



Life and Literary Personality of Esat Erbil, One of the Iraqi Turkmen Poets

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ABSTRACT

In this study, the 20th-degree study of Iraqi Turkmen Literature. The theme will be examined in the poems of Erbil poet Esat Erbil, one of the representatives of the 20th century. Although the poet, who wrote poetry in all styles and has an important place in Erbil, as well as in Kurdistan. is an important literary figure in Iraqi Turkmen Literature, there has not been enough and extensive work done on him before. Therefore, in order to better know and understand the poet and his poetry, a neat and disciplined study of his life, personality and poetry was required. During this study, resource scanning method, one-to-one interview and interview methods were used with the poet. The poet's life, family, environment, influence, recognition and works are discussed in independent titles. All his poems published in books and not in his books have been translated into modern Turkish by transcription method. In addition, the words of the folk language and Erbil region found in the poems are explained. The transcript, index and provided documents of the poet's poems are given in this study.

Introduction

The Turkmen, who have been living in Iraq for thousands of years, have a rich literature. Iraqi Turkmen, who are considered an immortal part of the Turkish world



in terms of culture, have raised many poets, writers and literary figures, such as Nesimi and Fuzûlî, in the common periods of Turkish literature. After the First World War, the Turkmens who remained outside the Anatolian lands were deprived of their mother tongue education within the borders of Iraq. Turkmens, who have been excluded from the borders of Anatolia since 1926, have been exposed to all kinds of oppression and assimilation policies by the regimes in Iraq for years. The Turkmens, who resisted these bad policies, tried to struggle with their language and culture in order to survive. Despite being under harsh conditions, they have brought dozens of poets and writers to the history of Iraqi Turkmen literature. The new literary movements that started after the proclamation of the republic in Iraq, and the publication of the Turkmen Brotherhood Club, which was opened in Baghdad in 1960, especially after the massacre of the Turkmens in 1959, and the publication of the journal *Kardeslik* were an important turning point for the Iraqi Turkmen cultural history. Thus, an important process began for the mobilization and development of Turkmen literature. One of the rich aspects of Iraqi Turkmen literature is folk literature products. Anonymous Turkmen literature, nourished by the culture of the people throughout history, is considered a rich treasure for general Turkish literature. There are very valuable poets who tend to Turkmen literature. Since the 1950s, they have started to make efforts in the field of poetry. Many poets were trained in this area in Kirkuk, Erbil, Tal Afar, Tuzhurmatu, Mendeli and Baghdad. Esat Erbil is one of the leading poets of the city of Erbil. Erbil, who started to publish his first poems in the magazine *Kardeslik* in Baghdad and the newspaper *Yurt*, became a well-known poet in Iraq, in the Turkish World -Turkey, Azerbaijan, Cyprus and Bulgaria- and among Turkmens. Esat Erbil, who published many poems in the Turkmen language, gained great love and respect among the Turkmen community. The fact that Esat Erbil, who is the leading representative of Iraqi Turkmen poetry, has not been examined in detail so far has created an important justification for this study. Our work titled "The Content in Esat Erbil's Poems" consists of Introduction and, one chapter.



In the introduction, information about the subject, purpose, scope and research methods of the study is given. In the chapter, Esat Erbil's life and poetry are emphasized. Information about Esat Erbil's life and poetry was obtained as a result of the interview made with him. Information about the poet's books, composed poems and other books he helped are given. At the same time, interviews were made with those who knew the poet closely, apart from written sources, and it was tried to be explained in detail within the framework of the notes taken.

Aims of the work

The Turkish world has a very rich folk culture and literary tradition. The literary works put forward also prove this. In addition, the abundance of oral literature products shows that it dates back to ancient times and that it has the richness and depth of literature and culture. Over time, this wealth has moved to different geographies and has continued its development in these geographies. Although the relationship with different cultures in different geographies; Although it has led to some changes and transformations in social life, language and literature, this difference is not that important. Today, Azeri, Turkmen, Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Uzbek Turks and other Turkish noble communities, who came to the stage of history as "Independent Turkish States" with the dissolution of the Soviet Union, were born from the same root, shared the same history and fed from the same source. When we look at the works they have produced, it is possible to find traces of the same partnership or partnership in the products produced by Turkish noble communities living both in Anatolia and in another part of the world.

