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With the Right of Manuscript

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**Twentieth Century Turkish - Georgian Literary
Relationship and the Creativity of Ahmet Mithat
Efendi**

Specialty - Literary Studies

Summary

**Of the Thesis Submitted for Gaining the Academic
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The study has been conducted at the Department of the Faculty of Humanities, Batumi Shota Rustaveli State University.

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PhD Thesis is available at the library of Batumi Shota Rustaveli State University

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Introduction

Turkish-Georgian relations have long history. Today, Turkey is a country with democratic orientation and has democratic values, with which Georgia has good neighborly and friendly relations. The history of the two countries has been characterized by the likeness of common cultural heritage, history, literature, ethnography and traditions. Today, the treasure that has become a common heritage needs to be studied, protected and represented, which is interesting for both Georgian and Turkish researchers.

Turkey's - Georgia's political relationship has been developing for centuries, and literary contacts began between the two countries only in the last century. The Georgian scientists correctly evaluated from the very beginning and started to translate the Turkish literature as a new profession.

From the second half of the last century, interest in Turkish history, Turkish language and literature increased; therefore, the activities of Turkish writers actively engaged in the development of Turkish-Georgian cultural relations. These relations have always been the sphere of special interest for Georgian and Turkish scientists. Since the beginning of the twentieth century, literary studies have stalled due to the political processes in Georgia, and gradually there has been an

intensive study of Turkish literature, not only with translation activities but also the whole Turkish literature.

Turkish literature has undergone a non-traditional way of development, and it has a distinctive impact on world literature. From the 60s of the nineteenth century, the modernization of the Turkish literature begins and it comes from traditional oriental literature. The changes in the literature can be divided into two main groups: the first one is new, unprecedented genres and the second one is to reform the language. The process of establishing new writings included the introduction of the Western Literature, translating, loaning of artistic methods. The influence of European Literature on Turkish writings was mainly in French Literature. In practice, all the events in French Literature were shared in Tanzimat's first period in the formation of Turkish writings, for example: romanticism, realism and naturalism. "The reason for such diversity is partly derived from a remarkable position for the writers: to achieve the fastest possible achievements of Western Literature. Their writings were presented as the main driving force of social activity "(Javelidze, 2014: 151).

The topic of the research is relevant, as in the Turkish-Georgian relations, there is a particular cultural study of literary criticism. In the last years of the 20th century, such themes were taboo due to the communist regime. After the collapse of the Soviet Empire, especially in recent years, historical and cultural relations with Turkey have become the subject of researchers' interest. It is important to fully investigate the existing cultural

communication and its progress. The actuality of the issue is based on real and epochal aspects that are perfectly reflected in literary discourse.

The aim of the thesis is to research the Georgian element in Turkish Literature, especially in Turkish Literature. This is particularly important in the artistic conjecture of the descendants of Georgian Muhajirs. From this point of view we considered that theöTurkish writer Ahmet Mithat Efendi, whose legacy clearly shows how much Turkish writers were interested in Georgian culture and history.

The novelty of the work is based on the fact that the famous Turkish writer and educator has a special place in acquiring Georgian language, culture and history for its readers. Scientific novelty of the dissertation is that Ahmet Mithat Efendi's aesthetic grounds on creativity is represented „The Reverence of the Georgian Lady” the translation study of historical context, how it responds to the demands of the era, the interests of contemporaries, their spiritual aspirations era aesthetic criteria and how it promotes national treasures.

The novelty of the work and the main value is to gather full bibliography of the scientific literature and writer's works about Ahmet Mithat Efendi, which will enable researchers to take into consideration the predefined literary researches and possibly to fully understand the writers' creativity. While working on the work, we used special literature.

We believe that the study of the Turkish-Georgian literary perennial relations, the study of the current bilateral translation process in the cultural-literary relationship developed recently and the study of the intellectuality of artistic works translated into Georgian language; one of the distinctive districts of the literary process, the development of the two neighboring countries is also developing.

Theoretical and practical value of the work: The work will provide practical assistance to researchers, students and researchers interested in Turkish-Georgian literary relationships.

The following methods are used in the study: comparative literary study approach, methods of analysis of theoretical literature, general principles of general and modern empirical studies. The qualitative research methods were used, empirical, comparative-contradictory, historical-comparative.

The structure of the paper responds to the objectives. It consists of Introduction; three Chapters; Conclusion; Bibliography; Turkish Bibliography of Turkish and Georgian Biographies and the works of Ahmet Mithat Efendi translated from Turkish. The work consists of 186 printed pages.

