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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**WINSTON CHURCHILL'S MEMOIR LEGACY
AS AN EXPERIMENT IN CREATING AN ARTISTIC-
DOCUMENTARY CHRONICLE OF THE ERA**

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESEARCH

Urgency of the theme and the degree of research. The study, translation and research of world, including English literature is one of the priority directions for the enrichment of modern Azerbaijani literature and literary studies. The innovative reforms carried out in the Republic of Azerbaijan, which has regained its independence, stand out for their special place in the pace and dynamics of the country's development. From this point of view, the scientific study of the memoir legacy of the politician and writer Winston Spencer Churchill (1874-1965), who left indelible traces in the recent history of Great Britain¹, whose cooperation with Azerbaijan is constantly developing in priority areas and, who saved the British from the severe trials of World War II, is of great importance and relevance in the successful conduct of dialogue between states on a geopolitical, ethno-mental platform.

The writer's memoir legacy is a generalized image of the British high mentality, an exemplary role-model, and at the same time a clear vision of his rich creativity. The study of Winston S. Churchill's creativity, including his memoirs, is distinguished by its importance in the further deepening of our relations, "advancing in the direction of strategic partnership"², in the words of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Mr. Ilham Aliyev, within the framework of mutual cooperation.

One of the important aspects determining the relevance of the research work is the determination of the parallelism of the historical leader phenomenon that emerged based on the legacy of Winston S. Churchill's memoirs in the reality of Azerbaijan. Winston S. Churchill, who led his country to victory in one of the most difficult periods of Great Britain's history, is the owner of the same greatness

¹ Azerbaijan Attaches Special Importance to Friendship and Cooperation with the United Kingdom. – President Ilham Aliyev: [Electronic resource]. URL: <https://aztv.az/az/news/18091/azerbaycan-birlesmis-kralliq-ile-dostluq-ve-emekdasliga-xususi-ehemiyet-verir-prezident-ilham-eliyev>

² Ilham Aliyev Received the British Prime Minister's Trade Envoy for Azerbaijan: [Electronic resource] / – 09 March – 2022. URL: <https://president.az/az/articles/view/55588>

as National Leader Heydar Aliyev, who fulfilled the management mission at the most decisive historical stage of the Azerbaijani people.

The study of Winston S. Churchill's memoir legacy serves to determine the role and position of the memoir genre in the circle of ego-documentary literature.

Another factor determining the relevance of the research is the systematic study of the writer's memoir heritage, which contains certain innovations for the scientific and literary thought of Azerbaijan, in the study dedicated to the memoir heritage of Winston S. Churchill.

Scientific and artistic works of Winston S. Churchill have not been ignored by American, European and Russian literary critics. In the European, American and Russian scientific opinion about the writer's political and artistic heritage, it is possible to find serious scientific ideas and considerations related to memoir literature in the works of Addison P., Malcolm M., Moore R.C., Morgan T., Fussel Paul, Rayzor E.L., Reynolds D., Zoller C.J., Medvedev D.L., Trukhanovsky B.³ and others.

³ Addison, P. Churchill on the Home Front 1900–1955 / P.Addison. – L.: Faber & Faber, – 2013. – 518 p.; Addison, P. Sir Winston Leonard Spencer. // The Oxford Dictionary of National Biography/ P.Addison. – Oxford: OUP, – 2014. – 298 p.; Malcolm, M. Churchill the Biographer and Historian. /Charles Eade (ed.), Churchill: By His Contemporaries / M.Malcolm. – London: Hutchinson, – 1955. – 237 p.; Moore, R.J. Churchill, Cripps, and India, 1939–1945 / R.J.Moore. – Oxford: Clarendon, – 1979. – 355 p.; Morgan, T. Churchill: Young Man in a Hurry: 1874–1915 / T.Morgan. – N.Y., – 1982. – 267 p.; Fussel, Paul. The Great War and Modern Memory / Paul, Fussell. – Oxford: OUP, – 1975. – 363 p.; Rasor, E.L. Winston S. Churchill, 1874–1965: A Comprehensive Historiography and Annotated Bibliography / E.L.Rasor. – West Port, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, – 2000. – 570 p.; Reynolds, D. Churchill's Writing of History: Appeasement, Autobiography and "The Gathering Storm" // – Transactions of the Royal Historical Society, Sixth Series, – 2001. №11, – p. 221-247; Zoller, C.J. Annotated Bibliography of Works about Sir Winston S. Churchill / C.J.Zoller. – New York: M.E.Sharpe, – 2004. – p.3-132; Медведев, Д.Л. Уинстон Черчилль. (Серия: Жизнь замечательных людей) / Д.Л.Медведев. – М.: Молодая гвардия, – 2022. – 489 с.; Медведев, Д.Л. Уинстон Черчилль. Оратор. Историк. Публицист. Против течения. 1929-1939 / Д.Л.Медведев. – М.: РИПОЛ классик, – 2017. – 782 с.; Трухановский, В.Г. Уинстон Черчилль. 4-е изд., доп. / В.Г.Трухановский. – М.: Международные отношения, – 1989. – 452 с. and etc.

Apart from the general writings of literary critics V.Guliyev and A.Abdinov⁴ about the writer's creative path, memoir legacy and political activity in this context, no separate scientific research has been conducted on his scientific-literary memoir legacy in Azerbaijani literary studies.

The object and subject of the research. One of the well-known figures of the 20th century British political and literary thought, Winston S. Churchill's multifaceted memoir is the object of research.

The subject of the research is the study of the versatility of the artistic perception of the geopolitical historical reality in the XX century in the memoir heritage of the writer, the identification of the author's personality and identity with the palette of psycho-emotional expression in the self-reflection, and the determination of the specificity of the realization of his memoir creation in the format of artistic incitement of historical chronicles.