Turkmen, who have been living in Iraq for a long time, have a rich literature. Turkmen, who are considered an indispensable part of the Turkish world in terms of culture, have been exposed to all kinds of oppression and assimilation policies by the regimes in Iraq for years. After the First World War, the Turkmen who remained outside the Anatolian lands were deprived of their "mother tongue" education by the British within the borders of Iraq. They resisted these oppressive policies, and in order to survive, they tried to struggle with the languages and cultures of the regimes prevailing in that geography. Despite being under harsh conditions, they continued

their struggle to serve the language through literature and brought dozens of poets and writers to the history of Iraqi Turkmen literature.

Today, Turkmen literature is in a development in every aspect. Turkmen poets and writers had the opportunity to meet many cultures in this freedom environment. This development and change will continue to increase and literature will move towards richness and depth by sifting the past heritage through a contemporary sieve. In Esat Erbil's poetry, one of the representatives of Turkmen literature in the field of Iraq, many themes, especially the theme of homeland and nation, are one of the aspects that have been determined to form the characteristics of the field in which the poet belongs. In this respect, his poems were deemed worthy of examination.

In this study, the prominent subject / themes in the content of Esat Erbil's poems will be examined. It will be tried to give examples from the poems of the poet, whose poems are not very well known in Turkish literature, and a door will be opened for those who do research in this field. On the other hand, with this study, it is aimed to introduce the life and understanding of poetry of an important poet of Iraqi Turkmen Literature to the whole Turkish world together with Turkey. Esat Erbil's poetry books constitute the basic materials of our study. The poetry books to be examined are as follows, in order of publication:

- 1 - Getting Together – Poetry and Hoyrat (Baghdad - 1985).
- 2 - Lamentation - Poems and Quartets - Elegy - Handwriting (Erbil - 1988).
- 3 - Heartfelt Words to My Mother – Punished Hoyrats (Baghdad – 1990).
- 4 - National Feelings – Poetry (Erbil – 2001).
- 5 - Forgive Me – Songs with Notes (Erbil - 2002).
- 6 - My Black Eyes – Songs with Notes (Erbil – 2003).
- 7 - Hundred Lyrics and Hundred Compositions - Poetry and Folk Songs (Erbil - 2003).
- 8 - Dark Nights in Homeless Hands - Poetry and Hoyrat of the poet Burhan Yarali(2003).
- 9- Sevket Said Art and Life- Erbil- (2007)
- 10 - My Love Narration – Songs with Notes (Erbil – 2003).
- 11 - The Voice of Daldala – Diler BEZİRGAN - Poetry and Hoyrats (2005).

- 12 - Erbil Castle Epic – Poetry - Fives (2010).
- 13 - From the Garden of Erenler - Hoyrats from Cinas (2010).
- 14 - Tunes of Hearts - Poems (Istanbul – 2011).
- 15 – Our Case Abandoned – Free Poems – (Iraqi Ministry of Culture, Baghdad – 2017).
- 16 – Golden Ages of Turkmen Press – Arabic Research – (Erbil - 2019).

In this study, the most important reference to biography is the poet himself. As a result of long interviews, a lot of information about his life was obtained from his own mouth and it was very useful. With this information, it will be easier to enter the atmosphere of his poems and it will be possible to build the thesis on more solid data. Our work under the title of “Esat Erbil's Life and Literary Personality”, the poet's birth, family and ancestry, hometown, education level, marital status, profession will be discussed.

LIFE, POETRY AND WORKS OF ESAT ERBIL

1. THE LIFE OF ESAT ERBIL

1.1 Esat Erbil's Mother and Father

Şakir Efendi, the father of Esat Erbil, was born in 1915 in Tekiye street of the Arbil Kale district, according to the information in his identity card. The illiterate Şakir read the Quran in the great mosque of the castle. Şakir Bey's father Emin Fettah and his mother Safiye Hanım are also members of the well-known Molla Resül family and belong to the Turkmen family. Molla Şakir; He was a thin, medium-sized, dark-skinned gentleman. Molla Şakir, as mentioned above, made a living for his family by working in the construction business. He curiously listened to folk tales performed in many coffeehouses in Arbil and occasionally sang religious gazelles. He also recited the adhan with his beautiful voice in the Great Castle Mosque, which is famous in Erbil. Molla Şakir was married once. She has five children from her husband Zekiye Hanım. These are Sabihe (1947), Esat (1951), Ali (1956 - 1985), Muhsin (1957) and Raziye (1958), respectively. Molla Şakir died in Erbil in 1960 and was buried in Erbil Büyük Cemetery (Erbil, Anneme İçli Sözler., 1990).



