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**ABSTRACT**

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**GENRE CHARACTERISTICS OF WORKS ON THE THEME  
OF WAR IN PROSE OF AMERICA AND AZERBAIJAN**

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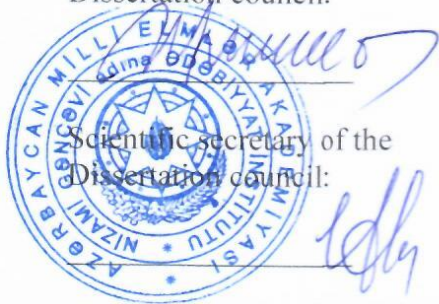
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## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDY

**Relevance and development of the theme.** Approaches to the issues of war and its influence on human fate from a diverse writer's position testify to the relevance of the topic of its organic connection with modern literary processes. XX century is the century of revolutions, wars, struggle, confrontation of political and ideological systems on a global scale and, finally, the collapse of the USSR, which appeared as the first socialist state; in this century, serious events and changes have taken place in the life of society, in the way of life of every nation, and all this has not gone unnoticed in literature, but on the contrary, a new literature has emerged, reflecting all these global events of the literary century.

For the peoples of Azerbaijan and America, this period was characterized by both individual, specific, and similar, commonalities. Literature at this stage was able to embody the man, the people in the grandiose events of the century its participation in such events as the World War II, its struggle on wide boards, and images of an epic scale.

Our poets and writers expressed the life-and-death tragedy of Azerbaijan's cute Karabakh, which fell into the clutches of politics, both in poetry and in prose. In front of the pain and tragedy of the motherland, a spring of screaming poetry is full of enthusiasm and emotions must be written.

Although we liberate our lands from the enemy's occupation, there are still issues such as war, peace, freedom and independence on the agenda, which makes the topic relevant.

American literature has always aroused great interest in the Azerbaijani scientific and literary environment, and this is evidenced by the growing number of scientific studies and numerous facts of recently translated works.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Аникин Г.В. Литература США и антифашистская борьба. Литература США XX века. Опыт типологического исследования (авторская позиция, конфликт, герой), М., 1978, Белов С.Б. Современный американский роман о войне, М., Знание, 1987, Беляев А. Идеологическая борьба и литература, М., Худ.литература, 1988, Бочаров А. Человек и война, М., 1983.

During comparative historical and literary typological analysis of American and Azerbaijani literature of XX-XXI century, scientific works related to the subject, as well as general theoretical and research were used. Former Russian Soviet literary critics, who seriously studied this topic after World War II, but paying attention to critical thought in the diachronic section, it turns out that in the new era there is a need for more objective and more comprehensive analysis beyond ideology.

**Object and subject of research.** The object of the study is the works of American and Azerbaijani poets of the XX-XXI centuries on the subject of war. For this purpose, the study includes philological, literary, artistic, publicist, etc. works written in the aspect monographic studies and problematic articles are involved in the study.

The subject of the study is the study of the ethical and aesthetic evolution of literary heroes in the works of American and Azerbaijani writers on the subject of war, the analysis of the psychological crisis of people who fell under the conditions of war, the study of artistic thought against the background of universal and national –cultural processes.

It is this war that the people living today owe to future generations, as well as to the catastrophes it has caused. Many of the works written today about the war were written by eyewitnesses and are therefore convincing and influential. The research work put before us is American literature because the best works about war were written by American writers.

**Purpose and objectives of the research.** The main purpose of the dissertation is to reveal the features of using realistic techniques in the embodiment of reality of the war and his works describing disasters and horrors in the works of Azerbaijani and American writers of the XX-XXI centuries. To achieve this goal, the following tasks are envisaged.

- to identify the genre features of works on the topic of war
- to determine a person's psychological state and internal contradictions in the works of writers who witnessed the war;

- to show the process of savagery of human nature in wartime in the example of the heroes depicted in the works;
- to determine the image of the enemy in various wars;
- to determine the power of kindness capable of resisting cruelty;
- to reveal the features of the embodiment of reality based on the impressions of individual individuals in the works created after the military conflicts;
- to disclose the indirect or direct impact of war on human destiny;
- to determine the artistic style in the works written against war;
- to bring into account the main factors that determine the spiritual evolution of human;
- to show the spiritual source of heroism;
- to explain the reasons for the moral shock of the war in the works of Azerbaijani and American writers.

**Research methods.** By using historical-comparative as well as typological analysis methods in the research process, we use the principles of theoretical analysis and interpretation, the production of scientific conclusions to determine the direction of the war with scientific and historical facts, the creation of a type of militaristic novel and the discovery of their artistic methods in the literary work of twentieth century writers. The dissertation provides for theoretical analysis, scientific and theoretical judgments about solving the problem.

Studies on the subject of war in Azerbaijani literary criticism began in the 60-70s of the last century and were not systematic. As for the Karabakh War, research in this direction has not been conducted.

