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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

WILLIAM FAULKNER AND AZERBAIJANI LITERATURE

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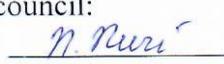
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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Urgency of the theme and the degree of research. Since the Republic of Azerbaijan gained her independence, globalization and integration into the world culture have been much needed in literature and culture as well as in all spheres of our public life. Therefore, studying the relationship between Azerbaijani literature and great classics of world literature in the period of globalization and mutual effect mechanisms with literature of other nations do not only arise literary and historical interest, but also it can play an important role in the determination of mutual literary connection, development and richness of Azerbaijani literature with the world literature. The focus of research in science, art, literature and philosophy became more humanized during the period of independence. A need for a new and more sensitive approach to this historic and literary focus emerged.

Literary reflection of humanistic social activity in Azerbaijani literature wasn't studied in a complex way during the years of the Soviet authority. After getting acquainted with world literature, especially with American literature, the human concept was explained specifically and comprehensively - from the point of fictional characters in literary prose since the 60s. Different conceptual sides of the writers' view of the world became clear during the process of these literary analyses. We can give "new American prose" of the early 20th century as an example of the predecessor of the literature which we call "new Azerbaijani prose" of the 60s. The conceptions stemmed from new, global and philosophical thinkers such as E.Hemingway and W. Faulkner who also contributed in adding colour, semantic and context features to our literature. From this point of view, the need to learn more deeply and comprehensively about W. Faulkner's activities as an idea-giving subject of the literary view of the world and the process of its impact on Azerbaijani prose emerged. Therefore, we aimed at investigating it as a pressing problem of literary criticism by choosing this topic as a research area.

American writer W.Faulkner, one of the great masters of thought and writing influenced on world literature in the 20th

century, coming to the literature with a new spirit and new goal, enriched not only is of American literary view, but also it enriched the literary and aesthetic views of the world. Therefore, systematic research of its connection with of Azerbaijani literature has importance in the study the objective laws of the development and perspectives of world literature.

On the other hand, one of the aspects specifying the urgency of the topic is related to the global publicity of literary and cultural achievements of the Republic of Azerbaijan which gradually strengthens its decent position in the world unity as a result of successful internal and external policies conducted under the guidance of the Republic, and explores its openness to the world culture. History has proved that nations, isolating themselves, trying to create a "pure language", "pure literature" protecting them from external influence and representing hatred to other cultures fell into decay as time passed. They were condemned to lose touch with the global cultures. History has shown that only the culture of people open to other cultures has improved more and is distinguished by its humanity through the process of mutual respect.

Studies conducted on the problems of American literature manifest themselves in a number of academic studies, as well as their quality in Azerbaijani literary criticism. This creates favourable conditions for the study of questions arising academic interest not only in philology and literary criticism but also in all fields. Our researchers have approached American novels and W.Faulkner's activities differently in Azerbaijani literature and achieved success in this area. W.Faulkner's activities have been deeply investigated in Russian, Azerbaijani, Western Europe and American literary criticism more thoroughly in recent years and considerable success was achieved in this area.¹

¹ Anastasyev, N.A. Owner of Yoknapatofa.. / N.A.Anastasyev. – M.: Book, – 1991. – 413 p.; Finkelstein, S. Existentialism and Alienation in American literature / S.Finkelstein. – New York: International publishers, – 1965. – 314 p.; Palumbo, Donald. The Concept of God in Faulkner's Light in August, The Sound and the Fury, As I Lay Dying, and Absalom, Absalom! // South Central Bulletin, – 1979. No 34, – p. 142-146; Valiyev, T. William Faulkner: A conversation with Faulkner; Faulkner is thinking on (On the occasion of his 100th anniversary) // Azerbaijan, –

The object and subject of the research. The object of this research comprises literary links between the United States and Azerbaijan based on W. Faulkner's activities, the effect of W.Faulkner's work on Azerbaijani literature and their translations into the Azerbaijani language.

The subject of the research presents a comparative analysis of general social-political and literary views of North American and Azerbaijani literature, research of typological similarities between W.Faulkner and Azerbaijani writers, a comparative analysis of W.Faulkner's novels and stories with Anar's, Elchin's and Y.Samadoghlu's works and systematization and generalization of results from this research.

Aims and objectives of the research work. The aim of the research is to reveal the connection between the American writer W.Faulkner's activities and Azerbaijani literature, as well as W.Faulkner's influence on Azerbaijani literature. The following objectives were set and attempts were made to implement this goal:

- to determine W.Faulkner's place and position in world literature as a literary phenomenon;

- to investigate the specificity, style and direction of "New American prose";

- to study the history, public essence, formation levels as a concept and main representatives of the concept of the "Lost Generation";

- to analyse original characteristics, representatives and the tendency of the reflection of modernism in W.Faulkner's activities as a literary trend;

- to study the influence of the representatives of American prose shaped at the beginning of the 20th century with specific facts, especially W. Faulkner's activities, on Azerbaijani literature;

- to investigate the traces and influence of W.Faulkner's traditions on the activities of the representatives of Azerbaijani prose in the 60s;

1979. No.11, – p.153-160; Safarov, N. The last word (On William Faulkner's work "Red leaves") // Azerbaijan: –1979. No.11 – p.180-181

– to implement academic assessment of the translation, publication and research history of the samples from W.Faulkner's activities in Azerbaijan by following them systematically based on known facts;

– to reveal literary characteristics and adequacy of the direct translation of the samples from W. Faulkner's activities from Russian and from the English source from original into the Azerbaijani language;

– to determine research perspectives of W. Faulkner's works.

