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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**CREATION OF MIKHAIL SHOLOHOV
AND AZERBAIJAN LITERATURE**

Specialty: 5718.01 – World literature (Russian literature)
5716.01 – Azerbaijani literature

Field of science: Philology

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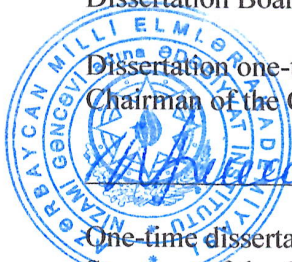
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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESEARCH

Relevance of the topic and degree of elaboration. Nobel laureate (1965) Mikhail Aleksandrovich Sholokhov (1905-1984) as one of the most outstanding representatives of 20th-century Russian literature, played an invaluable role in the development of genres and forms of national prose, his creativity also had a significant impact on the enrichment of world artistic-aesthetic thought, he wrote the first literary examples "Don stories", 1925 ("Don hekayeleri"), then the novel-epic "Quiet Don" ("Sakit Don") (1925-1940), the novel "Awakened Land" ("Oyanmish torpaq") (1932), numerous journalistic essays - "Don, "On the Front Roads", "Towards Smolensk", "First Meetings" ("Donda", "Cəbhə yollarında", "Smolensk istiqamətində", "İlk görüşlər"), "The Subject of Hatred" ("Nifrət fənni"), "They Fought for the Motherland" ("Onlar Vətən uğrunda vuruşurdular" (1943), "The Fate of Man" ("İnsanın taleyi" 1957), numerous articles ("Word about the Motherland", "Light and darkness" ("Vətən haqqında söz", "İşıq və zülmət")) his reasoning and observations about literature, culture, and art were able to have a significant impact on the diversity of the world's literary thinking. In his work, Sholokhov, above all, valued the common man and drew attention to his extraordinary fate. Although drama and tragedy complement each other in most of his works (the main part of them is the life of the Don Cossacks, traditions, socio-political views, pains, and sorrows, as well as joy and love, hatred and sympathy, the world of folklore, the element of language, natural landscape, landscape), their interesting features could not attract the attention of readers and critics. With these original aspects, Sholokhov is considered a unique phenomenon of world literature. Due to these qualities, Sholokhov's rich and multifaceted creativity has become the object of analysis by Azerbaijani translators and translation scholars, his works have been translated into our language, and opinions and considerations have been put forward about them. Although a long time has passed since Sholokhov's death, the impact of his works on our spiritual world has not only retained its importance but is being valued at a new

level in the cultures and literature that have established independence, including in Azerbaijan. These aspects we mentioned reveal the relevance of Sholokhov's work in the historical and theoretical context of Azerbaijan. In addition, the publication of these works in multiple copies by the decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev "On the implementation of mass publications in the Azerbaijani language with Latin script" on January 12, 2004, proves once again the unquenchable interest of the Azerbaijani readers to the work of Mikhail Aleksandrovich Sholokhov. At this level, it is obvious that the study of Sholokhov's works has not only lost its relevance but is also on the agenda. Mikhail Aleksandrovich Sholokhov was such a genius master of words that his half-century-long creativity constituted an unfamiliar stage of the Soviet and world literary process. In addition, the influence of Sholokhov's artistic heritage on the creativity of representatives of Azerbaijani literature (Ali Valiyev, Suleyman Rahimov, Mehdi Huseyn, Abulhasan, Mirza Ibrahimov, and Ismayil Shikhli) in the mutual influence and enrichment between the Russian and Azerbaijani literatures, which have deep historical roots. the translation of his works into the Azerbaijani language, evaluation of the activities and efforts of numerous Azerbaijani translators (Jahanbakhsh Javadzadeh, Beydulla Musayev, Huseyn Sharif, Ayyub Abbasov, Nariman Abdur Rahmanli, Aslan Guliyev, Mehdi Mirkishiyev) and other issues with their relevance. is attracting. The relevance of the topic is also because in recent times the relations between our literature and Russian literature are expanding. Translations are made directly from the original without order from Russian and other languages. To date, the translations of Sholokhov's works into the Azerbaijani language have generally not been considered in comparative-typological studies by researchers. The investigation of these important problems will help to determine the general attitude towards the work of Mikhail Sholokhov , the influence of his works on the handwriting and creative manner of Azerbaijani writers, the study of a number of features of his works performed in our language, etc. it surrounds such issues. At the same time, although Sholokhov's works are among the most translated

from Russian literature, there are many flaws and shortcomings in this field, which takes its source from the 30s of the 20th century. Investigating and researching these flaws and shortcomings also has a positive effect on the relevance of the issue.

In Azerbaijan, Mikhail Sholokhov's novel "Quiet Don" was considered in Yashar Huseynov's candidate thesis. The mentioned epic was studied in the aspect of translation into Azerbaijani language .

The object and subject of the research. Mikhail Sholokhov's works (essays, feuilletons, articles, stories, narratives, novels, novel-epics), translations of the writer into the Azerbaijani language, and studies reflecting the attitude of the Azerbaijani literati and criticism of his works are defined as **the object of the research**. The attitude of Azerbaijani literary studies to the literary and artistic heritage of Mikhail Sholokhov, the opinions of researchers regarding his translations into our language, the mutual study of the original and translations, the revival of the ethnic-national color in them, the principles of rendering the real at an equivalent level in the translation, etc. such issues constitute **the subject** of the dissertation.