**The main provisions for defense:**

- The theme of war has become one of the important directions in the American literary and cultural environment after World War II;
- The theme of war is divided into several stages in relation to historical circumstances, but adhering to traditions, its new

understanding is one of the main features characterizing both literature;

– The subject of war is represented in every genre of prose and is observed in various literary types, which are delineated by the artist's attitude to life and the possibilities of his artistic incarnation;

– Both scientific and anti-scientific works have appeared in American literature, pointing out that the wars of the 21st century will no longer be a threat to one country, but to all of humanity;

– The tragic fate of the human personality in American literature makes the realist works of eyewitnesses the object of ruthless description;

– Modern war made it possible to create new form modifications on the basis of expanding the genre boundaries of prose;

– In addition to the similarities that intersect in the literature on war in America and Azerbaijan, the differences are more realistic in the aesthetic ideals of the artists;

– A synthesis of elements of realism, modernism and postmodernism is observed in works written on the subject of war;

– The concepts of martyrdom, life, eternity and homeland form the basis of the prose about Karabakh;

– Postmodernist writings on the war are accompanied by a focus on solving important ideological, sociological and humanitarian problems;

– In works written on the subject of war, existential, moral and ethical problems are conditioned by the combination of the protagonist's position of individual and universal unity.

**Scientific novelty of the research.** The scientific novelty of the research is explained by the fact that it focuses on solving this problem. The first direction that justifies the novelty of the research is that for the first time, the theme of the war is to determine the points of formation of planetary thinking along with the products for the fate of the planet on the basis of the materials of Azerbaijani and American novels and to substantiate

our concept in this regard. The second direction is the definition of the writer's position in his works, which embodies historical facts and events of writers. The world of images, subject searches in the works related to the war can help solve the problems that people are exposed to by giving a realistic description of the war of their time by various country writers.

**The theoretical and practical significance of the research** is that the main provisions of the work form a certain basis for the study of the problems of the interaction and influence of various literature, the specifics of realism, modernism and post modernism. The research can be used in the teaching of modern American, English and world literature as well as Azerbaijani literature.

**Approbation and application.** The main provisions and conclusions covering the content of the research were published in abstracts of reports at International Symposiums, scientific conferences, in the form of articles, as well as in scientific journals in foreign countries – Ukraine, Kazakhstan and the Republic of Azerbaijan.

**Name of the organization where the dissertation work was carried out.** The dissertation work was carried out at the department of Azerbaijani and World Literature of Ganja State University.

**The total volume of the dissertation with a sign, indicating the volume of the structural units of the dissertation separately.** The dissertation consists of an introduction, two chapters, a conclusion and a list of references. Introduction consists of - 7 pages, 12265 characters, Chapter I - 54 pages, 103436 characters, Chapter II - 47 pages, 90418 characters, result - 7 pages, 11953 characters, excluding the list of used literature, 218 045 characters.

## MAIN CONTENT OF THE STUDY

The *Introduction* part of the dissertation substantiates the relevance of the topic and the degree of development, purpose and objectives are defined, scientific information on research methods, main provisions of the defense, scientific novelty, the theoretical and practical significance of the research, approbation and structure of the research are brought to attention.

Chapter I of the dissertation, presented under the title “**The theme of the war in American prose of the XX century, its main principles and directions**”, consists of 4 sub—chapters. The first sub-chapter entitled “*Formation and development of the theme of war*” states that Indigenous Hindu tribes, peoples of America, as a result of the revolutionary war in 1861–1865 against the unbearable laws of the British, the Colonies separated from England and gained complete independence.

Since then, the United States has not seen war, and the most powerful state in the world only at the end of World War I joined the fight against Germany and against fascism in World War II. And it is from this period that works in American literature first of all describe the tragedy of the “destroyed generation” are striking.

Today, the technical measures of the United States in the field of preparation for the Star War are already based on the control of computers, leaving human control, which means that man himself has put himself at the disposal of scientific and technical progress. As the achievements of science, scientific and technical progress increase, bourgeois futurologists of the modern era are divided to a greater extent into two fronts that are opposite to each other. If the idea of scientific fetishization, scientifically treating all social ills by exaggerating his achievements, is characteristic of scientific futurists, antiscientific futurists try to link all the failures of modern bourgeois society with science, to show that science is the source of great calamities for mankind, and that its harm outweighs its benefits. Both scientific and anti-scientific works have appeared



in American literature, emphasizing that the wars of the 21st century will no longer be a threat to one country, but to all of humanity.

To bring to the attention of all the progressive forces the real danger of the current situation and to save humanity from this threat has become one of the historical tasks of scientists of the world today.

Herman Melville's novel "Israel Potter: His Fifty Years of Exile" describes the war with historical facts as a perpetual and tragic event in human life. But in the work the author's aversion to war was shown not by the hero, but by the author.

In the work, the writer reflects with high artistic symbols that the war that brought trouble to society and human life broke the harmony, everything turned into wild chaos, arbitrariness.

Despite the intersection of artistic methods and literary movements at the beginning of the twentieth century, it can be called a period of realism. This process lasted until the World War II. After the war, the McCarthyism movement somewhat slowed the development of literature. Mighty representatives of American realism of the twentieth century T. Dreiser, J. London, F. Norris and others have created tragic images of ordinary Americans with strange destinies. In the post-war tense, difficult and contradictory capitalist America, the problem of the fate of the younger generation came to the fore. This problem makes its clear artistic explanation precisely in the works of the "destroyed generation" E. Hemingway's "The Sun Also Rises", F.S. Fitzgerald's "This side of Heaven" and J.D. Passos's "Manhattan" novels. During World War I, Fitzgerald served in the United States Army. The literature of the United States is younger than other Western literatures.

Hatred of war, the idea of a world without war is the cornerstone of Hemingway's work. Hemingway devoted his entire creative life to the search for human happiness, and as a progressive writer he turned to anti-fascism. He viewed war as a massive loss of consciousness, as in times of total psychosis.

