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## THE REFLECTION OF SOCIAL POLITICAL EVENTS IN POETRY OF THE LANKARAN LITERARY ENVIRONMENT ON THE PERIOD OF INDEPENDENCE

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*Mammadova Narmin Hamlet*

*doctoral student*

*Lankaran State University,*

*Lankaran, Azerbaijan*

### АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье исследованы и сгруппированы общественно-политические события, отразившиеся в поэзии Ленкоранской литературной среды периода независимости. В результате исследования мы становимся свидетелями того, что исторические события в литературной среде региона достаточны для творчества писателей. Карабахская война, события 20 января, пропаганда идей независимости и приход к власти Гейдара Алиева более ярко отражаются в поэзии.

Поскольку азербайджанская литература независимости имеет другой колорит по сравнению с другими периодами, литературная среда Ленкорани, которая является неотъемлемой частью азербайджанской литературы, также литературные лица, которые формируют эту среду и их своеобразный метод творчества привлекает внимание. С этой точки зрения можно с уверенностью сказать, что изучение периода независимости региональной литературной среды имеет особое значение. Несомненно, это именно те специфические оттенки регионов, которые обогащают и вносят в него изменения. Исследование, которое мы провели, широко позволяет нам прийти именно к такому выводу.

### ABSTRACT

The social and political events which were reflection in poetry of the Lankaran literary environment on the period of independence have been investigated and grouped in the article. As a result of the research, we see that the historical events in the literary environment of the region are sufficient in the writers' creativity. The Karabakh war, the events of 20th January, the propagation of ideas of independence, and HeydarAliyev's coming to power are reflected in the poetry more vividly.

Since Azerbaijani literature of independence has a different color compared to other periods, the literary environment of Lankaran, which is an integral part of Azerbaijani literature, also the literary people who form this medium and their peculiar method of creativity attracts attention. From this point of view it is safe to say that the study of the period of independence of the regional literary environment is of particular importance. The reason for this is that literature is not only in the center. Undoubtedly, these are the specific shades of regions that enrich and make changes to it. It is precisely the research that we have made that allows us to reach this conclusion.

**Key words:** Lankaran literary environment, period of independence, poetry, social and political events, war, peace.

**Ключевые слова:** Ленкоранская литературная среда, период независимости, поэзия, общественно-политические события, война, мир.

Since Azerbaijani literature of independence has a different color compared to other periods, the literary environment of Lankaran, which is an integral part of Azerbaijani literature, also the literary people who form this medium and their peculiar method of creativity attracts attention. From this point of view it is safe to say that the study of the period of independence of the regional literary environment is of particular

importance. The reason for this is that the literature is not only in the center. Undoubtedly, these are the specific shades of regions that enrich and make changes to it. It is precisely the research that we have made that allows us to reach this conclusion.

It should be emphasized that throughout its development history the poetry of Azerbaijan has never been as dynamic, providing rapid response to events,

breathing in the socio-political environment, reflecting the environment, feeding from it, overlap with the idea of freedom, at the same time trying to master the processes going on by seeking to reconcile with the world literary process in the poetic sense, and for this reason undergone many changes in the artistic - aesthetic sense - as it was in the 1990s. Thus, the events of the late 1980s in Azerbaijan, as well as in the former Soviet Union, first and foremost, influenced poetry. And this effect first became apparent in the late 1980s and early 1990s in the poetic character of the poem, and later in the poetic characteristics [11, p. 402]. After independence, the same trend is observed in poetry. All these features, as in the literature of Azerbaijan, did not deviate from the Lankaran literary environment. Unlike other literary environments, these events are reflected in the Lankaran literary environment more vividly. The reason for this is that Lankaran has been more active in the course of historical events.

We can group contain itself of the poetry of socio-political events during the independence of Lankaran literary environment in different genres of lyricism into the following topics:

- 1) Karabakh subject in poetry.
- 2) The subject of 20th January in poetry.
- 3) Promotion of the ideas of independence in poetry.
- 4) Salvation of the people, restoration of stability in the poetry, embodiment of the national leader Heydar Aliyev as a savior in the poetry.

