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В статъе проанализирован дискурс любви в философских парадигмах Платона, М. Фичино, Дж. Пико делла Мирандолы, а также трактате Б. Кастильйоне «Придворный». Выделены те идеи и положения, которые заложили фундамент концепции любви Ф. Петрарки, воплощенной в поэтическом сборнике «Canzoniere» и продолженной в лирике его многочисленных последователей.

Ключевые слова: Б. Кастильйоне, Дж. Пико делла Мирандола, любовь, М. Фичино, неоплатонизм, петраркизм, Ф. Петрарка.

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On the literary environment of Ganja in the second half of the 20th century

Within the years of 1960-2000 in Ganja literary environment prose evolved sufficiently alongside with poetry. The writers who reflected the literary environment accurately in their prose dealt with the problems which concerned and molested our society in detail.

Key words: poet, literary environment, writers, literary process, translation area

Ganja, one of the centers of science and culture in the Near and Middle East, has always brought up struggling heroes, wise, patriotic, hardworking people, and world-renowned artists. The sacred Ganja land loved by national leader Heydar Aliyev, the people of this city have achieved remarkable successes in history and have always been on tops. The Ganja literary

environment has a unique style in the history of the Azerbaijani culture, a number of prominent scholars and poets born in this city wrote their names in the history of world culture. The creative intellectuals who worked in Ganja gave an active and comprehensive approach to socio-political events, and made a series of articles in the press. While saying Ganja, people with bright intelligence, namely, Nizami Ganjavi, Mahsati Ganjavi, Abul-Ula Ganjavi, Mirza Shafi Vazeh and others appear before eyes. Works written by them emerge among the other ones and serve to enrich the spiritual world of the people. Among the outstanding masters of the word, M. Jalal, S.Vurgun, H. Arasli, Abulhasan, A. Cəmil, A. Ziyatay, Z. Khalil, N. Hasanzade and others were connected to Ganja in their youth, and stepped into the creative glory in this city. Well-known authors of modern literary environment in Ganja – Altay Mammadov, Mammad Alim, Garib Mehdi, honored journalist Sabir Hajiyev, Bahadur Farman, Sahib Ibrahimli, Mikayil Yanar, Ingilab Isak, Rubail, Khezangul, Alemzar and others are subject matters with their own way of creativity. These artists succeeded in the literary environment of Ganja by remaining loyal to both classic and contemporary traditions of Azerbaijani literature.

In the second half of the twentieth century, poetry, as every area of literary environment in Ganja, was in thorough development. Poetry masters such as Khezangul, Alemzar Alizadeh, Aydin Murovdagli, Sahib Ibrahimli, Rubail, Alasgar Alioglu, Ingilab Isak, Mikayil Yanar, Ramiz Temkin, Bahadur Farman, Farida Aliyarbeyli further enriched the literary environment of Ganja with the examples of their creativity. Thus, the following poem books were presented to readers in the years 1960-2000 in Ganja literary environment: "The sunrise from my heart" by Khezangul, "Felek and me" by Alemzar Alizadeh, "Sleepless light" by Aydin Murovdagli, "I did wrong by bringing my signature to the world" by Sahib Ibrahimli, "I turned to Qibla" by Alasgar Alioglu, "The world in debt to hope" by Ingilab Isak, "The epic of Ganja" by Mikayil Yanar, "Four paths" by Bahadur Farman.

Poetry occupies a special place in the works of Aydin Murovdagli. Some of his poem books have been published pleasing poetry lovers. Aydin Murovdagli's poetry has been adorned by interesting poetry patterns. The theme of poems covers noble topics such as patriotism, friendship, love, and beauty of nature. In one of his poems he has created the image of Azerbaijan as a whole by mentioning all regions of the country.

*I am a mirror that you broke, and I am the whole in my
every piece,
I am a Turkish boy, I swear to Tabriz, to Derbent, to
Goycha!
I'm in one color like this nation's sorrow,
I swear to Lachin, to Baku, to Ganja! [1, 13].*

Aydin Murovdagli has pleased his readers with his poem books in different languages such as "The Bonfire of Red Roses", "Reviving Pains" and "The World Without Door".

One of the greatest writers in the Ganja literary environment is poet-dramatist Farida Aliyarbeyli. The subject of her poems is admiration to the homeland, country, love to the people, commitment to our ascendants, the moral purity and thoughts of the people, the desire to live and create. While reading this poem aimed at the fierce enemy's aggressive policy, we hear the cry of a patriotic woman.

*Look at whom the enemy bullet was targeted,
Children was pacified by shouting,
The human skull was ruined while it was alive,
How is it possible to forget these wounds? [4, 28].*

Even though the poem "Mother's Heart" is on another subject, it touches the hearts showing agitation of one woman and draws attention with its fluency.

*Hard to start and write this poem,
As if I've targeted at myself.
What accumulated in my heart is pain and grudge,*

I am all by myself in the world of thought [4, 64].