The famous American writer William Faulkner, who was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1950, also wrote his first novel “Soldiers Pay”, 1926, about the bitter fate of a war veteran. Dos Passos's “Three Soldiers” (1921) gave a naturalistic description of the horrors of war. The main theme of this work is the impact of militaristic rule and cruel conditions on different types of people. We set ourselves the goal of investigating the emergence of problems such as alienation of people, moral shocks, the face of death at any moment, the meaninglessness of life. In the named works, an unadorned description of the war is given.

In terms of researching the pros and cons of war, I. Shaw's “The Young Lions” (1948) accurately portrayed the fascist process of the “little” man-mountain ski instructor, using an unusual plotline and the principle of time. Shaw expands the borders of the investigation and shows that the war has not affected the countries of Europe, America and Africa, focusing the destinies of people of different nationalities, religions, faiths, military ranks stand on three characters: American Michael Gaytekr and Noah Akkerman and Nazi Christian Distl.

And these three have to look at the war through the eyes of their country, army and government and draw conclusions. Finally, in the final chords of the war, the trio meeting in Bavaria experienced dramatic moments: the barbarous Diesel ambushed and killed his fellow Noah and realized that Michael would take his revenge by killing him.

Today's scientific-theoretical opinion does not unequivocally accept the use of pragmatic functions in written literature and the declaration of the artistic–aesthetic function as “the only functional quality”. In the modern national literary thought, the entertaining-aesthetic function goes hand in hand with the cognitive and educational functions of written literature. Theorist R. Aliyev comes to the absolutely correct conclusion that “different functions of literature are leading in different genres”<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> Əliyev R. Ədəbiyyat nəzəriyyəsi. Bakı: “Mürtəcim”, 2008, – s 213.

In Aristotle's words, he distinguishes literary types and genres “by the means of imitation”. In other words, the genre is the artist's attitude to life, an artistic form that is limited by the possibilities of his artistic embodiment. As an artistic form, he acquires certainty according to the period to which he belongs, the literary trend to which he belongs, the poetic means of the artistic language in which he is created, and the style. Undoubtedly, an important role here is played by the aesthetic ideal at the beginning of the artist's attitude to life.

The novel “It Can't Happen Here”, 1935, which appeared in the literary world as an “explosion” in public life, gained a very wide readership and was the first work written in American anti-fascist literature. A small state like the microcosm of American society, in the form of a city, tried to expose the politicians who were supporters of the Nazis, Fort Bull.

The writer, who clearly and convincingly reflected fascism, had a great influence, completely in line with the ideas of the time. The novel-utopia “It Can't Happen Here” is also based on the anti-fascist theme, the description of a hopeless future. Louisiana's realism was called “photographic” documentary. Because he was accused of being a resident of the American province, identified with his heroes, for being able to maintain the required distance between the hero and the author. The fact that new discoveries are more harmful than good, and that science has fallen out of human control and led to its destruction, described the first foresight of the century six years before Hiroshima in his book “The Life of Galileo”.

The second sub-chapter of the research work ***“Artistic aesthetic features of the military novel genre. The human factor in war”***.

For many years, instilling aesthetic pleasure in the reader has been considered the only aesthetic function of written literature. Today's scientific-theoretical opinion does not unequivocally accept the use of pragmatic functions in written literature and the declaration of the artistic-aesthetic function “as the only functional quality”. In the modern national literary

thought, the entertaining-aesthetic function goes hand in hand with the cognitive and educational functions of written literature. Theorist scientist R. Aliyev comes to the absolutely correct conclusion that “different functions of literature in different genres are leading”<sup>3</sup>. In this sense, in the novel genre, of course, the entertaining-aesthetic function, cognition come after educational functions. The prominence of cognitive function is directly related to the social and philosophical nature of the novel. It is in this sense that the novel is declared a “model of the world”, and this announcement brings the mission falling on it to the same plane as the function of oral literature, let's say, epic.

One of the characteristic features of the literary process after the second half of the twentieth century is the change in the attitude to the genre. Transitions in inter-genre relations, poetic confusion are typical for the literary genres of this period. Now it is a bit difficult to talk about the pure genre. In general, there is no need to allow poetic dogma here. The increase in stresses associated with the beginning of the Scientific and Technical Revolution - that is, the time itself, since the 60s, has led to the arrival of elements that bring flexibility and compactness to the genre. Psychologism intensified in literature, art went from pathos to magnificent artistic images and details.

Azerbaijan scientist N.M. Sadigova writes about genres: “XX century literature is characterized by extraordinary genre diversity and gradually changing genre and genre systems: Some of them are ruthlessly rejected, some are declared obsolete, new ones appear, and then they give their places to others, previously misplaced janns, now they have created a strange synthesis... Some of them are ruthlessly rejected, some are declared obsolete, new ones appear, and then they give their places to others, previously inconsistent zhannr, now they have created a strange synthesis”<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup> Əliyev R. Ədəbiyyat nəzəriyyəsi. Bakı: “Mürtəcim”, 2008, – s. 213.

<sup>4</sup> Садыхова Н.М. Современная американская научная фантастика. Проблемы метода и жанра (на материале амерк литературы) Баку: 1987, – səh 83.

From the science of literary criticism it is known that the trilogy is three literary works of one author, united by the generality of the idea and the sequence of the subject, the plot. Trilogy is the term of literary criticism which comes from classical literature, so that: Three literary works written in the genre of drama or prose are connected by a single author's fate.

