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Masterpiece of the Great Return - Shusha!

At the end of August of this year, my first visit to the city of Shusha to participate in the re-opening of Molla Panah Vagif's mausoleum after major restoration turned into an unusual and unforgettable historical event for me.

My first acquaintance with the city of Shusha was during the years of Soviet rule. This informal meeting was based on the song "Shushanin dağları - başı dumanlı". For many years, I always

imagined Shusha as a place with fog at the top of its mountains, snow, rain and drizzle:

Song word:

Şuşanın dağları başı dumanlı,
Qırmızı qoftalı yaşıl tumanlı,
Dərdindən ölməyə çoxdu
gümanım.
Ay qız, bu nə qaş-göz, bu nə tel,
Ölərəm dərdindən, onu bil,
Danışmasan da, balam, barı gül.

...Şuşanın hər yandan gəlir
sorağı,
Tərifə layiqdir İsa bulağı,



Dağları, bağları, qızlar oylağı.
Ay qız, bu nə qaş-göz, bu nə tel,
Ölərəm dərdindən, onu bil,
Danışmasan da, balam, barı gül.

I heard this song when I was still a student, that is, in the seventies of the 20th century. I thought that the words "foggy-headed" in the well-known song, as in the historical novel "Smoggy Tabriz" by Mammad Said Ordubadi, are not a natural phenomenon, but the tense, bloody socio-political and historical events that took place in Shusha. And at that moment, according to what I had read about Shusha, I took the words "Shusha's mountains are covered with fog" as a verse meaning the events of Agha Muhammad Shah Qajar's attack on Shusha in the 18th century, the assassination of the Shah of Iran, and the murder of Mullah Panah Wagif by Muhammad Bey, who later seized power. I have listened to the song "Shusha's Mountains" for many decades in the light of pessimistic notes. When the events of Topkhana started in the late eighties of the 20th century, I imagined the words "foggy head" from the song "Shusha's Mountains" as black clouds hovering over the city, which is an impregnable fortress. After the city of Shusha was occupied by the notorious Armenians, I imagined the words "foggy-headed" in darker colors. And I concluded that the black fog surrounding the Shusha



Qarabağ Azərbaycandır!

would not be removed very easily. However, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Commander-in-Chief Ilham Aliyev has proven the possibility of turning a problem that is very difficult to implement into a task that will be possible with great will and high competence, by expelling the Armenian invaders from Karabakh and by giving our nation a historic Victory in the Patriotic War. Secondly, when I was still a schoolboy, I always thought of Molla Panah Vagif when I said Shusha. During his high school years, Molla Panah Vagif in the historical drama "Vagif" by the folk poet Samad Vurgu together with the members of the student drama lovers' association at the Danzik village eight-year school of the Sharur region of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, while studying in the 9th grade of the Ulya-Norashen (now Oglangala - I.H.) secondary school of our region. and my performance in the character of Molla Veli Vidadi enabled me to understand more deeply how difficult and scandalous conditions this poet, who was called "a singer of beauty", lived and worked.

The drama "Vagif", which I knew by heart, gave me the impression of "Molla Panah Vagif - with a foggy head". In my optimistic poem "Gördüm", which I wrote as a poetry lover during my student years, and published it first in the newspaper "Gənc Məlik" of the Azerbaijan State Pedagogical Institute, and then in the newspaper "East Gate" published in the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic in 1968, "I saw" is repeated at the end of each stanza. Although the line expresses the fact that the hardships experienced by Molla Panah Vagif would later disappear, it also brings to mind the



hardships and "I did not see" faced by the poet, who was the Prime Minister of Karabakh Khan.

Our people are freed
from the burden of grief,

Your question comes
from the wedding
ceremony;

From the day I was born,

I saw flowers blooming
everywhere.

The creation of a world-renowned Conservatory in Shusha will further strengthen the city's status as a Cultural Capital. Thus, Shusha will become the center of art where Uzeyir Hajibeylis, Bulbuls, Natavans, Khan Shushinskis will grow up in the 21st century.

A great distance has already been covered in the direction of returning the historical traditions of Azerbaijani culture and literature to the city of Shusha, and revitalizing modern cultural development here. We believe that the day when its permanent residents will return to the cultural capital of Azerbaijan is not far away.

525-ci qəzet. – 2021.– 19 sentyabr.