

ABSTRACTS

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F.A. Agazade

PROBLEMS OF THE AZERBAIJANI EMIGRANT LITERATURE IN AZIZ MIRAHMEDOV'S SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE

Research in A. Mirahmedov's multilateral literary heritage-scientific of the azerbaijani emigrant literature is especially actual during the modern period. The visible researcher whom A. Mirahmedov is, addressed to the emigrant literature, as in Soviet, and now. Its articles concern to the given type of work «Against falsification of a bourgeois science», «In embraces of a storm», «Dreams of the azerbaijani thinker of national revival», «Ahmedbek Agaoglu», «Ali bek Gusejnzade», interview «I Wish to expiate the fault» and the monography «Ahmed bek Agaoglu».

It is known, that in a soviet-era about representatives of the migratory literature, on their works it was impossible to express objective opinion.

In A. Mirahmedov's work in a soviet-era the same as and other researchers worked on work of representatives of the emigrant literature, had many unilateral statements, the prejudiced attitude, contradictions come across. Such approach, certainly, has been connected with the class approach and party membership of the Soviet literature and literary criticism.

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I. Dadashova

AUTOBIOGRAPHISM IN ELCHIN'S PROSE (BASED ON THE DOCUMENTARY NOVEL «ILYAS EFENDIYEV: PERSONALITY AND ART»)

The main source in this article is the documentary novel «Ilyas Efendiyev: personality and art» which holds a special place in national writer's Elchin Efendiyev's prose. Thumbing through the book of the outstanding playwright's life we have paid attention to the details which shows his character. He is closed to the nation with his life and ideals. Impatient person in everyday life I. Efendiyev had a success in oeuvre for several reasons. First of all, it is due to his talent and character. The writer was always responsible in his creations. His honesty, sensitivity, ability to listen to the reader's views patiently, constantly being in search, fidelity to the truth, all this brought success to him. The author listening attentively to the reader's views, honestly narrates about his life's moments in his autobiographical works. As a result, their gains a lot more confidence. So, national writer's I. Efendiyev's life is a life of dignified writer, who lived with love and devotion to the person, and to his works. Therefore it is very important to explore these ways of life.

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K. Huseynova

LITERARY PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT AS THE PROBLEM IN RESEARCH AZERBAIJANI LITERATURE OF THE NEW PERIOD

The problem of socio-cultural environment influence on the formation of a literary personality in the 19th century is an important period in the history of Azerbaijani literature. We have summarized the information formed in literary judgments about particular moments and socio-literary environment, analyzed the facts and materials containing the literary attitude of K.Mamedov to these issues. This can be traced consistently and systematically in theoretical investigations conducted by a scholar and literary critic of the Azerbaijani literature of the 19th century.

Nineteenth century is a very complex and controversial period in the political, social and economic, literary and cultural life of the Azerbaijani people. The tsarist policy "Divide and Rule", the endless internal fighting between the khanates led to a disgraceful and shameful event in the history of Azerbaijan – the annexation of the northern territories by Tsarist Russia and the southern territories by Iran. Undoubtedly, this had an impact on the literary and cultural environment, and creative sphere as a whole. In the related studies the peculiar features and real picture of the epoch are sometimes memorable only due to the fact that there is an ideological assessment.

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T.A. Ismailova

PSYCHOLOGISM IN THE WORKS OF ANTON CHEKHOV AND JALIL MAMMADGULUZADEH

Psychologism of a literary work involves the penetration into the depths of the image, the exposure of its soul, anxiety, and secret feelings. In such cases the image in fiction is presented as a "living entity". Psychological

analysis of the characters brings out their internal and external information. In particular, the appearance of the character, his manner of dressing, his behavior, the time and space where he exists create a certain psychological ground for the psychological image exposure. The true essence of the person is revealed in his moral quest, life philosophy and relationship with the surrounding society.

