



## A novel foreshadowing the Great Victory

No war remains unaffected by literature. Both in the years of the war and many years after the war, fiction and publicism turn this topic into reality, poems, prose works, publicist articles appear. I would like to point out that there are two trends in relation to this topic. Some suggest that the truth about the war should be communicated from the first day of the war, or when its danger is felt. For example, Hemingway wrote the novel "A Farewell to Arms" in 1928 and wrote that I could not write this novel because the threat of fascism is covering the world. In the thirties of the last century, Azerbaijani writers also felt this danger, S. Vurgun and R. Rza made them feel it in their poems and prose. S. Vurgun's poem "Death chair" talks about the trial of the Bulgarian communist G. Dimitrov by fascists. Rasul Rza's poem "Germany" inculcates the idea that fascism, which is taking root in Europe, will cause great tragedies in the future. Germany! O Goethe, Beethoven's homeland! Tell me, in what bosom did the owls build a nest? On the day of the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, S. Vurgun expressed the spirit of Azerbaijani writers with the call "Let the Motherland know, let the Motherland hear, I am a Musaleh soldier from this day on" and the pens turned into bayonets. The late academician Bekir Nabiyev's monograph "Azerbaijani literature in the years of the Great Patriotic War" describes the war period of Azerbaijani literature in those 1418 days. The second such idea: the real truths about the war can be written down only after years have passed. According to this opinion, the writer should study each event in depth and reflect objectively. L. Tolstoy's novel "War and Peace" is cited as an example. The emergence of a number of artistic works in Azerbaijani literature after the war can prove this. For example, Abulhasan himself was a participant in the war, and as soon as the war ended, he wrote the novel "Muhariba" (the original name was "Fortress of Friendship"). Both the First and Second Karabakh wars opened a new page in our literature. The content of this page is known: first the call - "Stand up, Azerbaijan!", "Stand up, my country", then hope, faith - "Hope is only a document, Azerbaijani soldier!" - but the longing, sadness caused by thirty years of occupation and finally, Reflection of 44 days of victory in poetry. We spoke extensively about this in the article "Poetry is silent" in "Literary newspaper" this year. Among the literary genres, the theme of war is reflected more, even maximally, in poetry. The reason for this is clear. Because poetry is an initial reaction to any event, the poet's feelings and emotions do not wait for time, soon they join poetry in publicism, and the small form of prose and story as well. But as for the novel genre... Here, compared to hundreds of poems and dozens of publicist writings, the number of artistically written novels is minimal, even to be counted on the fingers. I mention the names of Sabir Ahmadli's "Akhirat sevadasi", "Dolu" by Agil Abbas, "The Bullet Shot in the Mountains" by Huseynbala Miralamov, and "Karagashli" by Vusal Nuru, written in recent years. These novels reflect the realities of the First Karabakh War. How and when will the 44-day victorious Second Karabakh war, full of victories, heroic deeds and martyrdom, be reflected in the novels? Of course, no writer can be ordered to do this, even officially. Literary work is a work of the heart, but there is also a meaning called the national-spiritual spirit of the writer... Seyyad Aran wrote the novel "Roads to Yerevan", and in this novel he described the Lalatape battles, which laid the foundation for our victory before the Second Karabakh War. Of course, when Sayyad Aran wrote this novel, he met and talked with soldiers and war participants about that battle. Without realizing it, we can say that there is a real war atmosphere in the novel.