The research methods. The research work has been written based on analysis, historical and comparative methods in accordance with the character of the dissertation and goals and objective set.

The main provisions for defense.

1. To define Academic and theoretical bases of W. Faulkner's position in the world literature, originality and developmental dynamics of his activities.

2. Information on the reasons for appearance, development and prominent representatives of "Lost Generation" literature is clarified.

3. The influence of "Lost Generation" literature on W.Faulkner's activities on academic and theoretical bases are scientifically substantiated.

4. The essence of the representatives of American prose shaped at the beginning of the 20th century as well as the connection between W. Faulkner and Azerbaijani literature are explained.

5. The translation of W. Faulkner's stories "Mule in the yard", "Wash", "A Rose for Emily", into Azerbaijani is comparatively analyzed and explained.

6. The translation of the work "Light in August" into Azerbaijani is analyzed comparatively with an original version and explained.

Scientific novelty of the research work. Scientific innovation of the thesis is related to the determination of the problem and its solution. Even if sufficient academic works have emerged in this area in Azerbaijani literary criticism so far, they couldn't fill up the existing gap. Comparative study of the research work titled "Faulkner and Azerbaijani literature" in two languages has been

intended to fill up this gap. Philosophical and intellectual, spiritual and psychological influences of Faulkner's activities on the world's literary perspective, as well as on Azerbaijani literature comprise academic innovation of the dissertation.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The dissertation can be used in teaching comparative literary criticism for the students of bachelor's and master's degrees at universities, during the teaching process in the study of W. Faulkner's activities.

Approbation and application. Articles and thesis within all chapters of the dissertation have been printed in prestigious academic journals of Azerbaijan and foreign countries recognized by the Higher Attestation Commission. Main results and suggestions set forth in the research work have been submitted as reports in Republican and international conferences held in Azerbaijan.

Name of the organization where the dissertation is performed. The work was performed at the Department of World Literature at Baku State University.

The total volume of the dissertation with a sign including a separate volume of the structural units of the dissertation. The research work consists of the introduction, three chapters, the summary and the list of applied literature. The dissertation Introduction – 5 pages, 7336 characters, chapter I – 54 pages, 105661 characters, chapter II – 50 pages, 100247 characters, chapter III – 38 pages, 72420 characters, summary 6 pages, 11528 characters, and the total volume of the symbol is 297 192 characters, excluding the list of used literature.

BASIC CONTENTS OF THE RESEARCH

In the *Introduction* to the thesis the relevance of the topic, the object and subject of the research work, the purpose and objectives, the hypothesis, the material, background of the thesis, the scientific novelty, methodology, theoretical and practical significance of the research, are presented.

The first chapter is called “‘Lost Generation' literature in the USA and W. Faulkner”. In the semichapter of the first chapter

called *“Lost generation’ in the world literature”*, information on the reasons of formation of “lost generation” in the world literature and on its representatives is introduced and much attention is given to the substantiation of its scientific-theoretical, literary-cultural essence.

"Determination to show awakening, will and faith in societies", found its reflection in literary texts at the first half of the 20th century in American literature, and this process was strengthening.² There were enough spaces for new ideas and topics in the field of world literature and art at the beginning of the 20th century as a reflection and literary embodiment of this kind of intensification. Fundamental questions such as substantial literary and intellectual, literary and aesthetic changes in the profession set new creativity requirements in front of all creative people as well as writers. As a result of this, a new literary trend was going to formulate which was distinguished from previous period considerably by its specificity, typical qualities, and scope of the topic, aesthetic principles, description and narrative originality and defining developmental directions of literature of the following period.

Writers such as Sherwood Anderson, John Updike, Stephen Vincent Benét, Ray Bradbury, Theodore Dreiser, William Faulkner, Ernest Hemingway, Jack London, O. Henry, Thomas Wolfe, Kurt Vonnegut in the history of American literature developed the tendency of writing on topics characterizing human characters, revealing dramatic effects between society and the person, methodology of the implementation of global ideas and problems in the context of literary text, renaissance, awakening, determination to fight for liberty, etc. for the literary thought of the world in a new and different style.³

The works written by the great writer as "Soldier's Pay", "Mosquitoes" as a representative of "lost generation" literature and the reasons for the influence of "lost generation" literature on his

² Зверев, А. Американский роман 20-30-х годов. / А.Зверев. – Москва: Художественная литература. – 1982. – 256 с.

³ Aleksandra Kovrilya /American lost generation/

<http://www.interestingarticles.com/literature/american-lost-generation-11089.html>

activities are studied from academic and theoretical view points and its academic analysis and explanations are provided in the second semichapter of the first chapter titled “***W.Faulkner as a representative of the 'lost generation'***”.