Esat Erbil's mother Zekiye Hanım, who was born on 01.07.1918 in Erbil Kale Mahallesi Tekiye Street, is the daughter of Kerim Bekir, a member of the Berber family in Erbil. The mother of the poet is Mrs. Safiye. Safiye Hanım is the daughter of a famous religious man known as Mullah Resul BAYRAKTAR (Erbil, Tahir ile zühre destanı., 1975).

1.2 Esat Erbil's date of birth and Place

Esat Erbil's date of birth is recorded as 01.07.1951 in the birth certificate. According to the poet, two years were written in big for early enrollment in primary school. Thus, it was written in two years large and the date of birth was shown as 1953, according to the poet. Esat Erbil opened its eyes to the world in the father's mansion number 230, in Tekiye street of Erbil's Yüksek Kale District. In 1978, Esat Erbil and his family settle in Tayrava neighborhood (Erbil, Türkmeneli gazetesi., 1994).

1.3 Education Life of Esat Erbil

The author started his education life in the Ibin-Xullekan Primary School in Erbil in the academic year of 1957-1958. He enrolled in Erbil Secondary School in 1964-1965. He started education in Erbil High School in 1968-1969. He won the Suleymaniye University in the academic year of 1971-1972. In 1975, he graduated from the Faculty of Science, Department of Mathematics of this university. Esat Erbil joined the Turkmen Organization, which is a secret student organization, during his university years. He is the president of the organization for three years starting from the sophomore year. He said that since Turkish education was prohibited due to the pressure of the Saddam regime in these years, Erbil secretly taught the Latin alphabet Turkish letters in mosques to Turkmen students who do not speak Turkish (Erbil, Kavuşmak., 1985).

1.4 Esat Erbil's Office

After Esat Erbil graduated from the Department of Mathematics, he served in Baghdad for one and a half years in the Taci army in 1975. Immediately after his military service, he worked as a paid teacher at Risale Secondary School in Erbil. Later, by submitting a petition to the Erbil General Directorate of Education, he requests his



appointment. Since he informed the appointment commission that he did not speak Kurdish, he was appointed as a high school teacher in a remote village (Selahiye Village) in Mosul in 1977. He served here for two years under very difficult conditions. After the end of his term of office, he is assigned to Çimen Secondary School in Erbil. Erbil, who taught mathematics here for a year, later became the vice principal of the high school (Erbil, Türkmeneli gazetesini., 1994).

Between 1980-1988, he served as a reserve soldier between Iraq and Iran. With the end of the war in 1988, he returns to his profession again. He continued his duties as a mathematics teacher and high school vice principal until 1998. Erbil also took part in theater activities during his teaching years. He took part in various plays in the stage plays he wrote to satisfy his national feelings due to the lack of actors in the theater. Esat Erbil retires at his own request on 19.11.1998 in order to work more actively in the field of politics and to provide better services to the Turkmen nation. He then joins the Iraqi Turkmen National Party and is elected as a member of the executive board at the party's second congress (Erbil, Ađıt., 1988).

1.5 Marital Status of Esat Erbil

While Esat Erbil was teaching, she married Suzan Yasin, the youngest daughter of her cousin, on the 25th of 07th 1990. Ms. Suzan has three children. These are Sezer (1992-2014), Sevcan (1997) and Sinem (2009). He lost his older son, Sezer, in a 22-year-old traffic accident. The pain of the child, whose only son has died, affects the poet deeply (Veli, 2010).

1.6 Esat Erbil's Surname and Pseudonym

The full name of the poet is Esat řakir Emin Fettah Müezinzade. Many people belonging to the poet's family and his father have been known by the nickname "Mollazade" among the people for a long time since they made a living by mullah. The poet used his surname "Erbil" because he was born in Erbil and his love for Erbil was endless. After 2000, he published his poems under this surname in local newspapers and magazines published in Erbil and became famous with the surname "Erbil". In

addition, the poet used this surname as a pseudonym in some of his poems (Erbil, Doğru gazetesi., 2004).

2. ESAT ERBIL'S POETRY

Besides the contribution of her father, Mrs. Zekiye also had a great role in Esat Erbil's becoming a poet. The poet, who grew up in a classical folk culture environment in Erbil, was most influenced by the lullabies, folk tales and narratives he listened to from his mother during his childhood.

