



## **"Odar" national path**

Shamil Sadiq's novel "Odar" is a rare example of large-scale artistic prose written in a postmodern style and at the same time dedicated to the Karabakh mun agisha. In recent years, the Karabakh conflict has been the constant focus of Azerbaijani novelists. Most of the novels were created in the style of realism and were dedicated to reflecting the terrible events of the Karabakh war. In "Oderler", the Karabakh conflict is used to shape the fable, but the Karabakh conflict no longer acts as a leading factor in the plot lines. The novel has two main plot lines. The first plot line covers the activities of a secret organization called "Ulu Shaman", and the second plot line covers the mythological past. The two main plot lines are united by one author's idea - the historical path of the people and the perspectives of the visionary.

Postmodernism does not perceive history and development as a process along a straight line, but understands it as a process of (historical) wave-like development. According to the proponents of postmodernism, history and time have a non-linear character. In Shamil Sadiq's novel "OdArler", the past is not denied, but its description is given interchangeably with modernity, and the inconsistency in the history of the people is highlighted. The description of history in this aspect allowed the author to reflect his thoughts about the development prospects of his people. In Shamil Sadiq's novel "OdArler" artistic time is structured based on the traditions of postmodernism. In the work, the unity of history and modernity manifests itself in parallel. Identical situations that arise when confronting the religious, psychological, spiritual, cultural and creative development characteristics of ancient peoples appear as a literary necessity brought out by the context of East-West cultural-historical relations. In postmodern novels, the "compression" of time leads to the fact that in a work of art, the transition from regular time to the periodic process or the "freezing" of time is assumed. Spatial "compression" manifests itself in the strengthening of real and surreal interpenetration. Do free movements by emphasizing timelessness in the time frame harm the harmony of the work. In Shamil Sadiq's novel "Odərlər", the fable develops on the basis of Odərlər's march to Shusha and six conversations of Dada Efendi. Even though the events are fragmentary, sometimes they are not related to each other, but they are connected to the plot lines with the main idea of the novel. Events that are not narrated in chronological order can coexist in postmodern works. In postmodern novels, fragmentedness, fragmentation, and fragmentation are appreciated. In postmodern novels, the text in which individuality is eliminated is not in a specific type of development, the author easily switches to the type he wants. In postmodern texts where there is no border between subject and object, inner world and outer world, reality and unreality, the existence of the subject is not concrete. In addition to the signs listed in "OdArler", other signs of postmodern novels can be seen. Postmodernism has given Shami l Sadiq wide artistic opportunities. First of all, it manifests itself in conveying to the reader the author's approach to the problems related to the ethnogenesis, cosmogenesis and anthropogenesis of the Azerbaijani people.