Each part is considered independent and each has its own independent name. It is simply that these independent novels combine the same theme and the same images. Here is a deep observation of life, a look from the bottom of a sharp angle of view on the saving of the life, time, the world, the contradictions of the human world. What is seen is brought to mind in words. As one of the most prolific prose writers, the large-scale memoir trilogy by James Jones is called “From Here to Eternity”, “Thin Red Line”, and “Whistle”.

The novel “From Here to Eternity” is one of the brightest and rarest examples of American war literature in terms of the breadth and relevance of the novel, the fate of the issues raised, and its historical and literary value.

James Jones is one of the leaders of the US military novels, witnessed the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941 while serving in the Hawaiian Islands, fought in the battles on the island of Guadalcanal, and was discharged from the army in 1944 after being wounded. For the question “Who can replace Faulkner and Hemingway?” critics of the 1960s named the youngest Jones the most.<sup>5</sup> His first novel, “From Here to Eternity” (1951), put his author at the forefront of American literature.

Later, a trilogy of novels “The Thin Red Line” (1962) and “Whistle” (1978) and “From Here to Eternity” was created. In all three works, we see the struggle of an ordinary American soldier for himself as an individual, being an obedient toy and not being destroyed. “Many subjects presented for the first time in this

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<sup>5</sup> Никомокин А.Н. Американский романтизм и современность. М. «Наука», 1986, – сәһ 30.

novel found fame in post-war American prose. Separation and non-communication, anonymity, impersonation – all such socio-psychological categories are presented in the prominent realistic scenes of military life. The sense of tragedy is shown in the work not by the “horrors of war”, but by the unthinkable empty lifestyle of bourgeois society, which manifests itself more deplorable in the conditions of a destructive military bureaucracy”- the Soviet expert of American literature Mulyarchik writes. The protagonist, Robert Prewitt, or simply Prew as his friends call him, was the image of a young man living the life of an ordinary soldier and the destiny of thousands of young people formed by time - the main success of the young author. For the son of a miner, who enlisted in the army for 30 years, “it was impossible not to be a soldier. For boys like him, that was the only way out”.<sup>6</sup>

Prew, who once took the bugle in his hand, felt its gravity, grandeur and solemnity, and at the same time felt such tenderness and sadness that he realized that he had the talent to play the bugle. And he thinks that if you can dedicate yourself to your work, then life can be considered successful. And long before he was sentenced to death by his comrade-in-arms, he and his friends composed a requiem for his life and the lives of ordinary, common soldiers called “The Soldier's Blues”. The novel “From here to eternity” ends with a very meaningful conversation with the mother of the son of the company commander Holmes, who was directly responsible for the death of Prew. The United States has just joined World War II. With his father's desire to serve in the military, Karen Holmes asked, “Mom, do you think this war will last until I finish military school in West Point for me to join it?”. “The mother denies it, but immediately tries to “convince”

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<sup>6</sup> Морозова Т.Л. В борьбе за новый мир. Литература США XX века. Опыт типологического исследования (авторская позиция, конфликт, герой), М., 1978, – сәһ 47.

her son that another war will break out until you grow up” – “are you sure, mom?” son asks thoughtfully.<sup>7</sup>

J.Jones's “Thin Red Line” is an anti-militarist work written 15 years after the war. Such novels differed from those written immediately after the war, because the events of these years were revealed in the context of the characters that characterized them. Post-war American life led writers to distance themselves from the hero of the 1940s. At this time, war is shown as a background for real life to solve problems

The name of the work is taken from an ancient proverb. “Only a thin red line separates a holy man from a madman”. There is only a thin red line between good and evil. The contradictions within human are the main purpose of the author. The author, who pays great attention to the promotion of human psychology in the conditions of war, sees the internal conflict of man as problems of man and society, man and conscience, man and love. The last part of the trilogy - the novel “Whistle” - shows that people even oppose the war against fascism. Therefore, Russian writers considered his work as an insult to the Europeans who suffered the most. However, in his latest novel, Jones, in 1978, 33 years after World War II, As a result of Korean and Vietnamese wars, the Arab-Israeli conflict, etc. the writer's attitude to the human factor in the war changed. The author, who was generally against the war, once again stated his position in this work.

The third sub-chapter, “*Modification of the military novel genre*”, discusses one of the main and central tendencies in the literary process in the second half of the twentieth century, a critical approach to existing aesthetic criteria and values. The young writer took a completely new approach to the artistic norms and criteria that were formed in American literature in the 1930s and 1940s and strengthened in the 1950s and 1960s. The attitude of artistic thinking to social reality, the division of

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<sup>7</sup> Ковалев, Ю.В. Джеймс Джонс и его герои. Джеймс Джонс. Только позови. / Ю.В.Ковалев. – Москва: Радуга, – 1983, – s. 850.

positive and negative heroes, the concept of advanced and protagonist of literature, the approach to the past and new values, the view of the modern world, etc. were almost undergoing significant changes in the works of the new generation. The main innovation that attracted attention in the early prose of literary youth was the deconstructive approach to the existing literary rules and regulations to the system of popular images and images. Deconstructivism was the most powerful trend of this period, bringing together representatives of different styles and currents, uniting them in many ways. The satirical and humorous style of prose of Joseph Heller's "Catch-22" differs from other satirical prose styles due to its harmony and intonation, as well as many features. His harsh, sharp and angry irony is different from humor, which creates a cheerful mood. J. Heller laughs at the way he expresses his dissatisfaction in society with subtext, sarcasm, and strong sarcasm, not to entertain readers, but to make them think. This laughter is bitter and cruel. The author's satire was directed at all the dark forces that wanted to turn the world into a bloodbath in World War II. At the same time, his laughter was more crushing, killing, and of greater public importance. Every laughter radiated flames of anger, hatred and hatred. Joseph Heller, who took part in the World War II as a servant of the military-air fleet, portrayed his impressions in a satirical and nonsensical style in the novel "Catch-22", (1961). Kurt Vonnegut called Heller's latest work on the war "a great lie for America's participation in the struggle against fascism".

