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POETIC REFLECTION OF PATRIOTIC FEELINGS IN LYRICS

Summary. The main objective of the article is the need for broad commentary on the patriotic theme, one of the traditional themes of Azerbaijani poetry, to deeply analyze the features of reflecting patriotic feelings, especially lyric poetry. It is noted that researchers usually talk about Azerbaijani poetry of the early 20th century in their thoughts and lectures.

First, it should be noted that the Motherland, patriotism are historical concepts. The meanings were commented on at different times, in different forms, depending on the socio-political system of society. In the early stages of the development of society, during the tribal system, when the concepts of the Motherland and patriotism had not yet arisen, people explained their love for the native land on which they lived in different ways.

It is emphasized that at subsequent stages of historical development, a class society was formed, the borders of the countries in which people lived were determined, and thus, the concept of the Motherland was formed in their minds. It was reflected in oral folk literature and examples of expressing the feeling of love for the homeland in bayati and songs were formed.

Method and methodology of the study. During the study, the texts were analyzed, historical-comparative and other general scientific analytical methods were used.

The novelty of the article is that it examines the issues of poetic reflection of patriotic ideas propagated in Azerbaijani poetry.

Conclusion. The author draws attention to the fact that in the poetry of the Azerbaijan Jumhuriyat period, the expressions “Turkish people”, “Turanian people”, “Flag of the Turk” were often encountered. It is noted that this is not accidental, since in those years Turkism was the source of national ideology and ideas for Azerbaijani poets. They wanted all Turks to unite into a single front. This desire was a dream, but in any case it was the result of a great goal, will and intention. It is noted that such outstanding intellectuals as Ahmed Javad, Jafar Jabbarli were the first of the authors to dedicate a poem to the national flag of Azerbaijan.

Key words: poetry, lyrics, poet, patriotism, struggle, freedom, future.

Introduction (setting the tasks). The understanding of patriotism in fictional literature, in the word art is the process of understanding of unit Azerbaijan concept.

This process is characterized by very difficult, as well as a glorious path of development. The great writer Jalil Mammadguluzada writes in his article named “Azerbaijan” published in “Molla Nasraddin” magazine in 1917: “*Oh, my beautiful homeland, Azerbaijan! Where have you been? ... Hey, my brothers from Tabriz, who eat the bread of the land, oh my moonlike faces, round-cheeked, bright-eyed, with bright and sparkling looks brothers, hey my beautiful*

and charming citizens from Maragheh, Mervand, and Gülüstan, with the beauty of the land and the richness of the soil, hey my brother with a shield from Ardabil! Come, come here and show me the way out! I swear, I am confused! After all the world has been changed, everything has found its original, everything was touched upon, let's gathered and we need to address the matter openly. Let's think about: where is our homeland?!

Come, come here, oh the poor sons of the forgotten motherland! Let's see that what a few of our national leaders, which have benefited from the resources of other nations in homeland, estranged from our homeland and unaware of our nation's spirit, will think about you?! Why are you silent, my poor brothers?!” [1, p. 223].

This was such a period that, the sense of national self-defence was already turned into attribute of national conscious in Azerbaijan. The ideas of folk, homeland, patriotism was gradually beginning to gain conceptual importance. The carriers of these ideas, that is the main authors were Mirza Fatali Akhundzada and Hasan bey Zardabi in XIX century, Ali bey Huseynzada and Ahmad bey Aghaoghlu in XX century, Mirza Alakbar Sabir and Jalil Mammadguluzada, Mahammad Hadi, Abdula Shaig and Abbas Sahhat, Nariman Narimanov and Uzeyir Hajibeyli. “*Among them the name of Jalil Mammadguluzada has a special place. The greatest slogan of XX century was declared by him in the beginning of the century before all: Homeland, homeland, homeland! Nation, nation, nation! Language, language, language”* [2, p. 238].

The main objective of the article is the need for broad commentary on the patriotic theme, one of the traditional themes of Azerbaijani poetry, to deeply analyze the features of reflecting patriotic feelings, especially lyric poetry. It is noted that researchers usually talk about Azerbaijani poetry of the early 20th century in their thoughts and lectures.

