



Patriotic war and our literature

Introduction

The problems and genre features of Faraj Farajov's work "Yayci Genocide" Introduction The work "Yayci Genocide" by Faraj Farajov, a member of Azerbaijan Writers and Journalists' Unions, as well as the Professional Union of Science and Literary Owners of Turkey, consists of three parts. Part I is called "Insidious migrations", part II is called "The biggest massacre - Yayci genocide", part III is called "Even though time has passed since that terrible tragedy". In the work "Yayci Genocide", the problem of genocide written in the history of our people is highlighted. Genocide is a deliberate, systematic process of total or partial destruction of ethnic, racial, religious or national groups. In all historical periods, various peoples and nations faced genocide, which in itself is a merciless loss of humanity.

The problem of the work

In the book "Yayci Genocide" written by Faraj Farajov, not only the Yayci Genocide, but also the genocides faced by the Azerbaijani people throughout history have been clarified. Faraj Farajov expressed his attitude to the genocides committed against the people of Azerbaijan from time to time, and also got to the essence of them. He clarified the genocides committed in Shamakhi, Guba, and Baku in 1918. The author followed the Zangezur genocide in Ayyub Abbasov's novel "Zangezur". He looked at the Khojaly massacre, which became part of the nation's not-so-distant history, as one of the tragedies that befell the nation. The author detailed the details of the genocide committed against Azerbaijanis by the Armenian armed groups from Dashnaktsutyun and the Baku Soviet under the leadership of S. Shaumyan between March 30 and April 3 in various regions of Baku, Baku governorate, as well as in Shamakhi, Guba, Nakhchivan, Zangezur, Karabakh and other areas. In the book "Yayci Genocide", the author tried to clarify how Armenians settled in Azerbaijan and revealed the identity of those who committed genocide against our people: "Armenians who were suppressed and expelled from Europe in exchange for their known deeds in BC times had to settle in some regions of Asia Minor, Near and Middle East countries. Some of them found shelter in the territories of Azerbaijan and Georgia."

Faraj Farajov in his article entitled "Vedi events..." in 1920, Upper and Lower Shahablar, Chanagchi, Birali, Chigin, Azizkend, Upper and Lower Ernik, Ingala, Khortum, Khinid, Garatorpag, Tazakend, Karagoyunlu, Upper and Lower in the Vedi region. Dahnaz, Gol, Dashnav, Khosrov, Keshdag, Kuluz, Kotuz, Karabaglar, etc. touches on the tragedies caused by Armenians in their villages. One of the shameful pages of the history that the author placed in the book is the description of the inhumane actions of the Iranian border guards who prevented Azerbaijanis who tried to escape the Armenian genocide from crossing the Arab bridge to Iran. Faraj Farajov presents this factor in the book based on Akbar Aliyev's thoughts written by Zeynal Vafa: "Seeing that they could not stand up to the brutal Armenian bandits who were thirsty for Turkish blood, the population of Aliya turned to Iran to seek refuge with the help of their religious brothers. However, the Iranian border guards stood in front of the Arab bridge like Arab bells and did not let them in. Our poor compatriots fell into a whirlwind of severe tragedies. The Armenians were shooting at them from behind, and the border guards were pushing them in front".



Qarabağ Azərbaycandır!

The author especially emphasized the fact that the assistance to Azerbaijanis was implemented by ourselves. During the Vedi genocide, Iranian border guards who did not allow Azerbaijanis to cross the Iranian border and created conditions for Armenians did not help their religious brothers. Bey Shadlinski of Vedili Abbasgulu, whom Azerbaijan will be proud of, helped. Abbasgulu Bey Shadlinski, who came to the aid of the Vedis in difficult and difficult times, organized the "Red Tabor", a voluntary people's association against the Armenian-Dashnak bandits in Vedi. He was its commander in 1918-1921. It is a pity that the book "Yayci Sogirimi" does not provide extensive information about Abbasgulu bey Shadlinski. One of the interesting points in the book "Yaici Genocide" is "Who is Andronikos?" It showed itself in the presentation of Andronicus in the article entitled. Andronikos' repeated betrayal of the Turkish government as a creature is reflected in the work. In the early 1890s, he gathered the Armenians living in Turkey and moved them to Mush, Van, Erzurum, Kars, etc. in Eastern Turkey. committing massacres in his provinces, being arrested on February 21, 1894 by the order of Commissioner Husnü Bey, at that time, after swearing by the Koran and gaining freedom, he again gathered Armenians around Unand, returned to Turkey and Anwar Pasha gave him the title of "pasha" and the Armenian that would emerge on the eastern front appointing the commander-in-chief of his military units, Andronikos again causing riots in Eastern Turkey after receiving the title of "pasha", etc. the events were reflected in the book. Faraj Farajov especially emphasized the fact that Andronik was pardoned many times: "...the Turkish state did not treat the Armenians who committed uprisings, riots, and bloody terrorist incidents in their country harshly. On the contrary, he made many concessions to them, asked them to lay down their weapons and return to the straight path. They even forgave and released Andronikos, who was the head of the Armenian terrorists, and assigned him authoritative positions".