The war described by Heller is reminiscent of a large fair: everything is bought and sold here; human lives, ranks and positions, oil and roller bearing, Turkish pea and plum. Everyone was involved in the trade, including the enemy. They also bombard not only enemy military facilities, but also civilians in their squadrons.

Fiction writer Kurt Vonnegut came to literature with unique themes. His works stopped the war episodes in front of the reader's eyes with their individual descriptive form, plot completeness and life boards. His works are distinguished by the



variety of themes and the exhaustion of the composition. In the novel "Slaughterhouse-Five; or The Children's Crusade" (1969), the ideas and expressions are as philosophical and thought-provoking as they are clear and simple. Addressing the genre of fantasy novels, the writer approaches the passages of time from a unique angle, approaches "a moment", "a thousand years", approaches the relationship between life and death and death from his own point of view. He tries to be ahead of time. When the author conducts an experiment and incorporates it into the infrastructure and image of the work, he reveals the time not only as an ordinary observer, but also as an element that can affect the essence of life and its course, uses it to successfully express an expression. Since the truth is more horrible and unbelievable than fiction, the author uses grotesque and fiction from the very first page, turning the protagonist into a participant in two wars - World War II and the Vietnam War.

Chapter IV is entitled "*War and its various forms of manifestation*". Since the middle of the last century, writers have been concerned about the fate of the world and have rooted these anxieties and concerns in the motives of protecting man, the world and nature.

Writers who are concerned about the future and existence of the planet, likened the earth to a barrel of gunpowder, people are worried that they will destroy the earth with the bombs they produce by putting this shell under their feet and express concern that these destructive bombs will pose even greater threats. Stefan Heym is one of the writers who wrote about American life far from the war, but in direct contact with it. In his famous stories, Heym is known as a skilled connoisseur of human nature and a realist prose writer, describing the psychological state of people who were not in the military and did not take part in the war, but were closely connected with hot events. The heroes of his stories are the people of America, who are in a tense psychological and severe state of *fziki* due to the wars that took place at the very beginning of the world.

The story of “Flea”, written by Stefan Heym, once again shows that he is a skilled psychologist.

The story begins with a description of Saturday morning in Professor Elington's garage in Kemp. Professor Elington is working very hard to increase America's defense capabilities. And it was thanks to him that the top-secret bacterium was obtained “from the twenty-three hundred” series, and according to its Pentagon chief, the “E-327” would still be an unfulfilled dream if it were not for Professor Elington. The real tragedy comes the day after Mr. Elington was found to be infected with the E-327 bacterium the next day.

To avoid infecting his wife and children, Ellington decides to return to Kemp and talk to Moto. And suddenly he realizes the cruel joke of the twentieth century, that he himself has become a secret weapon, a poisoned bullet, and can be fired at any time. He himself would die in agony, and he was able to take revenge on those who were guilty of his death. And the professor begins to look for culprits. By suffering internally “Suddenly he stopped in front of the pharmacy and saw the killer looking out of the window. The poor quality glass of the showcase made the image unrecognizable, but he was still quite clear: tall, slender, pleasant American, excellent head of the family, a house around the city, well-dressed and with no sign of a criminal on his face or in his eyes - this is the real killer!

William Styron is a writer who has made invaluable contributions to the formation of literary-artistic, philosophical-aesthetic and national thought in contemporary American literature. The writer-pacifist William Styron described his critical approach to the sharp militarization that took place at the height of the Korean War as a realist of his progressive ideas in his 1952 story “The Long March”.

After a while, the written military experience leaves the impression of the work, which came out of the pen of a passionate writer. The reason for the story was the American war in Korea. To this day, bones of the cattle can be found scattered among the rocks. So the theme of the work is also very relevant today.

Prominent journalist and publicist Steve Kohl and Cherenu Bowen his works, reflecting the truth of the war, become a manifestation of documentary-publicism. They have been active participants in bloody battles in the most useful and operative genres arising from the requirements of the war - stories, essays, poems, journalistic articles, and therefore can instill in the reader the psychological spirit of war, throwing the reader into the flames of war. Commenting on the facts and events from different angles in the works at the expense of artistic images, the authors consider such a fateful issue as war in the context of secular laws and geopolitical situation, taking into account the political interests of major powers.

The abundance of documentary facts in the works forms the basis of the dramatic structure.

