

Mirza Jalil's Works in Nakhchivan Manuscripts

Sabuhi Mamedali oglu Ibrahimov

Candidate of philosophical sciences, associate professor. The "Nakhichevan" University Department of psychology and pedagogy. Nakhchivan/Azerbaijan. AZ 7000 Azerbaijan Respublik, Nakhchivan AR, Nakhchivan city, prospect Babek -1.

Abstract: *In the paper is given thorough information about rich art heritage of Jalil Mammadkulizadeh, who as the author of satirical works has special importance for Nakhchivan's manuscripts. It is specified that he has great influence on development of revolutionary-democratic movement and literary and public thought not only in Nakhchivan, but also as a whole in the Middle East, especially in the brotherly countries of Iran and Turkey. Famous works of this prominent writer who at the end of XIX and the beginning of the XX centuries represented his educational ideas in formation of political thought of Azerbaijan, are translated to many languages of the world. In the course of the philology-textual analysis of manuscripts about Nakhchivan, dated from the end of the XIX and the beginning of the XX centuries, it is revealed that Mirza Jalil's works and the journal of «Mullah Nasreddin» created by him have made positive effect on creative activities of many talented and experienced writers of that period.*

Keywords: Nakhchivan, manuscript, Mirza Jalil, art, works

1. Introduction

The end of XIX and beginning of the XX century may be considered the most fruitful historical period of Nakhchivan literary society. Scientists and thinkers creating both for Azerbaijan and Nakhchivan social environment have realized the real problems of their motherland and were busy with literary creativity. Just from this point of view the prominent satirist Jalil Mammadguluzadeh's creativity found in Nakhchivan manuscript texts is considered one of such activities. Jalil Mammadgulu oglu Mammadguluzade (literary nickname Molla Nasreddin; 1869-1932) was a well-known writer, journalist, critic, enlightener and public figure of Nakhchivan and of whole Azerbaijan as well. Having great desire to education, he entered the Gori seminary and after graduating it in 1887 for some period he has worked as a teacher of Azerbaijan language and literature in the villages of Iravan district. Approximately social and literary activity of Jalil Mammadguluzadeh enriched during the great spans of time surrounding the period from the 80-s of XIX to the 30-s of XX century. Publishing works of different genre (like drama, prose, poem, publicity, literary criticism, memorials and etc.) in a number of journals within his 40-year creative activity, he mounted the highest and new level of Azerbaijan realistic literature. Jalil Mammadguluzadeh was not only supporter, fighter and fearless propagandist of realism in his literary critical and aesthetic thoughts but he also was a true theorist of realism. Feudal-partiarchal relations, arbitrariness of tsar governors and religious leaders, the ignorant thoughts of people and their welfare, superstition, miserable fate of women in the then Nakhchivan and Azerbaijani villages were described with great human grief in most of his works.

2. Life and Creativity

Manuscripts concerning to Nakhchivan show that such selected works of Jalil Mammadguluzade like "Mail box", "Master Zeinal" (1906), "Freedom in Iran" (1906), "Gurbanali bay" (1907) and the most famous comedy "Dead ones" (1909) have taken the honorable place in the history of Azerbaijan realism and satire. Within the years of activity he has created hundreds of publicistic stories, topical satire,

satirical miniatures targeting against tsarism, bourgeoisie and landowning, religious fanaticism, ignorance and illiteracy, Western imperialism and Eastern despotism.

At the end of XIX and beginning of XX century the activists of Nakhchivan social environment including Jalil Mammadguluzade led to democratic press struggling against reactionary press dominating in Azerbaijan at that period. A striking example to this is his critical approach to bourgeois ideology, religious-feudal thoughts, idealistic philosophy, scholastic ethics. And contrary to this he propagated ideology of democratic revolution, internationalism, proletarian solidarity.