Psychologism is a feature which distinguishes the most profound literary works and produces the strongest impression on the reader. It is impossible to create a completed image without psychologism. The events occurring in the life of a character may seem externally to have one form, but the character may perceive them in completely another way, so these events may have a rather different impact on the character and the readers. Psychologism is revealed when an author should create a completed picture of his character's feelings and experiences, his state of mind.

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K. Jafarova

REALISM IS POSTMODERNISM

The current paper postulates the idea of literary movements being the amalgam of romantic and realistic techniques that undergo changes as time goes by. As a short article like this precludes following the history of major literary movements in light of this postulate, this paper explains the rationale behind the postulate and discusses only the literary movement of Postmodernism, as encompassing Realism and Romanticism and the transformation of the last two undergone in the process of making the former.

Postmodernism has been the subject of many heated debates and is still considered a controversial issue. Where some critics declare its death, others speak of it as conservatism. Others divide it into two (negative and positive), and some even speak of Postmodern Realism. Some Russian critics greet the advent of Postpostmodernism and many more see it as the end of Modernism. As the discussions continue, the absurdity of the whole issue is being revealed and many wonder if Postmodernism exists as an independent phenomenon or not. If the law of dialectics is applied, the postmodern is said to be the result of negation of the negation, i. e. the negation of Modernism, which in turn negated the kitsch that Postmodernism brought back and made the norm. Leaving aside its current state and by acknowledging romantic and realistic techniques standing behind all the literary movements we can explain even such a complex phenomenon as Postmodernism without losing sight of literature echoing the life of society.

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G.S. Khudiyeva

MOTIVES OF PROTEST AGAINST THE SOVIET EMPIRE IN THE CREATION OF DISSIDENT WRITER SABIR AZERI

The main reason for the intransigence of the writer Sabir Azeri against the Soviet empire was the oppression of people's freedom and the management of the society is not based on the principle of justice, but on the basis of application of mass punishment and fear. S. Azeri even from a young age criticized the repression of 1937, carried out the Soviet empire. He was arrested while still a student when he demanded the punishment of the true perpetrators of this crime. He protested against the oppressive system of government, the policy of separating people from their history and national identity. One of the issues worrying the writer, is to limit the freedom of the individual and that the enemy's position, which is engaged in the Soviet empire against the person. S. Azeri believed that the state, ruled by fear, as happened in the Soviet empire, sooner or later sentenced to death. Similar considerations are reflected in such works as «Dalanda» («The impasse»), «İlk təkən», («The first push») «Ölə bilməyən adam» («A man who cannot die»), «Qəbirsiz adam» («The Man without a grave»).

УДК 81'271:001.8

K.I. Mizin

METHODOLOGICAL VALIDITY OF LINGUOCULTUROLOGY VS. CONTRASTIVE LINGUOCULTUROLOGY: ARGUMENTS AND COUNTER-ARGUMENTS

The given article deals with argumentation of methodological validity of linguoculturology vs. contrastive linguoculturology on the background of some critical views of the scientists who do not accept the ideas of American and European determinism. The reason for analyzing this problem is the fact that contrastive analysis of linguocultural material is based theoretically and methodologically on the doctrine of W. von Humboldt about "spirit of the nation" and the theory of lingual relativity of Sapir-Whorf and that one of the main units of contrastive linguoculturology is a linguoculturological concept. It is these foundations that have become the object of the often perfunctory criticism of the linguoculturology in linguistics. This criticism is heard not from the

scientists working in the post-Soviet space (maybe because (contrastive) linguoculturology was formed in this area) but from West-European linguists or those post-Soviet scientists working at West-European universities.

The analysis allows determining that there are no serious bases for total denial of any reasonable sense of Sapir-Whorf hypothesis and postulates of neo-humboldtianists. It is defined that the reason of neglecting the theses of this hypothesis by some researchers lies in the area of its wide interpretation range. The important reason that does not defend the hypothesis of the lingual relativity is universalism of human cognitive processes. That is why it is impossible to accept without denial the extreme expression of the interpretation range of the above-mentioned hypothesis stating that different languages corresponds with different types of cognitive processes. Such interpretation of the lingual determinism for theoretic-methodological basis of the serious (contrastive) linguoculturological studies is alien since establishment of linguospecific elements on the background of the universal factor (cognition, human physiology, environment, etc.) is its basic methodological principle.

