

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

On the right of the manuscript

ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

LITERARY PROSE OF HUSEYN ABBASZADEH

Specialty: 5716.01 – Azerbaijan literature

Field of science: Philology

Applicant: Aygun Eyyub gizi Heydarova

Baku - 2022

The work was performed at the department of Literature of Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University.

Scientific supervisor: Doctor of Sciences in Philology,
Professor
Elman Hilal oglu Guliyev

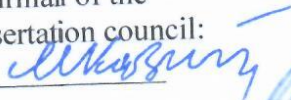
Official opponents: Doctor of Science in Philology,
Professor
Tehran Alishan oglu Mustafayev

Doctor of Science in Philology,
Professor
Farida Ramiz gizi Safiyeva

PhD in Philology
Samira Mahammad gizi Mammadova

Dissertation council ED 1.27 of the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at the Institute of Folklore Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Chairman of the
Dissertation council:



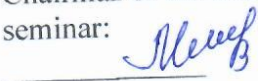
Academician, Doctor of
Science in Philology, Professor
Mukhtar Kazim oglu Imanov

Scientific secretary of the
Dissertation council:

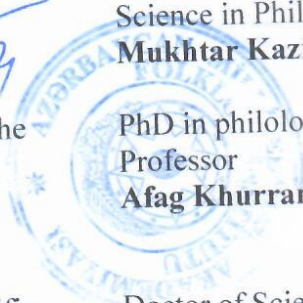


PhD in philology, Associate
Professor
Afag Khurram gizi Ramzanova

Chairman of the scientific
seminar:



Doctor of Science in Philology,
Associate Professor
Leyla Kamran gizi Mammadova



GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISSERTATION

The urgency of the theme and degree of its study. Since the very day of its formation, Azerbaijani literature, having passed a long historical way of development is known by its international ideas, national-moral values, customs and traditions and by literary-aesthetic intentions. Those, who founded this literature, have never been indifferent to the principles of justice, solidarity, humanism along with the history of the people they belong to, its past and its heroes and to the occurrences with which they lived. In each stage of the history of literature, in each of its period, the arts men being characteristic with their self-belonging peculiarities have made attempts to utter their words.

From the view of the development Azerbaijani literature, has passed through different stages. Among these stages, the period between 1920-1991 involving the soviet period, draws attention with its complexity.

Huseyn Abbaszadeh's way of life and creativity whose literary prose we are investigating in this thesis involves the both periods – the period of Azerbaijani soviet literature and the initial period of independent Azerbaijani literature created on multi methods of creative activity.

H. Abbaszadeh, who started his literary activity by writing poems, since 1950, having felt vast possibilities of epic genre started writing specimens of prose and having written stories of different kinds, novels and narratives has enriched the Azerbaijani literary prose. In his creative activity themes related to the Great Patriotic War, peaceful constructive activity, the first war in Garabagh, the themes appeared as a result of the transition period and the period of independence have been masterfully worked out. H. Abbaszadeh has not been profited only by the creative activities of national writers but he was also profited by the creative activities of the representatives of world literature. H. Abbaszadeh's literary prose irrespective of what period of literary prose it involves, his creative activity is directly linked with real life. In his works social, global,

political, economic, national, moral problems have found their reflections. The writer in his works approaches to the problems of people from different individual aspects. This feature of his makes the analysis of his literary prose necessary and important.

In his literary prosaic specimens, in his publicistic and memoir writings H. Abbaszadeh creates the panorama of the period and atmosphere in which he lives, describes the daily life, activity and emotions of the people. In his writings along with describing the life of people, he managed expressing his thoughts linked with his native country and his nation. The facts linked with all these features, brought as examples from the works of H. Abbaszadeh have found their reflections in the dissertation. The fact, that such themes are touched upon in the dissertation, speaks of the reasons, proving the urgency of the dissertation.

H.Abbaszadeh's creative activity which can be considered as multi-colored and multi-numbered has been addressed to, both in the soviet period and in the period of independence of the Azerbaijan Republic. Many of the writers and poets such as Y.Seyidov "Modernity is the motto of the writer" (1968), "Feeling of Modernity" (1971), H.Afandiyev "In-exhaustible spring of inspiration" (1970), M.Rahim "An interesting work of art" (1971), B.Nabiyev "Literary work of Great warlord" (1971), S.Rahgimov "for the sake of Colorfulness" (1971), T.Tretyakov "Urok drujbi" (lesson of friendship) (1976), M.Kholmogorv "pozisiya soldata" (position of the soldier) (1976), S.Lukyanov "Nzavstvennaya aktivnost geroya" (Moral activeness of the Hero) (1976), V.Boguslavski "Obyati pafosom vospitaniya" (by the involvelment of paphos of upbringing) (1977), A.Sofranov "Nravstvenniy vzgeyad pisatelya" (Moral view of the writer) (1978), Y.Lukin "Sovremennost diktuet temu" (Modernity dictates the theme) (1980), M.Pleskachevski "Qrani bolshogo talanta" (Borders of Great talent) (1982), L.Kayumov "Feeling of Modernity" (1982), M.Jafarov "Pleasant works, voices" (1982), A.Huseynov "The years having turned into destiny" (1982), B.Vahabzadeh "The trouble of "reguest"" (an open letter, 1982), S.Rustam "Poet's words on prose" (1982), Y.Lokhvichki "Qrani sudeb Lyudskikh" (The Border of

human destiny) (1983), K.Abdulla “The sense of past years” (1983), V.Yusifli “Ballad of Chambarekend” (1983), R.Aliyev “Tests of life” (1985), Z.Askerli “Triumph of purity” (1985), T.Hajiyev “The professional of greater title of prose” (2002), D.Bayramov “The “general” of our prose” (2002), N.A.Mansurzadeh “Happiness of the Artsman” (a book, 2007), V.Yusifli “Our Huseyn muallim” (teacher) (2007), Sixty five years in the world of literature” (2012), “Memories are remembered” (2017), T.Maharramova “The aghsaggal* of our literature” (2010), M.Narimanoghlu “Glory written for “General” (2012) have written the above mentioned writings, devoted to H.Abbaszadeh. But in many of these writings belonging to the soviet period, it is natural that the works of the writer have been analyzed up to the standards and requirements of that period. But many of the analyses, carried out during the period of independence (with the exception of Tofik Hajiyev, Vagif Yusifli, Haji Aghaddin Mansurzadeh) bearing the character of memoir, no attention was paid to the prosaic analysis of the writings of H.Abbaszadeh. From the view of determination of the circle of theme of the literary prose of H.Abbaszadeh, the literary aesthetic essence of his art, his artistic peculiarities, the first research carried out about his creative activity is just this dissertation.

The object and subject of the research. The artistic prose of H. Abbaszadeh is the object of the dissertation work, the subject circle of the author, and the artistic and aesthetic essence of his art is the subject of the research.