2.1 Manuscript Works

Historic works having distinguished character for Nakhchivan manuscripts are the most actual matters of our time. Just from this point of view rich literary heritage of Jalil Mammadguluzade and his satiric journal "Molla Nasraddin" had great importance not only in Nakhchivan but it also influenced on the development of literary-social thoughts and revolutionary-democratic movement in Near and Middle East, Iran and especially on fraternal Turkiye. "Molla Nasraddin" is satiric collection illustrated with the colourful pictures and published under the editing of Jalil Nakhchivani in 1338 by hijri (1919) in Tabriz (Tarbiyat Mahammadali, 1987, p. 443): Simultaneously imitative poems, written by prominent Azerbaijan poets in accordance with the works of Turkish poets published in the journal "Molla Nasraddin" can be obvious sample to this. At the beginning of the XX century among imitative poems written to a poem of M. Akram "Remember" (Yad et) were both sentimental-romantic and poems having satirical content. Poem of great Sabir beginning with the words "Whenever mourning comes to a house" (Vəqta ki, qopur bir evdə matəm) can be attributed to the second group. This poem was firstly published in the 31-st issue of "Molla Nasraddin" August 20, 1907 under the note "imitative poem to the addressed poem "Remember" by his excellency mister Rejaizade Mahmud Akram" at the date of which its clear that the poem was written before imitative poems of A. Shaig and A. Sahhat." (Hashimli Huseyn, 2009, p. 52):

2.2. Difficulties Connected With His Creativity

Study and researches show that prominent writer had demonstrated his enlightenment ideas inspiring formation of the socio-political view in Azerbaijan at the end of XIX and beginning of XX century. His works were translated into different world languages.

Just at the end of the XIX - beginning of the XX century creation of such an interesting and satiric journal like "Molla Nasraddin" was important and needed. The journal reflected democratic demands of Azerbaijan people, struggled against czarism, exposed and criticized whole the deformity of social system and helped to awake the people.

Essential condition for creating this journal was a result of hard activity of Jalil Mammadguluzade, having courageous and too democratic ideas for that period.

Some prominent figures explained their thoughts and views in this way. Well-known educator Omar Faig Nemanzade writes in his memorials: "We tried to manage printing house after publishing of the newspaper "Sherqi-Rus" was forbidden. So I sent Jalil Mammadguluzade to Mammadtaghi. We needed money for this work. Borrowing money from Alisafar Baghirov Jalil Mammadguluzade bought the printing house for 7000 manat. We transferred the printing house to another street and renaming it into "Qeyrat" began to work there beginning from 1905. Initially, for paying our debt we were publishing all kinds of news like telegraph, trade and others. On passing 10 days I published 36-paged book named "Invitation" (Dəvət) announcing by this that "Qeyrat" printing house is opened for publishing all kinds of journals and newspapers and I invited old writers to create new works. I named the book "Invitation to publishing" and distributed it for free.

After publishing a number of books we decided to publish a newspaper or journal. We disputed a lot about the name of journal. We agreed on name "The Land"(Torpaq). By Jalil Mammadguluzade's wish and insistence I was appointed the chief and head journalist of the journal. Our proposal was refused at the vicar head office. Later we understood that the articles written by me for "Sharqi-Rus" and my book "Invitation" caused to this refusal" (Nemanzade Omar, AMEA manuscripts institute named after M.Fuzuli, inv.№22954):

Despite of these difficulties for keeping alive national soul Jalil Mammadguluzade decided to change the name of printing house "Qeyrat" into journal "Molla Nasraddin". "Molla Nasraddin" felt great need to promote the people with information about its name, language and territory of the nation by the help of publicity, narration and topical satire." (Mammadov Arif, 2005, p.38):

Then J. Mammadguluzade planned to join the most prominent figures of Azerbaijan intellectuals around the journal for strengthening new progressive ideas. People from outlying places of Azerbaijan, and unexpected places of East and Middle Asia supported him. As an experienced organizer he could gather them together successfully. So freedom and Azerbaijanism ideology turn into the leading

idea in the activity of Mirza Jalil's and Molla Nasraddin's followers. "Attitude of Molla Nasraddin's followers to national language may be considered backbone of Azerbaijanism and main ideology" (Mammadov Arif, 2005, p. 41):

While philological-textual researching of Nakhcivan manuscripts were opined that among well-experienced writers Mirza Jalil's activity and created by him journal "Molla Nasraddin" had influenced positively on activity of creative people. The number of scientists working for "Molla Nasraddin" journal was great. In this research it is important to give enough information just about permanent members of the journal, and gain additional information about their signature and activity. From this point of view it must be mentioned first of all that as a representative of the young generation, Muhammadali Safarov Sidqi oglu, son of the prominent poet and enlightener Muhammad Taqi Sidqi, was involved into work in collection.