УДК 821.161.2

M.K. Naienko

WAR, WRITER, MISSING...

World War II (1939–1941) broken out by two fascisms (Hitler and Stalin) was the most bloody in the 20th century (and up to the point, in the 21st century). It was really the continuation of the policy. Firstly, the above-mentioned fascisms signed the treaty of non-aggression (The Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact). Then they started to divide Europe and the world, Nazi Germany annexed Austria (as in the present Russia annexed the Crimea), the Stalin USSR annexed the Baltic countries and Western Ukraine: millions of people were involved into fighting, all industries of both pro-fascist systems were busy with firearm and other lethal weapon production. As a result, more than 50 million people were killed.

According to the encyclopedia *The Great Patriotic War. 1941-1945* (published in Russian in 1985) more than a thousand writers were involved into the war against Nazi Germany. This figure is obviously diminished. As only in Ukraine they numbered in five hundred and four. These writers were surely talented in different ways and their involvement into the war also was different. Some fought at the fronts, others worked in the military press or other works related to military activities. There were the people who advanced at the forefront and provided the people there with food or basic soldier equipment, and then they were awarded with the medals “For Valiant Labor in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945”. As for the participants who were fighting, their number was surely smaller.

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N.T. Pakhsarian

STAGES OF TRANSLATION HISTORY IN FRANCE (EXPERIENCE OF ENCYCLOPEDIA ARTICLE)

Translation history in France comprises 4 main stages; they are 14–16th centuries, 17–18th centuries, 19th century, 20–21st centuries. Nicole Oresme, the chaplain of Charles V, made the first and rather precise translation into French in 1370. The source texts were such Aristotle’s works as Ethics, Politics, Economics. His followers were Pierre Bershuar (Livy’s translator) and Robert Gagen (Caesar’s translator). The Renaissance saw a lot of translations from Latin, and classical works of such famous authors as Homer, Virgil, Aristotle, Cicero and Horace were the first to be translated. But the works of Ovid, Livy and Demosthenes were not so popular among translators. Since the translator tried to make the works attractive and comprehensible to the French general public, the translations of 16th century were characterized by the numerous anachronisms, local realias and notions contemporary to those times. Meanwhile, the humanists used the translations to disseminate new ideas and to develop their own language.

At the forefront of all translation there was a desire (not always properly fulfilled) to render the meaning of the source text and “beauty of both languages” in the same time, in attempt to avoid word-for-word translations and to enrich the French language with new words and phrases.

УДК 929 + (0.032) + (0.044) + (0.068)

Yu.V. Patlan

«THE CASE NO. 48. ON THE ADMISSION OF ALEKSANDER YAKOVLEVICH EROSHENKO TO THE STUDENTS OF KHARKOV VETERINARY INSTITUTE» (1912–1916)

The main purpose of the publication is to introduce to the scientific community the comprehensive set of archival documents of early 20th century from the personal file of Alexander Eroshenko (1888-1942?), the student of the Kharkov Veterinary Institute in 1912–1916. Alexander Eroshenko is the elder brother of the symbolist writer Vasily Eroshenko (1890–1952).

Briefly touching the biographies of Vasily and Ivan Eroshenko, article deals mainly with the biography of Alexander Eroshenko. We consider a number of versions of his death, and for the first time introduce new documents from Kharkov, Belgorod, Kursk regional archives, as well as from State Archive of the Russian Federation. Russian State Archive of Social and Political History (Moscow), Sary Oskol regional museum, and, for the first time, from the family archive of A.V. Dzhayani, Alexander's grandson. For the first time we reveal the documents, confirming that Alexander Eroshenko had been studied at religious school in Sary Oskol, and Kursk Theological Seminary. We also confirmed by documents the exact schedule, time period and goals of his work at Chukotka regional "cultural station" (kultbaza): from December 15, 1928 to the summer of 1930.