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The main part. The question “Homeland, nation, language” put by Jalil Mammadguluzada is put in his play “The book of My Mother” in all seriousness. What is Homeland? Jalil Mammadguluzada gives this question to the sons of Zahrabayim without national soul and thought, understand neither their mother, nor each-others. These three sons became three strangers did not reach at the level in where understand and comprehend this question. But the only sister of these three brothers – Gulbahar does not hesitate about this question. Homeland – unity, Homeland is to serve to the nation, Homeland is to love mother and mother tongue. That is why, Gulbahar’s monologue at the end of the work sounds just like patriotism calling: “*The Earth, sky, moons, and stars wandering through the sky, once again fill the sky at the end of the day, because they are all fragments that have been scattered since ancient times.*

I believed that my children also would travel to everywhere in the world, again they sooner or later should visit their mother – Zahra; because as the Moon and Stars are the part of the Sun, they are also Moon and Stars of their mother. Woe to the one who wants to break the laws of the nature! His justice and conscience will torment his life continually, and if he has breath, he will regret it” [1, p. 99–100].

We can summarize that how the feelings of Homeland and patriotism were reflected in the beginning of XX century in Azerbaijani poetry as the following:

Literary critics research the “Literature of Azerbaijan in the beginning of XX century (1900–1920)” as a separate stage. In terms of time, it covered a short period, but this period was both rich and very complex period in the literature of Azerbaijan. In the beginning of the last century, Azerbaijan was colony of Russia, here there were two social structure – feudalism and capitalism relations. Azerbaijani village were still under the feudalism, civilisation of the new century did not reach to the village. However, in Baku capitalism were already developing continuously. The reason for this was operation of “black gold”, petrol by both local and foreign ownerships. That is why, city’s economy in Baku developed and its face was taking on a new form. Cultural life was also reviving. While in 70s of the last year Azerbaijan theatre was only the primary, still not completed form, in the beginning of XX, became the theatre was leading power of the culture of Azerbaijan. However, in the field of press the improvement was front of eyes. The publication of “Molla Nasraddin” magazine, including many newspapers and journals could find a way to the spiritual world of the readers. Besides the press, the number of schools and education institutions had been increased. The famous Baku millionaire Haji Zeynalabdin Taghiyev and other local ownerships were particularly active in this endeavor. Local youths were sent abroad to study.

Of course, the cultural development, progress was right before our eyes. But the socio-politic situation in Azerbaijan was not stable. Russian Empire followed the national educated-men, outstanding thinkers who wish the independence, subjected them different punishments. Nevertheless, Azerbaijanism ideas, national independences wishes were not decreased. The struggle was among on one hand Bolshevik movement “exported” by Russia, on the other hand, well-educated men who want to see Azerbaijan become independent, and on another hand the specific classes under the foreign powers and ideologies.

Academician Kamal Talibzada writes: “*The century was new, the events brought by the century were new. Public consciousness was fastly awakening, the wish of interfering in public life was strengthen. The tasks of Literature should be determined. It was impossible to be continued the old one. Then, how should be the new literature? Which creativity methods can meet the modern requirements, how the literary traditions should be used? What should we reject, what should we master and improve? Which literary powers we should referred to internally, which literary currents and directions should be relied upon? As well as, to study the foreign literatures is one of the important tasks in new literature stage. Russian, including Eastern and European literature attracted a lot of modern writers. How should this literary learning, influence be, which should we relied on, which is it benefit to prefer to? To Russian realism, to Turkish romanticism, to many geniuses of Europe began to rapidly spread and become famous in Azerbaijan? How and in which form?*” [3, p. 238].

Of course, as in socio-political life, in literature, especially in poetry, different tendencies, contradictory relations were going on. National tradition of poems was developing, and new poem styles attract the attention.

And we are interested in the reflection of patriotic feelings in Azerbaijani poetry in the beginning of XX century and we shall forward our attention to this theme.