2.3. Correspondence

M.A.Sidqi mentioned in his work "Memoirs" that in early June, 1910 he got a letter from Tiflis about this matter from J. Mammadguluzade.

"Dear Mahammadali!

I have to visit village and I need a reliable person to manage "Molla Nasraddin". If you could come and stay in Tiflis for summer season, otherwise 2 months. Come quickly and be sure that you will be supplied with food and water in our house and will be able to send some money to your family every month. I can't say exact amount just now but I suppose that you will be satisfied. If you want stay in Tiflis longer, you would better to stay at the printing house as well.

And be aware that you may teach our children here. After your coming all the problems will be solved and I believe that you will manage "Molla Nasraddin" much better than me. If our friendship with the son of our deceased friend Sidqi will come true in future I will be pleased too much.

Your benevolent: J. Mammadguluzade
9\VI-1910, Tiflis " (Sidqi Mahammadali, AMEA manuscripts institute named after M.Fuzuli. Arch.25, Q-6(144):

3. Activities of the Journal of "Molla Nasraddin"

As political situation in Azerbaijan was not well at the end of the XIX-beginning of the XX century a number of enlighteners were undergone the oppression. As soon as Jalil Mammadguluzade was informed that Mirza Alakbar Sabir is arrested and he will be judged at Yerevan court and he will accused with the highest punishment like death sentence, or in best case will be exiled to Siberia the for his revolutionary activity, he decided immediately to go to Yerevan city. But he needed somebody to substitute him at the editorial. Just with this purpose Jalil Mammadguluzade invites Mahammadali Sidqi to editorial. This invitation saves

Sidqi from the hard circumstance he was and he comes to work to Tiflis, to the printing house of “Molla Nasraddin”.

As Mahammadali Sidqi firstly entered the world of “Molla Nasraddin’s” editorial he was unaware about publication, typographical, lithography works. Just for this Jalil Mammadguluzade acquainted Mahammadali with the editorial works during some days and gave him several useful advices.

At the same time except Mahammadali Sidqi there was another person named Habib Zeynalov working at the editorial. While the period Jalil Mammadguluzade left Tiflis all the responsibility of the editorial was on the shoulders of that two persons. And even when Jalil Mammadguluzade was on visits to other places they helped both materially and with publishing of the articles and caricatures in time.

3.1 Activities in the City of Tiflis

The prominent figure of Nakhchivan literary society, follower of “Molla Nasraddin” Aligulu Gamkusar wrote articles, poems and topical satire in a simple language and published them in “Molla Nasraddin ” journal under different secret signatures.

In 1912 Aligulu Gamkusar left Nakhchivan for Tiflis and there he became one of the editors-in-chief of the journal “Molla Nasraddin” together with Jalil Mammadguluzade. Sources show that one of the most productive activists of “Molla Nasraddin” was the prominent representative of Azerbaijan people Mirza Alakbar Sabir. In Jafar Khandan’s article “Sabir’s life” we may read the followings: “When the first series of “Molla Nasraddin” was published Mirza Alakbar Sabir has bought a copy at the open-market, come home and read it at night when everybody fall asleep and then he wrote unsigned poem for the second edition. ” (Khalgan Jafar, AMEA manuscripts institute named after M.Fuzuli, pieces from newspapers and journals, inv. № 12013):

Beside Mirza Alakbar Sabir a number of writers and thinkers have cooperate with “Molla Nasraddin” and wrote very interesting articles. One of that writers was A.B.Hagverdiyev. “Hagverdiyev’s work “Letters from hell” and series of articles “My districts” published in “Molla Nasraddin” are worthy the appreciation. He had published different works and topical satires in “Molla Nasraddin” during the period from 1907 till 1927.” (Pashayeva Matanat, 1963, p. 126):

3.2 Intellectuals – Friends of Mirza Jalil

Another prominent representative brought up by Nakhchivan literary environment at the end of the XIX and beginning of the XX century was Mammad Said Ordubadi. In its turn M.S.Ordubadi also played great role in improving and development of the journal “Molla Nasraddin”. In spite of the hard position he actively operated and performed his valuable poems and topical satires in journal. In his little satirical poems published in “Molla Nasraddin” he exposed ignorance, backwardness and intellectual darkness. He had

worked at “Molla Nasraddin” together with Mirza Jalil about 4 years, more precisely from 1922 to 1925.

