

## ЛІТЕРАТУРА ЗАРУБІЖНИХ КРАЇН

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### ABOUT MOLLA JUMA'S LITERARY HERITAGE, PUBLISHED AND NON-PUBLISHED WORKS (on the base of documents and works)

*Publication and investigation date of Molla Juma's works are widely explained in the article. Herein it is mentioned that master ashug, poet Molla Juma's creativity falls to the end of the XIX century – beginning of the XX century. Poet Molla Juma's creativity passes from more complicated and discrepant period of Azerbaijan poetry. Molla Juma, had important role in the development of Azerbaijani poetry, was unlike master, also performed the profession of ashug. Molla Juma got education in Persian and Arabian. He chooses "Ismi Punhan" as buta in his poems and praises the beauty. While paying attention to Molla Juma's literary heritage, we notice that, he created poetic works with different forms and content beginning from five syllabled to sixteen syllabled. Innovations on garayli, goshma, tajnis, divani, mukhammas, bayati, deyishma (competition between ashugs), gazal, as well epos, created by him, are differed with its some features in the classical eastern poetry by its form and genre. Molla Juma was known both as poet, innovator skilful master, and people ashug, works; created by him, keeps its actuality.*

*During our investigation, five newly revealed epos and hundreds of poems by Molla Juma enriched his literary heritage more. We consider that, Molla Juma's newly revealed works will add new shades to the literary treasury of mankind. We believe that, poet Molla Juma's literary heritage, who was brutally murdered in 1920, has not been completely destroyed. Investigators, studying Molla Juma's literary heritage in this field will not spare their knowledge and skills in the full investigation of his literary heritage and the reveal of his non-published works.*

*Wide information about Molla Juma's literary heritage, published and non-published works are mentioned in the article. the full and accurate investigation and revelation of the literary heritage of Molla Juma, one of the classic ashug-poets of Azerbaijan, should concern every patriot, whether a scientist or any citizen who knows about it.*

**Key words:** Molla Juma, classic, literary heritage, publication, investigation date

**Introduction.** Molla Juma was differed for his special talent among his peers. His love for the poetry in his youth resulted in him being engaged with the creativity as a poet. Molla Juma's fame, who became popular as ashug, poet in the territory, began to spread to the other regions of Azerbaijan, Dagestan, Georgia, Iran, Turkey and other regions soon. Literary creativity of poet Molla Juma, who made innovations in the classical Azerbaijani literature, came across to the second half of the XIX century and beginning to the XX century. His performance in the country festivals with his compositions, makes the poet prominent also as ashug. Poet also performed in the country festivals, used to share his thoughts with people. Molla Juma also

performed the words of other prominent poet and ashugs of Azerbaijan in his performances before the people. Thus, poet Molla Juma was respected among the people, became influenced, also became prominent as ashug. Molla Juma continues his literary creativity, begins to create simple and legible works. Works, created by him, became prominent, passed from mouth to mouth among the people and became popular. Poet created garayli, goshma, tajnis, divani, mukhammas, bayati, deyishma, gazal, as well epos and other legible works.

As for the people sayings, Molla Juma's only son Hasan's untimely death concussed poet. Hereinafter he didn't perform in the country festivals. After some years from his son's death, Molla Juma was brutally

murdered by Council Government, which was established newly, when he was 61 years old in 1920.

**The goal** of the article to analyze the Molla Juma's literary heritage, to investigate published and non-published works of Molla Juma.

**Main discussion.** We are all aware of Azerbaijan literature possessing rich literary heritage. Writers of Azerbaijan people, representatives of the people literature created with Arabian alphabet for 1400 years. During the past period, Azerbaijani people favoured many prominent classical writers as Nizami Ganjavi, Mahammad Fuzuli, Imadaddin Nasimi and others to the World Literature History. Recently, as the political flows being rapidly changed, writers also tried to match their works to the contemporaneity.

“As materialism developed and improved together with the idealism in the philosophy, advanced ideas and flows in the literature developed in the struggle with the reactionary religious-idealist opinions. Literature filed always was wide challenge for the acute clash of ideas” [1, p. 3–9]. Excluding the book, published up to our period, people literature needs to be learnt by us. Molla Juma is the favourite of our nation being one of the master ashugs from classical poets, not completely investigated up to the modern period. Molla Juma is one of such poets that, could create excellent works in some literary genres. We should give example such as goshma, tajnis, garayli, mukhammas, bayati, tale and eposes, especially sallama garayli, gozallama and different featured deyishma. If we pay attention to the investigation date of Molla Juma's works, his productive creativity period coincides to the end of the XIX century, beginning of the XX century. His works were investigated by many investigators. But, each time investigators may reveal his new works. In addition, this means that, Molla Juma's works have not been investigated yet.