The papers from Alexander Eroshenko's personal file includes 32 documents on 35 pages. The enclosed are the copies of the birth certificate, personal certificates, documents about his education — i.e. certificate of Kursk Theological Seminary and the diploma of the Kharkov Veterinary Institute of Emperor Nicholas I, as well as protocol of the exam tests, documents on the conscription and its delays, a petition to the Director and to the Board of Kharkov Veterinary Institute, and others. The revealed documents reflect the biography of Alexander Eroshenko from 1888 to 1917. There are no Soviet-time documents, the only exception is the request of Alexander Eroshenko to the Institute, dated September 1924. The place and the cause of A.Ya. Eroshenko's death is to be determined yet.

УДК 82.091

E. Raskina, A. Ustinovskaya

MUSTER OF THREE VOICES: DANTE ALIGHIERI, DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI AND N.S. GUMILEV

N. Gumilev mentioned Rossetti in his poem "Muses of poetry, stop sobbing" where he projected his dramatic relations with A. Akhmatova to love affairs between Dante Gabriel Rossetti and Elizabeth Siddal, the muse of the English poets and artists-preraphaelites.

Gumilev ended his sonnet by calling to Muses, mentioning the "brilliant sonnet" and the relations between Dante and Gabriel Rossetti. But besides two couples in love, Dante Alighieri – Beatrice and Dante Gabriel Rossetti-Elizabeth Siddal, another couple is present in Gumilev's works, Cavalcanti-Primavera, who is closely connected to them spiritually. Here we consider the story by Gumilev "The pleasures of love". The love between Dante Alighieri and Beatrice is compared to divine love that calls for admiration and adoration. On the contrary, the love of Dante's contemporary, Florence poet Cavalcanti to his muse Primavera is different. It is human love.

In his book of sonnets "The house of love" Dante Gabriel Rossetti describes the concept of love, understood as a driving force, that serves to satisfy the want for the Beauty and helps a person to understand the spiritual depths.

The English poet and artist Dante Gabriel Rossetti was named after Dante Alighieri. The name of the book of sonnets "The house of life" by Rossetti coincides with the name of the book "New life" by Dante. Rossetti passionately adored Dante. He wrote commentaries to "The Divine Comedy" where he more than once depicted his wife Elizabeth as Beatrice.

The main idea of Rossetti's sonnets is connected with the concept of love that connects spiritual and human aspects. It preserves the human concept of love, Eros but at the same time, it calls for divine concept of love. Such understanding of love was close to the beliefs of poets-acmeists and to N.S. Gumilev in particular.

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S.A. Sideif-Zade

FANTASY AS A GENRE OF MODERN AZERBAIJANI PROSE

Spiritual and genetic roots of the Azerbaijani people, which provide the basis for the myths most associated with moral norms and traditions, define the writers' creative pursuits in this direction. It is the myth being the brightest expression of metaphorical and utopian thinking which grounds a fantasy as a genre. The Azerbaijani literature committed to spiritual and genetic roots has a perceptiveness and inclination to the mythological thinking and artistic and literary plot construction. Craving for the folklore, the values of the national figurative thinking at a new stage is not only the moral feature of the new Azerbaijani prose, but also its aesthetic potential. Unlike the thousand-year tradition of poetry, the tradition of prose is rather young in Azerbaijan, though the tales, epic dastans including the famous epic story of the 10–11th centuries – *Book of Dede Korkut* – include different elements of prose. The presence of folklore in the modern Azerbaijan prose is a natural and logical phenomenon.