As the readers interest raised day by day, the prestige circle of the journal began to widen. Such well-known poets and artists of Azerbaijan as Ali Nazmi, Azim Azimzade had served matchless. Both poems of Ali Nazmi like “To our men”, “School”, “What was?”, “To you” and caricatures drawn by Azim Azimzade had distinguished with their reality.

A permanent composer working for “Molla Nasraddin” was prominent enlightener and hardworking intellectual Ismayil Haqqi. “At the same time at the archive of “Molla nasraddin”’s founder Jalil Mammadguluzade is kept one of the Ismayil Haqqi’s letters.” (Ismayil, AMEA manuscripts institute named after M.Fuzuli , archive 6, Q-9 (318):

3.3 Authors Worked in the Journal of “Mullah Nasreddin” Under Pseudonyms

Except these a number of authors wrote for “Molla nasraddin” under different pseudonyms.

Abbaszade Mashhadi Mahammad az Bomb, Dehgan, A tailor

Abbasoglu Bairamali – Hambal

Abiyev Mashhadi Gafar- Centipede (Qərxayaq)

Azeri Ali- Pajmurda, Toreddrawer (Tumanəcərək)

Akhundov Mahammadsadiq – Squint (qəyəc)

Akhundov Mirzəməhəmməd Ganjali- Gheybi, Hatif, Old poet, Cloverseller (Yoncasatan), Haji, Peasant (Kəndli), Molla Zurn

Ashurbayov Isabay – Safiya poet, Insect poet (Cəssə cəir)

Baghirov Mashhadi Baghir – Mosaic (Nəqqə)

Vahid Aliagha – Lazy (Tənbəl), Avaragulu, Haji scorpion (Hacə Əqrəb)

Vəzirov H.B. – Darvish

Valibayov Rashid Shakili – Lizard, Nukhu sheytan, Chopur yetər, Agri chalma, chatterbox (Çərənçi), Khokhan

Gasəmov Aghaali Rəhīb – Telephone Kheyranşaz Salyanli, Salyan qumarbazi

Gasəmov Haji Əbrahim – Kalniyyat, Sometimes (Hərdənbir)

Ganiyev Mirza Majid (Teacher) – Sheyda

Guliyev Nashhadi Mehdi Shakili – Sheykh Samit, Darvish shah

Yunisov Qulu Aghdashli – Qalyan boghaz

Yusifzade Mirza Jalal – Kashkul

Abdulgasəmov Shakili – Khokhan, Yardəmji (Helper), Koroglu

Azizoglu Aghaali Lankaranli – Qardashoglu (nephew), Sarsaqqu

Alakbar Abdulla oglu Ganjali – Abu Heyvara

Aliyev Mahammadali Saib – Dajjal, Aqraq (scorpion), Qizil aqraq (Golden scorpion)

Alimohsun Rahimov Iravanli – Yeniyetmə (Teenager), Yetim juja (orphan chicken)

Ali Shogi – Boynuburug

Giryan Abbasali Shakili – Ayyar (measure), Tayyar

Isazade Ibrahimkhalil Lankaranli – Shaytan (Evil), Ifrit (witch), Millet (Nation)

Ismayilov Haydar Nakhchivanli – Həna, Dangasar

Manafzade Sabit – Dastanchi (legendteller)