Esat, who loved to listen to stories as a child, occasionally goes to the Uncle Reşit Coffeehouse in Erbil under Kale with his father. Here he listens to local heroic epics and books of love (Aslı and Kerem, Tahir and Zühre, Rustem Zal, Anter Bin Şedat Epics). The poet, who was influenced by these stories in which he was very interested, was generally interested in poetry and folk poetry and tried to move forward in this valley. He tried to benefit widely from the literary language of these folk narratives, which he kept in his mind. He says the following regarding this matter:

“In the past, I used to listen to Folk Lights books in Erbil Coffeehouses, and I would enjoy these books. I would always take my father to those coffeehouses by force. When my father passed away, I would go to listen with my uncle. This would happen after the tarawih prayer on most Ramadan nights (Erbil, Doğru gazetesi., 2004).

Almost even the smallest points of the book of minstrels got into my soul. At that time, my age was close to 12. Especially running poems made a big impact on me. The desire to write like these poems began to awaken in me. At first I started to write rude-style folk poems, then I tried to try other types of poetry, which I read constantly. Later I wrote short stories, dramas, scenes and epics.

I remember I read it to my late mother while I was making the first Hoyrat. He was very happy too, he applauded me. Thus, my curiosity increased more. With the influence of this culture, Erbil easily learns to write the most common type of Iraqi Turkmen literature, the hoyrat and the poems. Thus, he continues to write poems in the same style on a certain subject. He describes his first poem on this issue as follows:



"I remember well. I wrote my first poem in high school on 17.04.1969. I woke up early in the morning and took the pen in my hand. I started writing. I read to my late mother at breakfast:

One night I saw in a dream half of you,

His hand was in his pocket, pomegranate in his bosom,

I handed that cry essence of attitude,

He said no way back away.

My mother liked it as poetry, but she did not like it as a subject and said, "Do not write on these topics." Since my mother did not like the subject of my poem, I did not publish it." (Erbil, Kavuşmak., 1985)

There have been many poets who deeply influenced Esat Erbil besides folk literature. Fuzuli, who is considered to be the sultan of Turkmen poetry, was influenced by the poems of Nesimi, Mehmet Akif Ersoy, Nihal Atsız, Yunus Emre and Azerbaijani poets Samat Vurgun and Süleyman Erbil, Selah Nevrez, Hasan Görem and Nesrin Erbil. These are the poets he read and liked.

The poems of Esat Erbil, whose oral stories and humorous jokes, which are common in the region of Arbil, were used in verse verses using the local Erbil dialect, started to be popular in the field of literature in a short time after they were published. The poet continued to write such poems after he was admired by the public and encouraged by the literature community.

The opening of the Turkmen Brotherhood Club in Baghdad in 1960 and the start of publishing of the monthly Brotherhood Magazine, which is its publication organ, dragged Esat to write more poems after the 1970s. On the other hand, in 1970, Turkmens throughout Iraq received their cultural rights from the Baghdad Government. That is why, between 1970 and 1977, he publishes his products mostly in Yurt newspaper. Thus, this period was the most productive period of the poet (Erbil, Kavuşmak., 1985).

3. WORKS OF ESAT ERBIL

In addition to Esat Erbil's many published works, there are some that have not yet been published. In this section, firstly his published works will be included and then his other works will be mentioned.

3.1 Printed Works of Esat Erbil

3.1.1 get together

Erbil has published many books of poetry with old writing. His first book in normal size called "Reunion" was published by the Turkmen Culture Directorate in 1985 at the Zaman Printing House in Baghdad. Consisting of 112 pages, "Reunion" was the first work written by Turkmen Erbil (Erbil, Kavuşmak., 1985).

3.1.2 Requiem

Esat Erbil's second book is Ağıt (1988). Since there was no press house in Erbil during these periods, he wrote this book in handwriting and later copied it by photocopy. Requiem is an elegy written about the death of a young teacher in Erbil as a result of a car accident. This 24-page book is one of the most read books in Erbil (Erbil, Ağıt., 1988).

3.1.3 Love You

Erbil published this poetry book in Arabic letters. This book, called Anneme İçli Sözler (1990), is his third published book. The book was published in the General Cultural Affairs House Printing House by the Turkmen Cultural Directorate in Baghdad. Composed of 96 pages, Words to My Mother is the third official product of the Turkmen poet of Erbil. There are a total of 555 Punic Hoyrat in the book.