The Karabakh subject, which is the main, leading and main line in the Azerbaijani literature as a whole, is one of the highlights of the Lankaran literary environment. Indeed, war is such a horrible concept that the indelible trace of the nation's historical memory is remembered with pain and sorrow at all times. But it is also undeniable that in the light of these pains and sorrows, the literature becomes even more enriched, and the true heroes who have lived these events, together with the fate of literary heroes, perish with the literature itself.

The motives of Karabakh are one of the most painful topics addressed by word masters everywhere in Azerbaijan. In the literary environment of Lankaran we can find quite a few of the works written on this subject. Almost all masters of the word in Lankaran literary environment touched upon this point. This theme is embodied in the language of different genres of the lyrical type. For example, when it necessary Mirsalam Muasir tried to revive the grief with his ghazals (a kind of eastern poem) written in Aruz metre (classical poetic metre in oriental poetry) "In Karabakh", "Aghlar", "Yandi" [8] and with his bayati (a kind of Azerbaijani poem created by common people) written in metre based on the number of syllables:

My dear forest chest,  
Fire is the in the forest,  
Armenian blood is absorbed,  
To the Topkhanaforest [9, p. 321].

As one of the world's worst disasters - Khojaly genocide is also one of the main motives that writers wrote at this time with heartbreak. Of course, the pain of this tragedy was reflected in the horror of the writings of the region's writers. In

particular, "Genocide" [15, p.61] ghazal of Mirhashim Talishli, the poetries of Allahverdi Zeynalov "Khojaly tragedy" [18, p.26], "Shusha" [19, p.57], Mirhafiz Bahadir's "The hat runs out of my head" [10, p.5], "My address is Karabakh", "The front should be back" [6], Aliya Seyidkizi's "Karabakh" [13, p.83], Etibar Valiyev's "You send my grandson in Shusha", "Cry, my Khojalycry!" [17] Haji Yashar Akbarov's "My baby", "Karabakh" [2], the poem of Ali Nasir "Return, return now to yourself" [4, s.273] are such.

The motives of grief and sadness, distress and dole in the poetry not limited only with the Karabakh subject. Also, the Bloody January events are embodied in artistic boards. The January 20, 1990, engraved on the historical memory of the people, opened new pages in our literature. These pages, written with blood in history, are engraved on literary boards with the writers' pen in our literature, and it continues to maintain its relevance. These bloody events are reflected in the literary environment of Lankaran as in the literature of Azerbaijan during the period of independence. In particular, the poetries of Ali Nasir "A city with a black flag", "The 22nd of January, 90", "Martyrs", "A painful, bitter days" [3], Shakar Aslan's "Bloody January", "Let the carnations not die" [14], Jamal Yusifzade's "Have you seen such death, grandmother!?", "Unsent letter" [18], Etibar Valiyev's "Mother of martyrs" [17, p.20], Mirhafiz Bahadir's "I am disgraced, motherland" [7, p.20], Allahverdi Zeynalov's "The graves of martyrs", "20th January" [18], Tarlan's "20th January" [16, s. 6], Kazim Kazimov's "Bloody January", Mirhashim Talishli's "Martyrs", "20th January", "Alley of Martyrs" [15], Aliya Seyidkizi's "I can't see, my God, even these pictures!", "Azerbaijan is crying", "There is a hangman in Baku today", [12], Allahverdi Zeynalov's "The graves of martyrs" [19, p. 9] might be an example to it. Also the poem of Ali Nasir "Ilham and Fariza" [4, p. 258] poem gives a detailed overview of the bloody events, as well as a summary of the many bloody events that have come to our nation's history.