Motherland – Azerbaijan personage in lyric poems. There are two poets by Abbas Sahhat which devoted to Motherland. In the first chapter of dissertation, it was talked about the poem which begins the popular line “The beloved of my heart”. This poem is the clearest example for homeland love. In other poem of the poet which devoted to the homeland Abbas Sahhat does not limit the concept of homeland with only Azerbaijan, begins to the poem with the line “My homeland is Caucasus continent”. And the next lines we can meet the features belonged to Azerbaijan. Because Abbas Sahhat did not travel to Caucasus:

*There are thick and dense forests
In the mountains the wild gazelles are walking.
The sky is transparent
And the springs are very cool and pure.
The delicate air and water are beautiful,
The navy-blue sky is heartwarming.
Colourful flowers grown in the fields
All faded hearts feel joyful.
Beautiful land, beautiful country, beautiful place!
A place in the world that is unique and irreplaceable!
I love my motherland like my soul,
Like my heart, part and blood [4, p. 81].*

Patriotic hero personages in poetry. XX Patriotic hero personages in Azerbaijani poetry of the beginning of XX century also attracted the readers. These personages have been created in two aspects. The first is the poem himself, he is an outstanding representative of the society in which he lives – of the educated environment, favourite of the people, nation and therefore he is authorized to speak on behalf of his people, nation. He opposes injustice, social indecency, oppression, and violence, wants to see his country become independence and free. Always he raises his voice as a lover of liberty and freedom. Let’s look through the last line of the poem “My soul” by Sabir:

*If I leave, let my aim live forever!
Viva freedom and sovereignty!
Viva freedom and sovereignty!
If I leave, let my aim live forever!... [5, p. 354].*
And Mahammad Hadi writes in his poet “I am a book”:
*I am a book, and each of my page is a thousand books,
Judicial verse is all revolution.
Let it compel me to read the ideas of revolutionaries,
Let him see how he is spiritually uplifted by these verses!
My thoughts no longer shed light to the fading desires,
My soul is like the sun, giving light [6, p. 114]*

In the poems by both Sabir and Hadi POET-PATRIOTIC personage attracts the attention. Both had the right to admit this truth. Because while their life they tried to spiritual progress the people, nation, voted to freedom and independence feelings. In the poems of both romanticists and critical realists, the calling to their contemporaries, fellow countrymen are related to just happy future of the Homeland. Abbas Sahhat wrote in his poem “Address to the Nation”:

*What were you yesterday, and what is you right now?
Nation, oh, the son of the homeland, the owner of life!
Wake up, dear nation, wake up!
The salvation of the homeland depends on you [4, p. 41].*

While in this poem of Abbas Sahhat, a few sad moods are noticeable, “Benzetme” poem by Sabir the rebellious voice is aloud. Sabir calls the nation to the struggle:

*From the love of time
The heads appear empty.
Indifferent, they know
Brothers are strangers to brothers.
Let eyes bleed with tears,
Let the flowing tears end.
Let the lands, mountains, valleys,
The stones weep for us...
Never, let us serve
For humanity, my companions!
Valor, oh citizens!
Devotion, oh citizens! [5, p. 353].*

Sabir was not happy in his life, he had a big family and of course, he lived a life full of financial struggles, moreover, in the last years of his life he suffered from illness. However, the poet did not give up, told to those did not love him, called him atheist and infidel: “I believe that Allah is the Highest and the Most Great, I am the possessor of faith, oh, people of Shirvan! I am sure the non-existence of other religion. I am an old Muslim, oh, people of Shirvan!”. The patriotic personage of Sabir was created in the first time by Abbas Sahhat in literature.

*If any foolish person wrongs, you
Or if life does not offer you any chance
Do not grieve, do not despair, be patient
It won't take long, and people will erect a statue in your name.
[4, p. 55].*

As well as, in poems by Mahammad Hadi the love for Homeland is powerful and almost, his poetry is all about patriotism.

*Rather than living in slavery,
I prefer to die freely.
Draw the sword and charge into the glorious battlefield,
Courage in this world is worth a thousand precious jewels.
Express the truth openly, is not a place for laughter or jokes?
Because the one who says “I am God”
Will be subjected to great torment [6, p. 135].*

When we acquired with the life of Mahammad Hadi full of tragic and straggles, we will see its relevance both to the poet himself and to the sons of the homeland to whom it is addressed.

Although poets-patriot personages have not a large place in the creativity of Mahammad Hadi, or Abbas Sahhat or Sabir, generally, their poems have been created by the spirit of patriotic.

Negative personages in satiric poems by Sabir are superior. Elegy poet, merchant, intelligent, Mullahs, false national servants, Iranian shah and so on. But there is a personality which he describes as the hero of the time, which he is called Sattar khan, the people's hero struggled against shahlig in Iran in the beginning of the last century.

