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## **An example of the second type of "Karabakh novel" is the documentary novel "Victory of the Conquerors" (Special Forces)**

### **Introduction**

Güllü Mammadova is one of our female writers who has spoken in Azerbaijani literature as the author of "The Legend of Karabekir" (2001), "Kalbalı Khan" (2007), "Light in Blood" (2018), "Ogurlanny Zangezür" (2021) and historical novels.

The novel "Victory of the Conquerors" (Special Forces) presented to the readers by the writer Güllü Mammadova is one of the first examples of the second type "Karabakh novel", which reflects the historical victory and victory of the Azerbaijani people.

### **Genre feature of the work "Victory of the Conquerors" (Special Forces).**

In the literature of the period of independence, we observe that examples of novels reflecting the subject of Karabakh include two periods: examples of novels reflecting the Karabakh war in literature and examples of novels reflecting the 44-day Patriotic War. In the course of time from the First Karabakh War to the Patriotic War, the formation of a new type of novel genre - the "Karabakh novel" - is manifested due to the special characteristics of the novels created on the subject of Karabakh. In the fiction covering the first Karabakh war, the examples of novels written on the subject of Karabakh reflect the optimistic spirit towards the future. Examples of novels depicting the 44-day Patriotic War specifically reflect the triumphant ending of the Karabakh war thirty years later, the victory and victory. As Academician Isa Habibbeyli noted, "finally, as a result of the Iron Fist and determined policy of the victorious Supreme Commander of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the victorious President İlham Aliyev, the ending of the Karabakh war with a historic victory after thirty years has brought a different poetic tone to the Karabakh theme."

Our literature reflects the Karabakh war, the external and internal factors that created conditions for the occupation of Karabakh and other regions of Azerbaijan, the "inheritance" of Armenian nationalism, the Armenian invader and the Armenian captivity, and most importantly, our victory, the victory of the Patriotic War, etc. The description of the factors has been and continues to be received with interest by the readers. An interesting point is the similarities and differences between the first type "Karabakh novel" formed during the First Karabakh war and the second type "Karabakh novel" created after the 44-day long Patriotic war.

When we pay attention to the peculiarities between the first type of "Karabakh novel" and the second type of "Karabakh novel", the similar and different aspects appear as different features arising not from the authors' wishes, but from the nature and content of the problem. The examples of the "Karabakh novel" reflect the analysis of the previously observed claims of Armenia to Azerbaijan, paying attention to the historical past. The main goal is to reflect the occupation of Karabakh and its nearby regions, as well as the human crimes committed by Armenians, as a summit point. However, in the first type of "Karabakh novel", the finale of the work is directed to the future, which, as a rule, is a call to fight for the liberation of our lands from occupation and the



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hope for a national renaissance is artistically reflected. In the second type of "Karabakh novel", the struggle of the Azerbaijani nation, turning it into a choice of life or death, is completed with victory, the liberation of our lands from occupation, the liberation of Karabakh, notes of joy of victory and victory, etc. finds its reflection. The struggle in the first type of "Karabakh novel" becomes the choice of life or death of the Azerbaijani nation, as a result of which the belief in national revival with the assurance of victory in the future is given special importance, the liberation of Karabakh is considered as a necessary step on the road to renaissance. A certain disappointment can be observed in the works written in the first type "Karabakh novel" genre, which is associated with the low level of organization in the country at the beginning of the events, lack of fundamental measures to raise the mobilization and heroic mood in a defended country. Undoubtedly, these factors also affect the characteristics of images. In the first type of "Karabakh novel", the main hero is the Azerbaijani people, who have the right to live freely and freely in their ancient land, and are peaceful, simple citizens of Azerbaijan, despite their losses and defeats. In the second type of "Karabakh novel", the main hero is the Azerbaijani Army, Azerbaijani officers and soldiers who liberated their ancestral lands.