Research goals and objectives. The purpose of the research is to draw exclusive attention to the general creativity of Mikhail Sholokhov , to examine the leading themes and motives, images and characters of stories and essays, narratives and novels in his literary heritage, their idea-aesthetic characteristics, to review and investigate the mental thinking style of the people's destiny and the Don Cossacks in his monumental novels. , take a look at the role of Mikhail Sholokhov's works in the development of Russian-Azerbaijani literary relations, determine the influence of the artistic writing technique of the great Russian writer on the writing technique of Azerbaijani prose writers, manuscripts, translations into Azerbaijani language, and show and study its place in the formation of our translation institute. consists of.

By the stated goal, the solution of several scientific tasks is envisaged in the dissertation work:

- Revealing the uniqueness of Mikhail Sholokhov's artistic creativity based on concrete examples;

- creating colorful images of the socio-political landscape of the period in his stories, essays, articles, and feuilletons, reflecting the Don landscape in the language palette of his works;

- Revolution, Civil War, collectivization, a new way of life, war of 1941-1945, etc. in such works as "Quiet Don", "Awakened Land", "They Fought for the Motherland", "The Science of Hatred", "The Fate of Man". how to convey the bitter truths of such history to the reader with the help of content, ideas, themes, language-style, images, and heroes;

- How Mikhail Sholokhov's creativity is perceived in the 20th-century Azerbaijani literary and critical opinion;

- Studying the impact of Mikhail Sholokhov's prose on the creativity of 20th-century Azerbaijani writers A. Valiyev, S. Rahimov, Abulhasan, M. Huseyn, M. Jalal, I. Shikhli, and others in a comparative context based on concrete examples;

- revitalization of the general picture of the history of translations of his works into the Azerbaijani language ;

- "Stories of Don", "Quiet Don", "The Fate of Man" etc. tracing the characteristic features of the Russian people in such works and creating these qualities in Azerbaijani translations;

- uncovering difficulties in preserving national identity in different translation approaches;

- national realities and their translation based on what principles ;

- reflecting the adequacy of words and word combinations in the original and translations , clarifying the issues of their proximity to each other or their incompatibility with each other;

- Analyzing the work of individual translators in translating Sholokhov's work into our native language.

Research methods. The research methodology consists of literary-historical and comparative-typological analysis methods. In the writing of the dissertation, the principles of the contemporary view of Azerbaijani literary studies in the period of independence, historical-comparative approaches, and scientific and theoretical generalizations were taken as the basis.

Main clauses defended. Analyzing the opinions and

propositions of Russian, Azerbaijani, and world literary scholars regarding the creativity of Mikhail Sholokhov, his separate works, theoretical-methodological judgments, and evaluations of scholars regarding the translation of artistic prose;

2. Based on fundamental research, well-known translation specialists A. Fyodorov, V. Vinogradov, regarding the translation or non-translation of lexical-stylistic, form-content, idea-meaning, artistic description, national-specific words and phrases of the original and translated texts. Evaluation of the provisions of Vereshshagin, Kostmarov, and others ;

3. Determining the influence of Mikhail Aleksandrovich Sholokhov on the role of Soviet literature in the determination of its ideological direction, in the formation of its artistic and aesthetic values, and at the same time on the development of the prose of the former USSR, including Azerbaijan;

4. The writer's life, activities, the formation process of the new Soviet prose, "the emergence of socialist in content and national literature in the form", the relations of Azerbaijani prose with Russian literature, the translation of Mikhail Alexandrovich Sholokhov's works into Azerbaijani, and the theoretical issues of translation in general;

5. The influence of Sholokhov's artistic heritage on the creativity of representatives of Azerbaijani literature (A. Valiyev, S. Rahimov, M. Huseyn, Abulhasan, M. Ibrahimov, and I. Shikhli) in the mutual influence and enrichment between Russian and Azerbaijani literature, its trace in our national literary traditions, translation of his works into the Azerbaijani language, evaluating the activities and efforts of numerous Azerbaijani translators (Jahanbakhsh, B. Musayev, H. Sharif, A. Abbasov, N. Abdurrahmanli, A. Guliyev, M. Mirkishiyev) in this process.

The scientific novelty of research work. The scientific novelty of the research work is that the artistic creativity of the Russian writer Mikhail Sholokhov, the uniqueness of his small and monumental works, their motifs, themes, and images, the Motherland, the fate of the people, the issue of mental thinking in these examples, the evaluation of the writer in the Azerbaijani

philological-theoretical opinion, literary criticism's attitude towards him, the Azerbaijani translations of his works (except Y. Huseynov's Ph.D. dissertation on Mikhail Sholokhov's novel "Quiet Don" in the Azerbaijani language and some problems of literary translation), our analyzes of most works of the writer, preservation of national color in translations, realism during translation principles of giving etc. it is the first time that it has been investigated in detail. The scientific innovation of the research work is also that the original texts and individual translations involved in the analysis, and many artistic and aesthetic features included in their works, are reviewed and analyzed at the level of literary studies, translation studies, literary criticism, and sometimes, if necessary, at the linguistic level. For the first time in the dissertation, from the perspectives we have mentioned, the problems that arose in the translations of Mikhail Sholokhov's work and his prose into Azerbaijani language are conducted in detail, and a systematic and conceptual picture is created on the subject. In the research work, since the national color and national uniqueness in Sholokhov's prose is not an artificial model or form, but an important attribute of the writer's creativity, the translation of the author's writing style and handwriting manner by the translators was considered for the first time in a comparative context. At the same time, some words, phrases, expressions, and word combinations in the national form of Sholokhov's works have no equivalent in Azerbaijani, so their translation has created a problem for translators. Words, phrases, and word combinations of this type belong to the non-equivalent lexicon since they are real. In this context, since the language materials in the original and the translation are loaded with national-cultural semantics, an effort was made to create a perfect picture of their adequate translation as possible .