Khezangul poetry, one of the prominent representatives of the Ganja literary environment, consists of interesting, love, nature, patriotic, literary examples, as a source of true inspiration and talent. When you look at the example of the poem called "Minajat" it can be seen clearly:

*O my God, my only one,
My saint, my sacred place,
My pure feeling, my secret,
My last hope.
In the Throne of thoughts,
I am untying the knot and trekking,
O my God! [6, 72-73].*

One of the most prominent representatives of poetry is the well-known poet, Rubail, who began his career in the 60s of the 20th century. The poet's first book was published in 1966. The poems of Rubail, who gained the readers' admiration with his first poem book called "At dawn", are being loved even today. In his poetry we witness the feelings and emotions of the poet's inner world. An example of this is the poem "Star sends word to me at nights".

*Stars sends word to me at nights,
Cannot open and wrap. I an uncertain about going.
Streets give a way, open its arms,
How will it be me getting there?*

Bahadur Farman is one of the poets who has his own style and pleased the taste of readers in the literary environment of Ganja. His poems such as "Feelings of spring", "Kiss", "Top End of the life", "Get out of the way", "Let it be", "Won't lie", "What the last spring says", "Who else I have got except you?", "Don't cry when I die" have always been highly appreciated by both readers and his colleagues. In his "Top End of the life" we read the poet's description his life with somehow regret.

*Time has passed, time has passed,
 How fast years have passed ...
 In the country of dreams,
 In a pine tree shade
 Hey bored old people,
 Quickly confused old people,
 Those who give much, get little,
 Those who get fewer day by day ...*

Like many regions of Azerbaijan, interesting poetry examples of children's literature have been presented to readers in Ganja. Along with adult poetry in Ganja, children's literature has also been developed, Alemzar Alizadeh, Sahib Ibrahimli, Ingilab Isaq, Mikayil Yanar created poetic patterns about children's literature. "Ulviyye's book" by Alemzar Alizadeh, "Spring coming out of Moon" by Ingilab Isak, "Mountain Flower" by Mikayil Yanar, "Elephant Without Trunk" by Alasgar Alioglu are the books that were published in this period and adorned the children's literature. Alemzar Alizadeh is one of those who created most popular examples of children's literature belonging to Ganja literary environment in Azerbaijan. A substantial part of her creativity consists of the poems dedicated to children. The following lines are the example for her short but interesting poems:

*Chestnut in our garden,
 It brought many "hedgehogs".
 But lost its thorns
 When it grew up.*

Writers such as Altay Mammadov, Garib Mehdi, Nushaba Asad Mammadli, Umbulbanu, Farrukha Umarova, Gulafat Bayramova, Fazil Sanan called for justice, moral purity, patriotism in their works. The story "Narinj – girl selling greens" by Altay Mammadov, "Rast" by Garab Mehdi, "Poppy Glade" by Nushaba Asad Mammadli, "After Noon" by Ummulbanu, "Land man" by Farrukha Umarova, "Mulberry tree" by Gulayfat

Bayramova, "Application to death" by Fazil Sanan have been met with admiration by literature lovers.

The role of criticism in the contemporary literary process, its interference in spiritual life, art and literature proves that this area is multifaceted. Thanks to literary criticism, the criterion of approach to artistic values in the Soviet era, and nowadays, is being interpreted in detail, and the position of criticism was defined in literature. It is possible to evaluate the way of literary criticism in Ganja from time to time in the face of researchers such as Fazil Sanan, Garib Mehdi, Aydin Murovdagli and Jahanbakhis. "The poet looking out of his sorrow" (*"Kədarindən boylanmış şair"*) by Fazil Sanan, "Artists that I can get to, to whom I can make my voice heard" (*"Əlim çatan, ünüm yetən sənətçilər"*) by Garib Mehdi, "Literary Fragments" (*"Ədəbi fragmentlər"*) by Aydin Murovdagli did not only explore Ganja literary environment, but also are valuable works in terms of research and interpretation about literary-aesthetic environment of the 1960s and 2000s.

It is known that the translation field is a multifarious area that requires extensive responsiveness. There are also examples of translation in the literary environment of Ganja. Thus, Jahanbakhish, who translated many works as a translator, translated some novels by a prominent Russian playwright Sholokhov alongside with "Pacific Don". The main factor in translation is to be deeply cognizant of the target language. And he could achieve that due to his proficiency and knowledge of all the norms of the native language. We witness that while taking a look at the extract translated from "Pacific Don" into Azerbaijani.

*Bizim şanlı torpağımız ağac xışla şumlanmamış,
Bu torpaq at dırnağıyla şumlanıbdır qarış-qarış.
Bu torpağa toxum deyil, kazak başı səpilmişdir,
Bizim sakit Donumuzu dul qadınlar bəzəmişdir. [5,7].*

The translations have been so successful that many people have expressed their high opinion on these translations. More precisely, "the first six volumes of the eight-volume works by the great Russian writer that were published in Baku in 1964-

1967 have been translated into our native language by “young Sholokhov researcher from Ganja” [3, 379].