3.1.4 National Feelings

Esat Erbil's fourth book is Milli Duyular (2001). National Emotions includes all National poems written by Esat Erbil until 2001. The book is published with the support of the Turkmen Brotherhood Center in Erbil (Erbil, Kardeşlik bulteni ve gazetesi., 2001).

3.1.5 Forgive Me

Forgive Beni is Esat Erbil's sixth book. Esat Erbil has written the lyrics and musical notes read by young vocal artists in Erbil to the musicians and bring them to light in the form of a book. The Affet Beni poetry and musical note book was published by Esat Erbil in 2002 with the support of the Turkmen Brotherhood Center in Erbil. The 36-page book, some pages after the Preface, are decorated with pictures of the music team and the artist who is singing. In addition, the note is given across the page where the song is written.

The twelve compositions in the book are as follows:

Forgive Me, On My Day, You Didn't Hear My Apostle, Forget Me, In An Inn, Your Eyes, You Have Goed O Nene, Reunion, Time, Say It Is Enough To The Heart, My Destiny, Dependent Fortune.

The lyrics of the compositions in the book are as follows:

Ganım Fettah Erbilli (1 Lyrics), Esat Erbil (5 Words), Yunuz Tutuncu (1 Lyrics), Hüsam Hasret (5 Words). All of these 12 songs were performed by artist Ganım Fettah Erbilli.

3.1.6 Black Eyed

Black Eye is the seventh book by Esat Erbil. This book is the second compilation of Esat Erbil, in which the compositions and lyrics in the field of Turkmen art come to light. The book was published in 2003 with the support of the Turkmen Brotherhood Center in Erbil. This 40-page work is decorated with pictures of the artists of the Kömürhanı Music team. There are 13 compositions in the book and their notes are given on the page opposite the compositions (Erbil, Doğru gazetesi., 2004).

The compositions in the book are as follows:

My Black Eyed, I Have No Patience, You Menned, I Will Not Cry, Brunette, Don't Come Unfaithful, I Want It, I Will Not Return, If I Didn't See You, Life, I Don't Believe, I Love You, You Said.

The lyrics of the compositions are as follows:

İmat Neccar (1 Lyrics), Esat Erbil (8 Words), Adnan Kasapoğlu (1 Lyrics), Şemsettin Veli Erbilli (1 Lyrics), Mehmet Ferit (1 Lyrics), Diyar Erbil (1 Lyrics). The artist Mehmet Ferit performed all 13 compositions.

3.1.7 Hundred Lyrics and Face Composition

Written by Türkmen Kardeşlik Ocağı in 2003, Hundred Words and Hundred Beste covers all the lyrics written by Esat Erbil until 2003. The artists who read these lyrics are as follows:

Salim Fettah Cambaz, Mağdíd Şeyhoğlu, Ganım Fettah Erbilli, Sadrettin Küzeci, Serdar İhsan, İmdat Terzi, Rıdvan Beyazgül, Celal Paçeçi, Necat Altuncu, Hiva Erbilli, Sami Çekmakçı, Yunus Tutuncu, Mehmet Ferit.

The composers are: Kerküklü Yılmaz Erol, Şirzat Uzeyırağalı, Hasan Kerküklü, Esat Erbil, Züheyir Kassap, Cemal Osman, Necmettin Abu Bekir, Mağdíd Şeyhoğlu, Ganım Fettah Erbilli, Mustafa Gözü Gög, Famous Musician Nazim Alayılı, Artist Mehmet Ahmet Erbilli, Yunus Tutuncu Şerif Çakmakçı, Sudat Muratlı, Mehmet Ferit, Rıdvan Beyazgül, Sami Çakmakçı, Nihat Cevat (Erbil, Doğru gazetesi., 2004).

3.1.8 Dark Nights in Expatriate Provinces

It deals with the life of Erbil poet Burhan Yaralı Bey, who became a refugee in Germany in 2003. Book of 88 pages; The Preface, Presentation, 21 Poems, 222 Cinasli Hoyrat and the last two pages consist of sections that contain pictures of İraqi Turkmen vocal artists.