In the first chapter, Georgian-Turkish literary relations, literary stories and figures in Turkey XIX century and early XX century Georgian-Turkish literary relations from the second half of the twentieth century, current Turkish-Georgian literary relations is mentioned. It is about the multilateralism of the

literary and cultural relations of the two countries and the fascinating interest of Georgian translators and literature towards the artistic consideration of the neighboring country. The last 20 years may be considered as a higher level of development in terms of Turkish-Georgian literary relations and translation of artistic works. First of all, we are interested in literary events which are great translation, cultural and educational activities in the Georgian creative art texts of our compatriots working in both in Turkey and in our country.

The first chapter of the thesis is divided into three paragraphs.

The first paragraph examines the Turkish-Georgian literary relations and literary territories and figures in Turkey. In the beginning of the XX century, Turkey's-Georgia's political relationship developed for centuries, and the literary contacts between these two countries only began in the last century. The artistic creations of Georgian language created in Turkey were initially limited to folklore samples and included oral texts that were created at different times. Unfortunately, due to the fact that these texts were very rare, most of them are now lost and only a small part of us has come.

A new stage of the history of Georgian artistic art history and the activation of popular makers is related to Muhajirs. Namely, the creator of the Georgians who were to be brought to Turkey as a result of this event were expressing nostalgia with the fictional (rarely written) created in Georgian language.

In this paragraph there is an overview of Istanbul's Georgian tabloid workshops, which is important for researchers as the main repository of Georgian culture and translated or original works.

The second paragraph speaks about Turkish-Georgian literary relations developed from the second half of the twentieth century. Starting with the sixties of the twentieth century, the translation of Turkish literature starts and introduces to readers. First, in the academic edition of Armaghan an overview of this period of Oriental Literature translation works such as Turkish literature patterns are consisted; this collection reflects the attitudes of neighboring countries and the classic literary processes, it is one of the Turkish literature, in parallel the reader supply is also active in Georgia where Turkish literary works have been translated and published. We believe that this description makes it more obvious to the multilateralism of Turkish-Georgian literary relations and the constant interpretation of Georgian translators and literatures to the neighboring country's literature. There is also an overview of the current relationship in both countries in the last quarter of the twentieth century.

In the third paragraph, the current Turkish-Georgian literary relations are discussed. It is about the multilateralism of the two countries' literary and cultural relations. The last twenty years can be considered as a period of strengthening of Turkish-Georgian literary relations, especially in terms of artistic translation.

In this respect it is worth mentioning some of the modern Turkish Literature (Fahreddin Chiloglu (Parna-Beka Chilashvili), Eshref Yilmaz (Makharadze), Suleyman Inoglu (Inashvili) translations and texts created to Georgian Language by them. In this part of the thesis reviews the contribution of these authors to deepening the cultural-literary relations of the two countries.

The current bilateral translation process makes it possible to say that the recent cultural-literary relationship developed once again, it confirms the truth, "The broader meaning of the translation is indeed indefinable for national culture" (Chelidze, 1989: 296). One of the outstanding areas of the literary process works translated from from Georgian language to another language and from another language to Georgian language facilitate the integration of culture and art into two neighboring countries through interstitialism. The intercultural education that has been interrupted by artificially created a barrier was overcame by the recent developments.

The interest in Turkish history, Turkish language and literature has always been in Georgia, which is still the same. A lot of monographs, thesis, the article, the study was written about the peculiarities of the Turkish language, the Turkish words in the Georgian language, the Georgian-Turkish literary relations.

The interest of Georgian readers with Turkish literature is especially noticeable in the last decade. The critics of literature explain the causes of this event: one of the main factors is that

there are many similarities between the Georgian and Turkish culture.

The second chapter discusses the mythological stages of the life and the creativity of Ahmet Mithat Efendi: Ahmet Mithat Efendi's biography, literary and educational activities and views. The writer used all of his life and works to establish a European worldview in Turkish society, its main purpose is to introduce Western elements into Turkish writings.

The above chapters are divided into three paragraphs: 1. The life of Mithat Efendi; 2. The literary and educational activities of Mithat Efendi; 3. The views of Mithat Efendi.

Ahmet Mithat Efendi is still considered the most fruitful writer in the history of Turkish literature. His pen is owned by 36 novels and more than 200 different genres. He is nicknamed by the writers as - "writing machine". In the history of Turkish literature, Ahmet Mithat is considered as an innovator writer as the first Turkish novelist In the first paragraph, the biographical barriers of the writer are presented, which represent the keys of his creativity.

As it is known, the dissolution of the old-fashioned theocratic system of the Ottoman Empire and the country's progress toward Orientation began with reforms in the empire, and consequently the influence of Western thinking in the process of rapprochement with Europe was revealed. The reforms carried out in the country have been accompanied by serious changes in literature. The writing in poor condition

needed a serious renewal. From the 60s of the nineteenth century, the modernization of the Turkish literature begins and it comes from traditional oriental literature. The changes in the literature can be divided into two main groups: establishing the new unknown genres and reforming the language.

