



ISSN: 0976-3376

Available Online at <http://www.journalajst.com>

ASIAN JOURNAL OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Asian Journal of Science and Technology
Vol. 09, Issue, 11, pp.9042-9045, November, 2018

REVIEW ARTICLE

THE PROBLEM OF THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT AND THE HERO IN THE PROSE OF VIDADI BABANLY

***Shehrizad Nuhova**

PhD student of Baku Slavic University, Baku city, Azerbaijan

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 09th August, 2018
Received in revised form
12th September, 2018
Accepted 10th October, 2018
Published online 30th November, 2018

Key words:

V. Babanly, prose, Hero,
Social Environment, problem.

ABSTRACT

The article deals with the problem of the social environment and the characters in the work of the outstanding representative of the sixties prose V. Babanly. It is shown that in the prose of V. Babanly, in addition to the freedom of the individual, spiritual and moral problems, the main issue was also occupied by the problem of the hero. The novel "When conscience is silent" V. Babanly is the success of the work of both the author and the generation to which he belongs. In the socialist way of life, taking a clear conscience as an objective criterion and describing this problem with vital events is considered the success of the author. Creating images of Sohrab Gunashli, Vugar Shamsizade allows to fully reveal the essence of society. And in the novel of the writer "Strange Love" describes the society of the last twenty years, its social problems. In both works, the writer's characters think about society, its problems, move with conscience, call for moral and spiritual perfection, purity, and honesty. Therefore, these heroes, in general, act as the conscience of society. Nevertheless, the writer does not forget people who see life in intrigues, pulling society back, he manages to create their image.

Citation: Shehrizad Nuhova, 2018. "The problem of the social environment and the hero in the prose of vidadi babanly", *Asian Journal of Science and Technology*, 09, (11), 9042-9045.

Copyright © 2018, Shehrizad Nuhova. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

INTRODUCTION

In the prose of V. Babanly, in addition to the freedom of the individual, spiritual and moral problems, the main issue was also occupied by the problem of the hero. The novel "When conscience is silent" V. Babanly is the success of the work of both the author and the generation to which he belongs. The novel, which began to be written from the mid-60s, was partly printed in the Azerbaijan newspaper, and then was published in the form of a book, attracted attention with a pressing topic and artistic value, in the 70s turned into an event of the literary environment and took its place in the series best works of our prose. It is good that in this work of the writer there is no single topic - worker, production, etc., as a whole there is a society and its problem. In the socialist way of life, taking a clear conscience as an objective criterion and describing this problem with vital events is considered the success of the author. In an era when a person does not play such an important role in society, the writer's appeal to the voice of conscience and describing it as a problem, in our opinion, spoke of a new stage of the sixties themselves. The fact that the writer was close to those who felt social responsibility also clearly reflected his position. In fact, it was a factor that relatively protected the writer from ideological attacks. The problem posed by the author in the novel was, above all, a

moral problem that cared for all sectors of society. It is not by chance that in the novel, one can say that all classes participate, their life is described and the attitude of each person to the problem of conscience is revealed. Because a clear conscience is the most objective criterion for showing the society of its time. The writer in the novel shows every fact and event as a universal touchstone, evaluating a human act. The author wants to say (or show!), The most important thing is the conscience, having heard its strong voice in its essence, following it, people are forces promoting the development of society. Such people are always well aware of a sense of social responsibility; they live before people and society with a sense of honesty and pride. Literary critic B. Nabiyevev, highly appreciating the disclosure of the whole essence of the problem of conscience in the novel, wrote: "A real citizen should stand above any subjectivity, take an active life position in society, regardless of age, should not allow silence of conscience to current events and facts fate, should be a worthy fighter for the construction of communism, the past days. In our opinion, the main goal that the writer tried to instill in his readers in the novel "When conscience is silent," is this "(Nabiev Bakir, 1982 - 1, 513). And A.Gadzhiev, drawing attention to the fact that the novel is a realistic description of the social environment, society, people and their way of life, their destinies, writes: "When conscience is silent" was devoted to a problem less used in our literature - environmental protection - cleaning the air of large cities from toxic smoke. However, production, events taking place in a

