist activities of prominent science, culture and political figures. In those works, Nariman Narimanov, Uzeyir Hajibeyli, A. Haqverdiyev, A. Gamkusal, etc. special attention is paid to the analysis of the columns written by major press and cultural figures before the revolution, with the aim of revealing the deep socio-political significance of the columns.

It is also very important to collect the columns created by prominent writers from the pages of periodicals and publish them as a separate book. The delivery of printed feuilletons of N. Vazirov, J. Mammadguluzade, A. Gamkusal, U. Hajibeyli and other authors to a wide readership is an example of this. All this clarifies the functional role and leading essence of feuilleton as a form in Azerbaijani literature.

### **REFERENCES**

1. Axundov M.F. (1853) Sərab xanının vəzirli. Газета «Кавказ», № 7.
2. Axundov N. (1965) Azərbaycanca dövrü mətbuat. Bakı, Elm, 240 s.
3. Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı tarixi (sovet dövrü) (1957). 3 cildə, III c., Bakı, 348 s.
4. Azərbaycan SSR EA RƏF.H.Zərdabi arxivli, № 3,inv. № 151 (5666).
5. Дружинин А.В. (1865) Письмо иногородного подписчика о русской журналистике. Письмо 3-ое, Соч. т. VI, СПб, 286 с.
6. “Əkinçi” (1875) 18 dekabr, № 11.
7. Haqverdiyev Ə. (1906) Qəmərli şahidliyi. “Həyat” qəzeti, № 3.
8. “Həyat” qəzeti (1905) № 51.
9. Hüseynov Ə. Cəlil (1965) Məmmədquluzadə felyetonlarının xüsusiyyətləri. “Azərbaycan” jurnalı, №11 s. 78-84.
10. Məmmədov V. (1964) “Əkinçi” qəzeti, Dissertasiya. Əlyazması, Bakı, S.M.Kirov adına ADU -nün kitabxanası, 290 s.
11. Paşayev M.C. (1947) C.Məmmədquluzadənin felyetonları. C.Məmmədquluzadə. Əsərləri. III c., Bakı: Azər nəşr, s. 3-7.
12. Томашевский Б. (1927) Об истоках фельетона, М., изд. АН. СССР, стр. 69.
13. Yusifov Y. (1966) Azərbaycan felyeton janrının inkişafı. Dissertasiya. Bakı, AMEA Nizami adına Ədəbiyyat İnstitutu, 168 s.
14. Заславски Д. (1931) Истоки и пути фельетона, М., стр. 56.
15. Zeynalov A.R. (1962) “Kəşkül”də bədii ədəbiyyat. Bakı, Elm, 146 s.