W.Faulkner's arrival in literature rather increased the activity and influence of the literary environment existing in America at that time. First of all, comprehensive literary analysis of the topic – suffering people their own internal world and environment and struggle with the environment are described brightly with subtle features in all of his works including both the – stories and novels. The topic of the "lost generation" in dramatic effects of W.Faulkner's prose which was noted by researchers unanimously occupied his peers' public mind. It was both the result of hot debates and a new beginning in literature of that period.⁴

World War I, turning into a global tragedy, put an end to millions of people's lives in the 20th century. Millions of people became crippled. A much more miserable point was that this horrible war destroyed the destiny of the whole generation. Those who saw, sensed, felt and reacted to all of these losses, the pain of severe and unrecoverable strikes to the human' destiny beforehand were leading writers of the period. To take up this theme there are such characters in W.Faulkner's, E.M.Remarque's and E.Hemingway's works that even if they weren't damaged physically at all as a result of war the war destroyed their spiritual and mental world.

About the writer's life and activities, the period he lived in and the environment affecting him to develop as a writer are informed in the third semichapter of the first chapter titled “***W.Faulkner's life, activity and environment***”. W.Faulkner is among the most prominent writers of the 20th century and having vast activities. His are also rich with contradictions. This writer's works to whom many books, monographs and articles have been dedicated so far are not considered thoroughly investigated yet. His works are analyzed in numerous aspects, more than once. Some critics call him a modernist, realist and even naturalist. Although W.Faulkner's works

⁴ Zasurskiy, Y.I. American literature of the XX century. / Y.I.Zasurskiy. – M: Science, – 1966. – p.397

have not been thoroughly translated into our language yet, his works in Russian and English are handbooks among some people. In fact, it is very difficult to understand Faulkner's works thoroughly and catch the whole idea of the works by reading them only once. The power of Faulkner's works is that you discover something new and understand the works more deeply each time you read them. Literary critics also confirmed that there are deep philosophical ideas in his writings. Even some critics assessed Faulkner's activities as literature "located in depth".

A well-known Russian literary critic P.V.Paliyevsky emphasized close and similar characteristics between the American writer and Mikhail Sholokhov by comparing them in his article titled "W.Faulkner's way towards realism".⁵ As Paliyevsky noted very precisely, both writers found their outer spaces in a piece of soil. One is in the Mississippi, the other in the Don. Similarity between semantics of the names is not occasional here: Yoknapatofa – the word in Indian means "the river flows silently in a flat plain" and "Silent Don". In both cases, the word "silent" hides an opposite meaning in itself. The southern region of America described by means of Yoknapatofa plays a similar role with Sholokhov's Don. It is understood here as a part of a country maintaining great patriarchalism on the eve of necessary changes as well as the eve of reactionary character.

General social and political, literary views of Azerbaijani and American literature are analyzed comparatively and the embodiments of W. Faulkner's literary traditions in Azerbaijani literature are studied in the **second chapter** of the research work titled **“Faulkner’s literary traditions and Azerbaijani prose”**.

Interest to the best samples of world literature was increasing rapidly since the 60s. Faulkner’s activity was the most prominent source among those samples. W.Faulkner's activities, intellect, approach to life and literature were observed with renaissance and serious awakening effect in global literary thinking. He proved that it is possible to struggle with the power and effects of time and

⁵ Paliyevskiy, P.V. The ways of realism. / P.V.Paliyevskiy. – Moscow: Science, – 1974. – p.256

environment. Furthermore, it is also possible to change the attitude of people and the whole society to the world, life and human.

The creative activities of both literary proses and generations were new and modern in literature in terms of their cultural and geographical areas. There is enough compliance in the view of activities in either American or Azerbaijani literature in certain periods. Representatives of both proses could not endure severe strokes of the time and were morally injured. They were estranged to each other, lost in their internal worlds and almost cut off their relations with the environment. Individual happiness, family happiness, common worldly love didn't exist for those people.

We consider it necessary to contrast and compare the activities of Anar, Elchin, Y.Samadoghlu and other prominent representatives of realist idea-aesthetic tendencies and trends, which appeared during the literary process in post USSR since the 60s of the 20th century. All this manifested itself more vividly in Azerbaijani prose, with Faulkner's works, who is one of the greatest representatives of critical realism, resembling modernism in American literature. What are typological characteristics in their activities based on and what do they include?! Which ideal, which aim and which intention connect these masters who wrote and created in social and political conditions of the countries contrary to one an other and which were situated in different hemispheres of the world? What are typological characteristics bringing together American Faulkner and Azerbaijani writers Y.Samadoghlu, S.Ahmadli, Anar, Elchin, who wrote in different ideological environments, and revealed in their activities based on mutual comparisons.

Scientific analysis and explanations on W. Faulkner's followers in Azerbaijani literature are provided in the first semi section of the second chapter titled *“W.Faulkner's followers in Azerbaijani literature of the 20th century”*.

Researchers usually refer to the writer's works who wrote and created in the 60s, more precisely, prosaists are mentioned whose activities improved in the 70s-80s while speaking about W.Faulkner's influence on Azerbaijani literature. Which processes happened in our literature at the period of creative activity of W.Faulkner that we

have to compare him not with his peers, but the writers who lived 25-30 years after him? Our prosaists, poets and dramatists continued playing the roles of promoters of the Soviet ideology in those years in Azerbaijan. Representatives of Azerbaijani literature, who escaped from the sword of repression not long ago, did not dare even to look back.