Chapter II, entitled **The theme of war in the Azerbaijani literature of the twentieth century and its reflection in artistic thought**, consists of 4 sub-chapters. The first half of the chapter, entitled *“The reflection of the wars of the twentieth century in Azerbaijani prose”*, shows that wars, which are a common problem of mankind, have always been terrible, turned into a tragedy and led to mass deaths. There are many battles of life and time, and they are still there today. In our modern age, it goes beyond this pattern. Abulhasan Alakbarzadeh Alibaba was the author of the first novel about the war in Azerbaijani prose. Abulhasan described the process of the gradual transformation of Azerbaijanis, who did not have any combat experience, or even the ability to take up arms, into real fighters. Of course, the novel “War”, which is the first “Friendship castle”, is not perfect. However, Abulhasan had a long way to go, and his novel was the product of deep life observations. Later, on the theme of war, “On Distant Shores” (Imran Gasimov, Hasan Seyidbeyli), “General” (Huseyn Abbaszade), “Legend of the Eagle” (Afgan), “In the light of amber”, “Seven starry sky”, “Night sun” (Garay Fazli), “Disputed city” (Suleyman Valiyev) and so on. novels were created. However, it should be noted that in any of these

novels the truth of war did not sound the same as in Abulhasan's novel.

In 1918, one of the giants of our national literature, H. Javid, wrote the tragedy “Devil” against the imperialist war. The events took place during the World War I in Turkey and Arabia. The great playwright described how people shed blood and followed the Devil. So, as long as the world stands still, the living clash of the Angel and the Devil, Good and Evil, Justice and Oppression in the human soul will continue. In the words of Nasreddin Tusi, these two opposing forces are also called virtue and humiliation.

Within us, virtue and humiliation are always in active struggle with each other. When virtue overcomes disgrace, man becomes an angel, and when disgrace overcomes virtue, man becomes a devil.

World War II was a terrible war in terms of its scale and the number of casualties. The war engulfed most of the world, millions of people died on the front lines, major cities were destroyed and turned into ruins. Azerbaijan was one of the countries that assumed the main weight of the Great Patriotic War.

The 2nd sub-chapter is called ***“Methods of reflection of reality in prose about the Karabakh War”***. The Karabakh War has become the subject of national independence. The tragic scenes of the struggle for the territorial integrity of the country have come to literature. The artistic and artistic-publicist works written on the theme of the Karabakh war changed the direction of the ideas of modern Azerbaijani literature as a whole, and the salvation of the homeland raised the artistic idea to the level of a very important factor. Although writers representing modern Azerbaijani literature differ from each other in terms of artistic form and style diversity, they are united by a national spirit, civic position, excitement, challenge, unity and patriotism.

Our literature could not speak about these truths for many years, and when the enemy began to take over Karabakh, it returned to these truths.

The essence of Huseynbala Miralamov's very diverse creativity is very influential in his works arising from his intellectual prejudice because the author's heartbeat, sincerity and contact with the reader are clearly felt. Regardless of the genre, he is a creative person who can express his sincere erudition, politeness and sincerity as if he was talking to his interlocutor face to face. The appeal to the Karabakh theme, sensitive approach to historical moments, different style and form of the author's feelings which are far from traditional caused wide spread among the readers. The author's heroes are connected with the motherland by fate, they are in the homeland and did not leave it. They are people who are faced with the need to assert themselves in the face of the difficult country, the terrible events that shook humanity, feeling the historical situation. The author is able to make very serious arguments, persuade and think, urges his compatriots to draw conclusions from the lessons of history. As in "Call of the Statues", the simplicity of language, the weight of thought, the sharpness of observations, the agile publicist's attitude to events, the impartiality and many other features determine his sufficient recognition in the socio-literary environment.

Miralamov's literary-artistic-philosophical thoughts can be called an essay in terms of genre. It is a fact that the essay, as a genre, has emerged as an expression of a philosophical-logical approach to life and the period, rather than an open, clear approach to literature and art. This type of work not only reflects the search for a new genre and form of contemporary criticism, but also reflects the literary thought of the period around literature and time, art and life, society and its problems, the position of the modern writer, in a word, various concepts. The paradox of the genre is seen in the harmony and association of arguments, the predominance of the author's personal position. Clear statement or paradoxical certainty characterizes this genre.

The writer Huseynbala Miralamov, who sought the cause of the pain of the land of monuments, the wonderful corner of Azerbaijan in the documentary materials written in the XIX

century, wrote an original literary essay in the postmodernist style.

At a time when the world-famous luminaries of art and art have long been immortalized, Armenian fascists and terrorists wounded and stole the statues of these geniuses with firearms. While the monuments of art were melted and destroyed, due to the vigilance of the leadership of Azerbaijan an end was put to vandalism and barbarism of Armenians and “wounded statues” were brought to Baku as an eye for those who could not organize the defense of Shusha, who did not spare the land...”.<sup>8</sup> The first verses of the work sound like an artistic judgment of history. Describing ruthless, impolite actions against monuments, the author writes at the beginning of the work as an epigraph: “If Khurshudbanu Natavan the daughter of Khan, immortal Uzeyir bey Hajibeyov, Maestro Bulbul, who brought eternal glory to true humanity with eternal pride, were alive today, Armenians who committed another crime against humanity would be shot in their native cities of Shusha without shame”. The souls of our ancestors sleeping in Karabakh and the cries of the statues erected to genius artists express their heartache.

“Judgment of Conscience” - a two-part drama is a story of the fate of a teacher who turned the pages of the most tense history of Azerbaijan. The events of the first part take place in one of the Russian cities, and the second in the war zones of Azerbaijan. It begins with the story of a young man named Rakhim who travels from Karabakh to Russia to market, sending money to his mother and two twin daughters to earn a living.

Rahim, an educated and dignified intellectual, is confronted with his compatriot Firudin, known as Fedya, who is engaged in racketeering in the market.