The following were defined during the investigations done by us related with the publication and investigation history of Molla Juma's works:

For the first time **30 (thirty)** poems, written in different genres, belonging to Molla Juma, was published on the 155–193 pages of the 1<sup>st</sup> volume of “Ashuglar” Collection, collected by **Hummat Alizada**, edited by H. Mehdi and A. Javad, published by Fiction Department of AZARNASHR in Baku in 1935. [2, p. 155–193].

“**Sarchalar (Sparrows)**” poem, belonging to Molla Juma, was published on the 38–39<sup>th</sup> pages of the 1<sup>st</sup> part of “El Shairleri (People Poets)” Collection, collected by **Salman Mumtaz**, edited by S. Huseyn,

published by Fiction Department of AZARNASHR in Baku in 1935 [3, p. 38–39].

**80 (eighty)** poems, belonging to Molla Juma, written in different genres, was published on the 155–193<sup>rd</sup> pages of the 2<sup>nd</sup> volume of “Ashuglar” Collection, collected by **Hummat Alizada**, published by Fiction Department of AZARNASHR in Baku in 1936 [4, p. 159–221].

**6 (six)** poems, belonging to Molla Juma, written in different genres, was published on the 74–76<sup>th</sup> pages of “Ashuglar” Collection, collected by **S. Akhundov**, published by Republican People Creativity House of Ministry of Culture of Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic in Baku in 1957 [5, p. 74–76].

**9 (nine)** goshma, belonging to Molla Juma, was published on the 48–51<sup>st</sup> pages of the 3<sup>rd</sup> part of “Ashuglar” Collection, collected by **S. Akhundov**, published by Republican People Creativity House of Ministry of Culture of Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic in Baku in 1960 [6, p. 48–51].

**5 (five)** different poem, belonging to Molla Juma, was published on the 90–95<sup>th</sup> pages of “Telli saz ustalari (“Wired Saz Masters”)” Collection, collected by **Ahliman Akhundov**, published by Azerbaijan State Publishing House in Baku in 1964 [7, p. 90–95].

First productive investigator of Molla Juma's works considers that, Artoghrol Javid was one of the leaders of the commission staff, mobilized to the territories by the decision of the Azerbaijan Government from verbal language of the people poets or in the collection of the manuscript copies in 1920–1930. I think that, Artoghrol Javid and investigation group, led by him, had done much more productive works in this field. During investigations, they revealed plenty of Molla Juma's manuscripts. These manuscripts were investigated by Gulbaniz Babakhanli, Doctor on Philology Sciences, while preparing 12 volume complete works of Artoghrol Javid and 9<sup>th</sup> volume of the complete works was completely dedicated to Molla Juma's creativity. Works were written in different genres and for the first time they were published collectively. Many works of poet, written in different form and genres, were collected on the mentioned volume. They are: hajvs (pamphlets) – 3, gozallama – 50, other works – 69, epos – 3, deyishma – 3, about beauties – 12, dodaqdaymaz (a kind of ashug poem in which labial are not used) – 1, different poems – 5. Generally, 146 works of poet were published on this volume [8, p. 294]. As seen, for the first time, great number of Molla Juma's works were collected by Artoghrol Javid in 1920–1930.

Investigators of people poets' works were not satisfied with it, they continued the works in the investi-

gation direction of Molla Juma's works. Pasha Afandiyev and Sharif Idrisov may be hold as an example for such investigators. They published works, belonging to Molla Juma in 1980 in the "Yazichi (Writer)" publishing house in Baku city in 1983 by collecting them. 25 garayli, 74 goshma, 31 divani, 20 mukhammas, 18 different poems, 21 mukhammas, mujaddas, murabba, tapjiband, zanjirlama, dubeyti, misal, deyshma were published on this book. Generally, 181 works were published on this book.