Some talented people involved in literary activities as a result of comparatively soft global social and political environment, weakening ideological shackles in the USSR began writing works criticizing a political system since the 60s. Among them are prosaists like Anar, Elchin, F.Karimzada.⁶

The most important point drawing the attention is that 60s included the topic "new approach to human" into literature of that period as an actual topic and problem. Interest was towards personality, individual, common and ordinary citizens, their moral and psychological world. Especially fundamental problems such as the period, moral truth, individual and society, place and personality became a subject of literary analysis in their narratives and stories. The type of character's thoughts and imaginations in those works did not match the concept and notion of "the Soviet person" in literature at all. Truth lovers, whose strange attitudes to the occurrences, unusual behaviours were sometimes accepted as insanity, are different people unable to find their places in life and were surprised by real human and global feelings.

Manifestations of W.Faulkner's literary traditions in Azerbaijani literature (Anar, Elchin, Y.Samadoghlu, etc.) are comparatively analyzed from academic and theoretical points, typological similarities and parallels between them are studied in the second semichapter of the second chapter titled *"Manifestation of W.Faulkner's ideas in modern Azerbaijani prose (Anar, Elchin, Y.Samadoghlu, etc.)"*.

It is true that Azerbaijani literature is a constituent part of world literature. These discussions and sharp literal debates could also give life to our literary environment with a little time difference. Representatives of our national literary thinking, who gave valuable

⁶ Elchin, What sosrealizm gave us?

<http://www.anl.az/down/meqale/edebiyat/2010/noyabr/140941.htm>

contributions to the anthology of the world culture of nations in different periods of history, had to think about literary traditions and developing innovations.

Tendencies in both Azerbaijani and world literature such as people's submission to existing regimes by obeying involuntarily and unwillingly were mentioned sufficiently enough and the works vividly showing the problems of the period appeared in Azerbaijani literature, too.⁷ A literary phenomenon beginning literary activities in the 60s of the 20th century and called "the 60s" or new Azerbaijani prose in our literature today has typological similarities with new Americani prose which existed at the beginning of the 20th century.

A comparative analysis of Azerbaijani prosaists in the 60s of the 20th century with W. Faulkner's activities shows that Azerbaijani literary and critical ideas of the 20th century did not lag behind leading inclinations existing in world literature and reflected them vividly despite all ideological obstacles and difficulties.

The third chapter titled **“Issues of the translation of W. Faulkner's creations into Azerbaijani”** comprises two semi chapters. The translations of W. Faulkner's stories ("A Rose for Emily", "Dry September", "Wash", "Mule in the yard", "That Evening Sun", etc.) into Azerbaijani and a comparative analysis of the translations by Azerbaijani writers who worked hard in this field are provided in the first semichapter titled **“The translation of W. Faulkner's short stories”**. The success of T.Valiyev's, N. Safarov's, K. Nazirli's and other intellectuals is in skillfully translating literary descriptions and expressions, characters of these works based on Azerbaijani literary language, poetics and beauty of the native language, by feeling emotionalism of the original version created according to unique figurative thinking. Certainly, such kind of translations serves to enrich our national literature. Literary translators should sensitively comprehend the subject's and the book author's senses and excitement, be able to live with them, feel the emotion of figurative expressions and have a talent to create its equivalent in another language.

⁷ Yusifli, V. Azerbaijani novels in the 20th century / V.Yusifli. Issues of Azerbaijani literature in the 20th century. I.k. Baku: Elm, 2006, p.428

Mainly the translation and comparative academic analysis of the work "Light in August"⁸ which was directly translated by T.Valiyev from its original version are provided in the second semichapter titled "*Translations of his novels (based on the novel "Light in August")*".

The novel "Light in August" by W.Faulkner, whose activities are rich, unique and original, takes one of the unique places among the most respected works in world literature. Humanistic ideas of the writer prove themselves in this novel with analytical features.

Certainly, it is not so easy to translate the works by a writer like W.Faulkner. Finding the whole meaning of sentences, translating them in a way that readers can understand, conveying the spirit and idea of the work to the readers as they are, describing life and way of lives of those, living on the other side of the ocean - in the south, depicting the picture of that lifestyle in readers' mind are based on hard work and long years of research.

T.Valiyev, who didn't lose his courage after his first translation hadn't been printed, started studying W.Faulkner more deeply. After about 4 years, T.Valiyev translated the works "Two Soldiers", "A Rose for Emily" and "Dry September" into our language.

T.Valiyev's most principal desire was to translate the novel "Light in August" by W.Faulkner into our language. Thus, T.Valiyev, who read the work many times in both English and Russian, finally translated the work into our language.

T.Valiyev is one of the translators approaching W.Faulkner's activities carefully and sensitively. We should also note that translators of the works by W.Faulkner, who have very difficult language and complex style, sentence structures rich in hidden meanings, sometimes didn't avoid expressing their thoughts as if "complainants". For example, T.Valiyev wrote: "*The main reason why Faulkner is perceived with difficulty is the complexity of his original narrative style, different from all kind of standards and stylistic methods, resembling a mixed form at the first glance.*

This style seemed to be new and at first the writer had to advise

⁸ William Faulkner / Novels and stories/
<http://www.kitabxana.net/files/books/file/1345031118.pdf>

the readers to read the work for the 4th time who said they couldn't understand his work even after reading it for three times. ".⁹ As the writer said, he was seeking for and finding ways to place "any global truth" in namely one or a number of sentences. An expression of philosophical, deep and maze-like thoughts could not be simple. Faulkner's "complexity" is not left inattentively when translated into Azerbaijani.