***Corresponding author:** Shehrizad Nuhova

PhD student of Baku Slavic University, Baku city, Azerbaijan

research institute, its laboratories, at a testing plant and in a village cannot divert the writer's attention from people, their moral and spiritual world "(*Hacıyev Abbas, 1979 - 2*). In the novel, the writer describes the problem against the background of events related to the young scientist Vugar Shamsizade. He wants to solve the problems put forward by modern life with the power of science with interesting life events, trying to achieve this with the help of chemical sciences and laboratory experiments. But, since chemistry is not sufficiently used in the national economy, there are many people who do not believe in its benefit and result.

Those who oppose him cling to this factor. Gilicz thinks that if chemical science is so useful, then why has it not been used in agriculture so far? Agarza thinks: "It seems to me that we are increasing the importance of chemistry. We take its advantage in agriculture, invented various fertilizers, oil substances and many other things for soil fertility. When you think, a thousand assumptions arise in a person. And what if these "inventions" cause cancer, blood pressure, cardiac paralysis. "Can their chemical waste in the composition of the plants used enter our bodies and gradually poison us? .. The bright memory of the dead, my righteous grandfather without these fertilizers, phosphors lived for 90 years. When he died, his hair and beard were darker than mine "(*Babanlı Vidady, 1978 - 3, 20-21.*) The problem is quite social and relevant. Even this problem, about which the writer was sounding the alarm at that time, in our life today has turned into a bitter reality in a more acute form. The importance of the work is also that the problem is not temporary, it is relevant at all times and does not give peace to the society. In the novel "When conscience is silent," they appear in an exposing form, and we know better about the immediate negative types of this symbol. The writer explores the causes of potential energy depletion, such as Gunashli, using this tool "(*Qahramanov T. , 1977 - 4, 204*). The writer in the novel draws attention to life scenes and life events rich in human images, and literary critic Aziza Jafarzade wrote: "Vidadi Babanli is not a writer based on their talent, describing more or less studied, familiar events and people. One feels that he, in connection with the chosen topic, has been working in offices and enterprises for months, meets with new labor and scientific people, studies them, and only then describes them. From this point of view, the novel "When conscience is silent" "especially attracts attention" (*Jafarzade Azize, 1977 - 5*).

The heroes of the novels "When conscience is silent" are people fighting for an unpolluted nature, clear water, and a pure soul. Their struggle goes in two directions; firstly, in the economic, environmental industries in life, secondly, in the moral sphere. Despite the complexity of such a problem, the writer was able to combine these components and describe them in the form of synthesis. The novel describes the events of the postwar period, but the writer, by retrospection, returns in previous years. And this is not accidental, because in these years, with the advent of repression, the gene pool of the Azerbaijani people suffered a huge blow, as they say, spiritual and moral problems corroded. The hero of the work, Sohrab Gunashli, is an outstanding researcher of a new generation of Azerbaijani scientists. As early as the 1930s, he had enormous merit in creating institutions. During the war years, in his laboratory for jet aircraft, fuel was first obtained that was not frozen in mines and did not produce precipitation. Gunashli, who sees the 30s, is not afraid of difficulties, is able to withstand unexpected blows, is not afraid of obstacles. Despite

all these difficulties, does not deviate from the service of science, thereby gaining a sense of favor. The writer describes him more in the process of activity; shows how he is in meetings, the lab says little, but does a lot of work, loves his work and gets pleasure from it, tries to leave behind a benevolent affair. In his opinion, "Everyone who calls himself a scientist has one duty, this is his conscience, the ability to see innovation." That is how he says Bashir Osmanovich. It is for this reason that he protects the graduate student Vugar. Because, he knows Vugar well, he is notified by his talent, he does not want to see him as Ziya Lalayeva, who is forcibly included in science. The writer showed the image in this direction, as a working man, penetrating into his inner world, presents his thinking and introspection. Thus, the writer manages to show the human qualities and good faith of Sohrab Gunashli.