It is now time for people to wake up from their sleeplessness after countless oppression where the people have lived. It was not just a time to cry, but to stand up and shout for freedom. No matter how loud it sounded in the language of the common people, it began to sound the same tone as the pen-language. It is known that at the session of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Azerbaijan on October 18, 1991, the Constitutional Act on the State Independence of Azerbaijan was adopted. With this important historic document, our people have been free for many years. As a result of this, a new theme in the literature began to develop in our poetry the lyrical poems that promote the ideas of independence. In Lankaran literary environment, as in different regions of Azerbaijan, this motivation has become one of the main themes of the lyrics. The ideas of independence are so embedded in the literature that it is almost impossible to propagate these ideas in the writings of the authors. Beliefs of tomorrow, freedom of the country and such ideas are not out of the language of the masters of the region. In particular, the poetries of Mirhashim Talishli as "National revival day", "Salvation day", "28 May -

Republic day"[15] poems be an example to it. Even the ideas of independence promoted in Ziyafat's poem "Azerbaijan" are remarkable with the highest popularity:

You are weak, stand proud man,  
This flag  
You must sting in Savalan,  
Azerbaijan! [21, s.11]

As you know, our national leader is Heydar Aliyev, the founder of the independent Azerbaijan Republic. It is for this reason that one of the main themes of Azerbaijani literature after gaining independence is exactly the image of Heydar Aliyev as a savior who freed himself for the sake of the stability of the Azerbaijani people. It is known that Independent Azerbaijan is a masterpiece of Heydar Aliyev. The solid foundations of this magnificent work have been shaped by the thoughtful policy and purposeful activities of the former Soviet Union. Being a statesman with extensive statehood experience and broad outlook, his brave ideas, great organizational skills and foresight gave Heydar Aliyev political leadership talent to the Azerbaijani society and the world during the first period of his leadership. Heydar Aliyev is a unique political figure who has created a state called Azerbaijan in the centuries-old history of our nation. Under his leadership, our country soon became one of the developed republics of the Soviet Union. Because of all this, in the complex and tense socio-political environment of the early nineties of the twentieth century, the people of Azerbaijan made prominent statesman Heydar Aliyev as a powerful savior to the forefront of the political environment [11, p.64]. The coming of Heydar Aliyev to power, the salvation of the people and the restoration of stability were the source of inspiration for the writers of the region. As an example we can show the poteries of Mirsalam Muasir "To our Savior" [8, p.68], "Our grandfather Heydar", "Heydar is my back, my hope, my refuge", "He is our Heydar", "I wish Heydar would stay with us" [20], Haji Yashar Akbarov's "Anyway, Heydar granfather" [2], Aliya Seyidgizi's "You visited us, Mr. President"[12, p.6], Vagif Javadov's "My Heydar" [1, p.57], Allahverdi Zeynalov "Our Heydar", "I vote for Heydar" [18] and so on.

Also, the policy followed by HeydarAliyev's return to power, the agreements signed for the development of Azerbaijan, etc. what he did was a source of inspiration for such writers. As it is known, in September 1994, the State Oil Company of Azerbaijan and 11 major oil companies of the world signed the Contract of the Century on the use of the Azeri-Chirag-Guneshli fields in the Azerbaijani sector of the Caspian Sea. This historical agreement reflected in poetic language in the poetries of Masudi Dovran "Contract of the century" [5, p.5] and Aliya Seyidgizi's "Baku - Jeyhan pipeline!" [12, p.19].

In Lyrica, public-political events cover more than the above-mentioned topics, but do not end with them. The period of independence, which still exists in our time, reflects current political and political events. The April wars in particular are an example of this. Thus, the April wars between the Armed Forces of Azerbaijan and the so-called Nagorno-Karabakh Republic starting

from the night of April 1 to April 2, 2016 is one of the most violent since the signing of the ceasefire agreement in 1994 in Nagorno-Karabakh. The battles resulted in the victory of the Azerbaijani Armed Forces, heights around Talish village of Tartar district and Seysulan settlement, Lalatapa of Jabrayil district and JojugMarjanli, roads in the direction Gulustan settlement of Goranboy district, Gazakhlar settlement of Tartar district and Madagiz settlement of Tartar district were freed from the enemy. This victory also gave the writers an incentive and a clear reflection on their creativity. As an example we can show the poetry "April fights" which is written by E.Valiyev:

We are waiting for your war command,  
Will be fully liberated our motherland,  
Our flag on the Lalatapa  
Our army will hang in Shusha stronghold [17, p.15].

From our investigations we can see again that the historical events in the Lankaran literary environment during the period of independence have found enough evidence.

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