Theoretical and practical significance of the study. In the dissertation, a general picture of Mikhail Sholokhov's creativity was created, his works were reviewed and evaluated in the Azerbaijani philological space, literary and theoretical criticism, literary representatives evaluated them, translations of Sholokhov's heritage into our language starting from the 30s of the XX century, the main

ideas of his works, the national colors included in them. , rich and interesting materials in terms of comprehensively studying and researching the problems of literary studies, translation studies, comparative studies, and literary relations given. In addition, the presented research work is devoted to the history, theory, and practice of translation of Sholokhov's artistic prose, the fundamental study of the relations of the Russian writer with Azerbaijani literature, the relations of Sholokhov's work with our literature, translation issues, and the publication of recommendations, methodical and teaching aids and textbooks, Russian and It can be used in the study of Azerbaijani literature in a comparative-typological way, in special courses conducted in higher schools, and in special seminars.

The presented research work is also a helpful source in generalizing studies to be written about the history of translations of Mikhail Sholokhov's prose into Azerbaijani, improving the quality of existing translations of Sholokhov's works and preparing them for publication, studying the points of the writer's work related to Azerbaijan, as well as the problems of relations between Russian literature and Azerbaijani literature of the 20th century. may be useful. In addition, literary critics, critics, translators and translators, specialists in literary relations, linguists, editors, students, doctoral students, and masters can also benefit from the presented dissertation.

Approval and application of research work. The main content, provisions, scientific innovations, conclusions, and results of the research work are reflected in the author's articles and theses in the prestigious scientific journals and anthologies recommended by the High Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, in the articles published in foreign scientific publications, and in the reports made at international conferences.

The name of the organization where the dissertation work was carried out: The research work was carried out in the Department of World Literature and Comparative Studies of the Nizami Ganjavi Institute of Literature of ANAS.

The structure of the research work. The research work consists of an "Introduction", three chapters, paragraphs providing an explanation and interpretation of separate scientific problems, a "Conclusion" and a list of "Referenced literature". Introduction 14795, first chapter 36302, second chapter 153557, third chapter 102537, and result consists of 9778 characters.

The total volume of the research work is 32578 signs.

MAIN CONTENTS OF THE WORK

Dissertation work In the "**Introduction**" part, the relevance of the topic, the degree of development, the object and subject of the research, the goals and objectives, methods, the defense provisions are determined, the scientific innovation, theoretical and practical importance, approval and application of the research, the name of the organization where the dissertation is performed, the structural divisions of the dissertation are defined separately. information about the total volume is presented with the volume and sign.

The first chapter of the dissertation delves into a detailed analysis of the literary contributions of Mikhail Aleksandrovich Sholokhov. The chapter is titled "A brief review of Mikhail Aleksandrovich Sholokhov's work" and comprises of two comprehensive paragraphs. The first paragraph provides a detailed account of the writer's life and the significant contributions he made to the world of literature. The second paragraph focuses on his literary works, including stories and essays, and provides an in-depth analysis of the themes, world of images, and idea-aesthetic problems associated with his works. The aim of this chapter is to provide the reader with a comprehensive understanding of Sholokhov's literary works and their significance in the world of literature.

The first paragraph entitled "**Brief Outlines of Life and Creativity**" contains the brief pages of the writer's life and creativity. Here, it is stated that there are several biographies of the writer, and the role and place of his life path in his formation as a

writer are analyzed. The writer's life was complicated and turbulent. "Stories of the Don", "Blue Desert", "Quiet Don", "Awakened Land", "They Fought for the Motherland", "Destiny of Man", "Subject of Hatred", etc. created by Mikhail Alexandrovich Sholokhov. There are many details and episodes from the writer's biography in such works. The whole life and creativity of Mikhail Sholokhov was connected with Don. The writer was deeply attached to these native places, it can be said that he took the main theme, images, and other materials of all his works from the life of the Don Cossacks.