V. Babanly, describing this image, was able to avoid the existing pattern; Sohrab Günashli is not a perfect person, he has his weaknesses. The companion of his life is Merhemet with the character of a tradesman.

This wrong step in his youth - the marriage with Merhemet is the "Achilles heel" of Gunashli. Because, Merhemet poisons his whole life, torments him every day, at the climax of the novel shakes him. For a long time he has never been categorical against his wife's rude act with a petty-bourgeois character, he is forced to endure all this. It is clearly seen how a mistake made in his youth causes great harm to his life, scientific activities. Mercury's letter of slander to the Scientific Council of the Institute is considered the biggest back stab. Apparently, for this reason, Gunashli tries to teach young people, including Vugar, not only the unsolved secrets of science, but also wants them not to repeat his life mistake. The presence of youth qualities such as the spirit of struggle, clarity of purpose, strength of will and determination are the main goal of Gunashli. He, like greedy scientists, does not see opponents in youth, does not oppress them, does not consider them to be a threat to tomorrow's career. It is these qualities that distinguish it from others. Gunashli in youth sees his future, hopes for his colleagues, walking with him in the ways of scientific search. With their help, trying to promote science, believes that in this way will be able to benefit the Motherland. The critic B. Nabiyevev, analyzing this character of the image, comes to the following conclusion: "He inspires young people, a new idea, the advancement of a new scientific style, or an invention is only one side, relatively easy. The real heroism lies in the decent protection of his idea, of style and invention until the last moment, of the open type of ignorant attacks, in proving their rightness with patience, a scientific basis. Only in this way can a real scientist be able to justify the confidence of the people, to walk in a society with his head held high. and, head held high are the most precious and enduring beauty "(*Nabiev Bakir, 1982 - 1, 519*).

In the face of youth, the writer creates an image of Vugar Shamsizade. He is a graduate student of Sohrab Günashli, who has high hopes for him. As a child, he was orphaned, his mother died, he was fed the same milk as the next child. Vugar's father died in the war, he grew up thanks to the care of the mother of Shahsenem, finally graduated from the village school, then the university. He is talented, loves his work, but not only relies on his talent, but also knows how to work, does not leave the laboratory for days. It is good that advances in science do not circle his head, is not susceptible to sensation.

The writer throughout the story shows the image of Vugar in dynamic development; pondering his actions and actions, he achieves the goal, achieves the truth not with feelings, but by analyzing his thinking, and thus he realizes himself. In matters of life, as in scientific activity, moves the logic of thinking. In the novel "When conscience is silent," family relationships are shown in various aspects; love, family, friendship, humanity, to be conscientious in their work, etc. The writer describes these relationships in accordance with the realities of the period. Here more attention is paid to the attitude of young people. In the context of the relationship of Vugar and Arzu, their pure moral qualities, sublime love feelings appear with deep sincerity. Starting from the meeting in the library until the end of the novel, Arzu and Vugar's mutual relations are described in accordance with reality. The love of Arzu forms even more Vugar; does not remove him from his lesson, work, does not spoil his relationship with friends, on the contrary, further increases the demands on himself, completes his scientific work. In order to be worthy of love Arzu, heightens his efforts; thinks about life, work. The writer in their respect does not allow the artificiality, schematic inherent in the prose of this period. They pass through the trials of life, come out of it at the expense of willpower, talent, efficiency. On this path, they meet with slander, which create certain vibrations in their relationship. When Merkhemet slanders Arzu, he chases her away with the words "Go away from here!", But then he has a doubt "how can a person invent all this?" This kind of internal crisis has had a definite impact on the life of Vugar. In such situations, he came to the village, met with his nurse, as well as with a friend Jovdat. Such crises prompted Vugar to ponder; he, thinking about scientific work, fate, tried to come to the correct conclusion.