Coincidentally, the author describes two compatriots who met in a strange way, and each of them is characterized by the language of the heroes. “You are a teacher, everyone at the

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<sup>8</sup> Mirələmov H. Xəcalət. Gənclik. Bakı: 2002, – s.163.

institute swears by you, the teachers called you Little Marx”<sup>9</sup>. Gullu, who was his student friend and became a fiance and then joined another man and fled, it is now known that she is Firudin's wife, told about Rahim these words. Fedya, the racketeer of the Rogozin market, who keeps everyone in his hands with threats, invites Rahim to his birthday. After seven years of separation, Gullu and Rahim had to leave again as a result of another tragic event.

The artistic understanding of the shades of color of a historically tragic blackboard of reality in the work is represented by various spiritual sounds. The protagonist's attitude to the facts combines this voice with the ideas of peace and tranquility in the world of our contemporaries.

In the third sub-chapter, entitled *“Reflection of the tragic picture of war in the genre of story”*, the theme of exile, which reflects the basis of war, the most painful, moral and ethical reality that forms the basis of all tragedies, was finally generalized in the literature at the level of the tragedy of the people. The transfer of our ancient historical settlements, the lands inhabited by our ancestors, the Oghuz lands, the holy places visited by Dede Korkut and Beyrey to the Armenians began to be heard in the literature of this period.

“Cruelty and injustice knew no bounds. Some of the corpses had their heads cut off, their eyes carved, and others had their faces shrouded with a knife. No one was spared here, no old man, no pregnant woman, no baby, no sick mother. This was another picture of Armenian atrocities on the threshold of XXI century”.<sup>10</sup>

Describing more animalistic actions of people, the author shows that the Armenian Dashnaks, who brutally killed Azerbaijanis, are worse than the wolves outside, showing that the wolf sniffs the corpses found in the snowy steppe and retreats.

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<sup>9</sup> Mirələmov H. Xəcalət. Gənclik. Bakı: 2002, – s.209.

<sup>10</sup> Yenə orada, – səh 99.

“He had been expelled from his homeland, buried his mother in the woods with a bullet in his chest, torn from his lungs, wounded, frozen limbs, and confronted with a liar who did not know his intentions and intentions. The homeland had lost its meaning of time. Two days seemed like two years to him, and at first he thought that the wolf was going to attack him. But why does not throw, what does he expect? From the beginning, the wolf was following him. Did he now regret his hungry savage actions? As the homeland crawled, he also retreated”.<sup>11</sup>

The story of “Shame” shows that classmates who came to visit the sick Didar “hold each other's hands, looking for the front door of the dilapidated building”.<sup>12</sup> Dedicated to the life stories of Karabakh refugees.

After reading the work, you will find several answers to the story called “Shame”. It was a shame not to be able to defend the homeland. It was a shame for the souls of thousands of martyrs, a shame for not being able to respond to the internal sufferings of their children, a shame for not being able to reach a friend in time, and a shame for the Armenian people who will not be held accountable for their crimes in the future.

The Khojaly tragedy is the most terrible page of the Karabakh war.

The 4th sub-chapter of the research is called “*The artistic embodiment of the history of heroism and love in the novel genre*”. The novel genre, which is improving and enriching as it develops, is the product of 125 years and reveals the solution of problems from small topics to serious global, social, philosophical, political and social issues. The new century has brought a new theme to our literature - war.

Writer-publicist Fazil Guney's three-part novel-trilogy “Black blood” is a polyphonic work. In this novel, which is more than a thousand pages long, the author has written a work of art based on documentary facts about the difficult and struggling

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<sup>11</sup> Mirələmov H. Xəcalət. Gənclik. Bakı: 2002, – s.93.

<sup>12</sup> Yenə orada, – s.144.



history of Azerbaijan. The human destinies of these years are the Karabakh people who are alive today and are participants in our recent past. The diversity of the novel is characterized by the emergence of a wide gallery of images, and the author sheds light on the lives of different images and draws attention to the manifestation of national consciousness and ideology on the basis of historical reality, from their psychological state.

In artistic words, the author watched the irrefutable and real history of the time, our country, which was in the grip of politics, the process of beginning of the Karabakh War, its charming corner, studied and summarized the political games leading towards the war with a deep sense of citizen. The moral and physical suffering of our compatriots with the tragedies of the war is spoken in the language corresponding to the spirit of the people.

...The whole village is in a happy mood. The highest point of human life is the wedding of two young people. Relatives from Baku also came to the wedding. Journalist Aysu is among them. The feeling of victory, joy are replaced by tragedy in a moment. Armenian occupiers shoot at a pre-arranged assembly, civilians are killed, and the journalist girl is captured by enemies.

Against the background of Aysun's captivity, faced with the test of love and integrity, the author observes the atrocities committed by the Armenian enemies in Azerbaijan from the first days of the Karabakh war with the help of their patrons, the actions of cowardly politicians. and presents political realities in artistic, characteristic ways, in convincing colors.<sup>13</sup>

The wedding scene of Narchichak and Artur in the work deepens the power of the artistic influence of the images, which appear in the expression of moral and ethical problems, the unexpected, sudden occurrence of the event. In terms of the naturalness of the images, it is due to the fact that they contain a harsh reality, visibility.

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<sup>13</sup> Fazil Güney "Qara qan" tarixi roman "QAPP-Poliqraf" Bakı: 2002, – səh 3.