Let's analyze a few parts from the novel "Light in August" comparatively:

– Qadın oturacağıın lap qırağında əyləşib, tərənmir, profili tərənmir, yanaqları da.

– Çox qəribədir, – qadın deyir.

– Nə? Cavan, qərib bir qızın bu vəziyyətdə təkbaşına yol getdiyini görən camaatın ərinin onu atdığıını başa düşmələrimi? – Qadın yerindən *qimildanmır*. Araba indi, sanki, öz ritminə düşüb; onun yağlanmamış, əldən düşmüş taxta təkərləri günortanın, yolun, *istin*in *tənbəlliyi* ilə həmahəngləşib. – Deməli, sən onu orda tapmaq istəyirsən.”

We may consider highlighted words in the text as inappropriate translation elements. "Stirring" is a word related to the speech here. It would be more successful if the translator used the expression "*doesn't move*" which is more commonly used among people. There is a wrong approach to the expression "Its profile doesn't move". That means it would sound more accurate, literary and figurative if it was translated as "*Its shadow doesn't move*". The word "*rhythm*" used in the sentence "The car looked as if it was in its rhythm now" impedes to reveal the meaning of the text. "*Laziness of the heat*" also causes incompatibility at the same degree.

There must be lexical as well as denotative harmony between the original text and translation. Harmony and running of words in the source text with those in the target text with their most subtle details are among important conditions. "It is known that there are no same two languages and, in this case, their exact interpretation is impossible. Then there may be similarities between a general context

⁹ William Faulkner, the only owner and monarch of Yokpanotofa county. The journal of "Khazar", No. 3, 2005

and translation, but it will not give the same impression. Let's return to translation of parallels in the novel "Light in August":

“– Ümid eləyirəm ki, onu orda tapa biləcəm. Orda yonqar sexində işləyir”.

“Qadın dinmir. Arabaçı yaylığın altından onun sakit profilini görə bilir. Araba aram-aram, sanki, heç zaman dayanmayacaq kimi yoluna davam edir. Qatırların ahəngdar addımlarının səsi, təkərlərin cırlıtısı və taqqıltısı altında qıp-qırmızı yol uzanıb gedir...”¹⁰

It is clear that there is no such concept as *"shavings workshop"* in Azerbaijani literary and spoken language. It would be more appropriate if the translator used the expression *"carpenter's workshop"*.

Emotionality, liveliness and rhetoric in the author's narrative are sometimes noticed in translations, too. However, it is clear that highlighted words stand aside (hung in the air) from the words creating semantic relationships in the text. Let's consider the next part to compare the expression and position of those words in the original text:

“I'm looking to meet him there. He works at the planning mill.”;

“No,” the driver says. “I don't know that I know him. But likely there is a right smart of folks in Jefferson I don't know. Likely he is there.”

“She does not answer. He can see beneath the sunbonnet her calm profile. The wagon goes on, slow, timeless. The red and unhurried miles unroll beneath the steady feet on the mules, beneath the creaking and clanking wheels.”¹¹

Differences between translations of the same work in different versions are related to the three factors: a) The character of passed information, b) the author's and translator's main goal, c) Identity of the persons receiving the information. Passed information mainly distinguishes itself by the degree of domination of the context or

¹⁰ William Faulkner/ Novels and stories/ <https://www.kitabyurdu.org/kitab/dunya-edebiyati/1013-uilyam-folkner-avqust-isigi.html>

¹¹ Faulkner, W. Light in August / W.Faulkner. Антология КАРО, – Санкт Петербург, – 2006. – p. 25

form. The context in some information and the form in others should be preferred. The main goal of automatic translations has a cognitive character. For example, the translation of ethnography or certain philosophical treaties is namely informative. The style, originality and legibility are important.

“Nahar fiti çalındı. Hamı dağılışdı. Bayron gümüşi saatını önünə qoyub oturdu, yeməyə başladı. Saat bir tamamı göstərəndə işinə yollandı. Yumşaq olsun deyə çiyininin üstünə qalın döşəkçə qoyaraq, nəinki daşıya, hətta yerdən qaldıra biləcəyi belə güman edilməyən iri taxta şələlərini bir-bir çiyinə alıb, yorulub-usanmadan, bir ahənglə anbardan vaqona daşımağa başlayanda ətrafda heç kimsə yox idi. Növbəti şələni çiyinə alıb vaqona tərəf yollananda Lina Qrouv, üzündə çoxdan gözlədiyi görüşə, axır ki, qovuşmanın əminliyindən doğan həlim təbəssüm onun ardınca qapıdan içəri girir, artıq dodaqları aralanıb, adı dilinə gətirmək istəyir.”¹²

It is clear that irrelevant use of literary language elements in a literary text at times damages the general harmony and a style of an author. For example, other highlighted words are also inappropriate as in a highlighted word "front" used in the sentence "Byron put his silver watch *in front of* himself and started to eat". The word "bundle" is a numerative word related to "wood", "brushwood". That means it is right to say "a bundle of wood", "a bundle of brushwood", but not "a bundle of wooden". The right expression of the thought could be achieved by the words used more accurately and appropriately.