In the second paragraph entitled "The main themes, images, idea-aesthetic problems of his stories and essays", the main themes, images, and idea-aesthetic problems of MA Sholokhov's stories and essays are examined. In "Stories of the Don", the writer believes in human intelligence, justice, his kindness, his heroism... In Sholokhov's stories, a person does not place his responsibility on others and does not demand from others what he can do. In most of his stories, there are zealous, strong-willed, resilient heroes who can successfully face all obstacles. In Sholokhov's approach, a person is not a passive observer and is no longer a person in his native land. He is aware of everything, he is interested in everything, he gets involved in everything, he tries to do everything he does based on kindness, he prefers to live with high moral principles, and he serves to bring spiritual comfort to people, society, and the motherland. Sholokhov's heroes, first of all, are distinguished by their human qualities, orientation to the future, courage, aloofness, the desire to create their unique image, and their enthusiasm for reading. In his stories, he tends to create all aspects of people's characters, as well as their faces, and their nature as an architect. Well-known researchers of 20th-century Russian literature, V. Ladislav Kovalyov, Alexey Metchenko, and Alexander Khvatov rightly note the following about Sholokhov's stories: "*Sholokhov in his first book "Don Stories" in the prose of the revolutionary period, the universal and class content of the revolution against the background of traditional peasant life.*

managed to open as " ¹.

The scientific results obtained in this chapter of the research work of the author " Humanism in the Works of Mikhail Aleksandrovich Sholokhov " ², " Time and hero in the works of Mikhail Sholokhov " ³, " Heroes of Mikhail Sholokhov's era - fighters or victims " ⁴ reflected in his articles.

The second chapter of the dissertation called "**Mikhail Sholokhov and Russian-Azerbaijani Literary Relations**" consists of two paragraphs. Within the chapter, Mikhail Sholokhov's creativity is studied in the context of **Russian-Azerbaijani literary relations**.

In the first paragraph of the second chapter, called "**Mikhail Sholokhov's Creativity in Azerbaijani literary studies and Criticism**", the literary and historical reasons why Azerbaijani literary studies and criticism turned to Mikhail Sholokhov's work, and the history of studying the ideological and artistic features of the writer's works in Azerbaijan were investigated. Mikhail Sholokhov's magnificent and monumental creativity covering a period of half a century had a positive and high impact on the development of not only Russian, Slavic (Western and Eastern), European, and world literature, but also Azerbaijani literature.

However, the creative heritage of this artist - starting with the publication of the very first book of the novel-epic "Silent Don" - has become the object of analysis and research by writers, translators, scientists, and researchers of Azerbaijan. Mirza Ibrahimov, Ali Valiyev, Mammad Arif, Mammad Jafar, Elchin, Almammad Almammadov, H. Orujali, Seyfulla Asadullayev, Y.

¹ Русская советская литература 50-70-х годов. Учебное пособие для студентов пед. институтов // В.А.Ковалев, А.И.Метченко, А.И. Хватов. / Под. ред. В.А.Ковалева. – Москва: Просвещение, – 1981. – 224 с.

² Yusifova İ.Ə. Mixail Aleksandroviç Şoloxov yaradıcılığında humanizm // – Bakı: Ədəbi əlaqələr toplusu, – 2017. №11. – s.202-206.

³ Yusifova İ.Ə. Mixail Şoloxovun əsərlərində zaman və qəhrəman // – Bakı: Ədəbi əlaqələr toplusu, – 2016. №10, – s. 259-263.

⁴ Yusifova İ.Ə. Mixail Şoloxovun qəhrəmanları-dövrünün mübarizləri yaxud qurbanları // – Bakı : Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası. M. Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu. Filologiya məsələləri, – 2015. №9, – s. 411-415.

Yusifov, Yashar Huseynov, Gultekin Sultanova, Shamil Gurbanov, regarding various aspects of Mikhail Sholokhov's rich work and its translation into our native language. Isa Habibbeyli, Panah Khalilov, Shamistan Nazirli, Huseyn Sharif, Kheyrolla Aliyev, Nizami Jafarov, A. Tanriverdi, M. Najafova, Telman Jafarov (Valikhanli), Samir Sattarov and other writers and literary scholars' opinions and opinions are systematically reviewed. His rich creativity was appreciated by M. Ibrahimov, J. Mammadov, S. Mammadzade, H. Sharif, H. Orujeli, and other writers and poets. People's writer, academician Mirza Ibrahimov, in two fundamental articles dedicated to the work of Mikhail Sholokhov, entitled "Genius Master of Words" and "Epic of the Century", reveals the services of this great prose writer to Russian and world literature with concise and comprehensive ideas from his works. Ali Valiyev, a well-known Azerbaijani writer, is one of those who conveys his opinions about Mikhail Sholokhov's work to the readers. He talks about Mikhail Sholokhov being one of the genius artists of the world as a living classic. Another artistic and poetic thinker - poet-translator Sayavush Mammadzade published the article "Naghmeli Sahil" about Sholokhov's work in the "Literature and Art" newspaper in those days. Literary critic Panah Khalilov published an article on "People's Fate and Artist" in "Literature and Art" newspaper. In the article, the author, starting from the very first years of Sholokhov's life, in addition to studying the writer's life and creativity in all its aspects, also emphasizes that the shores of the Don are dear to Sholokhov because his famous paintings are either his homeland, or a place of activity, or a refuge. That is why most of the events in his works are related to that place. In the article published by Seyfulla Asadullayev on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the birth of Mikhail Sholokhov, the general creative path of the great writer was looked at, and the nature of the features of the subject, idea, and content of his works was revealed.

In the second paragraph entitled "Creative traditions of Mikhail Aleksandrovich Sholokhov and 20th-century Azerbaijani prose" Mikhail Sholokhov's creative traditions and their influence on 20th-century Azerbaijani prose were investigated.