Aims and objectives of the research work. Winston S. Churchill is one of those forgotten writers in English and British literature, whose work arouses scientific interest at the level of research. The main goal of the dissertation is to study the experience of creating an artistic-documentary chronicle of the period in the work of Winston S. Churchill in the path of geopolitical evolution of the world in the 20th century.

In order to achieve the main goal in the research work, attention was paid to the following tasks:

– To examine the research history of Winston S. Churchill's literary creativity, to determine the perspective and format of objective evaluation of the writer's works in different periods and individual countries, including literary critics and literary critics of countries with different political positions;

– Determining the literary mission of Winston S. Churchill's memoir legacy in the creation of an artistic-documentary chronicle of

⁴ Guliyev, V. Çörçill S.Uinston: Ədəbiyyatda Nobel mükafatı laureatları / V.Guliyev. – Bakı: "Kitab aləmi" Nəşriyyat-Poliqrafiya Mərkəzi, – 2009. – 384 s.; Abdinov, Ə. Uinston Çörçill [Elektron resurs] / URL:

<https://kompartiya.wordpress.com/2017/06/28/uinston-corcill/>

the period in the context of evaluating memoir literature in British and Azerbaijani literature;

– The parallelism of the approaches of the phenomena of Heydar Aliyev and Winston S. Churchill in relation to the problem of memoirs has been established, and the evaluation of the differences in the attitude of the two geniuses' memoir literature in the artistic-documentary chronicle of history;

– Based on the materials of Winston S. Churchill's works written in the memoir-biographical genre, identifying the similar and different aspects of the memoir genre and the biographical genre, and bringing scientific clarity to the points that make their definition problematic;

– In Winston S. Churchill's memoirs, the identification of psychoemotional factors that influence the author's inspiration, condition the writer's personal world view and directly lead to the autonarrator's prediction or individual approach to the evaluation of historical realities;

– In the analysis of many theoretical aspects of the definition of the memoir and autobiographical genres of the writer's work "My Early Life", the genre specificity of the mentioned work is determined on the basis of facts;

– In the memoir-autobiographical work "My Early Life" by Winston S. Churchill, determining the level of insight of childhood-youth traumas, nobility behavior configuration under the author's influence;

– Determining the influence of his father Randolph Churchill on the writer's memoir work and carrying out a scientific generalization of the specifics of the artistic realization of the concept of "Father" based on the examples of his "My Early Life" as well as the memoir literature of the same name "Randolph Churchill";

– Determining the ideological-artistic features of Winston S. Churchill's work entitled "The Second World War", which is a perfect sample of the memoir genre focused on the welfare of the human race, based on hatred of warmongers, and investigating the

reasons why that work gained fame in the world political-literary opinion;

– Providing a scientific interpretation of the content and social essence of the concept of “society – politics – war – man” in the works of the writer and defining the principles, methods and methods of artistic and psychological analysis, craftsmanship, form-style characteristics.

The research methods. In the research, reference was made to the scientific-theoretical experience of modern world and Azerbaijani literary studies, comparative-typological, as well as descriptive and biographical methods were used, in the context of comparing real historical events with their presentation in memoirs.

The main provisions for defense:

– Winston S. Churchill, who was awarded the Nobel prize in the field of literature for his memoir creation, justified the transition of the memoir genre, which is not considered as a serious fiction genre, to a new quality stage.

– Although the impact of the “Randolph Churchill factor” on the literary creativity of Winston S. Churchill, which was unequivocally recognized by his contemporaries and biographers, has not yet been analyzed, the concept of “Father” occupied an important place in his memoir-biographical creativity and played a dominant role in the orientation of the autonarrator’s objectivity.

– Winston S. Churchill and Heydar Aliyev’s personalities share the same indelible marks in the history of Britain and Azerbaijan, as well as their great influence in the world political arena.

– The problem of definition between memoir and autobiographical genres is determined based on Winston S. Churchill’s work called “My Early Life”, which benefits from the successful synthesis of the components of both genres.

– Examining Winston S. Churchill’s six-volume historical memoir “The Second World War” as well as other works written in the memoir genre from the context of “Churchill and the reality of time” gives reason to say that the writer paid special attention to the artistic solution of the concepts of “Man” and “War” in his chronicle mission.

Scientific novelty of the research. For the first time in Azerbaijani literary studies, the examination of idea-content and stylistic features of Winston S. Churchill's memoir heritage, the determination of the level of insight into the writer's psycho-emotional identity in the format of artistic investigation, as well as the objective reflection of the historical reality of memoir literature have been brought to the research level. Determining the authentic (real, reliable) level of creation of historical fact and reality in the literary chronicle of the period in the memoir heritage of the writer from the perspective of traditional approach methods and modern innovative study of the memoir heritage in the research work can be considered as a scientific innovation of the dissertation.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The theoretical importance of the dissertation may be related to the use and reference criteria of its scientific propositions and results in the research works to be written about the memoir literature.

The text and theoretical provisions of the research work can be used in the teaching process, especially in the philology faculties of universities, in the preparation of textbooks.

The basis of its practical importance is the use of research work in the preparation of textbooks on the literature of foreign countries taught in the philology faculties of the republic's higher schools, and in the conduct of exercises.

Approbation and application. The main results and provisions of the research work have been reflected in articles and theses in the scientific collections included in the register of the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, in the materials of conferences and symposiums at the national and international levels. In total, 10 articles and 4 theses of the author were published.

Name of the organization where the dissertation is performed. The dissertation was completed at the Department of English Language and Literature at the Western Caspian University.

The total volume of the dissertation with a sign including a separate volume of the structural units of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion

and a list of used literature. The Introduction part of the dissertation is 6 pages, 9 423 characters, Chapter I – 36 pages, 73 267 characters, Chapter II – 45 pages, 91 083 characters, Chapter III – 41 pages, 80 882 characters, Conclusion part is 2 pages, 3 098 characters. The total volume of the dissertation is 257 753 characters, excluding the list of used literature.