The aims and objectives of the research. H.Abbaszadeh, having begun writing prosaic creativity in 1950, till 2005 wrote works possessing different contents. Investigation of the creative activity of the writer H.Abbaszadeh who felt the pulse of the two periods – the soviet period and the period of independence, free from the prism of modernity, giving the scientific-theoretical interpretation of his activity, discovery his self-belonging peculiarities, the main tendencies, to obtain complete imagination about his creative activity

* Aghsaggal – old-aged, highly respected person.

contain the main purpose of the investigation. To reach this aim the following issues are intended to be considered:

- investigation of H.Abbaszadeh's life and literary-creative and social activity in the concept of time and atmosphere;
- to consider the problems of literary prose and literary criticism in H.Abbaszadeh's creative activity;
- to follow H.Abbaszadeh's way of literary creativity as to the stages of soviet period and period of indolence;
- to determine the circle of theme of his creativity;
- to analyze the artistic, literary-ideological peculiarities of his works;
- to discover literary-aesthetic essence of H.Abbaszadeh's creative credo;
- to reveal the influence of formalism based on ideological errors and deficiencies on the literary prose of H.Abbaszadeh linked with that period;
- to investigate the "concept of human being" containing the main plot of H.Abbaszadeh's works from different aspects;
- to consider moral-spiritual, social-psychological problems existing in H.Abbaszadeh's literary prose;
- to analyze H.Abbaszadeh's creative activity within the problems of image and character;
- to investigate the issues of theme and literary conflict in H.Abbaszadeh's literary prose;
- to generalize the conclusions attained as a result of investigation.

Methods of research. In the investigation of the thesis the historical principle and the manner of systematic analyses have been taken as basic principles. In the thesis the investigations have been carried out on the basis of theoretical-scientific achievements of philological thoughts, experiences of literature study linked with the theme. The literary prose of H.Abbaszadeh has been investigated by using the method of historical-comparative analysis in conformity with objective laws of literary aesthetic thought.

The main provisions for defense:

1. To date, the research on the personality, authorship and artistic prose of H.Abbaszadeh is mainly of fragmental nature, so his

personality, way of life and artistic prose are studied in a complex manner.

2. The artistic prose of H.Abbaszadeh is divided into two parts because it reflects the characteristics of both the Soviet and the period of independence.

3. Literary criticism was based on the principle of socialist realism in the Soviet period. Therefore, the literary prose samples written by the writer at that time are involved in the analysis according to the criteria of the years of independence.

4. In the artistic prose of H.Abbaszadeh, a person, his spiritual world, spiritual and moral searches, lyrical and psychological analysis of events are solved artistically.

5. H.Abbaszadeh presents the bureaucracy, bribery, injustice, which destroys society by artificially embodying important socio-political issues of interest to society in an open and closed form.

6. The artistic prose of H.Abbaszadeh is analyzed in terms of national and spiritual values.

7. The artistic prose of H.Abbaszadeh, which combines different themes in itself, does not carry a standard character, not repeating each other by subject and structure. The language and style in his works is simplicity and clarity.

The scientific novelty of the research. H.Abbaszadeh's creative activity has not been properly investigated up to the present day. In this respect the fact that H.Abbaszadeh's literary prose has been the object of investigation for the first time within the requirements of literature study and its systematic scientific analyses can be valued as the scientific innovation of the thesis. In the investigation the literary prose of the writer has been investigated not only from the view of theme and idea but also it has been investigated and analyzed from the view of language and style principles.

In the thesis H.Abbaszadeh's personality, his creative activity, especially his literary prose have been touched upon, having taken all the principles and demands of the period of the literary prose into consideration, by the way of comparison. The literary prose of the writer along with the analysis of literature study has been analyzed as

a topic free from the ideological influence, attempts were made to determine the volume of meaning and contents of his novels including his stories. His literary specimens of literature written during the soviet period have been investigated from the view of moral-spiritual, social-psychological problems, the literary solutions of these problems have been scientifically generalized.

In the works, attracted for the investigation the concept of human being, his/her inner world, his/her emotions in surrounding him/her atmosphere, his/her mutual relations with daily life have been investigated from the view of political, social, ethic attitudes. Determination of autobiographical points and writer's position in these works can also be valued as one of the scientific innovations of the investigation.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research.

In the thesis the all-round investigation of the personality of the writer H.Abbaszadeh, the investigation of the literary specimens of the writer not having been investigated until now, investigation of autobiographic points, are of importance from the view of their literary criticism.

As the practical importance of the investigation we can mention the fact that this investigation can serve as a basis for those, interested in the literary creation of the writer. The scientific conclusions of the dissertation can be used by the students of higher educational establishments, including the bachelor's and masters' level.

It can also be used in lectures, workshops, and in the instruction of special courses and also in the further investigations of H.Abbaszadeh's literary creative activity.

Approbation and application. The thesis has been performed in the department of literature of Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University. The main consideration of the investigation and final conclusions have been published abroad (Dagestan State University "Issues of Turkology", In Dnepropetrovski University in the Ukraine "Literature V Kontekste Kulture", NP ODNO Institute "Baltic Humanitary Journal") in different scientific journals of the Republic such as (Philological problems "News of Pedagogical University", in the journals of "Sivilization" in Euroasian university, "in Scientific and Pedagogical News" of Odlar Yurdu University

“Ipak Yolu” (Silk Way) journal of Azerbaijan University, in the journal of Baku State University “Language and literature” etc.), in the scientific-theoretical, scientific-practical conferences (XXII Republican scientific conference of doctorants and young investigators, etc.), in international symposiums (the I and II International scientific conferences of young investigators, the III International Hamza Nigar of Turkic world (cultural heritage symposium), Actual problems of Azerbaijani study VIII and IX international scientific conference and so on) in the form of articles and abstracts.

The name of the organization in which the dissertation has been carried out. The thesis has been performed in the department of Literature of the Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University. The subject of the dissertation was approved by the Scientific council of ASPU on October 26, 2016 (Protocol No. 1) and the Republican Coordination Council on October 27, 2016 (Protocol No. 8).

The structure of the dissertation with a sign including a separate volume of the structural units of the dissertation. The thesis consists of an introduction (10936 signs), Chapter I (54449 signs), Chapter II (87447 signs), Chapter III (115612 signs), a conclusion (7297 signs) and reference. In general, the dissertation consists of 293014 signs.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the part of the thesis called “**Introduction**” the urgency of the theme, its degree of investigation, scientific innovation of the thesis, its theoretical and practical importance are substantiated, the aims and objectives of the thesis are determined, the methods of investigation are pointed out, the main considerations put forth for the defense are introduced, information on approbations and application, on the structure of the thesis are introduced.

The first chapter of the thesis called “**Life of Huseyn Abbaszadeh and environment**” consists of two semi-chapters. In the first semi-chapter of the first chapter called “**Huseyn**

Abbaszadeh's life and his personality, craftsman and environment". Huseyn Abbaszadeh's life the environment formulating him, his place in the society as a personality, his professionalism, influence of environment on Abbaszadeh and H.Abbaszadeh's influence on the environment and other related issues have been explored.

H.Abbaszadeh was born on November 22, 1922 in Baku city. He went to school No.136 of Yasamal region of Baku (former October region of Baku). Well known literature critic Akram Jafar's brother Jafar Ibrahim was H.Abbaszadeh's literature teacher in the middle school. The basis of his love and interest to literature and theatre derived just from this matter.

In the 30^{ies} different circles operated in the Republic. He subscribed to the literature circle in the Baku Palace of Pioneers headed by the poet Ismayil Soltan. At that time among the members of this circle were Bakhtiyar Vahabzadeh, Teymur Elchin, Salam Gadirzadeh, Gabil, Shikhali Gurbanov.

Great patriotic war opened up a new page in H. Abbaszadeh's life. In 1941, H. Abdullazadeh together with 50 more youngsters from Baku was sent to study in the group communication school in Fetriskogo village of Georgia. In 1995, on April 11 as a result of sudden attack of "Junkers" against their unit he was badly wounded. From the trauma which he got as a result of heavy wound in 1943 he became an invalid of the II degree (He dedicated a poem to this called "Revenge").

