

A LITERARY AND PUBLIC VIEW OF THE POETRY AND PERSONALITY OF THE OUTSTANDING REPRESENTATIVE OF SHEMAKHA, AZERBAIJANI POET MIRZA ALAKBAR SABIR

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Abstract. *Sabir, an outstanding representative of Azerbaijani literature, had an unprecedented influence on the basis of his exceptional satirical poetry on the national awakening in the country. Endless boundaries of Sabir's poetic thinking clearly demonstrate artistic creativity.*

Satire of Sabir, on the basis of rich literary traditions, developed, thanks to its unsurpassed idea of the content of poetry, to new and original artistic features, expanded the scope of social thought, acquired colorful satirical features. Sabir, raised satire to a new level and, thus, created a new school of poetry - revolutionary-satirical poetry.

Keywords: *Mirza Alakbar Sabir, satirical poetry, literary school, poetic creativity*

Mirza Alakbar Sabir has created a new literary school in our XX century with satirical poems written with his high craftsmanship. Ali Razi Shamcizadeh, a prominent representative of Sabir poetry school, wrote about his memories at the journal and shared with the readers of the magazine his memories about the meeting with talented representatives of the journal (Ali Nazmi, Mammad Said Ordubadi, Alikulu Gemkusar, Mirza Mahammad Akhundov, Salman Mumtaz, Mashadi Habib Zeynalov, Aliabas Muznib, Jafar Jabbarli were also representatives of Sabir Literary school):

“... I went to Tiflis in November 1906. I found Davidov Street and house number 24. (This home was home where Jalil Mammadguluzade lived and was an editorial house of "Molla Nasreddin" magazine). The door was opened, Mammadguluzade smiled and took me to the editorial office and introduced me to three people. One of them was Sabir, the second one was Alikulu Gemkusar and the third one was Gurbanali Sharifov. When Jalil introduced me to Sabir, he said, "Hero of our literature and Hophop, Mirza Alakbar Tahirzade Sabir".

After six months, I was glad to see Hophop, I wanted to know him, and then I fluttered like a dove" [2].

In his another memory [1], Ali Razi wrote that during the joint meeting, Mirza Jalil had strongly expressed his trouble about the tense situation in Ganja and in the country at that time.

He also underlined that the magazines ("Molla Nasreddin") were crushed in separate cities during that period, and despite the harsh pressures by various writers and readers, it was necessary to endure the struggle by the publisher "Molla Nasreddin". In Sabire's popular poem called "Tomeyi-nahar", Sabir explains the painful moments that come from the present situation with a strong satiric pencil; not only talking about the bad things that were done by beys, the khans, the preachers, but also the people, some "intellectuals", to the people's unimaginable acts of humiliation:

That's the intention of words
Never reach the range
If you want to see their real face
Filter the wine and pay gambling.
All their works are policy [5].

Ali Nazmi wrote to the magazine Molla Nasreddin from Ganja city as a respond to Sabir's "Tomeyi nahar" in his poem "My bro, who gallops in the river, don't cry, see the truth". We can feel his sadness in the poem of the great satirist (Mirza Alakbar Sabir), but the main meaning had been presented to the reader with poetic inspire:

What did the intelligences
say to you,
Who can be patient
To your words?
Whp did not greet you
Now is different with us,
Now come to the "play"
See the helmet, the burial [6].

It seems that Ali Nazmi, who is trying to justify Sabir's criticisms in the face, actually expanded the scope of the criticism by focusing on his own ideas and other shortcomings in his mind.

On that time "Molla Nasreddin" magazine came to a more affluent initiative - in the 15th issue of the magazine, dated April 23, 1911 and send a donation for Sabir to Ganja and gave the names of the helpers and the amount of the donation despite of extremely difficult situation of the magazine administration, they supported Sabir [7].

This was a manifestation of love and respect, which was endured by many readers, who suffered from a state of uncompromising materiality, as well as a relentless illness.

Well-known educator, true friend of Sabir Firidun bey Kocarli wrote in his letter to the "Information" newspaper about the death of the poet: "Sabir was gone - we have a deep sorrow and our hear is bloody. We had great expectations from him. We would like to hear new words, new ideas from him. But, unfortunately, Sabir has gone and longed for us too" [4].

The talented romantic poet, Abbas Sahhat, expressed his deep sorrow to the loss of the mighty satirist Sabir, he wrote in his article titled "Black News" published in "Information" newspaper:

"I'm not so displeased with just losing friend and friend. I am sorry that a great nation lost a valuable poet. Sabir's death is a lasting blow to the nation, a coup is a disaster that the nation will feel this pain later in their body" [3].

The satirical poetry of the outstanding representative of the 20th century in Azerbaijan literature, Mirza Alekper Sabir, had a remarkable impact on the nation's awakening. Poetic creativity appeared on poet's rich traditions clearly demonstrates the infinite boundaries of artistic thought.

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