



Unity form of Poem Traces of Victory

People's poet Sabir Rustamkhanli, who wrote the first poem of the Patriotic War, is regarded as one of the prominent artists who created the great literature of the national spirit and high citizenship position in Azerbaijani literature. He is a poet-citizen who considers it his sacred duty and supreme duty to honorably and responsibly fulfill the mission of supporting the ideals of patriotism and citizenship of the new historical era by creating the poetry of blood memory, shedding light on our ancestry and heroic history. Sabir Rustamkhanli's Ganja Gate - Javadkhan Motif Khatai Yurdu - Notes of the Square Movement are among the best works created on the theme of the national liberation movement.

The famous "Book of Life", which appeared in the second half of the eighties of the



20th century, has become a national independence book of Azerbaijani literature in a broad sense. In general, Sabir Rustamkhanli has an important place and a great share in the annals of independence and citizenship of Azerbaijani literature.

The poem "Return to Karabakh" presented to the readers by "Edabiyyat newspaper" is a valuable

artistic work that is a successful and creative continuation of the national-citizen tradition in the work of Sabir Rustamkhanli. At the same time, this is a poetic natural echo of the struggle for Nagorno-Karabakh started by the citizen poet from the Meydan movement. It was no coincidence that a poem written by the poet with deep hope and confidence in the return to the lost lands twenty-five years ago was given as an epilogue to the poem "Return to Karabakh", which shows that this theme occupies a constant place in his work. Rüstəm xanlının şair-vətəndaş kimi müstəqil Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı qarşısındakı borcunun bədii ifadəsidir, növbəti hesabatıdır.



Qarabağ Azərbaycandır!

Sabir Rustamkhanli approached the subject of "Return to Karabakh" both from the point of view of artistic-philosophical and current realities. He viewed the occupation of Nagorno-Karabakh and its surrounding territories not only as the enemy's foothold, but also as the loss of a large part of our national-spiritual existence, so he poeticized the "Return to Karabakh" movement in a broad sense at the level of the integration of our divided soul. "Return to Karabakh" is a poem of reuniting with the integrity of the native Motherland, both from a territorial point of view and from a national-spiritual point of view. It is a poem about Wholeness in a generalized way, a successful poetic representation of national-spiritual and administrative-geographical unity.

The beginning of the poem "Return to Karabakh" with the description of the Meydan movement was not only due to the fact that the events of that period occupied a special place in the biography of Sabir Rustamkhanli, but it is an expression of the objective reality arising from the fact that the struggle for our territorial integrity and state independence is inextricably linked with those events. Sabir Rustamkhanli's mention of "20 January" and the events of Khojaly, which are the bloody page of our independence history, in the poem are objective manifestations of his view of the Karabakh issue as an integral part of the people's struggle for freedom and the destiny of independence. In this sense, the following combative verses in the poem "Return to Karabakh" sound like a serious accusation against the insidious forces who put the Nagorno-Karabakh card into circulation and those who want to show unjust power in order to encroach on our state independence, hinder our freedom and development:

Dünya özü də bilmir istəyi nədir bizdən,
Otuz il qara duman donubdur üstümüzdə.
Sanki görmür kor gözü Vətənimdir burası,
O millətlər birliyi, bu dövlətlər şurası!

However, the fact that Sabir Rustamkhanli treated Karabakh as the cradle of words and art of our country and looked at these lands in the mirror of the fate of the great personalities who lived in history and even his contemporary scientist-poet friends is not only an expression of respect for the heroes of the sword and pen, but also an expression of what we have lost and what we are obliged to return. serves to draw attention to our being. As a result, reminders about outstanding literary and historical figures of Karabakh are presented at the level of poetic generalizations about the value of our land and the importance of our homeland.