After the war the fact that he subscribed to the circle of literature headed by Yusif Azimzadeh was a new start in his life. Here he got acquainted with Adil Babayev, whom he called "gardash" (a brother) and who was his "devoted friend". Soon after by his help he began to work as a literary worker in the newspaper "Communist". At that time, together with him worked such experienced literary workers as Ali Valiyev, Nasir Imamverdiyev, Hidayat Baghirov, Rza Shahvalad, Vali Hajioghlu. Working together with them was an incredible school for H.Abbaszadeh.

In the autumn of 1945, H. Abbaszadeh entered the faculty of theatre study of Azerbaijan State Theatre Institute (Azerbaijan State

Culture and Art University at present) directed by Musa Musayev. He was taught by such teachers as Ali Sultanli, Sabit Rahman, Habib Ismayilov, Aghabey Israfilbeyli, Aleksandr Mudrov in the Institute.

In 1948, by the help of Ahmad Jamil he was appointed as the director of the literature branch of the journal “Pioneer”, a little later on he carried out the duty of responsible secretary. In 1958 he began to work as a responsible secretary in the journal “Goyarchin” by the editorship of Yusif Azimzadeh.

In 1966-71 if we may repeat the words of T.Hajiyev, *“H. Abbaszadeh in the newspaper “literature and art” acted as a fighter in the quality of editing. Under the Democlesword of Soviet sensorship the idea of Azerbaijanis bore fruit”*.¹

In 1972 H. Abbaszadeh again returned to the editorial office of the journal “Goyarchin” and here he executed the duty of the chief editor till 1975.²

H. Abbaszadeh was in friendly terms with Bakhtiyar Vahabzadeh, Suleyman Rustam, Anvar Mammadkhanli, Gabil, Jabir Novruz, Suleyman Rahimov, Samad Vurghun, Ismayil Shikli, Yusif Azimzadeh, Salam Gadirzadeh, Adil Babayev and others and remained in their memories as a nice man, and a cordial friend. The collected recollections from the books “See how many men have left the world...” and “keened from the light” along with giving deep information about the prominent figures, called back the writer himself. As Vagif Yusifly pointed out “There was a memoir literature beginning with memoir writings of I.Afandiyev, Gilman Ilkin, Anar, Sabir Rustamkhanli and H. Abbaszadeh in the soviet period.”³ In these memories we clearly see his approach to the occurrences. It is a pity that H. Abbaszadeh’s personality was left in the shade as a memoirist.⁴

¹ Abbaszadeh, H.A. Selected words [in two volumes] / H.A.Abbaszadeh. – Baku: Şərq-Qərb (East-West). I vol. – 2006. – p. 5.

² Heydarova A.E. Life and personality of Huseyn Abbaszadeh // – Baku: International Scientific-theoretical journal “Dil və edebiyat” of Baku State University, – 2019. №3, – p.p.210-213.

³ Yusifli, V.A. Memories are recollected / V.A.Yusifli. Kaspi, – 2017, July 1, – p.19.

⁴ Heydarova A.E. The genre of memoir in Huseyn Abbaszadeh’s creation // Materials of XXII Republican Scientific conference of doctorants and young

H. Abbaszadeh, both in the lines coming out of his pen and in the recollections of his friends and in the memories of art figures is vivified as a dignified, honest person, truly loving his native land.

Since 1991, having put an end to his labor activity, the writer till 2005 publishes his different works, publicistic writings in the press.

The last days of his life did not show devotion to the writer H. Abbaszadeh, who had spent all his life in the literary atmosphere and active social life *“I am a self-satisfied person both mentally and spiritually. I’ve never envied anybody and I am greedy for nothing, and I expect nobody to help me. I don’t deny, but I only expect my friends’ calling me, I wonder, why the telephone should remain silent for such a long time, why it should remain so silent?”*⁵

H. Abbaszadeh died in Baku on December 12, 2007, was buried in the second honorable alley.

For many years “with endless inspiration” he served his people. He was a vivid witness of different historic periods and these occurrences have left their effects on him. H. Abbaszadeh fought as a soldier in the issue of upbringing of a generation in the spirit of patriotism.

In the second semi-chapter of the first chapter called “**H. Abbaszadeh’s literary heritage and literary criticism**” attention is focused on the way of creation, literary heritage, the degree of investigation of this heritage in literary criticism.

H. Abbaszadeh tested his pen in lyric, epic, dramatic genres. H. Abbaszadeh, not being satisfied with all this published his publicistic writings in the press and also translated literary works from the Russian language and from the languages of other people into the Azerbaijani language.

The fact that H. Abbaszadeh took up a literary career, the role of the great patriotic war is undeniable. The fact that he chose poetry-writing in expressing his emotion in such a troubled period is not occasional. In 1949 he published his books of poetries called “The

investigators, – Baku: Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, – november 22-23, – 2018, –p.p.152-155.

⁵ Mansurzadeh, A.M. Happiness of the craftsman / A.M.Mansurzadeh. – Baku: Adiloghlu, – 2007. – p.105.

years of ordeal”, in 1951 “Green Street”, in 1954 “Comrades in arm”.

In the soviet period the genre of poem writing was very popular. He wrote such poems as “Persistent boy”, “Comrades in arm” (1947-1948), Hajar (1953), “Native Nest” (1955), “Whitening tents” (1956), “Lowland” (1959).

H. Abbaszadeh, being mad of poetry was also mad of music. It is not occasional that he had been known as the author of about 60 music texts. To his song texts harmonic bright music have been composed by the composers such as A.Rzayeva, S.Rustamov, G.Huseynli. Sh.Akhundova and by some others.

Not only literature but also translating activity, cinema were also the spheres interesting him. H. Abbaszadeh got closely acquainted with the classics of Russian literature, especially for his great love for infantite literature, he translated specimens of literature written by S.V.Mikhalkov “Together with my friend” (1956), Z.N.Aleksandrova “Five persons from one star” (1962), Kh.Tarayanov “Legend of a Rose” (1966, 1968). S.Y.Marshak “From one to ten” (1973). N.A.Nenzasov “Mazay grandpa and rabbits” (1985).

In 1973, Hasan Abluj shot a film to the motives of the story “It is dangerous to move along the sea” in the same name and in 1975 a film in the same name was shot to on the motives of the narrative called “Four Sundays”. The scenario of the film was prepared together with H. Abbaszadeh and the producer Shamil Mahmudbeyov.

Neither poem writing nor translating activity could be the main direction in H. Abbaszadeh’s creative activity. The fact that he was known to the vast mass of readers was only thanks to his literary prose.

In the end of 1950, H. Abbaszadeh, having decided to make transition from poetry-writing to prose stressed the fact in one of his interviews that he would remain in the memories of the people in the century of scientific-technical revolutions not as a poet with his poems but as a writer with his prose. We think that he failed building up a bridge between him and the reader by poem and poetry and for that reason made a transition to prose.

The ample facilities of prose, richness of themes, open the possibilities of self-affirmation before the writer in depicting the epic occurrences. On the other hand, the writer having been directly the participant of war thought it his moral debt to reveal the dangers of this tragedy and express its heroes in literature. The fact that he wrote his first prosaic work devoted to two times hero of the Soviet Union Hazi Aslanov derived from this principle.

He attracted the attention of the literary critics soon after his work “General” was published. Mir Jalal’s and Mammad Jafar’s thoughts on the initial variant of the work published in the journal “Azerbaijan” made both the author and the readers and critics show their attitudes to the work more carefully.