Complete investigation and reveal of Molla Juma's works always were in the focus of attention of our investigators. Honoured Scientist, Professor Pasha Afandiyev may be hold as an example for the most productive investigators of the last period in this field. For the first time, Molla Juma's works, collected by Pasha Afandiyev, were published on the "**Molla Juma's Works**" in the "Maarif" Publishing House in Baku in 1995. By the order of the President of Azerbaijan Republic about "**Implementation of Mass Publications in Latin Script in the Azerbaijani Language**" on 12<sup>th</sup> of January 2004, book of "Molla Juma works" were distributed to the libraries of the country by publishing it in the "Sharg-Garb ("East-West")" Publishing House in Baku in 2006. This book is Artoghrol Javid's second book, which widely covers Molla Juma's creativity, after 9<sup>th</sup> volume of the complete works about "People poems and ashugs". 53 garayli, 305 goshma, 48 divani, 69 mukhammas, 51 tajnis, 6 deyshma, 33 different poems, 10 gazal, 64 couplets bayati and 2 epos were published in the book [9, p. 648]. As seen, the book of "Molla Juma Works" is the greatest complete works, which were collected and published until our period. Pasha Afandiyev was not satisfied with the information, obtained while investigating Molla Juma's creativity and "Molla Juma's works" with 648 pages, published on the base of it. He continued the investigations about Molla Juma's life and creativity. Pasha Afandiyev has widely paid attention to the information about Molla Juma's creativity on the 193–216<sup>th</sup> pages of "**Folklore Studies**" book, published in 2018. Similar and different features in Molla Juma and Molla Panah Vagif's creativity were skilfully described by the investigator scientist Pasha Afandiyev in the comparative analysis form [10, p. 428].

Besides, Doctor on Philology Sciences Movlud Yarahmadov may be hold as an example for the investigators of Molla Juma. Movlud Yarahmadov was engaged in Molla Juma's creativity, investigated by collecting his manuscripts, divided his works, converted to the Azerbaijani alphabet to the 3 (three) volume. By preparing the 1<sup>st</sup> volume of them was

published in "Ornak" Publishing House in Baku in 2000. Sufficient number of Molla Juma's works, written in different form and genres, were arranged in the book. They are 50 garayli, 1 two type of rhyme, 1 three type of rhyme, 7 goshma, 18 poem dedicated to Ismi Punhan, 10 poems, addressed to the different persons, 204 different poems, 7 doshama and qoshayarpag, 25 oyudnama, nasihatnama, shikayatnama, 4 varsaghi, 5 mushair, 2 goshma – mustazad, 3 "dedim-dedi", 5 deyshma were published in the book [11, p. 227]. 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> volumes of the book have not been published yet. Other information, collected by Movlud Yarahmadov related with the literary heritage of Molla Juma, has been kept in the personal archive of the investigator. After his death, materials related with the non-published 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> volumes of the book, remained in the personal archive. Now we don't have information about it. During the investigations lead by us, we got information about having Molla Juma's non-published manuscripts in the other sources, but non-defined sources... we could not obtain the manuscripts. As seen, we had plenty of works before our investigators related with revealing Molla Juma's literary heritage completely. We suppose that, information, could not be obtained by us, will be delivered to our grateful people revealing by future investigators.

The next book related with Molla Juma's works were published by "Public Union of Azerbaijan Historians" in Baku city in 2016 named as "Ismi Punhan" in Azerbaijan Union of Ashugs' initiative. The book was prepared for publication by Honoured Scientist, Professor, Chairman of Azerbaijan Union of Ashugs Maharram Gasimli and Philologist-Scientist Elman Azizov. 10 ustadnama, 20 garayli, 75 goshma, 21 divani, 16 mukhammas, 14 tajnis, 4 gazal were published in the book. Generally, 160 poems of poet were published as a gift for his 160<sup>th</sup> anniversary [12, p. 226].

Novruz Bakirov dedicated his monograph named as "Azerbaijan-Georgian literary relations and Molla Juma's creativity" to the wide analyse of Molla Juma's creativity. Herein, he mentions the fact that during the time of Molla Juma he was widely promoted and popular not only in the region, where he lived, but also in other regions of Azerbaijan, Dagestan, Iran, Turkey and neighbouring Georgia. Molla Juma's many poems being written in the Georgian alphabet by Georgian ashugs were mentioned in the book. There were 38 poems written by Molla Juma by various Georgian ashugs and an epic called "The Tale of Jalali Mahammad and Tavat Khanum" [13, p. 226].