Panah Khalilov , Seyfulla Asadullayev, Shamil Gurbanov, Isa Habibbayli, Almammad Almammadov, Gultekin Sultanova and others have put forward literary-theoretical ideas and certain opinions about the place and position of the genius artist in the world literature of the 20th century in the literary studies and criticism of Azerbaijan. It is no coincidence that prominent representatives of Azerbaijani literature, such as Suleyman Rahimov, Ali Valiyev, and Mirza Ibrahimov, considered Mikhail Sholokhov their teachers. Because the works of Mikhail Sholokhov played the role of not only idea-aesthetic education for them , but also a unique school. Although Russian and Azerbaijani writers lived in different cultural spaces during the Soviet period, they had a single political system, political views, and literary criteria that united them. Therefore, the similarities between the topics and problems discussed in Russian and Azerbaijani literature were more noticeable.

When talking about the literary influence, we can talk about the influence of several stories included in Sholokhov's "Don stories" on Mir Jalal's work. As in the laconic stories of Sholokhov, in the stories of Mir Jalal, one can conclude that the writer's unique taste is the same as his fate with the fate of the people. In this regard, the general lines and characters of Sholokhov's stories "Family Man", "Crooked Road", "Bostan Guard", "Food Commissar", "Nakhychi", "Sibalko's Seed" and Mir Jalal's "Use", "Sara", "The Taste of Almonds" ", "The Watermelon Thief" and "The Watermelon Thief" have similar themes and ideas. The first point of attention in the creative style of both writers is related to being able to establish events, worldviews, and relationships in society against the background of social contradictions occurring in life, giving them a deeper meaning, and using strong psychologisms to reveal them.

The scientific results obtained in this chapter of the research work are based on the author's " *Tvorcheskie i druzheskie vzyosvvyazy M.A. Sholokhova with Turkic literature* " ⁵ , “

⁵ Yusifova İ.Ə. Творческие и дружеские взаимосвязи М.А. Шолохова с тюркскими литературами. Ростов-на-Дону. Вёшенский вестник, – 2021. №20, – с.307-318.

Изучение творчества М. А. Шолохова и Azerbaijani literature in a new perspective, " Comparative-typological analysis of the works of Mikhail Aleksandrovich Sholokhov and Ismail Shikhli (based on the novels "Quiet Don" and "Crazy Kura)" "6, " Mikhail Sholokhov's " Quiet ⁷ Don" and Suleyman Rahimov's "Shamo novels " ⁸ are reflected in the articles.

The third chapter of the dissertation called "**Mikhail Sholokhov's Works in Azerbaijani Translations**" consists of four paragraphs. The first paragraph, called "**Overview of examples of translations of Mikhail Sholokhov's works into the Azerbaijani language**", provides a general overview of the translations of the writer's works into the Azerbaijani language. Examples of Russian prose, rich in subject, genre and form, have always attracted the attention of readers and researchers by being adequately translated into Azerbaijani . At the same time, let's say that Mikhail Sholokhov's artistic prose, unlike the works of other writers, almost immediately became the object of translation by Azerbaijani translators when they were published. This was primarily because the themes, problems, events, and images presented in Mikhail Sholokhov's works were beyond artificiality, posterity, and tendency. Thus, starting from the 30s of the 20th century, the process of acquaintance with Sholokhov's work in the native language has been intensive in Azerbaijan. In 1935, Jahanbakhsh Javadzade presented *the first book of Mikhail Sholokhov's novel-epic " Quiet Don" and the novel "Awakened Land " to Azerbaijani readers in his native language.* Until then, translations of Sholokhov's works had been published in parts of republican newspapers and magazines. It is also interesting that "

⁶ Yusifova İ.Ə. Изучение творчества М. А. Шолохова в азербайджанской литературе в новом ракурсе освещения. Warsaw. EESJ (East European Science Journal), – 2019. 10(50) part 8. – s.49-53.

⁷ Yusifova İ.Ə. Mixail Aleksandroviç Şoloxov və İsmayıl Şıxlı yaradıcılığının müqayisəli-tipoloji təhlili ("Sakit Don" və " Dəli Kür" romanları əsasında)// – Bakı: Müqayisəli Ədəbiyyatşünaslıq, – 2019. №1, – s.182-186.

⁸ Yusifova İ.Ə. Mixail Şoloxovun "Sakit Don" və Süleyman Rəhimovun "Şamo" romanları // Bakı. Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası. Məhəmməd Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu. Filologiya məsələləri, – 2018. №14, – s. 298-305.

*any chapters or fragments from Sholokhov's stories or novels were included in textbooks and teaching aids prepared for secondary schools and institutes. It was published separately during the Great Patriotic War.*⁹ Sholokhov's literary works have been widely recognized for their literary value, historical significance, and social commentary. One of his most notable works is the novel "Quiet Don", which was published in two books. The second book, which includes the excerpt "Machine gun team", has become a classic of Russian literature. The novel depicts the lives of the Cossacks during the early 20th century and their participation in the First World War and the Russian Revolution. Following the end of the Second World War in 1945, Sholokhov's novels gained international attention. In the 40s, 50s, 60s, and 70s, his works were published under various titles, and in the 60s, eight volumes of Sholokhov's selected works were translated into Azerbaijani by J. Jahanbakhsh, B. Musayev, A. Abbasov, H. Sharif, and other experienced translators. In 2006, the full version of the novel-epic "Quiet Don" was published in Azerbaijani with the Latin script, as part of the decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev "On the implementation of mass publications in the Azerbaijani language with Latin script" dated January 12, 2004. Furthermore, in 2007, "Narratives and stories" (selected works) were published, and in 2013, the works of outstanding representatives of world literature, including Sholokhov, were published in Azerbaijani, according to the order of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev "On publication of the works of outstanding representatives of world literature in the Azerbaijani language" dated August 24, 2007.

