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Description of Karabakh in the work by Mir Hamza Seyyid Nigari

These days, thanks to the courage of Azerbaijani soldiers, the liberation of our land, our native Karabakh from the enemy and the waving of our glorious flag on these lands aroused in each of us a boundless feeling of pride and joy. Karabakh, the cradle of poetry and music of Azerbaijan, the eternal land of our people. Throughout history, Karabakh has been an integral part of Azerbaijan. This country has given world literature and culture a number of outstanding personalities. One of these personalities is Mir Hamza Seyid Nigari, a prominent representative of Azerbaijani literature of the 19th century. ANAS presents an article by an employee of the Institute of Literature named after Nizami Ganjavi, Doctor of Philosophy Khuraman Gummatova about the Sufi poet and Sufi scholar from the Karabakh region Mir Khamze Seyid Nigari. Mir Hamza Seyid Nigari was one of the outstanding figures of Azerbaijani literature of the 19th century. He was born in the village of Jijimly in the Karabakh region and lived as an immigrant. He had invaluable merits in the Islamization of the Turkic world and calling people to the right path.

Seyyed Hamza Nigari was also the great founder of the sect and one of those who provided invaluable assistance in spreading the Naqshbandism sect. The poet, who opened his eyes to the world in the Karabakh land, studied in different regions of Azerbaijan from an early age, perfectly studied Arabic and Persian languages. In one of his poems, the poet, who calls Karabakh a world paradise, praises Karabakh, saying: "Let me tell you about the place, its name is Karabakh, paradise is sweet cream." At the beginning of the 19th century, the poet, who fought against the people of Tsarist Russia, cut off from his native land, fled from Karabakh with several students and crossed the Iranian border on foot at night due to discontent between the Ottoman government and the Russian government. Crossing the Araz River, Hamza Nigari reached Julfa, Tabriz, Khoy, Salmas, Rumia, and through Bayezid reached Erzurum and reached safety. Following the Russians, Nigari returned to Anatolia with thousands of students, and his students settled in other cities. Later, Nigari, who took part in the Crimean War with his student, came to Anatolia from Kars and stayed in Erzurum for some time after the war, teaching enlightenment and interpretation there.