During the investigations lead by us, 4 (four) new non-published manuscripts belonging to Molla Juma were revealed. The manuscripts were obtained from various people during individual expeditions to the region where the poet lived. They are: **first manuscript** by Khuraman khanim Shabanova, great-granddaughter of Ashug Murtuzali from Kapanakchi village of Zagatala, **second manuscript** by Tahmazov Yunis by Ilisu village of Gakh region, **third manuscript** by Vadud Hajiyev from Ashaghi Goynuk village of Shaki, **fourth manuscript** by Elman Azizov, Molla Juma's great-grandson from Layisgi village of Shaki. After the investigation of the notebooks by us, information about the works on them were defined. After the investigation, notebooks were delivered to the Manuscripts Institute of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences. Manuscripts were registered by the institute with the keeping unit as "D 1020/1, 2, 3, 4". The works in the manuscripts converted to the Azerbaijani alphabet investigated by us, and the works contained therein were generally defined as following: goshma (tammam-gafiya) 394, beyt (goshma) 41, bayati 85, mukhammas 94, divani 69, tammam-tajnis 49, takhmis 42, deyishma 1, gozallama 7, different poems 37, gazal 12, munajat 2, garayli 49. Generally, works with 882 titles were identified in 4 (four) man-

uscripts [14]. The mentioned facts again proves poet Molla Juma having rich literary heritage.

**Conclusions.** We consider that, poet's creativity has not been completely investigated by investigators, his literary heritage has not been totally revealed. Investigators still have important challenges in this field. We believe that, the full and accurate investigation and revelation of the literary heritage of Molla Juma, one of the classic ashug-poets of Azerbaijan, should concern every patriot, whether a scientist or any citizen who knows about it. We consider it expedient for anyone, who is aware of the manuscripts in the personal archives to help disseminate this information to a wide audience. At least we believe in such people!

During our investigation, five newly revealed epos and hundreds of poems by Molla Juma enriched his literary heritage more. We consider that, Molla Juma's newly revealed works will add new shades to the literary treasury of mankind. We believe that, poet Molla Juma's literary heritage, who was brutally murdered in 1920, has not been completely destroyed. Investigators, studying Molla Juma's literary heritage in this field will not spare their knowledge and skills in the full investigation of his literary heritage and the reveal of his non-published works.

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**Бакіров Н. К. ПРО ЛІТЕРАТУРНУ СПАДЩИНУ МОЛЛА ДЖУМИ, ПУБЛІКОВАНІ ТА НЕПУБЛІКОВАНІ ТВОРИ (на основі документів і робіт)**

*У статті детально пояснюється дата публікації та дослідження творів Молла Джуми. Тут зазначається, що творчість майстра ашуга, поета Молла Джума припадає на кінець ХІХ – початок ХХ століття. Творчість поета Молла Джума походить з більш складного і суперечливого періоду азербайджанської поезії. Молла Джума, який відіграв важливу роль у розвитку азербайджанської поезії, на відміну від майстра, також виконував професію ашуга. Молла Джума отримав освіту перською та арабською мовами. Він вибирає «Ісмі Пунхан» як буту у своїх віршах і вихваляє красу. Звертаючи увагу на літературну спадщину Молла Джуми, ми помічаємо, що він створював поетичні твори різної форми та змісту від п'ятискладових до шістнадцятискладових. Новотвори на гарайлі, гошму, таджніс, дівані, мухаммас, баяті, дейішма (змагання між ашугами), газель, а також епос, створений ним, своєю формою і жанром вирізняються деякими рисами в класичній східній поезії. Молла Джума був відомий і як поет, новатор, умілий майстер, і як народні твори; створений ним, зберігає свою актуальність.*

*Під час нашого дослідження п'ять нововідкритих епосів і сотні віршів Молли Джуми ще більше збагатили його літературну спадщину. Ми вважаємо, що нововідкриті твори Молла Джуми додадуть нових відтінків до літературної скарбниці людства. Ми вважаємо, що літературна спадщина поета Молла Джума, який був жорстоко вбитий у 1920 році, не була повністю знищена. Дослідники, які вивчають літературну спадщину Молла Джуми в цій галузі, не пошкоднують своїх знань і навичок для повного дослідження його літературної спадщини та виявлення його неопублікованих творів.*

*У статті подано широку інформацію про літературну спадщину Молла Джуми, опубліковані та неопубліковані твори. повне і точне дослідження та розкриття літературної спадщини Молла Джуми, одного з класичних поетів-ашугів Азербайджану, повинно хвилювати кожного патріота, чи то вченого, чи будь-якого громадянина, який знає про це.*

**Ключові слова:** Молла Джума, класик, літературна спадщина, публікація, дата дослідження