Mammad Jafar Jafarov in his article “Pleasant works, voices” wrote: “*The novel “General” showed that a talented writer came to our literature with self-belonging individual style, inspiration and creative deeds*”.⁶

In 1964 his first book of narratives called “Shore washed by waves” was published. The success which literary prose brought to the writer soon drew the attention of literary criticism, the writings published in the press one after another created favourable condition for his successful start. Y.Seyidov, H.Afandiyev, M.Rahim, B.Nabiyev, S.Rahimov, I.Shikhli, M.J.Jafarov, A.Huseynov, B.Vahabzadeh, S.Rustam, K.Abdulla, V.Yusifli, R.Aliyev, Z.Asgarli, T.Hajiyev, D.Bayramov, H.A.Mansurzadeh. T.Maharramova, N.Narimanoghlu, I.Tretyakov, M.Kholmogorov, S.Lukyanov, V.Boguslavski, A.Sofranov, Y.Lukin, M.Pleskachevski, Laziz Kayumov, Y.Lokhvichki, in their articles stated their attitudes to H.Abbaszadeh’s literary heritage.

As it became clear out of carried out investigations, during the soviet period H. Abbaszadeh’s creative activity drew the attention of literary criticism, points related to his personality, way of creativity, artistic peculiarities, his writing style and so on were touched upon by the critics while still he was alive, but in the most of approaches to his creative activity idea-contents essence of his works, language-style

⁶ Jafarov, M.J. Pleasant works, voices / M.J.Jafarov. – 1982, november 26, – p.7.

peculiarities were not thoroughly revealed. The works analyzed in these articles were drawn to the investigation from the prism of that period.

H. Abbaszadeh's literary prose was thoroughly and objectively valued after the restoration of the Independence of the Republic in the investigations of *"prominent academicians Tofiq Hajiyev and Vagif Yusifli in which we can come across original thoughts linked with the literary prose of H.Abbasli"*.⁷

H. Abbaszadeh, who did not put down his pen until 2005 there were some reasons for the indifference to the criticism of independence period of his literary creation. The first, the global changes taking place in the social life of the country showed their effects on the contents of culture, art and literature as well.

The second, the literary "indifference" directed to such craftsmen as H. Abbaszadeh in literature study derived from the fact that their works were investigated by the demands of the globalized and postmodernized literature.

In the first semi-chapter called **"The theme of war: war and human being in the creation of Huseyn Abbaszadeh"** of the *second chapter* named **"The circle of theme of the creation of H.Abbaszadeh, literary aesthetic essence of his art"** the investigation of human being, who is the both the cause of war and its sufferer and the theme of war being the biggest calamity of the mankind has been made the object of investigation.

H. Abbaszadeh suffered the troubles of the two wars – The Great Patriotic war and the first war in Garabagh.

For taking up the theme of war, writing about the people of that period and their spirits and way of thinking, demanded at least to be witness of those occurrences, to know all about them thoroughly. The more literary themes related to front, the more literarily the writers understand the sense of this dangerous virus and succeeded the better introduction of this dangerous epic panorama of that period.

⁷ Heydarova A.E. Investigation of literary prose of Huseyn Abbaszadeh // - Baku: News of the Pedagogical University, – 2019, vol.67. №1, – p.58.

The literary works written by the writers who were witnesses of the danger of war, the real stages which they vivified became more impressive. Akif Aliyev stressed this fact in a specific way: *“Writers reflect realities of war, its calamities and the victory of selfless soviet men, in large epic panoramas. In this matter the work of writers having passed through the flames of war, was undoubtedly more fruitful. A.Abulhasan, I.Shikli, H.Abbaszadeh, S.Gadirzadeh, Y.Azimzadeh, B.Bayramov and others created impressive literary works with the manifestation of events of which they were witnesses with real, convincing lines and natural colourfulness”*.⁸

H. Abbaszadeh though was not the first one bringing the theme of war into literature he managed turning this theme to the plotline of each period of his creation. He drew the theme of war to investigation as a moral – psychological problem, as the tragedy of mankind. As he mentioned in his work himself: *“The writer, writing about war, being different from the others wrote not what he had heard, but he wrote what he had seen with his own eyes. He had not turned only to the participant of war, but he had also been an active observer of the events he had seen and the psychology of the people he had seen in the war, in the real sense of the word”*.⁹ The factor separates the most of H. Abbaszadeh’s works dealing with the theme of Great Patriotic war, from the mere placard drawings and conditions the originality of the creation of the writer.

In many of his novels and stories such as the novel “General”, “From the diary of lieutenant Giyaszadeh” (1962-1984), “They did not recognize him” (1972-1973), “Where are you from Monseur Abel?” (1970) the theme of war and human being manifest themselves from all sides.

H. Abbaszadeh had seen both the fore front and the back front of the war and psychology of both of them was familiar to him. The severe war had made the people the more sensitive, the dearer had they become. The grief of one person had been the grief of all and the happiness of the one had been the happiness of all.

⁸ Aliyev, A.S. Modern view on the literature / A.S.Aliyev. – Baku: Elm (Science), – 1999. – p.69.

⁹ Huseyn Abbaszadeh living in memories // Azadlig. – 2011, 12 may. – p. 14

Despite the fact that the war had burnt the houses and destroyed the villages, gave a heavy blow on the physical and moral life of the men, in his works H. Abbaszadeh by stressing the fact that the war could not damage the moral cultural, artistic values of the people by vivifying each of the damage given by the war, artistically gave the real, epic descriptions of the results caused by the war. *“We must not forget that disasters always have a nourishing and wise aspect. On the one hand, war is a bloody upbringing that teaches people to sacrifice their lives for a higher goal; on the other hand, it is a life experience that shows how meaningful it is to live, to breathe, to serve people, to live in peace”*.¹⁰

H. Abbaszadeh approached the theme of war not only as literary theme, and political occurrence, but also he approached the theme of war as a form of the psychological aspect. His theme of war in his works is opposed with the theme of men in his works. In his works always advantage is given to the human being, his/her humane feelings.

In the second semi-chapter of the second chapter called **“In H.Abbaszadeh creation attitude of human being to moral values: environment and human being”**, problems as environment and human being their inter-relations, attitude to the moral values establishing the society have been touched upon.

First of all H. Abbaszadeh’s self-belonging peculiarity of his art is the fact that after having understood the essence of the events which he describes, he introduces these problems to the literary discussion.

As we know any human being, to this or that extend depends on the outer world. Necessary demands of life always urge the human being to realize this or that action. Caused by this reason all the activities of human being are directed to meet these requirements. Just in this point a person’s inner, moral fight begins. The writer in his creative activity expressing artistically puts all these points

¹⁰ Uğurlu, A.S. From the eyes of the Turkish novelist II. World War // Turkish Studies International Periodical for the Languages, Literature and History of Turkish or Turkic, – 2009. Volume 4 /1-II Winter, – p.1761

composing wealth, yearning for higher position, in opposition to all these factors, the factor of human moral world.

In H. Abbaszadeh's literary prose the interrelated influence of the environment on the human being finds its expression in two ways: sociological and moral psychological influences. By sociological aspect, we mean the role of environment in behaviour of human being in the activity of the person in the society, his/her social activities. When we say moral-psychological aspect, we mean the inner world of human being, the form of expression of this world in the environment. In fact, both of these factors are mutually interrelated.