We sometimes notice the break of the style of complex sentence structures particular to W.Faulkner in translations by T.Valiyev. And it leads to an uncertain expression of the meaning and description. Let's pay attention to a highlighted part in the following section and base our approach in comparison with an original version:

“Sən heç bir yonqar sexində-zadında işləmirsən, ümumiyyətlə, heç yerdə işləmirsən, – polis deyir, – əgər bir adam bütün günü şəhərdə təzə maşında kefi istədiyi kimi gəzməyi özünə rəva görürsə,

¹² William Faulkner/ Novels and stories/ <https://www.kitabyurdu.org/kitab/dunya-edebiyyati/1013-uilyam-folkner-avqust-isigi.html>.

onda o, bir-iki dəfə məhkəməyə getməyi də, saatın neçə olduğunu bilməyi də özünə rəva görə bilər.”

In the original:

“You ain’t worked at no sawmill nor at anything else in six weeks,’ the marshal says. ‘And a man that can afford to ride around all day long in a new car can afford to pass the courthouse often enough to see the clock and keep up with the time.’”¹³

We should also note that we can increase the number of such examples. Psychological cases of the characters, their moral and spiritual changes, intense and dramatic details during the flow of the events have been almost achieved to be translated expediently in the novel "Light in August". The thoughts and actions of the character are contrasted in a brief description. As if the explanation and analysis of each action is provided, related to the character itself within a text. The word "thought" (think) is more commonly used in those cases, but it doesn't seem inappropriate. For example:

“İrəlidə, six ağacların arasında yalnız soba borusunu və taxtapuşu seçə bildi. Evin özü isə qaranlıqda görünmürdü. Ona yaxınlaşdı, içəridən nə səs, nə də işıq gəlirdi və o, qadının yatdığı otağın pəncərəsi altında dayanıb fikirləşdi. Hələ üstəlik əgər o yatıbsa. Əgər o yatıbsa, Qapılar heç vaxt bağlı olmazdı, gecənin hansı vaxtında həvəsi onu yuxudan qaldırsa, o bu evə girib qadının yataq otağına yollanar, qaranlıqda onun yatağını çox asanlıqla tapardı. Bəzən qadın yatmamış olardı, onu gözləyər, onun adını çəkərdi. Bəzən isə o, bu qadını ağır, kobud əlləriylə durğuzar, çox vaxt elə bu cür kobudluqla da qadın hələ yuxudan tam ayılmamış ona yiyələnərdi. O vaxtdan iki il keçir, onların iki ili indi arxada qalıb; fikirləşdi.”¹⁴

Və ya

“Bu gecə saat on birin zəngini o, sınıq darvazaların arxasında, kürəyini ağaca söykəyərək oturmuş halda eşitdi, arxa tərəfdəki ev yenə qaranlıq idi, yenə də six ağaclığın içərisində gizlənmişdi. Bu

¹³ Faulkner, W. Light in August / W.Faulkner. Антология КАРО, – Санкт Петербург, – 2006. – p.84

¹⁴ William Faulkner /Novels and stories/ <https://www.kitabyurdu.org/kitab/dunya-edebiyati/1013-uilyam-folkner-avqust-isigi.html>

gün o bu barədə fikirləşmirdi. Bəlkə o da hələ yatmayıb. İndi o, heç nə fikirləşmirdi, hələ fikirləşməyə başlamamışdı, hələ səslər də beynində uğuldamağa başlamamışdı. İki mil aralıda saat on ikini vuranadək və orada oturub yerindən tərpənmədən gözlədi. Sonra bir az da gözləyib, ayağa qalxdı, evə sarı getdi. Bərk getmirdi. Amma onda da bu barədə fikirləşmirdi.”

In the original: *”When he eleven strike tonight he was sitting with his back against a tree the broken gate, while behind him again the house was dark and hidden in its shaggy grove. He was not thinking May be she is not asleep either tonight. He was not thinking at all now; thinking had not begun now; the voices had not begun now either. He just sat there, not moving, until after a while he heard the clock two miles away strike twelve. Then he rose and moved toward the house. He didn’t go fast. He didn’t think even then.”¹⁵*

Translators are called bridge builders between nations. It is clear that each translated work looks like rewritten in the second language. However, if the work written in the second language it can give much closer impression similar to the one provided in the original version, it may be considered a perfect translation. It is possible to translate a text accurately from the point of grammar, semantics and context. However, the greatest ability a translator can have, comprises keeping literary mood and spirit the same as it is in an original version.

Issues of plot, composition, events and characters completing an author's idea in the context of literary text and stimulating its expression against the background of philosophical semantic layers have kept their values and essence in the translation close to an original version thanks to translator's creative imagination.

We noticed in the comparison of examples from the work "Light in August" that sometimes the meaning of separate words and expressions are not perceived deeply, not only equivalents of all of them in general, but also specific duties and literary load they carry, are not revealed and the ideas and literary structures of the work are damaged as a result of translations. For example, if we pay attention

¹⁵ Faulkner, W. Light in August / W.Faulkner. Антология КАРО, – Санкт Петербург, – 2006. –р. 104

to the last comparison, we would notice the fact that simple, short and specific sentences in an original version have been replaced by single, but long and syntactically wrong (for example, using homogenous predicates at the beginning of the sentence which is not specific to our language) sentences. Let's pay attention to inaccurate and in some cases incoherent context of attributes added to the word "building" in this example: Let's pay attention to the sounding of a short literary description in Azerbaijani in the example we will provide:

*"Bilir, xatırlayır, inanır ki, sivri damlı, soyuq, uğultulu, təkçə öz tüstü borularının deyil, başqalarının da hisinə batmış yaşıllıqsız, üstünü kömür qarası basmış bir parça torpaq üzərində dayanan, həmişə tüstülənən zavod zibilliklərilə sıxışdırılmış, katorqa həbsxanası və ya heyvanxana kimi üç metrlik məftil hasarla əhatə edilmiş uzun, tünd qırmızı kərpic binanın bir dəhlizi vardı."*¹⁶

Scientific and theoretical conclusions made during the research have been generalized in the part "**Conclusion**" of the dissertation. W.Faulkner's activities mainly coincide with the most excited period of the 20th century. Certain similarities are noticed between the problems he raised, the topics he wrote and in Azerbaijani literature and the most actual one for that period was human, his/her social and political, spiritual and psychological problems.

So, scientific and theoretical conclusions made as a result of the research can be classified as follows:

1. "Determination to show awakening, will and faith in societies", which was a literary topic at the first half of the 20th century in American literature and the 60s of the same century in Azerbaijani literature. There were enough spaces for new ideas, topics and problems in the field of the world literature and art at the beginning of the 20th century as a reflection and literary embodiment of this kind of intensification that a new literary trend was going to emerge which was distinguished considerably by its specificity, typical characters, scope of the topic, aesthetic principles, description and narrative originality and defining developmental directions of

¹⁶ William Faulkner /Novels and stories/ <https://www.kitabyurdu.org/kitab/dunya-edebiyyati/1013-uilyam-folkner-avqust-isigi.html>

literature of the following period as a result of it.

2. Pains of the "Lost generation" were a topic of interest not only in literature, but also in other areas of the art at the beginning of the 20th century.

3. New ideas stemmed from the tension of relations between generations played an important role in the formation of the society. A never-ending struggle of an old generation being accused of holding old-fashioned ideas and those who had an aggressive attitude towards innovations with the young who were condemned to be "irresponsible" actually stimulated development, because this struggle has been in all countries and in all periods which manifested itself much earlier in literature. Conservative old people and innovative, reformist youth do not feel shy to express their positions sharply in social and political, cultural and intellectual fields. Literature also gained from "denials" towards development and progress as in all fields.

4. Parts related to people, their destinies and future were described so intensely that new shades and details emerged in all types of literary activities, especially in epic genres, poetic genres, narrative and other systems of proses consequently all these generally led to the poetic system of prose to be renewed. All these processes showed that if a polemic on any problem in literature includes the scope of interest of the society, as a result literature combines with the society, both of them - both public audience and literature gain from it.

5. W.Faulkner rather increased the activity and influence of the literary environment existing in America at that time with his appearance in literature. First of all, comprehensive literary analysis topic - sufferings of people, his struggle with his own internal world and environment are described brightly with subtle features in all of his works from the stories to large novels. The topic of "lost generation" in dramatic effects of W. Faulkner's prose which was noted by researchers unanimously occupied his peers' public mind. It was both the result of hot debates and a new beginning in literature of that period.

6. The Azerbaijani literature is a constituent part of the world literature. These discussions and sharp literal debates could also give life to our literary environment with a little time difference. Representatives of our national literary thinking, who gave valuable contributions to the anthology of the world culture of nations in different periods of history, had to think about literary traditions and developing innovations.

7. It is known that displaying interest in integration to the world literature could overcome borders even in a secluded environment of socialism with strict censorship at the beginning of the 50s of the 20th century. It is clear that our writers were informed about a common conception of "Lost generation" in the world at that time and this idea could be infected in literary texts to a certain degree. However, it is also clear that approach to literary texts was completely different in ideological literature. Probably sinners were mostly the innocent ones themselves here. Tragedy of generation having lost childhood and youth, melted under the terrible noise of weapons at war, was described in poetics, prose and dramas in our literature.

8. It is clear that in accordance with the requirements of each period, the literary process can present its "active genre" in a timely manner. For example, in the world literature of the 1950s as in the world literature, the genre of short stories and novels had a more favorable and important position in creating the socio-political landscape of the time. In the world literature, including American literature, the themes and ideas arising from the concept of the "Lost generation" were mostly embodied in the novel genre.

9. Talented people involved in literary activities as a result of comparatively soft global, social and political environment, weakening ideological shackles in the USSR began writing works criticizing the political system since the 60s of the 20th century. There are prosaists and poets like Anar, Elchin, F.Karimzada among them. The most important literary event of the year 60s-90s was the appearance of "60s" in the world of activities. Literature turned into a real social and political, literary and aesthetic opposition against a

totalitarian regime with its spirit and essence and played a leading role in the preparation of democratic movement.

10. The most important point drawing the attention is that "the 60s" included the topic "new approach to human" into literature of that period again as an actual topic and problem. Interest was towards personality, individual, common and ordinary citizens, their moral and psychological world.

11. There are enough similarities in the creative landscape of both American and Azerbaijani literature in the period under discussion. Man of both prose cannot withstand the hard blows of time, he is morally devastated. They become alienated from each other, trapped in their own inner worlds and almost cut off from the world around them. There is no personal joy, no family happiness, no ordinary worldly love for these people.