BASIC CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH WORK

In the “**Introduction**” part of the dissertation, the relevance of the topic is justified, the degree of elaboration of the research topic, as well as information about the object and subject of the research work, the methods, goals and objectives of the research, including the defended scientific provisions are disclosed.

Chapter I of the dissertation, entitled “**On the History of the Study and Publication of the Works of Winston S. Churchill**”, consists of three paragraphs. The first paragraph entitled “*The Memoir Legacy of the Writer in Western and Eastern Studies*” presents the history of the study of Winston S. Churchill’s memoir literature, analysis and comments on the noteworthy issues. It is noted that during the period of “Savrola”, “My Life”, “The Story of the Malakand Field Force”, “The River War”, “The World Crisis”, “A History of English Speaking Countries”, “The Second World War” and other works, which embody the writer’s rich creative path, his socio-political and literary views, he won the love and sympathy of a wide readership. In addition, Winston S. Churchill is known as the author of a number of essays and articles. Serious scientific interest in his life and work in Western-Eastern historiography and literary studies continues to this day. In 2000, American scientist E.L.Rasor’s investigation stated that 3099 studies and 684 literary works were written on the activities of social and political figure and writer⁵. One of the researchers of his scientific-artistic heritage, K.J.Zoller, emphasized that 929 books were written about the genius

⁵ Rasor, E.L. Winston S. Churchill, 1874–1965: A Comprehensive Historiography and Annotated Bibliography / E.L.Rasor. – West Port, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, – 2000. – p.53.

politician and writer, 646 articles were published in periodicals, and 60 dissertations were written and defended about his creativity. This statistical information covers the situation in Churchill studies until 2012, and it is shown that the majority of scientific research falls on the share of North American universities and colleges⁶.

English researcher D. Reynolds, who has a special place and weight in the study of the writer's memoir heritage, noted in his researches⁷ that Winston S. Churchill's "The Second World War" multi-volume memoirs are "the standard for dressing historical reality in artistic clothes" and praised the writer's talent and works, which revealed the unity of reality and artistic creation. In the following period, the interest in the study of Winston S. Churchill's scientific-political and literary-artistic heritage increased even more in Europe, and the researches of a number of scientists played an important role⁸. Boris Johnson, the former prime minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, comprehensively investigated the literary activity of the genius leader and the magnetic effect of his oratorical talent⁹. In recent years, the publication of Winston S. Churchill's scientific-political

⁶ Zoller, C.J. Annotated Bibliography of Works about Sir Winston S. Churchill / C.J.Zoller. – New York: M.E.Sharpe, – 2004. – p.127; p.132.

⁷ Reynolds, D. Churchill's Writing of History: Appeasement, Autobiography and "The Gathering Storm" // – Transactions of the Royal Historical Society, Sixth Series, – 2001. №11, – p. 221-247; Reynolds, D. In Command of History: Churchill Fighting and Writing the Second World War / D.Reynolds. – London: Allen Lane, – 2004. – 336 p.

⁸ Gilbert, M. The Churchill Documents. V. 6: At The Admiralty. July 1914 – April 1915 / M.Gilbert. – Hillsdale MI.: Hillsdale College Press, – vol.6. – 2008. – 840 p.; Gilbert, M. The Churchill Documents. V. 7: The Escaped Scapegoat. May 1915 – December 1916 / M.Gilbert. – Hillsdale MI.: Hillsdale College Press, – vol.7. – 2008. – 1685 p.; Birkenhead, F. Churchill: 1874–1922 / F.Birkenhead. – L.: Virgin Books, – 1989. – 512 p.; Longford, E. Winston Churchill / E.Longford – London, – 1978. – 243 p.; Langworth, R.M. Winston Churchill, Myth and Reality: What He Actually Did and Said, 2017: [Electronic resource]. URL: https://books.google.az/books?id=_K42SDgAAQBAJ&pg=PT45&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false and etc.

⁹ Johnson, B. The Churchill Factor: How One Man Made History, 2017: [Electronic resource]. URL: https://royallib.com/read/Johnson_Boris/the_churchill_factor_how_one_man_made_history.html#0

and memoir legacy has become a special focus in the historical scientific-literary circulation.

Researcher A. Abdinov in his essay “Winston Churchill” presented the life path of the British politician and writer Winston S. Churchill with interesting facts to the Azerbaijani reader. It is true that the author’s aim is not to reflect the literary meetings of the genius politician and the memoirist as the main target, as well as the idea-content characteristics of the historical chronicle called “The Second World War”, but he also gave noteworthy notes about the writer’s literary activity in his research. The author writes: “*Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill is the first and only head of government to receive the Nobel Prize in literature. Churchill, who faithfully served the British state for half a century and signed many of its successes, was not only a great politician, but also one of the outstanding creative personalities of his time*”¹⁰. The researcher who connected the beginning of the writer’s political-literary achievements with his journalistic activities and noted the great impact of his articles, rightly said that his literary-artistic heritage should be evaluated in the status of the literary chronicle of the era, which deserves extensive and detailed research.

The second paragraph entitled “***Publication of Winston S. Churchill’s Scientific-Political and Memoir Heritage***” shows that the publication history of literary and artistic works, which occupy an important place in the multifaceted activity of the writer, is of great importance in terms of studying his rich memoir heritage. His memoir “The Second World War” was published at different times in six, twelve, and four volume editions, as well as a one-volume abridgement. Some of the volumes in these editions were presented under the names “Triumph” and “Tragedy”. The homeland of the memoirs was first the United States, and then England. The six volumes of the historical chronicle were presented under the titles such as “The Gathering Storm” in 1948, “Their Finest Hour” in 1949, “The Grand Alliance” and “The Hinge of Fate” in 1950, “Closing the Ring” in 1951, “Triumph and Tragedy” in 1953. The