3.1.9 The Art and Life of Şevket Said

Esat Erbil's ninth book is Şevket Said's Art and Life. Esat Erbil researches the life and art of Erbil's immortal artist Şevket Said and introduces him to İraq and the whole Turkish world. Brief information about Şevket Sait's artistic life is given and the old people in Arbil are interviewed and their thoughts about Şevket Sait are conveyed. This trial of Esat Erbil is important, since such scientific studies are rare in Turkmen

literature and it enables Şevket Sait to be brought to light. The book was published in 2007 by Tefsir Publishing House in Erbil .

3.1.10 I Told You About My Love

I Describe My Love is Esat Erbil's eighth book. In this book, Erbil brings together lyrics and musical notes in the field of Turkmen art by writing them to musicians. The book was published in 2003 with the support of the Turkmen Brotherhood Center in Erbil. Consisting of 44 pages, the work is decorated with pictures of the artists of Ön Söz and Kömürhanı Music team. 15 poems and compositions in the book and their notes are also given on the page opposite the compositions (Veli, 2010). The compositions and lyrics are as follows:

I Told My Love, Loving, My Life Partner, I Want Love, The Laboring Grandma, The Country Girl, The Cruel, In The Income, Tired, You Beautiful, I Have a Strange Heart, I Love You, Our One World, Betrayal to Love, One of the Beautiful.

Hüsam Hasret (6 Words), Esat Erbil (7 Words), Mahmut Kassap (1 Lyrics), Ercümen Terzi (1 Lyrics). All of these 15 songs were performed by the artist Yunus Tutuncu

3.1.11 The Voice of the Branch

This book, published in 2005, is one of the publications of Erbil Türkmen Kardeşlik Ocağı. Erbil makes the following statement about the work in the Presentation section:

“Dear and beloved literature lovers: If I had written the foreword of the book (Daldalanın Sesi) when my blood brother (Diler BEZİRGAN) was fine in life, because he repeatedly made an offer to me and asked me to write a preface for the book Poetry and Hoyrat ... But unfortunately This work came to light while he was at the mercy of Allah, his death was very painful for us and all our friends were worn out ... He saddened us ... We suffered ... But this is the philosophy of life and the circumcision of life is our way, no one can save from death. .. Thus, in order not to lose and not to forget, the Punic Hoyrat and Quatrains written by this dear friend, we gave this book to the press on the order of the President of the Turkmen Fraternity Center. Our aim is both to protect these Rogues and to prevent these languages from



being forgotten. If we have any minor flaws in this book, I apologize to our beloved Turkmen people and if we make a small contribution to the Turkmen Literature, what a happy we Turkmen ” (Erbil, Doğru gazetesi., 2004).

3.1.12 The Epic of Erbil Castle

The tenth book of Esat Erbil is the Epic of Erbil Castle. There is hardly any Turkmen writer in Erbil who wrote an epic; That's why the Esat Erbil epic is important. Erbil, influenced by the Azerbaijani poet Muhemmed Şehreyar's epic Hayder Babaya Selam, began to write this epic in 1993. The reason for writing the epic originates from the fact that Esat Erbil wanted to be included in this ring after Turkmen poets from Kirkuk from Baghdad and Tuzhurmatu wrote to the epic of Şehreyar. Thus, he puts an end to the epic, which he started to write since 1993, on 31/12/2009. This date is an important date for the people of Arbil; because the Turkmen Brotherhood Center was established in 1974, in Erbil, on that date. The Epic of Erbil Castle tells the life adventure and struggle of Esat Erbil from childhood until 2010 with 120 fives. Erbil states the following in the foreword of the book:

"My main purpose is that, on this occasion, our future generations of this work are to recognize and determine who lived in the Arbil Castle in the past. Some played great roles in the pages of history, others became the most famous man in the world of science. Our future generations should not forget these celebrities, learn the history pages and tell them to the next generations and not forget their brilliant history, because they are ours (Erbil, Kardeşlik bulteni ve gazetesi., 2001)

The epic of Erbil is written in two ways: New Turkish and Ottoman Turkish. On the right page of the book, there is a text in Turkish and opposite it in Ottoman. Its purpose is to enable Turkmens to learn New Turkish as well. The book was published in 2010 at Hacı Haşım Publishing House in Erbil. There are four chapters in the Epic of Erbil Kale, which consists of 192 pages, together with 120 poems of five poems (Veli, 2010).