In the second paragraph of the dissertation **entitled "Introduction of the ethnic-national and artistic-aesthetic uniqueness of Mikhail Aleksandrovich Sholokhov's works in Azerbaijani translations"** the problem of preserving and transmitting ethnic-national and artistic aesthetic uniqueness in the Azerbaijani translations of Mikhail Aleksandrovich Sholokhov's

⁹ Бабаев, Т. М.А.Шолохов в Азербайджане // Бабаев Т. Узы дружбы. Статьи и публикации. – Баку: Язычы, – 1981. – с. 48-54.

works is reflected. In the works of Mikhail Sholokhov, national color, and national uniqueness is not an artificial model or form, but an undeniable attribute of his creativity. As it is known, Sholokhov, being an extremely talented writer, in his works tried to elaborate on the spiritual world of the region he lived in, the people he belonged to, the spiritual world of people, their mutual relations with the environment, the negative or positive effects of historical processes and cataclysms on his life. tried to reflect most aspects of national uniqueness in the topics he wrote about, in the artistic imagery and lexical-syntactic structure of his works. Being able to enter the creative laboratory of a person belonging to a different worldview, tradition, national psychology, or spirit, and translating the original into the language of the people you belong to, while preserving the national uniqueness, is the most responsible part of the translator's job. The entire level of artistic structure of Sholokhov's works demonstrates various spheres of national culture and ethnic mentality.

Ушло за курган на ночь солнце " ¹⁰(The sun went behind the mound at night) in the story "Двухмужняя" ("Double") included in the "Don stories" series. It is translated by Azerbaijani translator: A. Abbasov as " *The sun went down to the branch of the hill to spend the night* " ¹¹, N. Abdurrahmanli as " *The sun went down behind the hills to spend the night* ". The story written by Sholokhov is a masterpiece that beautifully conveys the unique time tone of the evening side of the day to the reader. The author uses an ornamental style of description that creates vivid imagery in the reader's mind. Interestingly, each of the translators who have attempted to translate the story into different languages manages to give the color of time in their own unique way. However, upon closer inspection, it becomes evident that some of the translators make certain changes to the original text that somewhat neutralize the color of the expression. For instance, although Sholokhov uses the expression "kurgan" in the singular, N. Abdurrahmanli prefers to give it in the plural form of "hills." This change may have altered the intended

¹⁰ Шолохов, М. Ранние рассказы. – Москва: Советская Россия, – 1961 . – 324 с.

¹¹ Шахмагонов, Ф.Бремя Тихого Дона.– Москва: Молодая гвардия, – 1997. №5.

meaning of the author's original expression. On the other hand, A. Abbasov manages to keep the evening color in the sentence more successfully, which is a testament to his skill as a translator. When you delve deeper into the translations of Azerbaijani translators, you will realize that the practice of translation itself proves that the national characteristics of the original cannot be fully conveyed in a foreign language. It is important to note, however, that literary translation helps to preserve the national-cultural traditions of the original in the second language. In other words, even though some nuances may be lost in translation, the essence and cultural significance of the original work can still be conveyed to readers who may not be familiar with the language and culture in which it was originally written. However, the translator must also avoid introducing extraneous expressions into the translated text. Again, here we witness the distortion of the word used by Mikhail Sholokhov in a specific phrase, which is distinguished by national household characteristics, by Azerbaijani translators. A. Abbasov considered it appropriate to translate Mikhail Sholokhov's phrase " *washing in tsybarke ruki* " as " ¹²*washing his hands in a basin* " ¹³ and N. Abdurrahmanli as " *washing his hands in a bowl* ". In reality, the midwife's wife was washing her hands with a rolled cigarette. The word "tsybarka" does not mean "bowl" or any "container", but rather "cigarette" or "papyrus". Such a translation by A. Abbasov and N. Abdurrahmanli is due to their lack of understanding of that reality. Thus, when comparing the works of Mikhail Sholokhov with their translations, it can be seen that the translations suffered certain losses in terms of both content and preservation of national color and national qualities in comparison to the original. The neutralization of language tools in translations was in most cases related to the impossibility of being able to give several features of the original language. Sometimes the difficulties encountered by the translators during the work process were related to the re-creation of the syntactic scheme of the sentence in Sholokhov's texts in our

¹² Şoloxov, M. Seçilmiş əsərləri / M. Şoloxov. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2013, – 424 s..

¹³ Шолохов, М. Ранние рассказы / М. Шолохов. – Москва: Советская Россия, – 1961. – 324 с.

language.