¹⁰ Abdinov, Ə. Uinston Çörçill [Elektron resurs] / URL:
<https://kompartiya.wordpress.com/2017/06/28/uinston-corcill>

twelve volumes of the chronicles in the form of paperbacks such as “The Gathering Storm”, “The Twilight War”, “The Fall of France”, “The Commonwealth Alone”, “Germany Drives East”, “War Comes to America”, “The Onslaught of Japan”, “Victory in Africa”, “The Invasion of Italy”, “Assault from the Air”, “The Tide of Victory” and “Tragedy and Triumph” were available to the world readers. The work was published in four volumes under the names “Milestone to Disaster”, “Alone”, “The Grand Alliance”, “Triumph and Tragedy”. Also, the memoirs “Triumph and Tragedy”, “The Gathering Storm” were published by John Keegan in 1985. “The Gathering Storm”, “Their Finest Hour” and “The Grand Alliance” volumes of the work were also published and achieved success in Canada. Russian editions of memoirs were also published in large copies. In 2017, the Moscow publishing house “Alpina non fiction” elegantly released the 8th edition of the abridged translation from English of Winston S. Churchills “The Second World War” memoir literature in three books.

The political and literary heritage of Winston S. Churchill was published by “Cassell & Co.” Publishing House. “Blood, Toil, Tears, Sweat”, “The Unrelenting Struggle”, “The End of the Beginning”, “Onwards to Victory”, “The Dawn of Liberation”, “War Speeches”, “World Spotlight”, “Europe Unite”, “In the Balance”, “Winston S. Churchill: His Complete Speeches”, “Stemming the Tide”, “History of English-speaking peoples”, “The Unwritten Alliance” introduced him as a creator of new ideas and motives distinguished by their literary socio-political content, idea-artistic values, chronicler of the socio-political environment.

In all the books written and opinions expressed about the writer, researchers have devoted a lot of space to Winston S. Churchill’s creativity, artistic features of his works, and his role and position in British literature. Literary critics who analyzed his creativity came to the conclusion that he is a historian who knows human history perfectly, is able to analyze analytically, and is a talented artist who puts a literary dress on the happening events and is able to engrave them in the heart of the reader.

The text of the writer's speeches up to 1944 was collected in his work "Triumph", which was first published in "Cassel" publishing house in 1944. A year later, in 1945, in his work entitled "Dawn of Liberation" published in the "Cassel" publishing house, the genius politician's speeches from "On the way to victory, his preparation, determined effort" to "Hope for victory" created a certain idea about the historical-artistic creative integration of the new historical-political annals.

It should be noted that the writer's works, whether memoirs or his speeches, talks, and aphorisms on international relations create a clear impression that he is a great and diplomatic chronicler of the difficult and complex era in which he lived in the world of art.

In the third paragraph, "*Memoir Genre in British and Azerbaijani Literature and its Study*", it is mentioned that the initial creation of memoir literature was associated with the name of the ancient Greek writer and historian Xenophon in the 4th century BC. His "The Memorable Thoughts of Socrates", "Memories of Socrates" dedicated to Socrates, as well as his manuscript "Anabasis", which tells about the Greek military campaigns, are bright examples of memoir literature.

In the 1st century BC, the manuscripts of the records of the Roman statesman and political figure, writer and commander Julius Caesar called "Gallic Wars", which reflect the Gallic campaigns and historical chronicles in the years 58-51 of the mentioned era, are considered to be one of the antique examples of the memoir genre.

William Cooper's "Personal Reminiscences of William Cooper Parke" written 1766, is the first example of the memoir genre in English literature, and David Newman's biography "My Life" (1777) is considered an interesting continuation of this tradition. With a new literary form, David Newman brought his expertise in prose, poetry and drama to the fore in an autobiographical manner. In his work, the author talked not only about his life, but also about his literary career.

The works of Thomas Carlyle and John Resky stand out in the field of memoir literature in the 19th century. The work "A Biography" written by the English writer Anthony Trollope in 1883

won the reader's approval among the literary works of the Queen Victoria period. In the autobiography, literature and the "Trollope-writer" dilemma are the main themes of the work.

Important memoir-oriented autobiographies of British literature were written in the 19th and 20th centuries. Among the unique memoirs of the 19th century, English writers Thomas de Quincey's "Confessions of an English Opium-Eater" and John Henry Newman's "Apology of My Life" have an important place.

After the historical-literary excursus, the specifics of perceiving the personality of the autonarrator in the memoirs or memories of Winston S. Churchill and Heydar Aliyev are analyzed, and the parallels between the judgments of the two geniuses about the memoir genre are determined. Concrete scientific arguments about the objective delivery of history to the future generations of both political figures are presented.

It is well known to the people of the literary-scientific thought cycle to present the individual evaluation of the events witnessed by historical figures against the background of different interpretation and assessment of the realities experienced over the years. However, the lack of sufficient time resources to meet this interest can sometimes make us – the representatives of the next generation who simply follow that history in chronological order – face with bitter regret. Thus, the great leader Heydar Aliyev emphasized the importance of memoir literature and admitted that he had a desire to write a memoir, but expressed his regret that the course of his life prevented him from realizing this desire. However, the National leader pointed out the importance of memoir literature as an alternative historical source for revealing the behind-the-scenes details of historical trials, political cataclysms, and geopolitical conflicts, and emphasized that it is an unparalleled source for future generations: *"However, I think that they (memoirs - T.I.) is very necessary. Not for me, but for the people of Azerbaijan, history and future generations. I have been involved in the political history of Azerbaijan since 1940. No one has seen what I have seen and*

observed. That's why these memoirs are necessary"¹¹.

Thus, in addition to emphasizing the importance of the memoir genre of political leaders, it can be said that their memoirs include details that clarify the lines of psychological portraits. These details can be determined based on the memoirs of their close family members, friends or comrades-in-arms who were their contemporaries.

The main results obtained by the claimant in relation to this chapter were published in the scientific journals recommended by the High Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan and in the materials of the Republican conferences¹².