Moral values alongside passing through genes are formulated by the influence of micro and macro environments. In the society each individual has his/her own duties. Irrespective of what and who he/she is, a child, a parent, a citizen, a friend etc., if he/she knows his/her duty and understands his/her responsibility and if he/she performs his/her duty in the right way we may have lived in a more humanistic society. This idea has always made H. Abbaszadeh think over, has tried to give especially literary descriptions of these problems in his works called "Father and son", "What is a peach twig for?", "Condolence", "Hurt", "Request", "The house is shadowed" and others. *"Sensitivity to the unique humanistic meaning of human life and work, its individual human and innate human nature, frontal responsibility and accountability for the moral values of peaceful days, impunity for sin, intimacy and partnership with other people's pain, conscience and justice. a sense of urgency, unwavering guarantee and debt for the ceremony! - These lines, which we have already mentioned, can be considered the most characteristic and moral problems for his stories and narratives, which have been formed since the time of the front".¹¹*

H. Abbaszadeh too was one of the writers who brought his self-belonging thoughts and ideas to his writings. The writer, who described the interrelated influence of the environment and human-being tried to depict his man as morally pure, his/her social

¹¹ Abbaszadeh, H.A. Selected works: [in 3 volumes] / H.A.Abbaszadeh. — Baku: Azerneshr, — c. 1. — 1983. - p.7

development, his/her formulation of aesthetic world, turned to the human factor, the wealth of his inner world to the main idea of his creative activity.

In the third semi-chapter of the second chapter of the thesis called **“In the creation of H. Abbaszadeh the literary reflection of social-political activity of human being: daily life and human being”** problem as the features of human beings described in daily life, his/her ideas, the personality of human being, social-political issues playing main role in the formulation of human beings as individuals, description of the activity of people in this orientation have been touched upon.

H. Abbaszadeh describes social and social-political problems existing in the society in his works. Literary piece or work playing the role of a mirror, reflects political-social and cultural-economical attitudes in the society among the human beings, because the events, changes taking place in the society directly finding their reflections in the psychology of human beings, influence their moral values as well.

The writer confronts human being with himself, puts him/her face-to-face with his moral world. On one side there is an accuser, on the other side there stands a peace maker. He shows that moral world of a person does not overlap with the other social position of the society. The heroes of the both the stories and novels of the writer are the people who have emerged from the society. The behaviours, the moral world and their culture have been formulated, linked with the daily life of his heroes.

The most of the writers having created their works are not free from the old stereotypes, they lead routine life, put aside the moral thinking, give advantage to the intimate world of passions of human being and to his freedom of their inner world. For them the changes in the society, social stagnation or vice versa, awakening showed themselves related to human-being and in their attitudes to the world. *“Because the Soviet government's propaganda of anti-national ideology was incomparably strong, the heroism, noble and*

*sacred intentions of those who fought for national existence and died in this way were hidden”.*¹²

This awakening rose to its peak in 70-80ies. We can see reflection of this in H. Abbaszadeh work called “Whirlwind”. In this novel, despite the fact that the plan of daily life, theme of love is highlighted, the development of the events mostly lies on social issues. On the ground of pure love of Hamid injustice embraces the society, the fact that the Soviet structure relates all this to the political occurrences is noted in the work with a red line.

The stories, written by H. Abbaszadeh are very interesting. The plots of the stories are free from fiction; they are all devoted to simple, vital occurrences and realities which the writer himself has observed in his life.

The Soviet period in the writer’s creativity, the description of the situation of economical stand still, social difficulties taking place in Azerbaijan have found their reflections in his works called “Banking booklet and old carpet”, “He did not say it to his wife”. “There was nothing like Shahvalad’s grieves” and in many others.

Another piece of work in which H. Abbaszadeh openly revealed his political thoughts was his novel “One of the returned”. In the novel the repression of the 37, imprisonment of the people by calumny, their fates are dealt with. H. Abbaszadeh combining his position of a patriot with his writings tendencies showed” the axes “the handle of which are from us”. The fact that many-many innocent people were punished with their deaths, tragic fates caused by feeling of personal revenge, jealousy were described. It is no coincidence that Seyid Hussein and Ummugulsum's son Ogtay Sadigzadeh, who were subjected to repression, praised this novel and wrote: *“His last novel, “One of the returned”, is especially dear to me. Because the feelings and life of the hero of the novel are familiar to me. I was repressed as the protagonist of that novel, and when I returned, I saw people's attitudes and gray faces. As I read the novel,*

¹² Salamoglu, T.S. Modern problems of Azerbaijan literature / T.S. Salamoglu. — Baku: “E.L.” NPSH MMC, — 2014. — p. 129

*my life came to life before my eyes. I realized that only people like Hussein could deeply understand repressed people. He can make friends with an innocent person whom everyone has run away from and admire them".*¹³

The fact that repression were not directed only to individually – taken people but also it was directed to the families, their generations their close relatives gave heavy moral blow of which the writer reminded the readers in different situations.

In this work belonging to the years of independence of Azerbaijan H. Abbaszadeh could not remain indifferent to the facts of Armenian evilties, cannot conceal his hatred against them. As we know in the Society period “Armenian problem was not only highlighted, on the contrary attempts were made to propagandize “People’s friendship” which was the ideological principal of the period. We may stress the fact that one of the self-belonging peculiarities of H. Abbaszadeh’s literary prose was the diversion from this principle. In H. Abbaszadeh’s literary prose one of the problems attracting our attention is his creation of the character of an Armenian. In the former USSR, in the period when all the peoples of the Soviet Union lived under the slogan of “people’s friendship”, when people of Armenia Georgia and Azerbaijan were united under one triangle, the writer had taken up his pen to describe the evilly of this damned nation. After the restoration of the independence “Armenian problem” turned to a leading theme in literature. H. Abbaszadeh too, in his creative activity of his last years shared his opinions with the readers in his novels called “one from the returned”. This novel which was completed during 21 years was written as a result of the writer’s long years of observation and which can be valued as the one, after his novel “Whirlpool”.

As it is seen from this chapter, in H. Abbaszadeh’s literary prose the concept of human being is a leading concept. Descriptions of real feelings of human being are one of the factors making his novels more readable by the readers. As it is observed in the

¹³ Sadigzade, O.S. I consider myself a brother // Literature. – 2007, 23 November. – p. 4

examples brought from his novels, the writer placing the human being before social, political, economical, and cultural-moral problems or by describing in these problems the writer has achieved discovering the complicity of human nature and managed revealing his position.¹⁴

The third chapter is called “**Literary – artistic peculiarities of H. Abbaszadeh’s creation**”. In the first semi-chapter of the third chapter called “*Choice of theme and literary conflict*” the writer addresses to a structured and literary conflict is determined. Generally the choice of the theme and literary conflict which are important for the writer are touched upon. At the same time alongside the choice of theme the writer has also paid attention to the features of language and style.

Choice of themes is one of the factors determining the artistic features of the writer, because choice of theme being directly linked with the observation of the writer is the picture of expressions of thoughts and feelings of the writer. “*Of course, there are few unresolved issues, even to the point of non-existence. When we say template fables, stencil situations, we are not just talking about writing similar topics, but how to work on these topics. The template arises when such topics are dull in terms of art, in terms of the writer's philosophical attitude to life and life events, otherwise it is clear that there can be no question of a template*”.¹⁵

H. Abbaszadeh’s creation, basing on the personal observation is distinctive with its colorfulness and with multi problems. The themes which H. Abbaszadeh addressed to as a whole is not new for the literature study.