“Poor Narchichak was able to take a few steps. The sound of bullets forced her to turn around and look back, and he witnessed a horrible sight. The bullet fired from the APC could not destroy Artur, who was leaning against a tree. Arthur, watching Narchichak with his eyes, wanted to stand as long as possible until she disappeared through the trees, to create conditions for his lover to run away and protect her honour at the cost of his own blood...

Then she raised his head and looked at his native land for the last time, overtook the soldiers who hurried to him, fell on the dagger with all her weight, and gathered her strength and embraced her lover.<sup>14</sup>

None of the captured women wanted to be humiliated in front of the enemy. They preferred death and honor to dishonor.

The fact that the fate of these two young men ended in war shows that the war, which he skillfully and artistically managed to present in the work, was a catastrophe against humanity. Once again, the untimely death of individuals and unrequited love are thought to be a human tragedy.

The short life and glorious battle path of Mubariz Ibrahimov, the national hero of Azerbaijan, became an example for our young people just on the way home to the peak of martyrdom.

E.Elatli's “The Night of Revenge” novel highlights the most important moments of Mubariz's life, starting from his birthday and his father's birthday to his last day. The reader gets acquainted with Mubariz's appearance as well as his inner world, as he is distinguished by his serious face, athletic stature, and the fact that a middle-aged disabled woman he met on the street called him “Bilasuvur Tiger”. “A solemn excitement was read on the faces of the two cadets returning from the walk to the military school. They received the rank of sergeant by attending a course at the Armed Forces Training Center, and two days later, which military unit they would be sent to would be determined by a

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<sup>14</sup> Fazil Güney “Qara qan” tarixi roman “QAPP-Poliqraf” Bakı: 2002, – s.58-59.

“lottery”.<sup>15</sup> Unlike the others, Mubariz says: “Personally, I will say that there is no need for a lottery, send me to Murov.... For several days, I pray to God in every prayer to get to the most difficult place. Trench.... Also, where the ceasefire is violated the most”.<sup>16</sup>

Mubariz expresses his desire to go to the front line, the most tense border line, with the intention of taking revenge on the enemy: “I will attack them as soon as I have the first opportunity. This has been my dream for a long time. Ever since I was a child...”<sup>17</sup>

Dedicated to the memory of all our martyrs and their selfless parents who died for the defense of the state independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the person of Mubariz Ibragimov, this work contributes to high morality in educating the younger generation in the spirit of military patriotism. The author assesses this exemplary death of the Azerbaijani hero as immortality, reunion with eternity.

We must deeply and thoroughly study the life and path of each of our brave sons who fought valiantly, and pass it on to the new generation so that the inheritance is not broken.

In the *Conclusion* part of the dissertation we present the main scientific provisions and conclusions of the research as follows:

-There are three stages in the development of American works on the subject of war: the first, the classical period - from the beginning to the middle of the twentieth century; the second, most productive modernist period - 1950-1970; third, the postmodernist period lasts from the 1970s to the present. The first-classical period in Azerbaijani literature, the second- (20-80s) works in the context of the ideology of social realism, the third-80s are characterized by the beginning of a new stage of

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<sup>15</sup> Elxan Elatlı Qisas Gecəsi, Bakı: Elgün – 2011– s. 10.

<sup>16</sup> Yenə orada, – s. 20.

<sup>17</sup> Yenə orada, – səh 22.

independence of the country, which was formed on the eve of the collapse of the Soviet regime. During this period, works on the subject of war were formed in each of the artistic methods, literary trends, and sometimes in parallel in their synthesis.

– There is no image of fighter-soldier in anti-war works of American writers. It is no wonder that the most positive image has escaped in the works of war.

– The Azerbaijani soldier was presented as a fighter who died for the motherland. This can be accompanied both in the works devoted to World War II and in the art examples written about Karabakh.

– In both literature, the forward movement of prose can be traced in the context of different genres –story, narrative and novel, as well as individual styles and even stylistic trends.

– It is a firm denial of militarism that brings writers closer, regardless of form, is loyalty to universal ideas. It was proved in the study that the theme of war is reflected in any genres.

– The genre diversity of military prose is characterized by the process of renewal in its poetic structure, it is distinguished by its new shades.

– It was the themes of his works and their relationship to events that brought the writers of different countries closer to the first World War. They belonged to the generation of bourgeois intelligentsia, who during the first World War destroyed all dreams and dreams of life.

– After the Second World War, the American and Azerbaijani writers are united by anti-fascist ideas.

– In prose on the topic of war, no doubt, the entertaining-aesthetic function, cognition comes after educational functions.

– The increase in the stresses associated with the beginning of the scientific and technical revolution-that is, from the 60s, the time itself created elements that brought flexibility and compactness to the genres. In literature, psychologism intensified, art descended from pathos, pathetics, magnificent artistic images, details to naturalness.

– In general, artistic and publicist works written on the theme of Karabakh War changed the ideological direction of modern Azerbaijani literature and raised the artistic thought and essence of the motherland to the level of a very important factor.

– Both the American and the Azerbaijani readers, getting acquainted with the works written about the war, get through the same emotional chaos, get a share of this suffering, and realize in the same way what sin and evil are.

– The motif and the image of different countries in the works about the war are similar in meaning and content.

### **THE MAIN CONTENT AND SCIENTIFIC PROVISIONS OF THE DISSERTATION ARE REFLECTED IN THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES AND THESES OF THE AUTHOR**

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