The third paragraph entitled "National realities in their creation and their equivalent translation", mentioned the translator's work that to preserve the national uniqueness of the literary text, the translator must correctly define the reality in which the work is located, understand the original author and the reader of the translation, and deeply understand the world reflected by the author. The translator's difficulty in this process is not only the detail of the work that differs in any context but also the language material, form, and content inherent in all components of the work. Giving color to one or other elements of the work is to create at least the illusion of culture in a foreign language. Therefore, in front of the translator, the translation of phrases in terms of meaning and the giving of the meaning of replicas, the creation of proverbs, folk sayings, local and historical conditions, spatial distance in the original in the translated language, the origin of dialects, characters, their social status, etc. giving is necessary. The creation of local household elements in the history, culture, and economy of the people's lives has received its real name in translation theory. Since all of them occupy a leading place in Sholokhov's rich artistic heritage, there is a great need to preserve them in the translated language.

Mikhail Aleksandrovich Sholokhov, national realities, and their equivalent translation are interpreted. I. Alekseyev, L. Barkhu Darov, Y. Vereshagin, V. Vinogradov, S. Vlahov, S. Florin, V. Komissarov, L. Latishev, T. Kazanova, R. Minyar-Beloruhev, G. Tomakhin, A. Fyodorov, A. Shveitser and others were engaged. The topic's popularity in scientific circles is explained by the fact that realism causes greater difficulties in the translation process.

The fourth part of the research called "Linguopoetic features and the problem of closeness to the original in the translation of Mikhail Sholokhov's "Sakit Don" in paragraph The translation of the word "Quiet Don" into our native language, which earned Mikhail Sholokhov world fame and the Nobel Prize, is often evaluated as "analogous literary-historical equivalent of Russia". The work was translated by Jahanbakhsh Javadzade.

However, as a result of the changes in the socio-political, literary and cultural environment during the period that passed since the translation of the work, it is considered necessary to consider the importance of enriching the language with new words and expressions, and the importance of several language units becoming archaic and falling out of the language. In the translation of Mikhail Sholokhov's works into our language, we see that this dialectic unity, i.e., both the closeness of the original to the text and the artistic perception of the Azerbaijani reader, is taken as the basis. The scientific results obtained in this chapter of the research work are the researcher's "*Nature and landscape in Donskih rasskasakh*" by M.Sholokhov and their transfer in Azerbaijani translations , "*Mikhail Aleksandrovich Sholokhov's work " The Fate of Man" in Azerbaijani "*", "*Mikhail Sholokhov's "Don stories" and Description of national uniqueness in Azerbaijani translations of the story "The Fate of Man" "*", "*Remarks on the translation of Mikhail Sholokhov's epic novel "Sicit Don" into the Azerbaijani language "*", "*Translations and translators of M.A. Sholokhov in Azerbaijan "*", "*Mikhail Sholokhov's work in Azerbaijani translations "*", "*Linguopoetic features and the problem of closeness to the original in the translation of Mikhail Sholokhov's "Quiet Don" "* reflected in his articles.

The main results obtained in the dissertation work are as follows: Our research on the topic "Mikhail Sholokhov's creativity and Azerbaijan" and the dissertation we wrote and prepared led us to the following conclusions. We determined that the creative legacy of Mikhail Sholokhov , the most prominent representative of Russian prose of the 20th century, distinguished by its monumentality, had a significant impact not only on the development of native literature but also on the artistic thinking of other nations. The young Sholokhov, who attracted the attention of writers and critics with the first works he entered into literature, reflected the epochal problems that were a turning point in the fate of the Russian people, the Don Cossacks, starting from 1925 with "Quiet Don" and seven years later "Awakened" wrote novels "land". Sholokhov's works are distinguished from the talented writers of

Russian and other nations by the fact that almost all of his works, in one way or another, aim to develop and complement each other in terms of theme and plot. Up to the "Quiet Don" epic and others, they all contain the fate of the people, national history, ethnic thought, national spirituality, moral values, traditions, philosophical approaches, Civil War, years of revolution, Second World War, collectivization, the establishment of collective farms, class struggle. described with tension and drama. Love and hate, joy and disappointment walk side by side in his works. Mikhail Sholokhov has created a gallery of characters and heroes that are remembered with nature and landscape views, presenting the color of the peasant-Cossack speech expressively and prominently. The heroes of the writer's stories are poor Cossacks, people of various professions, but also people of strong character. The embodiment of Cossack thought is obvious in all these works. The characters in Mikhail Sholokhov's works have real prototypes who lived on the Don . In novels such as "Quiet Don", "Awakened Land", works such as "The Fate of Man", "The Science of Hatred", "And they were fighting for the Motherland", an unusual perspective is revealed in terms of dramatism and tragedy, to make the reader's voice tense and his thinking goes to pieces.

Another important aspect of Mikhail Sholokhov's creativity is the ability to make sufficient use of psychologism in his works. From this point of view, the treatment of Grigory, Aksinya, Natalya, and other characters by the author is particularly noteworthy. At this level, the author uses comparisons, for example, comparing Gregory with a wolf, comparing him to mythological and fairy-tale heroes, etc. We see it not only in the example of the protagonist of the novel "Quiet Don", but also in connection with Pantelei Melekhov, Pyotr Melekhov, Darya Melekhova, Natalya Melekhova, Dunyasha Melekhova, Mishatka Melekhov and others.