*Until they destroyed the nation in Tehran
The Turks made an agreement with Sattar khan,
They declared hatred against oppression and tyranny,
They sacrificed their lives for the nation.
Demonstrated a great heroism and has been martyred,
I appreciate wise and respectful Sattar khan [5, p. 341].*

The respect of Sabir to the Iranian revolution, Sattar khan and Mashrutah Movement was known not only in Azerbaijan, but also in Iran. It was not occasional that, in that time in the parties held in commemoration of the triumph of the Iranian Revolution this poem of the people's poet had been recited and had caused applause and joy among the attendees. Sabir showed his respect to the revolutionary movement indirectly not only in this poem, but also in satires, such as, “Nolur shirinmazaq etse meni halvayihurriyyat” (What if, the honey of freedom sweet-talks me?), “Nechin vermeyir” (Why he doesn't give), “Halal olsun sene” (Well done).

The respect to Iranian revolution is shown in the creativity of other poets (both romantic, and critic realists). Ahmad, the hero of poem “Ahmad's valour” by Abbas Sahhat is working at the fabric in “Chorni-Gorod”, This young, coming from Iran, not only takes care of himself but also helps his widowed mother and orphaned siblings. And one day he read from newspaper that: “Iran is in complete ruin”. Despite the winter season, this young man who loves his homeland “arrived in his homeland by steamboat”. After a few days, he saw the Fedayeen group with red flags and joined them. He is seriously injured in one of the battles.

*Until that time, the brave Ahmed did not receive any wounds,
But in the “miserable” period of the military a bullet
Came and struck his right arm, made him to be covered in
the blood,*

*He became weak, blood was flowing, and he fell to the land.
With this condition, the struggle lasted for ages.*

In the end, the fedayeen won a glorious victory [4, p. 76].

On May 28, in Tbilisi Azerbaijan National Board declared the Independence declaration, established Azerbaijan People's Republic. Finally, Azerbaijani people attained the freedom and independence that had been desired for centuries. New revival has been emerged in literature, poets and writers, who dreamed independence and wished to see their people free and happy for a long time, began to describe the independence and the joy of freedom. The poets such as Jafar Jabbarli, Abdulla Shaig, Ahmad Javad, Ungulsum began to be known that independence poet. The literary critic, Professor Alkhan Bayramoghlu, who studies the literature of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic period, writes in his article “The Essence and Word of Independence” “In that period, although the domestic opposition forces, neighbour peoples, and international imperialism tried to fall dawn Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, there were also its defenders and parties, and national government could find power and skill to use these opportunities. The power and skill that found within the people were more prominently reflected in the literary and artistic thought of the period. It is related to, first, national identity sense, and national patriotism feeling. It is known that national self-understanding is formed based on this patriotism. Because the main source from which each nation draws its strength in the way of socio-political and national-spiritual clashes is the historical way of roots to which he belongs” [7, p. 49].

So, in poetry of Republic times the main leitmotif was feelings of patriotic and independence. For example, the poem “Long live, Azerbaijan” by Jafar Jabbarli has been written in the spirit of patriotism and nationalism:

*In the foggy mountains of Caucasus,
Azerbaijanian solider
Is running joyfully,
Overcoming all obstacles.*

*Protects the borders of his fiery homeland
Without flinching from the enemies,
Is killed like the lion,
Azerbaijani soldier
March forward, march forward, Azerbaijan.
March forward, march forward
Long live, Azerbaijan* [8, p. 67].

Mahammad Hadi who lived with the wish of seeing independence his homeland, was happy for the existence of Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, without doubt, and called his people to educate, to be courage and to acquire knowledge:

*If you have knowledge, skill and wisdom, come in,
If not, don't be an obstacle to this world of life!
You must know that this field is for the perfected ones
The fool on the earth shall live a miserable life.
The powerful people will have place, be sure,
Hey weak one, you too shall be buried in the land!
Progress cannot be achieved with mere words, nor wealth with
speech
Wealth and power shall be gained by the knowledge.
The light and dark cannot be equal,
Of course, the ones with eye will be leader on the blinds* [6, p. 311].

The researcher Ali Saladdin puts forward such an idea that: *"The main poet of People's Republic has been Ahmad Javad. His comprehensive activity, youth, knowing many languages, talent, being loyal to its belief, persuasion, ability to catch the pulse of the times sensitively and other features brought him lasting fame. On the second hand, a great personality like Mahammad Amin Rasulzada took him as his "spiritual son" and supported him for many years which it has a special role in this issue"* [9, p. 92].

