



## **Khojaly genocide in our poems**

Exactly 30 years ago, on February 26, 1992, Armenians committed a merciless genocide against Azerbaijanis. This tragedy, which went down in history as the Khojaly genocide, found its embodiment in almost all genres of literature. It is especially prominent in Azerbaijani poems written during the period of independence. Examples of poems that are an artistic reflection of the genocide that the Armenians deliberately carried out against the Turks are "Tears of that girl" by Zalimkhan Yagub, "Khojali wants peace" by Farida Hijra, "I call for war" by Elbariz Mammadli, "Khojali khajilari" by Alakbar Salahzade, "Khojam" by Adalat Asgaroglu. , Khojaly", Alamdar Guluzade's "Martyr city", Nurangiz Gunn's "Khojaly symphony", etc. we can show the poems. In Zalimkhan Yaqub's poem "Tears of a Girl" (2005), Khazangul's life history was written as the embodiment of a Khojaly child. In the poem "Tears of that girl" written with reference to a real historical event, the expression of the merciless killing of Khazangul's father Tavakkul, mother Rayan and sister of Yegana, a real Azerbaijani child, strengthens the feeling of hatred for the enemy. In the epigraph, the author informed about the truth that is the core of the poem, which consists of seventeen parts. In the poem, whose first chapters have the effect of independent poems, after the third poem, the main topic is the Khojaly genocide. The poem "Bloody", which is the key to the work, tells about the tragedy of a Turkish man who smeared henna on the rocks and the roots of the mountains from his spilled blood.

The innocent tears of a Turkish child are enough to reveal the true identity of Armenian criminals. In the truths of that girl's tears, the nails that the Armenians took out of their hands, the teeth that they took out of their palates, and the mountains that they pressed on their chests found their expression. The "Tears of that girl" part of the poem is written with such sensitivity and heartburn that the reader must be influenced by those lines and experience the horrors of the Khojaly tragedy once again. It is convincingly conveyed in the poem that the feeling of revenge belonging to the shed tears will definitely ask for an account one day.

This girl pointed to the indomitable will of the Turk by declaring in tears that Metes and Bilges will give birth to children who carry the Turkish spirit. After demonstrating Khazangul's inflexibility, the author created a picture of the wartime realities. He vividly described how the girl's father was tied to a tree and burned alive in front of his child. The fainting of the girl who did not tolerate her father's torture, when she opens her eyes, Karabakh is Azerbaijan! 2 seeing that there is no trace of his father is played out in front of his eyes as a terrible scene. An Azerbaijani girl condemned to see these cruelties does not break, she gets stronger from her hatred of the enemy. The lines "Standing bravely in such incredible sufferings was the last word to the enemy" can be applied to his daughter as well, even if it is not meant for the father. In the last part of the poem, the six-stanza "Khojaly", the historical roots of why and why this massacre was committed were touched upon.