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L.M. Sorokina

ANALYSIS OF MIPHOPHOETIC SPACE OF M. BULGAKOV'S MOSCOW FEUILLETONS

The article aims at analyzing mythopoetic aspect of Moscow feuilletons by M.A. Bulgakov. Publicistic style becomes the key aspect of his creative writings. Many of the author's famous characters first came into being through feuilletons.

P.I. Chichikov («Adventures of Chichikov») and Kalsoner («Deviliada») are the prototypes of the later image of Voland. Looking closely at feuilleteons such as «Adventures of Chichikov» and «The capital city looked through a notepad», mythopoetic aspect is being revealed.

The sacred meaning of the geography of different places in Moscow is becoming obvious in the works of the author. As M.O. Chudakova wrote in her book «Biography of M. Bulgakov», «to write about Moscow for Bulgakov (...) was to write about modern state of things». «The city comes into being not as a geographic place. First of all, it is the temple of the human soul, of his very being. The city is more than just a spot on a map. It is more than just a place with highways and infrastructure. It is the place where the cultural aspect becomes revealed».

The Professor of Novosibirsk State University S.A. Smirnov shares the same concept and supports his opinion with the works of such outstanding authors as P.Florensky and St.Augustine. The way, the adventure and the movement represent the key aspects in the creative works of Bulgakov.

His characters set off to distant lands to do heroic exploits that predetermines the future history of mankind. It traditionally includes such aspects as the way forward (direct, indirect, roundabout), the way up and the way down.

УДК 17:821.161

I. Sukhenko

FROM NATURE BELIEFS TO THE POLITICIZED ECOCRITICISM: A BRIEF GLANCE ON UKRAINIAN ECO-IMPERATIVES FORMATION

The premises as well as the early background of ecological criticism in Ukrainian literary studies are under study in the thesis in the aspect of researching “the eco-ethnic complex”, including the physical environment and its ethnic traditions. The special attention is paid to the impact of “ethnic-nature” relations on the specific ethnic character, regarded as a set of social and psychological features that are determined by social, economic, historical as well as geographical factors concerning how society functions and can appear in culture, traditions, and customs. The background of ecocriticism studies within Ukrainian context is studied here as the crossroads of ecological aesthetics and literary studies, based on religious and social perspectives under Ukraine’s social transformations and negative effects of industrialization. The initial steps of ecocritical studies are reconsidered within the formation of Ukrainian ecological consciousness, offering both the background for ecocritical studies and a major source of ethnic self-understanding. It tries to highlight the ironic combination of traditional environmental appreciation and contemporary industrial degradation that have occurred in Ukraine. The paper not only introduces us to a rich body of Ukrainian literature, but also tries to focus on the “ambiguity” that occurs between a renewed ecological consciousness and a continuing ecological degradation. Ukrainian society is currently striving to combine democratization with the persistent memory of post-Soviet approaches to solving social problems.

УДК 811.161.373

V. Zirka

STUDYING OF A PLAUSIBLE ADVERT BY THE STUDENTS-PHILOLOGISTS

The paper deals with the ads of plausible character as an example of the material for selection of training students-philologists contents. It is pointed out that an advertisement is an announcement in a newspaper, on television, or on a poster about something such as a product, event, or job. Advert becomes more and more a manipulative model, keeping to the plausible manner of presentation. At the (very) fact by the use of a word it (ads) appeals to the theme of constant renewal, the subject of beauty, health, family, life, children, success (immutable values) and prosaic reality, based on a hidden mechanism of a peremptory impact on consumers. The lexis accompanied ads assist to persuade addressee in the right for the addresser decision. They are specific words manipulating the consumer. Advertisement is considered to be a reference «vested» with the emotional – evaluated signs.

From the position of linguistic manipulation – advertising – it is an appeal to the consumer, «dressed» in an emotionally-evaluative symbols. They are called on the basis of emerging associations to give vent to imagination, to arouse and to impose the necessary images and desires. Students are taught to translate/create the text using the mentioned mechanisms. In general, these kinds of ads appeal to attract attention of the audience in order to reveal the true meaning of the real text.