



Poetry is not silent... "Hope is a document, an Azerbaijani soldier"

The theme of war has always been one of the leading themes in Azerbaijani poetry. So far, many articles and research works have been written on this topic. One example is the monograph "The Great Patriotic War and Azerbaijani literature" by academician Bekir Nabiyeu. After Samad Vurgu's call "Let the motherland know, let the country hear, I am a soldier from today," all Azerbaijani literature joined the war and fulfilled its historical and artistic mission with honor. Even after the end of the war, this topic did not end, it entered a second stage, new pages were added to the heroic annals of the Azerbaijani people and the Azerbaijani warrior. Our poetry did not remain silent in the undeclared and genocidal war that our hated neighbors started against our people since the end of the eighties and claimed land for centuries. The socio-political landscape of that time was very confused and chaotic, we were still weak in front of the Armenian bandits who were armed with the military, political and moral support of their patrons, but we were not powerless, but there was no leader or commander on the field to gather this strength and power of the people. The great leader Heydar Aliyev came to power and gradually instilled this strength, this power - the feeling of revenge, the determination to save our occupied lands, into the spirit of the people, into the national thought. In the poetry of that time, three motifs were already noticeable. 1. Martyrdom (poetry was rooted in the spirit of elegy during the First Karabakh War, January 20 and Khojaly tragedies - "Cry, carnation, cry"). 2. Heroism. To turn the understanding of martyrdom as heroism into an artistic analysis, explaining the essence of the war, or more precisely, the war of occupation, the immortal heroism of our compatriots who died in the war (B. Vahabzade's poem "Martyrs" and heroic dedications mentioned in dozens of poems). 3. Challenge, mobilization, the mission to raise the people, the nation. I don't go into details, I just want to briefly mention this last motive

The poetry of the war period should first of all be based on optimism, and we felt this during the years of the Great Patriotic War and the First Karabakh War. Today, the Supreme Commander-in-Chief and the Azerbaijani army and their unity with the people are the pledge of our great victory, and at the same time, it is felt that our poetry and literature in general have joined this great line. Weapons are not the same, but spiritual weapons also have a great role in war. I saw the power of words on the pages of "Literary Newspaper" - in October - in the poems of Musa Alakbarli, Elkhan Zal Garakhanli and Vagif Aslan, I felt the hope, desire, and victory that came from their hearts, not from any kind of order, "I am there" desire. Elkhan Zal Karakhanli also wrote "War Verses" in previous years, but in the new "War Verse" his sounds of war and drums are louder.

Let the bravery of Azerbaijani fighters be reflected with specific names, their psychological states, feelings and emotions before entering the battle should be reflected along with their heroism at the front. Add some philosophical harmony to these poems. What is it that calls young people to fight and fight en masse? Of course, patriotism - look, let the visual embodiment of this feeling sink into the soul of our poems. And I would like to make one remark: our poets should be spared as much sloganeering as possible. In the end: Hope is a document, but an Azerbaijani soldier! Victory is approaching...