The fact that the writer’s works are full of meanings much depends on how he sees the most characteristic life realities and on how he can reflect this ability in his work. Truthfulness to life realities

¹⁴ Heydarova A.E. Circle of theme of Huseyn Abbaszadeh’s literary prose // Materials of young investigators of the I International scientific conference, – Baku: Baku Engineering University, – may 5-6, – 2017, – p.p.682-684.

¹⁵ Efendiyev, E.I. Criticism and prose (Azerbaijan fiction in criticism (1945-1965) / E.I Afandiyev. – Baku: Gunesh, –1999. – p. 57

is most important in the creative process but reflecting them as truly as they are is not the duty of literature. Unless life realities are nourished with author's fantasy they can't be interesting for the reader. Yavuz Akhundlu said, *"It is necessary to use historical documents and facts to give a correct historical period. But at the same time, denying the importance of the writer's fiction, the writer's imagination, will inevitably lead to wrong conclusions, can turn the artist into a narrator of historical events"*.¹⁶

In the creative process we want to remind once again that the talent of the professional, his/her world outlook, his/her view on the life, his/her ability to create plot and composition, the ability to reveal the character of his/her heroes, are of great importance. At the same time it is worth mentioning that the literary environment is just the main factor in formulating the talent, in directing it to a certain orientation. The writer's ability in understanding the unity of differentiations, in creating its synthesis as a whole is also of great importance. Naturally, the major reason conditioning all this is the master's possession of higher quality of ability of observation.

H. Abbaszadeh did not only love human beings, but also he loved nature, birds, animals, wind, rain, autumn, winter etc. In its just most simple sentence it was possible to feel this care of the writer. Human being sometimes turning to the merciless enemy of nature in his view was the lowest existence. In many of his works the necessity of protecting animals is propagandized. If a driver runs his car over a cat is a "murderer", the person making fun of a beautiful girl helping a wounded cat to recover is as much of a murderer. The same humanistic motif shows itself in his narrative "squirrel".

The idea-aesthetic value of H. Abbaszadeh's literary prose consists of literary generalizations. Introduction of descriptions of daily-life brings vitality to the contents of the literary piece of work. Alongside glorifying the progressive tendencies in the society, he did not keep back revealing his thoughts openly against the facts of

¹⁶ Akhundlu, Y. I. Historical novel at a new stage (1980-1990) / Y.I Akhundlu. — Baku: Maarif, — 1998. — p. 17

hipocrisy and fraud. More often he tried to introduce the literary solution of moral problems in the literary prose.

A link established between a thing and himself occupies a leading position in his works, because in the character of a person there is a feeling of commonness. The writer especially stresses this fact in his writings. The events vivifying these feelings in the human imagination reflect the life way of people, the memories of their bad or good days. Link between things and human being deriving from the peculiarities of fetishism has been successfully expressed in H.Abbaszadeh's works "Medallion", "A roommate", "An old trunk" and in others.

The fact that H. Abbaszadeh addresses to the theme of war first of all is not occasional. In his works "Four Sundays", "Heavy visit of Alibaba", "Talks in the village house", "A girl friend" and other works, war, the results of the war are described on the ground of different problems.

During the years after the war when the human character was approached on the bases of the attitudes of modern social relations to the fate of human beings, on the ground of carrying out peaceful constructive work of the soviet people, their fate and social activities H.Abbaszadeh's prose went on having the theme of war expressing the literary thoughts and feelings of the period of the war.

The fact that the ideology was highlighted and the fact that the writer was unable to describe the events taking place during the war freely or description of the deprivations taking place in real life caused monolateral essence of the soviet period of creativity. Professor Aziz Mirahmadov writes in his article "Poetry of Prose": *"The value of literary works is never determined only by its subject, the object of description, or the profession of copies, their moral level, education, position in society. The real question is in which artistic rock the chosen subject, the object of description serves, in the idea-aesthetic pathos of the work, in how modern, useful, important, sincere, convincing and effective the idea and feeling it instills in the reader. The pathos of the work, the idea-aesthetic value is determined by the writer's position, the essence of the writer's outlook on life, artistic concept. The main criterion here is the extent*

*to which the author pursues progressive, humane, noble goals and achieves his goals”.*¹⁷

In the prose of H. Abbaszadeh these impacts showed themselves to a certain extent. But, beginning with the end of 70ies in some of his works we see another H. Abbaszadeh who makes attempts to reflect reality in his works.

The events related to the first Garabagh war and its bitter results are described if not in wide scope during the last years of his creative activity, we see them described in his little stories. In these stories the writer described more of the social calamities caused by the war and the transition period after the war.

The first war in Garabagh, events linked with armenian-muslim occurrences chanced to happen towards the end of his life. He too lived suffering the bitterness of that war, as it was in Great Patriotic war in which he participated and despite the fact that he did not take part in this war he felt the grief of all the Azerbaijanis in his heart.

The attitude of the writer sharing all the views of his people can be probably coordinated with the treason of the 70 years of emperors, with “bigger brother”, “a neighbor”. The writer, who had written all the other themes with great enthusiasm and optimism, in his writing in the themes related to the theme of the first Garabagh war, feelings of pessimisms are conspicuously felt.

The writer in his works managed successfully describing the problems deriving from both the social injustice and the problems directly linked with human character in the picture of his heroes. In the works of such type the reader once more becomes assured of the transition of social realities, of the role of such factors in the human destiny to the subject of satiric thought. Social troubles as bribery, bullying, support of relationship, flattery, driving the society to dangerous consequences, are depicted in this or that piece of work of the writer and in such episodes we see the fighting attitudes of the writer to such problems. V. Yusufli writes: “*Huseyn Abbaszadeh is a modern*

¹⁷ Mirahmadov, A.M. Poetry of prose // Azerbaijan, — Baku: — 1979. № 4, — p. 190

writer, and when I use this word, I do not understand modernity only as writing on a modern topic. I see modernity in the way he approaches the events he describes in a new way of thinking, in the highly artistic revival of what he sees, observes and writes. A work that is not limited to reflecting the mood, social or spiritual landscape of a particular period. When we read those works today, we will find something for today".¹⁸

H. Abbaszadeh's writing mission and his originality lay just in that: to write the things that he had seen, and had wanted to say or thought.

In the second semi-chapter of the third chapter called **"Literary image and problem of character"** the writer's ability in the gallery of characters, raising the images to the level of characters are being analyzed.

Literary image and character are the main components of literary piece of work. Just as to this reason, the study of this problem has always been actual *"The literary character by reflecting the reality is a means of generalization from the view of aesthetic ideal and intention of the writer"*.¹⁹

Creation of literary character is a difficult process. Here ability of observation, literary generalizations is demanded from the writer. H. Abbaszadeh, by creating literary characters tries to reveal the social life, nature, the inner world of human nature, his/her psychology, his/her view on the life etc. In these works, each of the characters that he had created, hero's inner world, his/her harmony is described. All through the work the hero does not remain just the same that he has been. Here the inner voice of his hero or the main hero, by the impact of his conflicts with outer world the self-belongingness of the character is highlighted. Each of the characters things speaks and acts as to what he/she is. When we view the characters which he has created we obviously determine the writer's idea and the way he thinks.

¹⁸ Yusifli, V.A. Our Huseyn teacher // Literature. – 2007, 23 November. – s. 6

¹⁹ Gahramanli, N.A. Theory of literature / N.A.Gahramanli;/ – Baku: BSU, – 2008. – p.7.