In the first paragraph entitled "***Literary-Artistic and Scientific-Journalistic Legacy of Winston S. Churchill***" of the second chapter of the thesis called "**Winston S. Churchill as a Master of the Memoir Genre**" it is noted that, Winston S. Churchill was well known as a military correspondent by editors and readers as well as professional military men. His memoirs are directly related to the impressions of war and memories of military and political cataclysms.

Winston Churchill, a representative of a famous noble family with an ancient and glorious history, the grandson of the VII Duke of Marlborough, one of the leading political figures of his time, the son of Randolph Churchill, a member of the British Parliament, was an almost bankrupt heir to the noble family, therefore not content with a low military salary. He was engaged in journalism from a young age. Then, for many years, journalism and memoirs became Winston S. Churchill's main source of income. Between 1920 and 1927, he regularly wrote autobiographical articles and essays. A series of articles in "The Strand" magazine: "How I Escaped Here" (December 1923 and January 1924), "When I Was Young" (December 1924), "Pallda – In the Indian Valley" (September 1927), "Together to the Cape of Hope" (November 1927) have been

¹¹ Onda mənim heç kimim yox idi...– Heydər Əliyevdən tarixi müsahibə: [Elektron resurs] // Mia.az, – 3 oktyabr, – 2015. URL: <https://mia.az/w123914/123914>.

¹² In the list of the claimant's works presented at the end of the abstract: No. 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 8.

published. Since his publishing income exceeded the military salary and he won the admiration of the readers, Winston S. Churchill quickly published his voluminous biographical works (“The Story of the Malakand Field Force”, 1898; “The River War”, 1899). If we do not take into account the short breaks caused by the tension of his political activity, he has conquered the literary Nobel “peak” and is known for his literary chronicle activities.

A children’s poem by Winston S. Churchill called “Poor Puggy-Wug” was published in “Literary Newspaper”. The poem is as follows:

*“Nə olubdur bilən var.
Bu yazıq Puqi-Vuqa?!
Ver yeməyi tavada,
Öp üzündən qucaqla.
Tez ol, axtar hər yanı,
Tapıb gətir dərmanı.
Çək üstünə palazı,
Qızdırması azalsın.
Getsin azar-bezarı
Puqi-Vuq da sağalsın”¹³.*

Winston S. Churchill is also known for his simple, sincere children’s poems in his versatile work. This undoubtedly indicates that the writer who loves literature and poetry is also known as a poet on the path of artistic art.

On the whole, the study of the literary-artistic and scientific-publicistic heritage of the master writer in the scientific-literary area of Azerbaijan is of particular importance in determining the national identity of geniuses who have distinguished themselves by their great services in the way of maintaining peace in the world.

In the paragraph entitled “*Writer’s Memoirs – as a Synthesis of “Ego-Document” and Autobiographical Prose*” it is noted that Winston S. Churchill’s memoir literature is in harmony with purely factual chronicling and artistic inspiration. His work “The World Crises” has a special place in his artistic and documentary heritage.

¹³ Çörçill Uinston S. Yazıq küçük Puqi-Vuq (şeir). / İngilis dilindən tərcümə edəni: Şahin Xəlilli. // Ədəbiyyat qəzeti, – 2023, 27 may. №20 (5410), – s.8

After the “The World Crisis”, the delays in his creativity were related to the weight of the official duties to which he was subjected. Therefore, he was forced to postpone his literary projects for an indefinite period until the middle of 1926. Later, in his autobiographical novel¹⁴ “My Early Life” (1930) he created an artistic-documentary chronicle of memorable events from childhood to the most productive period of his life. In the work, the unforgettable pages of his time as a participant in the war and as a young politician were written by a sensitive writer with his sense and idiom.

It can be said that Winston S. Churchill’s memoirs are far from purely “photographic”, without characterizing the points that are sufficiently characteristic of this genre. Although the identity of the author and his position can be felt in every line of the work, he is not a literary chronicler trying to reflect the objective reality, but a master of artistic understanding, who is able to reflect what he has lived, witnessed and read and heard in the format of artistic provocation, and most importantly, he puts it (autoreflexion) into the mold of elegant prose. In other words, Winston S. Churchill like Herbert Wells, who created a special autobiographical work format based on the synthesis of elements of the social novel, scientific treatise, epistolary genre in the memoir genre, did not evolve his works to the level of a metagenre¹⁵, he created works of this genre that could stimulate its significant development in terms of the literary-historical chronicle mission of the period.

Winston S. Churchill’s memoirs, distinguished by their exceptional place in the literary-artistic heritage, “ego-document” and the synthesis of autobiographical prose are one of the main criteria that ensure the writer’s rich experience and creative success in modern memoirs.

¹⁴ Churchill, W.S. My Early Life. A Roving Commission, 1930: URL: <https://gutenberg.ca/ebooks/churchillws-myearlylife/churchillws-myearlylife-00-h-dir/churchillws-myearlylife-00-h.html>

¹⁵ Караева, Л.Б. Английская литературная автобиография: трансформация жанра в XX веке: /автореф. дисс. доктора филол. наук / – Москва, 2010. – с.19

In the third paragraph, called “*Genre Features of Memoir Literature and the Author’s Identity of Autonarrative*”, the infectious potential and format of Winston S. Churchill’s psycho-emotional nature, childhood and youth traumas, and social configuration are analyzed on the basis of Winston S. Churchill’s memoir heritage as well as works with autobiographical content. In this context, first of all, the question of autonarrative - the synthesis of objective reality with the author’s subjective self-reflection in memoir literature is investigated. Winston S. Churchill, as the bearer of the imperialist mentality, had a negative attitude towards the struggle for independence of many peoples living on the borders of the British Empire at that time, but he did not hesitate to make sarcastic analyzes with subtle English humor, as in the moments related to the “Irish issue”. A similar point can be seen in the example of the resolution of his preconceived attitude towards Indians in the format of an artistic provocation: the author expressed with an interesting provocation that the life of Indians, in general, living in India is passive and boring¹⁶ (no matter how negative the sentiment itself is, its artistic solution could not fail to testify to the creative mastery of the writer). He also did not hesitate to openly express Anglo-Saxon arrogance by characterizing the peoples of Asia Minor and the Caucasus as barbaric and ignorant masses¹⁷. Also, it turns out that the nobleman was distinguished by his modest expression of literary emotions, which was influenced by the behavioral configuration of his upbringing, in a way reminiscent of the “iceberg style” of Ernest Hemingway. Even in the part where the news of his father’s death is described, despite the fact that the emotional expression is at its peak, the author was able to express it in a rather laconic and emotional plan, but with a great impact, in exchange for the magnitude of that loss¹⁸.