3.1.13 From Erenler Garden

It was formed from the Erenler Garden by the gathering of the Punic Hoyrats, who are very few in the Turkmen Literature in Erbil. This Book was published by the Turkmen Culture and Art General Directorate, which is affiliated with the Erbil Ministry of Culture and Youth. The work, which consists of 176 pages, covers 1558 Punishments. Besides, among the pages there are pictures of Iraqi Turkmen vocal artists.

3.1.14 Tunes of Hearts

His twelfth book, *Gönül Nağları*, is published in 2011 in a printing house in Istanbul. Its language is Turkish. The book, which contains 199 poems, consists of 284 pages. There are ghazals in the poems written in syllabic, free and prosody measures.

3.1.15 Our case is abandoned

Esat Erbil's Thirteenth book is *Our Case Is Abandoned*. "The book published in Baghdad in 2017 includes 144 free poems.

3.1.16 Golden Age of Turkmen Press

Esat Erbil's Fourteenth book is titled *Golden Ages of the Turkmen Press*. Arabic is published in Erbil in 2019. It examines the history of the Turkmen Press in Iraq and the bulletins, newspapers and magazines published from the Ottoman period.

3.2 Unpublished Works of Esat Erbil

Esat Erbil, with a series of book works in *Barış Magazine* (*Âşıkistan* (2009), *You're Dead Now* (2009); *Hicran Yarası* (2010); *Bilavadan Esintiler* (2010); *Abdulvahit Küzecioğlu* (2010) Erbil, who has a prolific and pioneering front, also has unpublished books.

3.2.1 Three Countries One Language

Esat Erbil has prepared an anthology under the name of *Three Countries One Language*. 60 poets are featured in this anthology. These poets from the three countries (20 poet from Turkey, 20 from Azerbaijan and 20 Poet Poet in Iraq) has been taken.

3.2.2 Erbil Encyclopedia

Esat Erbil has been working on for eleven years; Erbil's poet, writer, painter, etc. It is an encyclopedia of its artists.

3.2.3 Proverbs Used in Iraqi Turkmen Language

It is the third of Esat Erbil's unpublished books. In this book, hundreds of proverbs used by Iraqi Turkmen are included in alphabetical order. On the other hand, a total of five proverbial books have been published in Iraq so far. All of these published books have listed the proverbs in alphabetical order, but none of the books contain explanations of the proverbs. There are two different features that distinguish Esat Erbil's book of proverbs from other published proverbs:

1 - He wrote Proverbs in Ottoman Turkish and New Turkish with two accents. The aim is here, so that the new generation, who came, should learn the New Turkish thoroughly.

2 - They have explained every Proverb and in what connection they use this Proverb.

Thus, whoever is reading in this Book knows a Proverb and learns why and where he used it (Erbil, Doğru gazetesi., 2004).

3.2.4 Who Are the Iraqi Turkmens?

After Esat Erbil made a historical research on the Iraqi Turkmens coming from Sumerians and Seljuks, Who Are the Iraqi Turkmens? He wrote his book. This research lasted 9 years and research still continues in this direction. The work is unpublished and remains in handwriting.

3.2.5 Fifteen Poems and My Comments

In this book, Esat Erbil took a poem of 15 poets from all over Iraq and commented on these poems. For example, he revealed with a nice interpretation that they cover philosophical aspects, meaning integrity and human issues.

3.2.6 A few handwritten notebooks and poems

These notebooks include many unpublished poems, quatrains and puny rude. There are 3 large and thick notebooks I saw in the interview. All of these include poems. It is close to 600 poems. In addition to this, there were 6-8 small notebooks, in which there were quatrain and puny rude. 7.30 Handwritten Stories. It consists of stories written since 1978 (Erbil, Kavuşmak., 1985).

3.3 Newspapers And Magazines In Which Esat Erbil's Poems Are Published

In addition to his published works, Esat Erbil published his poems and research in many newspapers and magazines in the country and abroad, and personally took part in some of them. Brotherhood, Birlik Sesi, Turkmen Author, Turkmen Message magazines and Yurt, Doğru, Türkmeneli, El-Türkman, Kardeşlik, Hakikat, Palace, New Generation, New Iraq, Turkmen Opinion, Erbil, Gökbörü, New and Kalkınma newspapers (Erbil, Doğru gazetesi., 2004).