Sholokhov's influence on the creativity of Azerbaijani writers was not mechanical, but receptive (creative appropriation). Although the creativity of Sholokhov and Azerbaijani writers went in different ways, in the works of A. Valiyev, M. Huseyn, M. Jalal, M. Ibrahimov, I. Shikhli, and others, the features of the current

epoch, socio-political environment, and cultural-spiritual relations in terms of themes and issues although there is a similarity, necessitated the emergence of similar themes and ideas in the context of family-morality in the society, attitude to the historical past. In the research work, these points have been reflected in a comparative-reciprocal way. From this point of view, parallels have been made between many aspects of Mikhail Sholokhov's "Quiet Don" epic and I. Shikhli's "Crazy Kura" ("Deli Kur") and novels by other Azerbaijani writers.

The most important part of the dissertation work is the observations made on the translations of Sholokhov's works into Azerbaijani : "The one who spreads wings like a young eagle" (M. Gorky) Jahanbakhsh, A. Abbasov, H. Sharif, A. Guliyev, N. Abdurrahmanli and others spent a lot of effort in bringing his works to Azerbaijani readers. Although Sholokhov's literary and artistic heritage is widespread in Azerbaijan, the analysis of this heritage at the scientific-theoretical level was incompletely investigated only in the dissertation written by Y. Huseynov in the context of the translation of the novel "Quiet Don" into our language, and the main aspect of the issue has been neglected until now. Therefore, in this dissertation, the inclusion of Sholokhov's literary and artistic heritage in the context of Azerbaijani literary studies and translations into the analysis pointed out that translators are responsible not only to their people but also to the writer whose work they translate and his people. nor has he determined that he has no right to deteriorate, the original history, ethnic thought, national interest, ethnographic lines of culture, folklife, its folklore world, language elements, idioms and realities, proverbs, phraseological combinations, expressions, proverbs, etc. an attempt was made to explain the scientific-theoretical and practical aspects of adequate creation in the translated language.

In the process of translating Sholokhov's works into the Azerbaijani language, maintaining the ethnic-national and artistic-aesthetic uniqueness of the original is an important issue, so its creation should not act as a model or form but as an attribute of the author's creativity. The translation of literature from one language to

another is a complex task that requires careful consideration of the unique qualities of the original text. It is necessary to take into account the cultural and ethnic background of the author and the characters, as well as the linguistic and stylistic elements that give the work its distinctiveness. In the case of Azerbaijani literature, works by authors such as Jahanbakhsh, A. Abbasov, H. Sharif, B. Musayev, A. Guliyev, N. Abdurrahmanli, and others have been evaluated from both theoretical and practical perspectives. These translations have been meticulously crafted to preserve the ethnic-national qualities, national-psychological style, internal and external characteristics of the heroes, as well as the unique syntactic scheme, colorful language tools (dialect, vulgarism, slang), figurativeness of expressions, lexicon of the language, and enrichment of style. All of these elements have been considered in light of the national realities used in the original works and the principles of their translation. The objective has been to create translations that not only accurately convey the meaning of the original text, but also capture the essence of Azerbaijani culture and mentality. The careful attention to detail has enabled the sharing of the beauty and power of Azerbaijani literature with readers across the globe. Solving the issue at this level is also associated with considerable difficulties. Several scientists did not include the reals in the composition of the language (Andrey Fyodorov) and connected them as an extralinguistic field, not with the language, but with the description of objects, while others (Yuri Vereshshagin, Vitaliy Kostamarov, Viktor Vinogradov) considered the reals as simply reflecting the background knowledge of any people. Life landscapes, and the third part researchers (Sergei Vlahov, Sider Florin, etc.) characterized the life of each nation (household, culture, socio-historical development, etc.), naming words and word combinations unfamiliar to other nations, national they treat color carriers as units that have no equivalent in other languages and insist on their translation. Upon analyzing the translations of Mikhail Sholokhov's works into Azerbaijani by Jahanbakhsh, B. Musayev, H. Sharif, A. Abbasov, A. Guliyev, N. Abdurrahmanli, we have identified significant inconsistencies in terms of both successes and shortcomings. The translations vary in

their precision and ability to capture the essence of Sholokhov's writing, which could potentially result in misunderstandings for readers. Considering the richness of Sholokhov's work in ethnic-national colors and qualities, it is imperative to elevate the level of translations and prevent the recurrence of errors in future translations. Azerbaijani translators should strive for excellence in their translations of Sholokhov's works and endeavor to eliminate any existing shortcomings in this field. By doing so, they can ensure that readers have access to the authentic essence of Sholokhov's writing and appreciate it in its original form.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION IS REFLECTED IN THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES AND CONFERENCE MATERIALS OF THE APPLICANT:

1. Mixail Şoloxovun qəhrəmanları – dövrünün mübarizləri yaxud qurbanları // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası. Məhəmməd Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutunun Filologiya məsələləri, – 2015. №9, – s.411-415.
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4. Mixail Aleksandroviç Şoloxovun “İnsanın taleyi” əsəri Azərbaycan dilində // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası. M. Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu. Filologiya məsələləri, – 2017. №6, – s. 342-347.
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8. Mixail Şoloxovun “Don hekayələri” və “İnsanın taleyi” povestinin Azərbaycan tərcümələrində milli özünəməxsusluğun təsviri // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası. M. Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu. Filologiya məsələləri, – 2018. №18, – s. 370-378.
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