Ahmet Mithat Efendi is one of the most popular writers at the Tanzimat Era. He wrote about all areas and issues and expressed a sense of European civilization and national ideas. People and nationalities preferred. Its purpose was to establish a European civilization in the society. In this sense, he supported the Western culture in Turkey.

Ahmet Mithat Efendi was known as a popular writer.

The second paragraph illustrates the writer's literary and educational activities. Many sources were used when preparing the thesis. We have made a classification of the works that we think will be interesting for the readers.

The number of authored and translated books in the Bibliography of Ahmet Mithat Efendi is about 230, but if you take into account the number of articles published, the number will increase to about 250.

The writer's opinion is the following:

Stories: Here are two groups: the first short / short, the second, named Rivayat, the longest / long stories. According to some literary writers, a large piece of stories can be considered as rumors, but the writer himself considers them as stories.

Novels: Some novels are very voluminous and their number is 40.

Theatrical Letters: These are the textbooks of Ahmet Mithat about the theater acting in the Beykoz Region, which does not cover the history of exhaustive information. That is why studying these letters will be interesting for the theater history.

Memoir: The only book that we have at present is thanks to the writer's son, Kamil Yazici, who brought together the memories of his father and published as a book.

Travel: One of the travel writing is about the writer's abroad, the second one traveling to Anatolia. It is interesting to note that the impression of the writer who tripped (at the last years of the Ottoman Empire).

Historical Books: We know that Mithat Efendi was interested in history, moreover, he thought himself that he was an accounting historian. Although Ottoman Literature has not suffered the lack of historians, it can be said that it was almost impossible for Ahmet Mithat Efendi's work to be more valuable and important in this direction, and that is why he was called "the father of the historical novel".

Religion and Philosophy: Ahmet Mithat Efendi has repeatedly discussed religious and philosophical issues in his work, not only he wanted to protect the Muslims or their superiority, but also he read a reasonable person to study, to think and to make the relevant conclusions. He often

concentrated on the main point of view in the philosophical context.

Economics, Pedagogy and the Others: Ahmet Mithat Efendi's commentary on various topical issues, but his ideas about literary theory are especially interesting.

Text Book: Ahmet Mithat Efendi and Mehmet Akif (Mehmet Akif Ersoy - author of the current anthem of Turkey), with whom he worked with at the university (Ottoman name - Darulfunun), prepared the text book, but did not consider it was necessary to publish this book at that time. Later, Ahmet Hamdi gathered and published them as a book.

The third paragraph will refer to the views of Mithat Efendi. The study of biography and creativity of Ahmet Mithat Efendi showed us that the writer used all of his life and activities to hold the Turkish community on the radius of the European community at the crossing of XIX-XX centuries. He was doing everything for the public to share with the European culture. The main purpose of the writer was to bring Western elements into Turkish writings. Caring for artistic value in the laboratory of any creator is important, but the writer will talk about literature, history, different sciences, and thus his work would have taken other purposes.

The third chapter refers to the novel of Mithat Efendi's "The Revenge of the Georgian Lady". It is about the date of writing and the genre of the novel, the historical environment and the characters on the linguistic side. With the writing of this

work, the writer brings together the cognitive load along with the introduction of an exotic travel genre in Turkish Literature, which gives the reader the knowledge and information. The cognitive value of the artistic work depends on the quality of reflection of the reality of the epoch, and this trend is clearly reflected. Ahmet Mithat Efendi's "The Revenge of the Georgian Lady" contains all the nuances that characterize's the genre, as the lexical, syntactic, artistic-expressive and other parts of the novel's text do not create any difficulties for the translator. The narrative style of the travel genre is well illustrated in the exposition of the exotic tastes, the amazing intelligence, the language in use allows the author to get interested in the novel and the stories described in the novel, the artistic vision, using one of the fraudulent components, create a semantic or stylistic look.

The final part of the thesis summarizes the results of the thesis and the Turkish literature has gone through a rather interesting, non-traditional way, which has been reflected in the process of formation of people into society. It is also interesting that the scale of the development of world literature reflected in the fact that it is very important to understand the national past of the Turkish society.

The work was carried out in Turkish-Georgian literary relations, and in particular the Georgian element in Turkish literature. This is particularly important in the artistic conjecture of the descendants of Georgian Muhajirs. In this regard, we found an interesting research of Turkish writer

Ahmet Mithat Efendi's work, which proves that Turkish writer's legacy clearly shows how much interest the Turkish writers have for the Georgian culture and history.