Mehdiyeva Boyukhanim Shamakhili – Telegraph Gullu

Malikov Suleyman – Abilhovl, Gamishgulu, Qiraqdanbaxhan (looking from a distance), Damgha (stigma), S.M.
Mammadguluzade Jalil – Molla Nasraddin, Laghlaghi, Mozalan, Dali (Mad), Sirtig (Impudent), Jirjirama (Dragonfly), dinsiz (faithless), Qizdirmali, Damdamaki, Sozyighan, Mujarrad (abstract), Hardamkhayal
Molla Ibrahim Salyanli – Dalil, Beshboghaz, Philphil, Bosh-bosh danishan, parishan
Mohsunzade Mirza Ishag Lankaranli – Bajioglu, Qarniyarig, Qara Gulsum, Quyrughu belinde, Lankaran firildaqchisi
Musayev Ibrahim Tahir – Nofal, Aghjaganad
Muznib Aliabbas – Baba Nasim, murtad
Mumtaz Salman – Khortdan, Eshshak arisi, Saghsaghan, Qorkhaq
Nasir Mahammadali – Qaringulubay, Bir nafar
Nemanzade Omar Faig – Laghlaghi, Mozalan, Viz-viz, Ala qargha, Sheybanbazar kuchasi, Heyrani, Momin
Nazmi Ali – Sijimgulu, Kefsiz, Hajamat Kulu
Nasirov Shikhali Qurbanli – Milletperest
Najafzade Aligulu Qamkuser – Juvallaghi, Firildagchisi
Nushiravan Z. – Zambur, Istiot, Philphil
Ordubadi M.S. – Hardamkhayal, Masa, Hulhulumazhab, Zig-zig, Divana, Qardashin Ibrahim, Ruhi-Reyhan, Bahayi, Tat
Rasulzade Aghahuseyin – Ariq
Sabir M.A. – Hop-hop, Sabir, Gulan adam, Mirat, Din diregi, Fazil, Abu Nasr Shaybani, Aghlar Guleyen, Qoja Amu, dindar, Majzub, Qaringulun, Ahlac, Jibishdangulu, Yetim qizjiq, Miran gurdu, Qardashoglu, Chaydachapan, Tukazban jiji, Yaramaz, Mastali shah, maslahatchi.
Seyidov Fazil Darbandi – diri meyt, Allahsiz Darbandli, Kafir
Samadov hamid Aghdashli – Khaldan tulkusu, Balaja
Sattar oglu Balagardash – Taassubkesh
Safarov Ahmad Anatolu – Lamazhab, Lut
Uryan Alakbar Shakili – Mirza Goshuali
Hagverdiyev A. – Supurgasaggal, Khortdan bay, Khortdan, Jeyranali, Doctor Hunisaqir
Hajinski Mehdibay – Damdamaki, Valaduzzina, Dittili
Hasan Sayyar – saqit, Mulhat
Huseynzade, Rahim Tabrizli – Daghistan bulbulu, Daghistan momini, Petrovskili, Iranli.
Huseynzade Huseyn Tabrizli – Hud-hud
Huseynov Aliaziz Qubali – Khanim khala
Jabbarli Jafar – Sanjag, Igne
Jabrayilbayli Jamobay - Ajiz
Jafarov Pasha – Jiri masma, Saqqal daraghi, Sofi zambil, gabristan bulbulu
Shamsizade Ali Razi – Duduk, Dabanichatlak, heyvara, Balaghibatdag, Gulgaz baji, Molla Gur-gur
Shahbazi Taghi – Simurgh “ (Pashayeva Matanat, 1963, p.128):
Pashayev M. so writes about determining some the secret names of the article authors with the help of “Molla Nasraddin” materials kept at the manuscripts institute named after Mahammad Fizuli of Azerbaijan National Science Academy.
“As “Molla nasraddin” spread among the wide mass with great interest the number of readers and people writing articles and topical satire for journal increased day by day. Finding and determining all them needs long termed and hard investigation works.

In this article were given the secret names only of those journal members whose names became known on the basis of the fond materials.” (Pashayeva Matanat, 1963, p.130):

4. Results

Just from this point of view the researching and investigation of the manuscripts concerning to Nakhchivan have great importance. Nakhchivan literary society having rich history and creativity contains the integral part of the handwriting texts. Jalil Mammadguluzade's creativity is a deep ocean of the manuscripts concerning to Nakhchivan. His works will always alive like the unforgettable title of history. Because at the end of the XIX and beginning of the XX century to make the people and the world realize Azerbaijan just as the national notion was the main aim and civic duty.

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