The most well-known literary figure of the times, one of the best-known talents of Ganja's land is Altay Mammadov. He is not only a proser, a playwright, but also a literary critic, researcher, journalist, talented educator. Altay Mammadov's literary heritage and research area are so rich that it is considered as a literary heritage for literary figures and literary heroes of the era. The stories, narratives created by him are quite different in terms of characters and themes. In the works of Altay Mammadov there are also topics related to history, as well as oral literature. The history of subjects in his works, the reality of the images, the details of the events are explained in a such detailed and laconic way that arise interest in the readers. In addition to negative features such as flattery, obsession, stinginess, and abusive attitude to the work, there are also noble qualities, such as courage, affection, admiration to the work, kindness, care which were described with high artistic skills and positively affected the readers.

When we look at the creativity of Altay Mammadov, we see him leveraging from his predecessors' works. One of them is the outstanding Azerbaijani playwright Mirza Fatali Akhundzadeh. In “Compatriots” and “Men” by Altay Mammadov the traditions of Mirza Fatali Akhundzadeh's creativity are apparently seen. In addition, the writer's work “When the stars meet” was based on the “Deceived Star” written by Mirza Fatali Akhundzadeh who founded the narrative in our history. As it is in “Deceived Star”, the reality, liveness and history of the characters made the story more readable. Through the dialogues by the characters their personal qualities, all the complaints of the social era that they are experiencing, are reflected before eyes.

Altay Mammadov is also known as an author of interesting stories. Though his stories are small, they are distinguished with its compactness and interest. In his stories such as “Goodness”, “The girl did not come”, “The desire of Fakhriyya”, “Mohammed”, “The Pages of Roads”, “The Eighth

Son", "Ballad about Duka", "Where are you from, cousin?", "Signed Letter", "Complaints of Peros", "Salute from Novruz", "Duz-çörək", "Kiçik toy", "Meat", "Newspaper Expression", "Four Deputies, Three Assistants", "I can't find time", "Səni alan, məni döyən", "Girl with dog", "Must be deepened", "What was told about me?", "Qiyamət toy", "Zəhmətimiz itdi", "The Eleventh Key" in the face of the characters human qualities, such as love, generosity, hard work are presented and corruption, abusive approach to the work, nepotism and vulgarity are criticised.

Altay Mammadov's comedies such as "When the Stars Meet", "Men" and "Compatriots" are not only for readers, but also for the audience. So, in 1960 at the Ganja State Drama Theater "Compatriots" was performed and welcomed. In 1964 the comedy "Men" was shown and it was successful.

In the literary environment of Ganja, word masters utilized folklore elements skillfully. In the following stories one can come across folklore elements: "The tale of the Ashig" ("*Gördüyünü çağıran aşığın nağılı*"), "Your smile made me unconscious" ("*Güldün ağlım apardın*"), "Goyche Golu", "Who slept, who is awake?" ("*Kim yatmış, kim oyaq*") by Garib Mehdi, "Stone" by Sahib Ibrahimli, "The finder" ("*İtik tapan*") by Alemzar Alizadeh, "Regret", "Nomadic", "The name I hate" by Khezangul. "Young playwright Altay Mammadov created the play "Deli Domrul" on the basis of materials of the most valuable monument of Azerbaijani folk literature, the spiritual wealth of our people "Kitabi-Dede Gorgud" " [2, 146]. The above-mentioned works clearly show the creative search of the representatives of the literary environment of Ganja. Folklore affiliation, proximity to the people, expression of the spirit of the people are the main peculiarities of these works.

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РЕЗЮМЕ

В 1960-2000-ых годах в гянджинской литературной среде наряду с поэзией, довольно широко развивалась и проза. Писатели, которые в своих прозаических произведениях подробно отражали окружающую их литературную среду, писали о проблемах, волновавших, заставляющих задуматься наше общество.

Ключевые слова: *поэт, литературная среда, писатели, литературный процесс, область перевода*

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Poetry of national sovereignty in the beginning of the 20th century

The poetry of the twentieth century, on the basis of poetry of such persons as Huseyn Javid, Mohammad Hadi, A.Shaig, "Republican poet" Ahmed Javad, Amin Abid, Aliyusif Rai, Abdurrahman Dai, Umgulsum Sadigzadeh, Jafar Jabbarli, David, Ali Shovgi unprecedented creative rises over their national thinking is spreading steadily in the prevailing folk poems. In general, the mentioned writers independence, national statehood, flag and coat of arms, Turkism ideal, universal values of literary works on the lot was written in those years, the nation's mood did help to promote independence. "Azerbaijan", "Blue Lake", "Burn voice of the Motherland", "I have seen his dream", "A Turkish passenger says ..." examples of poetic o the result of this period.

Key words: *poetry, national independence, literary work, fight the motive, literary thinking*

Formation of the idea of national statehood in the public opinion of Azerbaijan in the beginning of the last century stimulated the struggle of the people for self-determination with resolution and dedication. The Declaration of Independence, proclaimed on May 28, 1918, announced directives about a sovereign state of Azerbaijan, democratic governance,