In many ways, father Randolph Churchill, who played the role

¹⁶ Churchill, W.S. My Early Life. A Roving Commission: [Electronic resource]. URL: <https://gutenberg.ca/ebooks/churchillws-myearlylife/churchillws-myearlylife-00-h-dir/churchillws-myearlylife-00-h.html>

¹⁷ Ibid

¹⁸ Ibid

of a role model for his son Winston S. Churchill, determined his geopolitical orientations, political moral code, and moral values without realizing it, with the steps he took during his short but interesting life, the public position in which he demonstrated political choices.

He describes the most different aspects of his life and personality, starting from the description of his father's appearance and ending with his political activities, so sensitively and in detail that we can't help but determine that the autobiographical coefficient of his work written in the memoir genre is high. Thus, Randolph Churchill, being one of the leaders of the conservatives in the House of Commons, was able to rise to the position of British finance minister, without a doubt, as a character in memoir literature, he acted as one of the important figures in the revival of the political landscape of the time. But if we consider that his image forms the core of the idea of the entire work, and that Winston S. Churchill's memories are fully intersected with his father's image, we can determine that the subjective autobiographical beginning has more weight here. Thus, the work talks about Randolph Churchill not as one of the political figures of the state, but as the father of Winston S. Churchill, who himself has become a kind of "super-idea".

The fourth paragraph, called ***"The Concept of "Father" in Winston S. Churchill's Memoir Legacy"***, traces the level of the dominant influencing factor of the image of his father Randolph Churchill in the writer's memoir-biographical legacy, and identifies the roots of his immense influence that "provoked" Winston S. Churchill to indulge in subjectivism in individual works and even after his death, the traumatic resonance factor that can "direct" his son's creativity is valued. Analyzes are given in a comparative manner with the ideas expressed in Randolph Churchill's letters to his son Winston S. Churchill, as well as with the facts contained in the memoirs of his father and the writer's contemporaries. All this suggests that the caring, attentive image of "Father" created by the writer hardly reflects Randolph Churchill in reality, but actually embodies his subjectively positivized presentation. The most interesting thing is that Winston S. Churchill was not satisfied with

commemorating his father in separate autobiographical works. He also wrote a work of the same name (“Randolph Churchill”, 1906) in hagiographical format, which recalls the illumination of the lives of Christian saints in an extremely positive spectrum, more like a eulogy. Winston S. Churchill, who tried to appreciate his father throughout his childhood and youth, tried to make political decisions based on his father’s imaginary image even after his death. The fact that the writer received permission not from the real Randolph Churchill, but from his “shadow” that dominated his life, also testifies to the depth of his childhood traumas.

His father is not as caring and attentive as the writer presents. Most importantly, the father implicitly accuses Churchill of ignorance. Randolph Churchill doesn’t even see the talent and ability of his son, but also he doesn’t hesitate to say that in the future he may turn out to be a vagabond, a wretched person, an unhappy and useless individual who has failed. The most paradoxical thing is that after all this manipulative accusation, Randolph Churchill ends his letter in the form of “Your loving father, Randolph SC”. However, despite all this paradoxical irony, the image of Randolph Churchill from the memoirist pen of Winston S. Churchill was presented as an enviable family head and father.

The author’s main results related to this chapter were published in the materials of articles and theses recommended by the High Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan¹⁹.

The first paragraph entitled “*Ideological-Artistic Characteristics of the Writer’s “The Second World War” Memoir Literature*” of Chapter III, entitled “**Description of Historical Reality in Winston S. Churchill’s Memoir Legacy**”, shows that he ensures fidelity to the truth and the unforgettable nature of historical reality with the aforementioned memoir literature. It should be noted that in the context of the integration of independent literary studies into the modern world, there is a great need for the translation of the writer’s historical memoir “The Second World War”, which reflects the reality of World War II, into Azerbaijani. One of the reasons for the

¹⁹ In the list of the claimant’s works presented at the end of the abstract: No. 12, 13.

uniqueness of this work is that the genius politician created an unforgettable artistic and documentary chronicle of history by enriching it with numerous memorandum documents, statements, notes, telegrams, tables, and summaries. In the content and structure of his literary memoir, he was faithful to the historical-classical experience, benefited from a large number of memoir literature, he remained loyal to the creative method of the writer Daniel Defoe, the author of the book “Memoirs of a Cavalier” and realist novels. This loyalty is reaffirmed by the author in the following notes: *“I have, as far as possible, remained faithful to the method of Defoe, the author of the book “Memoirs of a Cavalier”, where the story of the events that happened in his personal life serves as the theme from which the facts are revealed”*²⁰. Clarifying the compatibility of the work with the “memoir and history” paradigm, let us note that the writer’s appeal to “documented historical facts” while analyzing and interpreting the historical details was one of the factors that played a fundamental role in the creation of the memoir. However, it should not be forgotten that basing historical events on real images and testimonies with a clear, fluent and figurative language is one of the main criteria of the influence on Winston S. Churchill’s writing style. On the other hand, if we approach the work with the request of literary studies that *“the content is the main”*, it should be said that the literary-artistic search position of the literary-artistic works created by the writer, their artistic-aesthetic quality originality is the main factor. Although Winston S. Churchill’s memoirs are considered history, he emphasized that his memoirs are not history and wrote that *“they (memoirs are meant – T.I) are simply “contributions to history that will serve the future”*²¹. Although Winston S. Churchill’s “The Second World War” memoirs were written in a certain period of time, they give the impression of a work based on the literary-artistic thought complex of the historical-political reality written in accordance with the artistic-aesthetic