In his works, he has created different characters and these characters are distinguished by being positive or negative characters. The writer feels that in the inner world of human being both good and bad have taken places, the domination of this or that one depends on the practical activities of human beings. Akif Huseynov also emphasized, "*H. Abbaszadeh had a clear analytical quality, which helped him to correctly assess and describe the events of life, the psychology of people. The essence of his works is the belief that goodness, good people are not yet exhausted, that victory of good over evil. For this reason, the images he creates are mainly based on positive emotions. "Humanistic content" is strongly expressed in his works*".²⁰

Literature of the soviet period basing on the existing ideology it is impossible to call them as utterly free and independent characters, because it is only possible to create free and independent characters in the societies, where this society is free from the chains and dictatorships. These characters are not free from the social, social-political contradictions either.

As we know, in the revelation of the inner worlds of the characters the writer's narrative takes a leading position. H. Abbaszadeh's narrative helps the reader to reveal the inner world of the character, to understand the moral depth of these characters. During the acquaintance with his works the writer's narrative willingly or unwillingly is highlighted. The description of the personality plays a leading role, but this description has not turned to pathos. His works are characterized by the writers approach to human being, his/her intentions, dreams, to the humanistic problems, by his hatred to lawlessness. H. Abbaszadeh knew that one of the signs conditioning self-belonging character of his creation was nationalism. In the literature of the soviet period it was not right to search for nationalism in the open way, but we can't deny the attempts made by the writers to touch upon the ideas of nationalism by using different literary means in their works. Because

²⁰ Huseynov, A.M. Prose and Time / A.M. Huseynov. — Baku: Writer, — 1980. — p. 28

*“The image develops with its thoughts, beliefs and convictions. The writer follows this development, directs it, expresses his attitude”.*²¹

In his novel “General” which can be considered as a visiting card of the writer for the first time H. Abbaszadeh created “the literary character of the Azerbaijani soviet commander” (B.Nabiyev). Character of human being expresses national psychology and national daily life, national moral world, his/her history and without knowing all this it is not easy to create a vital character.²²

In the Azerbaijani fiction the writer created characters, interwoven with the spirit of people, people’s moral values, reflecting national existence and national colourfulness. The facts that the character of Jahandar agha by Ismayil Shikhli, Garay bey by Samad Vurghun, Abbasgulu agha by F.Karimzadeh are loved by the readers are all thanks to the stability and wholeness, completion of these characters. *“It is known that the position of a true author is a tendency expressed entirely by the artistic and philosophical logic of the plot, event and character”.*²³

In H. Abbaszadeh’s creation, despite the fact that some of his works could not rise to the level of literary characters, he made attempts to reveal the inner world of each of his character both in his stories and created novels.²⁴

The fact that human being sacrificed his position and gainings to dry ideals, the role of experiences of the social reprimands, etc. base on the real context of his works, vivifying the peculiarities of

²¹ Hacıyev, A.M. Basics of literary criticism: a textbook for philological faculties of universities / A.M Hacıyev. – Baku: Zaman, – 1999. – p. 129

²² Heydarova A.E. The problem of artistic image and character in the novel "General" by Huseyn Abbaszadeh // – Kaliningrad: “Baltic humanitarian journal” NP "Institute of directed professional education" (Tolyatti), – 2020. №1, – p.p.190-194.

²³ Garayev, Y.V. Poetry and prose / Y.V Garayev, ed., M. Jafar. – Baku: Yazıçı, – 1979. – p. 181

²⁴ Heydarova A.E. The ideology of Azerbaijanism in the literary prose of Huseyn Abbaszadeh // Role of literature in “Intercultural dialogues” – Materials of International scientific conference, – Baku: Sumgait State University, – december 04-05, – 2018. – p.p.476-478.

the period in his characters, the ability of description of the character of his images contains the main line of his conception.

In the section **“Conclusion”** of the dissertation, the conclusions from the research work were reflected and summarized:

– Huseyn Abbaszadeh managed to reflect life in his works with artistic details.

– The role of the environment in the formation of Huseyn Abbaszadeh as a writer is undeniable. His attitude and practical activity with his compatriots played a fundamental role in revealing his human qualities.

– These relations did not affect his artistic prose either. Personal life material and biography of Huseyn Abbaszadeh were studied and autobiographical points in artistic prose were determined.

– Since the life of Huseyn Abbaszadeh dates back to two periods, his subordination also covers two stages. In this regard, his artistic prose was involved in research both in terms of Soviet Azerbaijani literature and in terms of Azerbaijani literature of the period of independence. Taking into account the characteristics of both stages, the peculiarities of the artistic prose of Huseyn Abbaszadeh were determined in the dissertation.

– In H. Abbaszadeh’s literary works the peculiarities of the both periods have found their reflections. Historical view, the tendencies of the period and his views deriving from social-political outlook can be obviously seen in the productive creative period of the writer which chances to belong to the Soviet period. As the other representative of the Soviet period of Azerbaijani literature he, too could not completely avoid the demands of this period. Especially, in his work of his early creation this features conspicuously showed themselves. The freedom to write after the collapse of Stalin regime in the Soviet period of Azerbaijan literature, new atmosphere brought to literature since the 60 years, beginning of the 70ies national thinking line which developed in H. Abbaszadeh’s literary heritage has been carefully studied in the dissertation.

– Since the Soviet period was based on the principle of socialist realism, the literary prose of H. Abbaszadeh was evaluated unilaterally in literary criticism. Therefore, the study involved

analysis of the literary prose samples written by the writer at that time, far from the formalism arising from ideological flaws and shortcomings, in accordance with the criteria of the years of independence.

– After the period of restoration of our independence for the creation of the writer a new period was opened up, because this period alongside, readers interest to the new themes demanded the thoughts of critics. Both in the press periodicals and literary criticism demanded new atmosphere and new polemics. For the writer like H. Abbaszadeh who was already formulated as an able writer it was difficult for him to bring “new character”, “new intellect” to his literary prose, individual imagination of the writer created obstacles for him to keep away from the way that he had led, to keep away from the world of literature and to create the works of new contents.

– Although the artistic prose of H. Abbaszadeh covers a variety of topics, the theme of the War occupies a major place in his artistic prose. In his works, war is described not only as destruction, plunder, loss, but also in terms of courage, unity, friendship, humanism. We see in his works an artistic reflection of the tragedy caused by The Great Patriotic War and the first Garabagh War. The theme of the war, which is the main line of artistic prose, is viewed from different angles in H. Abbaszadeh. As a living witness of the war, he was able to give the inner turmoil of the front and rear man, the fire of the war, the spirit, the spiritual dynamism in his own style. Autobiographical highlights in his numerous novels, narratives and stories allow a wide range of realistic depictions of events.

– H. Abbaszadeh’s literary prose as to the colorfulness is very rich and interesting. The writer in the stories as narratives, novels paid more attention to the modern life, alongside approaching the events from the prism of literary thinking, gives more places to the description of real vivid description. Especially, the social problems of the society as contradictions in human character, egoism contain the leading direction of the intention of the writer.

H. Abbaszadeh’s ability of observation and his deeply intrusion into the events, his giving deep sense and contents, having

coordinated these problems makes him able to establish intimacy with his readers.

It is not occasional that the themes he has addressed to are the themes able to create synthesis between the tendencies of the writer with the reader's judgment. In these themes the problems such as moral values, family, woman freedom, modernity, patriotism, universalism etc. are the themes with which the writer can create intimacy with the readers.

