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## **About Mahira Abdullah's novel "Sooner or Later"**

Abdullayeva Mahira Ganjali's novel "Sooner or Later" structurally consists of three parts "Agah" and "From Aghdara". Even if separate parts of the novel are dedicated to different problems of socio-political existence, the connection of their subject lines and the identity of some characters make it possible to note that "Drug addict", "Agah" and "Aghdaredan uzbari" are components of one prose work. At the same time, the most important factor that unites these parts is their protest against Armenian brutality, disasters, sorrows, destruction caused by this war, and the most important thing is the consistent disclosure of its negative consequences.

In the novel "It ends first", the trinity is also reflected in the subject line. At the beginning of the work, the author points out that the events in the novel take place around the life paths of Mati, Mehraj and Rovsha through the separation of three portions from the sacrificial meat. Khaliq's carelessness, who "neatly ate his share of the victim's meat from the neighbor, without caring about who got what, and now put his side on the floor, sipping tea from a large crooked glass", precedes the events in the work. Thus, at the end of the work, the beheading of Mati, Mehraj, and Rovsha is the result of the lack of attention and support given to these young people by the society. The novel "Pul Akyr" is distinguished by the large number of main and secondary heroes. The main heroes of the work are Matin with "eye shadow", Mehraj "unfortunate", as well as Rovshan, who is "burning with longing for the homeland". In addition to these main characters, skillful writing of other characters in the work does not escape attention. We observe that those characters share this problem. Arzu, who drowned in the filth of life, Goncha, who has no control over her feelings and is no different from Arzu, Nazpəri, who has seen all the hardships of life, Andra, who stole Nazpəri's baby son and received the answer for this sin, Khaliq, who does not appreciate his family, Gulyanag, who is remembered with his pure death, and Karabakh Azerbaijan! 2 other copies are interesting because they are elaborated by the author and submitted to the judgment of the readers.

The character of Khadija in the work is interesting. Khadija is distinguished from other women in the novel by her loyalty, trust, reputation, and zeal. Depicting women like Khadija reflects the author's hope that national values are not destroyed in our society, that pure and clean relationships are possible despite the difficulties of our modernity. In the novel, the comparison of the images of father and son Khaliq and Mati is of particular interest. The saying "grass grows on its roots" used by our forefathers seemed to belong to Matin. A fourteen-year-old boy could not gather his feelings like his father Khaliq. Khaliq's daughter, Asli-Asya, who was born to Armenian Akhkanush Haykanush, became the daughter of Armenian priest Grigory. Like his father Khaliq, Metin also gives birth to a child without knowing it.