4. CONCLUSION

Iraq, which has hosted many civilizations throughout history, has hosted many nations in a geography where hundreds of civilizations lived. Nations living in this geography have managed to exist with their own cultures and have been able to transfer themselves to new generations. At this point, the share of oral culture in the transfer of culture has gained an undeniable quality. Oral literature, which has provided cultural transfer for centuries, has started to leave its place to written literature over time. This change also affected the societies living in Iraq. Kurds, Turkmens and Arabs living here have transferred their cultural knowledge to written literature. Thus, literature began to have a new life field.

Esat Erbil, one of the poets and writers and, very important figure for Turkmen literature. Born in Erbil, the poet made very important contributions to Turkmen literature with his 15 books, numerous articles and columns. The poet devoted himself to his Turkmen identity and tried to do everything he could for the development of Turkmen literature. For this purpose, he became a member of many unions, took an active role in these unions and engaged in struggles for the Turkmen

identity. While most of the poems in this work deal with social themes, only a few of them deal with individual themes. This shows that the poet is closely related to the society and its problems. The fact that he was a member of parliament is another proof of this.

Esat Erbil is a poet with national sensitivities. Many of his poems are about the love of country and nation. He used poetry as a tool for the Turkish nation to live in Iraq and reach a national consciousness. We see that Esat Erbil also values the family business. One of the poet's subjects is religious themes. The poet expresses this theme as one of his sensitive areas and adds: Religion is one of the main values that make us who we are. The poet, who deals with the theme of feast especially in religious matters, wants every day to be like a feast and dreams of Iraq returning to the good old days. This is possible both by living the religion correctly and by protecting the homeland of the people.

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ژیانی تایبه تی و کاره نهدهبیه کانی شاعیر (اسعد اربیل) شاعیری تورکمانی عیراق

پوخته:

لهم توڙينه وهيهدا له ئهده بياتي توركماني سهدهى بيسته م ، ئهم توڙينه وهيه كاره هونريه كانى شاعيريكي شارى هه ولير اسعد اربيل كه يه كيكه له نوينه ران و شاعيرانى سهدهى بيسته م. ههروهها ئهم شاعيره كه وا شيعرى به هه موو شيوازه كان نووسيوه شوينيكي گرنگى هه بووه له هه ولير و كوردستان. ئهم شاعيره كه ويينه به كي جوان و گرنگ بووه له ئهده بياتي توركماني عيراقى، تا ئيستا كاريكي فراوان و ته واو و گونجاو نيه له سه ركاره كانى ئه و شاعيره. بويه بو باشتر ناسينى ئهم شاعيره و شيعره كانى توڙينه وهيهك له سه ر ئهم ساعيره و ژيانى تايبه تى و شعره كانى پيويسته. له م توڙينه وهيهدا ژيانى ئهم شاعيره وه خيزان و ژينگه ي ژيان و هه موو ئه و كتڤ و شيعره انه ي كه وا نووسيوويه تى و بلاو كراونه ته وه و ئه و كارانه شى كه وا بلاو نه كراونه ته وه هه ول دراوه له م توڙينه وهيهدا بخريته روو.

الحياة والشخصية الأدبية لـ(اسعد أربيل) ، أحد شعراء تركمان العراق

الملخص:

في هذه الدراسة ، دراسة من الدرجة العشرين للأدب التركماني العراقي. وسيتم عرض الموضوع في قصائد شاعر اربيل (اسعد اربيل) احد ممثلي القرن العشرين. على الرغم من أن الشاعر الذي كتب الشعر في جميع الأنماط وله مكانة مهمة في أربيل ، هو شخصية أدبية مهمة في الأدب التركماني العراقي ، إلا أنه لم يكن هناك ما يكفي من العمل المكثف عليه من قبل. لذلك ، من أجل معرفة وفهم أفضل للشاعر وشعره ، كانت هناك حاجة إلى دراسة دقيقة ومنضبطة لحياته وشخصيته وشعره. خلال هذه الدراسة ، تم استخدام طريقة مسح الموارد والمقابلة الفردية وطرق المقابلة مع الشاعر. تتم مناقشة حياة الشاعر وأسرته وبيئته وتأثيره وتقديره وأعماله في عناوين مستقلة. تمت ترجمة جميع قصائده المنشورة في الكتب وليس في كتبه إلى التركية الحديثة بطريقة النسخ. إضافة إلى شرح اقوال اللغة الشعبية ومنطقة اربيل الموجودة في القصائد. وترد نصوص وفهرس ووثائق قصائد الشاعر في هذه الدراسة.