²⁰ Черчилль, У.С. Вторая мировая война: [В 3 кн.] / У.С.Черчилль. – М: Альпина нон – фикшн, – Кн.1, т. 1-2. – 2017. – с.11

²¹ Churchill, W.S. Lord Randolph Churchill: [in 2 vol.] / W.S.Churchill. – London: Macmillan, – vol.2. – 1906. – p.7.

requirements of the time based on serious observation, facts and documents. Due to the distortion of historical truths in the content of the work, the disclosure of historical figures and their individual characteristics in terms of artistic merit gives the writer the right to give the writer the status of a literary illustrator. Looking at Memorist's life path, it is clear that Great Britain was the biggest art subject for him. The 20s and 30s of the 20th century were the fruitful period of the writer's creativity during his travels. However, by 1945, the decline of the British Empire had pushed the fate of the homeland into the background in British literature. As a patriotic writer-politician, Winston S. Churchill's goal in his memoir "The Second World War" was to reflect historical realities on the one hand, and to create a fateful image of Britain in the main theme on the other. Three days after becoming Prime Minister, Winston S. Churchill told the British people that "victory" could be theirs, that it would result in "*victory at all costs*" as the main goal and objective.

In his book "The Second World War", the writer talked about many of his historical encounters and expertly described the active role played by England during the war. One of these events is related to the attack on Pearl Harbor. The attack on Pearl Harbor is considered to be a surprise attack on December 7, 1941 on the US Army Pacific Fleet's Pearl Harbor naval base on the island of Oahu, part of the Hawaiian Islands group of the Imperial Japanese Armed Forces. The writer wrote in his work that "*as soon as he receives this unexpected news, he immediately transmits information to the right places*"²².

One of the characteristic features of Winston S. Churchill's World War II memoirs is that he managed to describe the friends and enemies as they were, objectively, without any bias.

In the paragraph "***Oriental Reality in the Historical Memoirs of Winston S. Churchill***" the writer's ability to fully and objectively revive the events and processes described in relation to the East, as well as historical figures, is brought to the level of analysis. It is noted that in the memoirs of Winston S. Churchill, a special place

²² Черчилль, У.С. Вторая мировая война: [В 3 кн.] / У.С.Черчилль. – М: Альпина нон – фикшн, – Кн.3. т. 5-6. – 2017. – с.80.

was devoted to the issue of the Caucasus, especially Baku. The fact that the Soviet Army could stop the Germans in the Caucasus made the writer think more, and he gave special importance to this problem in his conversations with I.V.Stalin. The capture of the Caspian Sea and Baku oil by the Germans worried Winston S. Churchill very much. It is not in vain that in his aphorisms, he gave special value to Baku and Baku oil and wrote: *“If Baku is the queen, oil is her throne”*.

One of the masterfully written chapters of the second part of the 5th volume of the writer’s memoirs, titled “Tehran to Rome”, is the second chapter “Tehran: the opening of the conference” which is notable not only for its historicity, but also for its high artistic craftsmanship. Thus, the writer presented to the reader his arrival in Tehran, his impressions of the meeting, the fact that no security measures were taken for him as a political figure, and the description of the city in a realistic manner.

In his literary memoirs, he drew attention to the nature paintings, the gardens surrounding the building of the British embassy, and the streets of Tehran with his unique writing style. All this is due to his talent as a writer to create art boards. One of the main points of the author’s incitement in the mentioned chapter is the change of the conference venue with the advice of the Soviet embassy in order to prevent the attempt on the lives of political figures, who are important in bringing the historical reality to our days and do not have a special place in the scientific-historical opinion in the historical description of the Tehran conference. In the work, the Italian attack, the Balkans, the Aegean Sea, the Turkish issue, Roosevelt-Stalin meetings, mutual understandings, I.V.Stalin’s impressions of the Chinese troops, calls for granting the right to self-government to the colonial peoples of the Far East, the prevention of Japan’s military intentions, the Indian issue, in the Soviet embassy tripartite meetings held, officials accompanying political leaders, political leaders’ trips to Tehran, and the political goals and peaceful intentions of all three states were professionally written. All this not only clearly reveals the talent and competence of the writer, but also demonstrates his position as a citizen and politician.

The main results related to the chapter were published in scientific journals of local and foreign countries recommended by the High Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, as well as in Republican and International conference materials²³.

The main results related to the chapter were published in scientific journals of local and foreign countries recommended by the High Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, as well as in Republican and International conference materials.

The scientific analysis and comments we conducted in connection with the dissertation “Winston Churchill’s Memoir Legacy as an Experiment in Creating an Artistic-Documentary Chronicle of the Era” created the basis for the following generalizations and conclusions are:

– Winston S. Churchill, with his unique style with extraordinary sophistication and rich metaphorical expressiveness, ensured the transition to the high quality stage of the memoir genre, which most literary critics consider a serious artistic genre, and created a new specificity of the memoir-biographical genre with his works written in this genre;

– Winston S. Churchill and Heydar Aliyev had a similar socio-political career by realizing their unique historical mission in the most difficult geopolitical test stage of their nation’s history, and also showed a similar essential approach in their positions regarding their exceptional services;

– The analysis of Winston S. Churchill’s memoir heritage dictates that the problem of defining the genre of memoir and autobiography has not yet found an unequivocal theoretical solution. These genres have a syncretic nature. Thus, in his work entitled “My Early Life”, the writer demonstrated the prominence of both genre components – both the memoiristic and the autobiographical beginning, and succeeded in creating a perfect example of genre

