



Academician Isa Habibbayli

Molla Panah Vagif is the creator of early realism literary trend in Azerbaijani literature.

Early realism is the first literary trend in the history of the development of Azerbaijani literature.

First of all, it should be noted that in the science of Azerbaijani literary studies, from the academician Hamid Arasli, who conducted research on Molla Panah Vagif in the fifties of the 20th century, to the researchers of the period of independence, all of them unequivocally said that he was one of the first creators of realist poetry in our literature. However, the question of the nature of Vagif realism has been evaluated from different positions in scientific opinion for many years. If we do not consider the notational approaches in some studies, the section "On the artistic method of Vagif poetry" in the monograph "Molla Panah Vagif. Life and Creativity" (1966) by Doctor of Philology Araz Dadashzade and "Vagif laughs, cries" published by Aziz Mirahmedov in 1968 article can be considered the first published studies on the uniqueness of the poet's realism. In the mid-sixties of the 20th century, when the monograph appeared, the phrase "literary method" that advanced the concept of realism in literary studies was important to show Vagif's different position in Azerbaijani literature. Considering that the term "realist images" was preferred when talking about Vagif's realism for many years before that, it was scientifically significant that Araz Dadashzade considered the poet, who was a singer of beauty, "the first artist who mastered the realist literary method". Aziz Mirahmedov, a correspondent member of ANAS, in his article "Vagif laughs, cries" published in 1968, considered the fact that Molla Panah Vagif is usually presented only as a "poet of beauty, a poet of love" in literature as a one-sided analysis and evaluation of the work of this great artist. and rightly called it an "unscientific matter" not to see the various development trends in the poet's literary heritage, especially "suffering and turmoil", or to associate such situations "only with the last days of his life". In this valuable article on Vagif's realism, although it is in the form of a thesis, two important issues have been brought to the attention of the scientific opinion for the first time: "Vagif as a skilled master of love and beauty lyrics... if he appeared in Azerbaijani poetry as a representative of the style that we consider conventionally 1) descriptive realism for the time being, when he denounced the shadowy,... ugly conditions of the feudal world, which was soon elevated in our national literature; 2) he was one of those who laid the foundation stone for the building of critical realism".

Although Aziz Mirahmedov did not mention the concept of literary trend, his observation of signs of "isms" - descriptive realism and critical realism - in Vagif's work, was an important scientific event. Because in a time when socialist realism is absolutely dominant and therefore it is considered impossible to talk about other "isms", when no ism except critical realism is considered acceptable for criticizing and disparaging the societies before the Soviet rule, even if only in one sentence, to mention descriptive realism could be considered ahead of time. As it is known, in the sixties of the 20th century, in the famous realism meetings held throughout the Soviet Union, apart



Qarabağ Azərbaycandır!

from socialist realism, only the concept of "enlightened realism" was taken into account, referring to the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. In this sense, the introduction of the terminology of "descriptive realism" by the Azerbaijani scientist in the sixties of the last century based on the work of Molla Panah Vagif, who lived and created in the 18th century, was an important issue, at least in the sense of assuming that the "singer of beauty" belongs to any literary trend. It is true, as can be seen from the quote above, Aziz Mirahmedov considered descriptive realism not a literary movement, but a "style". It should be considered that critical realism was considered as a creative method or style in the science of literary theory at that time. Secondly, in Aziz Mirahmedov's article, Molla Panah Vagif was drawn into the center of attention not as the creator of realism, but as a representative. Thirdly, Aziz Mirahmedov evaluated Molla Panah Vagif as one of those who laid the foundation stone for the building of critical realism. Of course, looking for traces of critical realism in Vagif's work should also be considered attractive in terms of recognition of "ism" compared to the concept of "realist style" generally attributed to the great poet in literary studies. We are also of the opinion that Molla Panah Vagif's recent works, especially the poem "Gormadim" and the ghazal "Bakh" have signs of critical realism. These could only be the primary sources, referred sources of the critical realism that appeared as a literary trend at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century. However, Aziz Mirahmedov's comments that "Vagif is not only a smiling, optimistic artist, but also... one of the "white laughing" people who shed tears because of the pain of his hand" are the conclusions that are accepted unconditionally even now.