– The leading line in H. Abbaszadeh creative activity composes of human concept. View on the future, continuous and stable human development, globalization, multi-cultural values, in his creation moral perfection of human beings, depending on literary aesthetic cognition, on social position, and psychological state are adjusted with the existing atmosphere. The fact that H. Abbaszadeh has touched upon the problems of national human being and the problem of national blood memory both in the soviet period and in the period of independence finding their reflections in his creation, have been the object of investigation in the dissertation.

– In his artistic prose, human, his spiritual world, spiritual-moral search, events are solved artistically from a lyrical-psychological point of view. In his artistic prose, he was involved in the analysis of war, life, environment, the mechanism of solving moral-psychological, socio-political, economic problems in the artistic prose was described.

– The vision of the future, sustainable human development, globalisation, multicultural values are adapted to the environment, depending on the moral perfection of the person, the social position of the artistic-aesthetic dark and the psychological state. In the artistic prose of H. Abbaszadeh, touching upon the problem of national human and national memory both in Soviet and independence period is brought to the analysis level, national and moral values are defined in the research work. This principle continues in the images and images created by H. Abbaszadeh.

– In Azerbaijani literature, the full embodiment of the image of the commander Hazi Aslanov, his creation as the image of the patriot warrior, the commander demonstrates the writer's

commitment to national ideology, national-mental values and the skill of creating the image of such a national hero in Soviet times.

– One of H. Abbaszadeh creative peculiarities is the features of art-fullness of his works. Irrespective of in what genre and contents he writes his works, he remains true to his publicist style, plainness and simplicity of his literary language, its fluency, keeps away from unnecessary aspirations, in a word does not let the reader feel bored. He does not reveal the aim and purpose of the work directly, making him/her think, creates conditions for the reader to make the decision himself/herself. The writer using the possibilities of the literary language artfully has profited from the folk creation. In his creation usage of proverbs, sayings legends and hearsays serve to disclose the thought and idea. The specimens of vivid language bring a kind of emotionality to the language of his works, increases the power of impact and infusion.

As it seems, the artistic prose of H. Abbaszadeh, which combines different themes in itself, does not carry a standard character, not repeating each other by subject and structure.

The main theses of the dissertation are reflected in the following articles and reports at the scientific conferences:

1. The theme of the Great Patriotic war in the prose of Huseyn Abbaszadeh // Makhachkala: Dagestani State University, Scientific journal “Problems of Turkology”, – 2016. №11, – p.85-87.

2. Social activity of human being in the prose of Huseyn Abbaszadeh: daily life and human being (on the basis of the story “Meyna”) // “Actual problems of Azerbaijani study” the materials of the VIII international conference. – Baku: Baku Slavic University, – 4-5 may, – 2017, – p.p.232-233.

3. Circle of theme of Huseyn Abbaszadeh’s literary prose // Materials of young investigators of the I International scientific conference, – Baku: Baku Engineering University, – may 5-6, – 2017, – p.p.682-684.

4. The problems of literary language and artfulness in the creation of Huseyn Abbaszadeh (on the stories of “Taqqilbab” and

bellur murakkabqabi and banovshayi jiguli) // Materials of the III International Hamza Nigari Turkic world cultural heritage symposium, – Shamakhi: Azerbaijan Pedagogical University, – may 17-18, – 2017, – p.p.452-456.

5. Conflict of human being and environment in the narrative of Huseyn Abbaszadeh “Request” // The Ukraine: Dnepropetrovsk National University named after Olsya Gonchar, Scientific journal “Literature in the context of culture”, – 2017. №28, – p.p.62-67.

6. Moral values in the literary prose of Huseyn Abbaszadeh (on the stories of “Tasalli” and “Feyzi muallim”) // – Baku: ANAS Institute of handwritings named after M.Fizuli, “Philological problems” journal, – 2017. №7, – p.p.342-347.

7. War and the fate of human being (on the narrative of “Uzagdan Galan Gonag”) // – Baku: ASPU – News, – 2017. №4, – p.p.74-80.

8. Patriotism in the literary prose of Huseyn Abbaszadeh (on the stories of “Signal”, “Nakhishlar”, “O, uzaqdan galmishdi”, “Rafiga” // Actual problems of Azerbaijani study. The Materials of the IX international scientific conference, – Baku: Baku Slavic University, – may 4-5, – 2018, – p.p.234-236.

9. The problem of women’s freedom in the story of Huseyn Abbaszadeh’s story “Rafiga” // Materials of the conference of the II International conference of the young investigators, – Baku: Baku Engineering University, – april 27-28, – 2018. – p.p.1221-1224.

10. The ideology of Azerbaijanism in the literary prose of Huseyn Abbaszadeh // Role of literature in “Intercultural dialogues” – Materials of International scientific conference, – Baku: Sumgait State University, – december 04-05, – 2018. – p.p.476-478.

11. The genre of story in Huseyn Abbaszadeh’s literary prose (in the context of moral values) // – Baku: Baku Aviation University journal “Sivilizasiya” – 2012. №4, – p.p.172-179.

12. The genre of memoir in Huseyn Abbaszadeh’s creation // Materials of XXII Republican Scientific conference of doctorants and young investigators, – Baku: Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, – november 22-23, – 2018, –p.p.152-155.

13. Satire and humour in Huseyn Abbaszadeh's literary prose (on the basis of satiric stories) // Materials of the 5th International conference of social sciences, – Baku: ALFARABI, – august 1-4, – 2019, – p.p.109-113.

14. Investigation of literary heritage of Huseyn Abbaszadeh // – Baku: Scientific news of ASPU, – 2019. №1, – p.p.47-62.

15. Modernity in Huseyn Abbaszadeh's narratives (on the bases of “Garabagh occurrences” “at the breakers” and narrative “Mansur”) // – Baku: Odlar Yurdu University, Scientific, Pedagogical News, – 2019. №52, – p.p.259-266.

16. The problem of idea and theme in the literary prose of Huseyn Abbaszadeh (on the bases of novels “whirlpools”, “Alibaba's difficult tour”) // – Baku: Azerbaijan University “Ipek yolu” journal, – 2019. №4, – p.p.80-88.

17. Life and personality of Huseyn Abbaszadeh // – Baku: International Scientific-theoretical journal “Dil ve edebiyat” of Baku State University, – 2019. №3, – p.p.210-213.

18. The problem of captivity in the story “Where are you from, monsieur Abel?” // Word science: problems and innovations. Colletion of articles of XXXVIII international scientific-practical conference. – Moscow: Moscow centre of Scientific Investigations (MIQHC), – december 25, – 2019. – p.p.210-213.

19. The problem of artistic image and character in the novel "General" by Huseyn Abbaszadeh // – Kaliningrad: “Baltic humanitarian journal” NP "Institute of directed professional education" (Tolyatti), – 2020. №1, – p.p.190-194.

20. "Fatal woman" in Huseyn Abbaszadeh's story "Mansur" // – Nakhchivan: “Searches” magazine of the Institute of Art, Language and Literature of the Nakhchivan branch of ANAS, – 2020. № 4 (38) t. 13, – p.p. 17-23.

The defense will be held on 26 April at 10⁰⁰ at the meeting of the Dissertation council ED 1.27 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at the Institute of Folklore Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Address: AZ1001, Baku, Kichik Gala str, 31.

Dissertation is accessible at the Central Scientific Library of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Electronic versions of dissertation and its abstract are available on the official website of the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan (aak.gov.az) and on the official website of the Institute of Folklore (folklor.az).

Abstract was sent to the required addresses on 11 March 2022.

Signed for print: 02.03.2022

Paper format: 60*84^{1/16}

Volume: 53212

Number of hard copies: 20