The poems by Ahmad Javad were very popular still his period, in the time in which Azerbaijan People's Republic exists. These poems were remembered for its melodious, fluent, and precise expressions. The researcher of Azerbaijan personage in the poetry of Ahmad Javad is especially worth noting. We should note that, in that time, in no other nationalist poet's poems the word "Azerbaijan" was featured as frequently as in the poems of Ahmad Javad.

*I said Heart to your land,
I called coral your water!
I have sacrificed my soul,
My heart, sweetheart,
My Azerbaijan!
Hey, hey,
Hey AZERBAIJAN!* [10, p. 65].

In the poetry of that times several poems have been written related to the flag of Azerbaijan as the expression of patriotic feelings. We can say that, related to this the best poems have been written by Ahmad Javad. In the beginning of this poem (For Azerbaijani flag) Ahmad Javad writes: *"At the moment in which I went to Baku for the first time after the arrival of the English to Baku: on April 10, 1919, to the national flag waving on the parliament building"*.

*The winds of Turkestan will kiss your forehead,
And talk to you about his pain, my flag!
The reflection of the three colours from the raven's sea,
Let be sent to the lover as a gift, my flag!* [11, p. 106].

Professor, outstanding critic Yashar Garayev writes: *"There is three-coloured flag symbol in our history. Three coloured poetries first entered to the fictional mind by the pen of Ahmad Javad.*

The celestial arc, artistic spectrum is also consisting of three paints in here. There are blue of Goygol, redness of dawn and green of religious-spiritual-national ecology in this poetry. These three colours have served the same purposes in poetry as in the life.

Usually, they say that: the moon, and the stars, and blue and red and green came from to our flag from the sky, from the above and top. It is true, from the sky, but the sky of poetry! One of the creators of this sky in artistic, poetic linen have been the painting brush of Ahmad Javad. Imagine: the colour of our coat of arms, music of our hymn, the rhythm of our march was taken from the poetry of Ahmad Javad" [2, p. 372–373].

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Гасанов Акрам. Поетичне відображення патріотичних почуттів у ліриці

Анотація. Основна мета статті – потреба широкого коментування патріотичної теми – однієї із традиційних тем азербайджанської поезії, глибокого аналізу особливостей відображення патріотичних почуттів, особливо ліричної поезії. Зазначається, що зазвичай дослідники говорять про азербайджанську поезію початку ХХ століття у своїх розвідках і лекціях.

По-перше, слід зазначити, що Батьківщина, патріотизм – це історичні поняття. Значення коментувалися у різний час, у різних формах залежно від соціально-політичного ладу суспільства. На ранніх етапах розвитку суспільства, під час родоплемінного ладу, коли поняття Батьківщини та патріотизму ще не виникли, люди по-різному пояснювали любов до рідної землі, на якій вони жили.

Наголошується, що на наступних етапах історичного розвитку формувалося класове суспільство, визначалися межі країн, в яких жили люди, і таким чином у їхній свідомості формувалося поняття Батьківщини. Воно знайшло своє відображення в усній народній творчості, були сформовані приклади вираження почуття любові до батьківщини у баяти та піснях.

Метод та методологія дослідження. У ході дослідження було проведено аналіз текстів, використано історико-порівняльні та інші загальнонаукові аналітичні методи.

Новизна статті полягає в тому, що тут досліджено питання поетичного відображення патріотичних ідей, що пропагуються в азербайджанській поезії.

Висновок. Автор звертає увагу на те, що в поезії періоду Азербайджанської Джумхуріят часто траплялися висловлювання «турецький народ», «туранський народ», «прапор тюрка». Зазначається, що це не випадково, оскільки в ті роки тюркізм був джерелом національної ідеології та ідеї для азербайджанських поетів. Вони хотіли, щоб усі тюрки об'єдналися у єдиний фронт. Це бажання

було мрією, але у будь-якому разі було результатом великої мети, волі та наміру. Зауважте, що такі видатні інтелектуали, як Ахмед Джавад, Джафар Джаббарли, були першими з авторів, які присвятили вірш державному прапору Азербайджану.

Ключові слова: поезія, лірика, поет, патріотизм, боротьба, свобода, майбутнє.