The creation of Georgian language, culture and history took a special place in the work of the famous Turkish writer and educator. Scientific novelty of the thesis that it Ahmet Mithat Efendi - aesthetic grounds on creativity, represented "The Revenge of the Georgian Lady" of the translation study of historical context, how it responds to the demands of the era, the interests of contemporaries, their spiritual aspirations era aesthetic criteria and enriches the two national treasures.

In the work, gathered the scientific literature on Mithat Efendi and made a complete bibliography that will allow future researchers to take into consideration the predefined literary researchers and have the ability to fully understand the writer's creativity.

The main concepts of the dissertation are presented in the following publications:

1. A GREAT NOVELIST AHMET MİTHAT IN HIS 105TH YEAR OF DEATH. „გარდაცვალების 105-ე წლისთავი დიდი რომანისტი აქმეთ მითპათ,, ბათუმი შოთა რუსთაველი სახელმწიფო

უნივერსიტეტის ჰუმანიტარული ფაკულტეტის
სადოქტორო სტუდენტების III კონფერენცია
<https://bsu.edu.ge/main/page/8517/index.html>, 2017.

2. ALTIN ÇAĞIN ALTIN ŞAİRİ ŞOTA RUSTAVELİ VE MECNUNLUK “AŞK, AKILLA ANLAŞILMAZ; YÜREKTE YAŞANIR.” “მიღნურობა - გრძნობა, ჟვიანთაგან მიუხვედრელი.” GOLDEN AGE AND GOLDEN POET SHOTA RUSTAVELI “Mijnuroba - Love is not understood but alive.”, TURAN-SAM (TURAN Stratejik Araştırmalar Merkezi) http://www.turansam.org/TURAN-SAM_33.pdf, 2017.
3. GÜRCÜ MİSAFİRPERVERLİĞİ VE TAMADA KÜLTÜRÜ GEORGIAN HOSPITALITY AND TAMADA CULTURE “ქართული მასპინძლობა და თამადობის კულტურა”, I . ULUSLARARASI KAFKASYA HALK KÜLTÜRÜ KONGRESİ <https://www.kafkas.edu.tr/kafKongre/tr/duyuru/i-Uluslararsi-Kafkasya-Halk-Kulturu-Kongresi-Bildiri-E-Kitabi-Yayinlanmistir> , 2017.
4. “Turkish-Georgian Political and Literary Relations (a case study of activities of the Georgian Language and Literature Department)”, Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University Institute for Georgia’s Neighbourhood Studies III International Scientific Conference Politics around Caucasus http://press.tsu.ge/data/image_db_innova , 2017.

5. ANADOLU'YU KAFKASYA'YA BAĞLAYAN KAPI: GÜRCİSTAN VE KAFKAS (GÜRCÜ) GÖÇÜ EDEBİ BAĞLAMDA THE GATE CONNECTING ANATOLIA TO CAUCASUS: AS LITERARY THE MIGRATION OF GEORGIA AND CAUCASUS (GEORGIAN), 140. Yılında Kafkas Göçleri ve Etkileri Sempozyumu <http://mf.fsm.edu.tr/haber/93-Harbinin-140-Yılında-Kafkas-Gocleri2017-11-27-18-27-15pm> , 2017.
6. GÜRCÜ DİLİNE GENEL BİR BAKIŞ VE GÜRCÜCE'NİN ANA DİL OLARAK İLAN EDİLMESİ General View of Georgian Language and its Declaration as Mother Tongue, Kafkas Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Dergisi Kafkas University Journal of the Institute of Social Sciences Bahar Spring 2018, Sayı Number 21, 1-8 DOI:10.9775/kausbed.2018.001 <https://www.kafkas.edu.tr/dosyalar/sobedergi/file/21/01.pdf> , 2018.
7. TÜRK-GÜRCÜ SİYASİ VE EDEBİ İLİŞKİLERİ (ÇALIŞMA ALANI OLARAK GÜRCÜ DİLİ VE EDEBİYATI BÖLÜMÜ) TURKISH-GEORGIAN POLITICAL AND LITERARY RELATIONS (A CASE STUDY OF ACTIVITIES OF THE GEORGIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE DEPARTMENT) TURAN-SAM (TURAN Stratejik Araştırmalar Merkezi) http://www.turansam.org/TURAN-SAM_37.pdf , 2018.
8. „Comparative analysis of Turkish-Georgian traditions, „თურქულ-ქართული ტრდიციების შედარებითი

ანალიზი ანოტაცია,, , Caucasus International University The Sixth International Conference for Bachelor's, Master's and PhD Students in Tbilisi www.ciu.edu.ge/files/files/Programa_print2025_05_2018.pdf , 2018.