12. During the Soviet period in Azerbaijan many literary works, especially of European classics, were translated from Russian. Nowadays, after the restoration of our independence, we have specialists who are able to translate the best scientific, theoretical and literary works of European as well as a number of other nations from the original into Azerbaijani. The appeal to W.Faulkner's creative activity can also be considered a significantly delayed step. Charkaz Gurbanli, Vilayat Hajiyevev, Sabir Mustafa, Alihasan Shirvanli, Yusif Savalan, Hamid Arzulu and other intellectuals' successful translations into the Azerbaijani literary language is based on the poetics and beauty of the mother tongue. They were able to translate the means of artistic description and expression figuratively, by feeling the emotionality of the original, created on the basis of a unique figurative thinking. It goes without saying, that such translations can enrich national literature. Literary translators must be sensitive to the feelings and emotions of the object. The translators of literary works should perceive all the feelings and emotions of the author with great sensitivity, must be able to live through those emotions, feel the subtleties of the essence of their figurative expressions, and be able to create something similar in their own language. It is clear that literary translation is not mechanical or technical work; it is creativity.

Along with the authors who have made very valuable contribution in the familiarization of Faulkner`s works to the Azerbaijani reader, we would like to mention the names of various magazines, newspapers and collections such as: “Azerbaijan”, “Dunya”, “Baghban”, “Khazar”, “Jahan”, “Ulduz”, magazines “Sanat”, “New Azerbaijan” literary newspaper supplements and others.

Thus, with all that mentioned above, natural analogies, typological similarities, literary influences between the great American writer W. Faulkner and New American prose in general and Azerbaijani prosaists, who established Azerbaijani literature, prose and new stylistic direction, are still noticed today.

A comparative analysis of Azerbaijani prosaists in the 60s of the 20th century with Faulkner`s activities shows that Azerbaijani literary and critic ideas of the 20th century did not lag behind leading inclinations existing in the world literature and reflected them vividly in spite of all ideological obstacles and difficulties.

The main contents and scientific provisions of the Ph.D. thesis are reflected in the following publications:

1. Place and peculiarity of Faulkner`s creativity in world literature // – Baku: BSU, Language and Literature, – 2008. No 6 (66), – p.167-168;
2. Critics' point of view about W Faulkner // – Baku: BSU, Language and Literature, – 2009. No5 (71), – p.157-158;
3. Faulkner`s kingdom // – Baku: BSU, Language and Literature, – 2009. No 3(69), – p.134-135;
4. W.Faulkner`s novel “Light in August” in the Azerbaijani Language // – Ankara: Kültür Evreni, – 2009. No 4, – p.85-90;
5. Yoknapatawpha in Faulkner`s creativity // Actual problems of the Azerbaijan Philology. Materials of the scientific theoretical conference dedicated to C.Kh.Hajiyev`s 100 anniversary. – Bakı: 2010. – p.259-267;
6. W.Faulkner in the Azerbaijan Language // – Baku: Philology problems, – 2011. No 5, – p.272-279;
7. W.Faulkner in Azerbaijan // – Baku: BSU, Language and Literature, – 2011. No 4(80), – p. 135-136;

8. W.Faulkner as a writer and public figure // – Baku: AUL, Scientific news, – 2012. No 2, – p.213-216;
9. Translation of W.Faulkner’s works // “Current issues in applied linguistics” International conference (AUL). – Baku, – 27-28 November, – 2012. – p.204-205;
10. W.Faulkner’s life and activity // – Baku: AUL, Language and Literature, – 2012. No 2, – p.170-182;
11. W.Faulkner’s modernism and experimentation // “XXI century cultural paradigm in multicultural aspect materials of republican scientific-practical conference (AUL). – Baku, – 25-26 November, – 2014. – p.39-40;
12. W.Faulkner’s literary traditions // “Bakhtiyar Vahabzade and Actual problems of the Azerbaijan Philology.” Materials of the International scientific conference BSU. – Baku, – 29 oktyabr, – 2015. – p.264-267;
13. Subjects and ideas W.Faulkner’s creativity //Baltic Humanitarian journal, – 2016. Vol. 6.No 2(5), – p.12-16;
14. Socio-political thinking and trends in American literature in the early 20th century // – Baku: ANAS, Literary Relations journal, – 2016. – p. 50-57;
15. New American prose and the concept of modernism in the early twentieth century // – Almaty: Kazakh University, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Eurasian Journal of Philology: Science and Education, – 2016. No 3, – p.13-18;
16. Causes and Development of the Lost Generation Literature // – Baku: BSU, Language and Literature, – 2017. No 4 (104), – p.335-337;
17. Translation of W. Faulkner's stories into the Azerbaijani language // – Baku: Philology problems, – 2018. No 10, – p.271-279;
18. W.Faulkner and Lost Generation // – Baku: Scientific news (ASU), – 2018. No 1, – p.236-243;
19. Ideas, themes and problems of W.Faulkner’s creativity// – Volgograd: Language, culture and Literature, – 2019. No 1, – p.39-42;
20. Stylistic Variety of Problems and Themes Presentation in W.Faulkner’s Works// Збірник матеріалів IV круглого столу

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21. Сравнительный анализ творчества У.Фолкнера и Ельчина// Cultural knowledge as the main component of the development of modern science. VIII International Scientific and Practical Conference of the Humanities and social sciences. – Kazan: – April 23, – 2022, – p.129-132.

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