²³ In the list of the claimant’s works presented at the end of the abstract: No. 6; 7; 9; 10, 14.

contamination based on the synthesis of the fragments and plot lines he presented;

– The analysis of Winston S. Churchill’s memoir legacy has revealed that the view from the prism of subjectivity, which is considered typical for the memoir-autobiographical genre, plays a decisive role. Although he tried not to allow imbalance in the eyes of the objective assessment scales in the analysis of political processes, he could not avoid the influence of the dominance of the subjective point of view on some topics. Among such issues is the author’s arrogance as a British imperialist;

– One of the leading factors that ensured the activity of the subjective-perspective edification format in the writer’s memoir heritage was his predictions regarding the artistic solution of the “Father” concept in his work. Thus, Winston S. Churchill in his autobiographical memoir “My Early Life” as well as in the memoir “Randolph Churchill” in the presentation of the image of the father, as well as in the assessment of his role and position in British political history, rolled into a substantial degree of subjectivism;

– The analysis of the writer’s memoir legacy reflects the fact that he could not avoid the influence of certain childhood traumas, socio-political configuration, and the “stamp” of his psycho-emotional identity formed directly on this basis. The dynamics of the metamorphoses of traumas and complexes (for example, in relation to the Indian issue, the Islamic religion) were embodied in his memoir legacy;

– Winston S. Churchill created the unity of artistic art with socio-political reality with the originality of artistic art, the variety of description and expression with his memoir literature called “The Second World War”. His “The Second World War” memoir can be considered an artistic-documentary chronicle of the period with historical facts, events and numerous archival materials that embody the artistic reflection of the reality of life;

– In the books “The River War”, “The World Crisis” and “The Second World War”, which are among the masterpieces of his creativity, he acted as a herald of the position of literary truth;

– The writer created the unity of politics and literature in the history of British literary and artistic thought, became the memoirist of the era – Winston S. Churchill can be evaluated as a humanist writer of the artistic-documentary chronicle of the era with his memoir legacy.

The general content of the dissertation, its main provisions, the results obtained on the basis of the research work are reflected in the following articles and theses:

1. Ibrahimova, T.T. Unity of Historical Facts and Personal Memoirs in the Creativity of Winston S. Churchill // – Baku: Baku State University. Language and literature. International Scientific-Theoretical Journal, – 2018. No. 4 (108), – p.334-337.
2. Ibrahimova, T.T. Winston S. Churchill's Aphorisms about Philosophical or Moral Realities of Life // – Baku: Baku Slavic University. Actual Problems of the Study of Humanities, – 2019. No. 2, – p.163-166.
3. Ibrahimova, T.T. The Sea of Wisdom in Winston S. Churchill's Aphorisms // Western Caspian University. Materials of the Scientific-Practical Conference of Young Researchers, – Baku: – April 19, – 2019, – p. 226-232.
4. Ibrahimova, T.T. Literary and Artistic Embodiment of World History in the Creativity of Winston S. Churchill // – Baku: News of the Pedagogical University, Humanitarian, Social and Pedagogical-Psychological Sciences Series, – 2019. Vol. 67, No. 3, – p.80-84.
5. Ibrahimova, T.T. On Some Aspects of Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill's Personality and Creativity // – Baku: Azerbaijan University of Languages. Language and Literature, – 2021. Vol. XI, No. 1, – p.101-106.
6. Ibrahimova, T.T. History of Winston S. Churchill's "Second World War" Ideas of Poetic – Dramatic Features // – Bishkek: Bulletin Kyrgyz State University Named After I.Arabaev, – 2022. No. 2, – p.220-227.
7. Ibrahimova, T.T. Artistic Analysis of Realities in Winston S. Churchill's Historical Memoir "The Second World War" // –

- Baku: Azerbaijan University, Silk Road Magazine, – 2022. No. 3. – p.76-83.
8. Ibrahimova, T.T. On the Memoir Genre in Azerbaijani Literature and its Scientific Research // University of Azerbaijan. Materials of the 5th Republican Scientific-Practical Conference of Young Researchers. – Baku: – April 15, – 2022, – p. 139-141.
 9. Ibrahimova, T.T. The Scientific, Political and Memorial Legacy of Winston S. Churchill. Azerbaijani Literary and Historical Opinion // – Volgograd: Publishing House “Scientific Survey”, Philology, – 2022. No. 5 (41), – p.13-18.
 10. Ibrahimova, T.T. Winston S. Churchill’s History and Memorial Paradigm and the “Second Reality” of Literature. // Proceedings of the 1st International Scientific and Practical Conference «Innovative Development in the Global Science». – Boston, USA: – June 6-8, – 2022, – p.242-249.
 11. Ibrahimova, T.T. An Artistic Solution to the Concept of “Father” in the Memoirs of Winston S. Churchill – as a Synthesis of Historical Reality and Childhood Traumas // Proceedings of the 6th Republic Scientific Conference of Young Researchers. – Baku: Azerbaijan University, – March 10, – 2023, – p.121-122.
 12. Ibrahimova, T.T. About the Potential of Autonarrative to Express the Author’s Identity in Memoir Literature (Based on the Legacy of W.S. Churchill’s Memoir) // – Baku: ANAS, Institute of Manuscripts Named After M. Fuzuli, Issues of Philology, – 2023. No. 1, – p.411-418.
 13. Ibrahimova, T.T. Memoirs of Winston S. Churchill – as a Synthesis of “Ego-Document” and Autobiographical Prose // – Baku: BSU, Language and Literature. International Scientific-Theoretical Journal, – 2023. No. 1(121), – p. 130-132
 14. Ibrahimova, T.T. From the Research History of Winston S. Churchill’s Scientific-Political and Memoir Heritage // Journal of Dagestan State University. Series 2: Humanities, Makhachkala, 2023. Vol.38, No. 2, – p.16-26. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/from-the-research-history-of-winston-s-churchill-s-scientific-political-and-memoir-heritage>

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