Helped him in this childhood friend Vugar, as well as his teachers. All of them tried to shape the character of Vugar in a positive sense - helping him to gain strength. And Jovdat at such times accused Vugar of inaction, escaping from the battlefield. The writer communicated Vugar with people whom he had loved since childhood, with his native village, nature gave as real and convincing reasons that prompted him to further activities. Tying Vugar to the village, the author gains strength from them as a return to the root, of primacy. His soul is cleansed here, the new mood, nature raises his spirit. Sometimes these descriptions do not relate to events or are not justified from a psychological point of view. In the novel "When conscience is silent" by V. Babanly contradictions in society, the diversity of people are shown in the context of good and evil. Along with people who lived with pure, unspotted feelings, he describes people whose life credo does not correspond to goodwill. Because it is difficult to imagine a social environment without them. Among them, Bashir Bedirbeyli, Merkhemet, Ziya Lalaev are remembered in our prose as new images. The writer shows Bashir Bedirbeyli in the X-ray beam of artistic analysis in all abominations. His actions, actions while reading are disgusting. The literary critic correctly reveals the originality of the description and originality of the image of Bashir Bedirbeyli: "The character of Gunashli, his brothers by conviction, including Vugar, is revived in the fight against terrible egoists like Bedirbeyli, impersonal flatterers like Zia Lalaev, leaning toward where the wind blows, ignorant like Mergh, greedy like Ismet. For Bedirbeyli, whose conscience is in eternal sleep, there is no way or means to fight their opponents out of order" (*Nabiev Bakir, 1982 1, 516*).

Most of the time Professor Bedirbeyli is spent on gossip, provocation. Therefore, the writer shows him conservative; who is not able to say anything new in science, Bedirbeyli prefers to disturb everyone. He still stands above his past biography, cannot keep abreast of today, in his career an important place was occupied by such positions as director of a research institute, association of factories, and other responsible positions. But after that the position went along the descending line, because of the inability, he was removed from various positions. Despite this decline, the desire for office has not left him, always dreamed of becoming a director again, to win the title, fame. The writer - professor also describes Bedirbeyli as a cunning person waiting for a convenient moment to carry out his plans; he easily merges with people, shows false humanity, inspires people to regret what happened in the past, in fact, he forgets nothing, waits for a moment to take revenge, sometimes as a tortoise enters its shell. Taking advantage of his position, he oppressed the talented but inexperienced Vugar, as he was oppressed by Sohrab Gunashli. All this is inherent in his character, nature, cunning, to deceive people, etc.

The image of Merhemet, the wife of Sohrab Gunashli, occupies a wide place in the novel, stands out for its originality and vivacity. The fact that she is the wife of Professor Sohrab helps reveal the contrasts rooted in one family. By this, the writer creates a typical image of philistinism, seeking a rich life, seeing the essence of life in such "happiness." She thinks only of herself, forgets about her family. Therefore, it blemishes a clean, proud family with its shortcomings, it disgraces its husband, Gunashli. After all that has happened, she does not come to her senses, she continues her life credo.

In general, in the novel "When conscience is silent" the artistic analysis of an intellectual - scientist was carried out naturally, in the right proportion to life, the difficulties in the way of a scientific invention and the indication of the reasons for committing them are not overlooked in the open form. Along with this, in the novel, albeit weakly, one can see a manifestation of the party position. In the presentation of the image of Professor Sohrab Gunashli, who forms the center of gravity of the work, there are many interesting, memorable, instructive touches: devotion to science and a lack of understanding in the family; dedication in the name of the Motherland and its evaluation as a betrayal; Most importantly, the hard work of a dedicated heart in the "grip of silent consciences" is described by the writer in specific conditions, space and time in an interesting and convincing way. Joyful and sad moments of life are born naturally - the logical results of the events, leaving a trace in life, turns into pleasant memories. The writer shows Sohrab Gunashli as a scientist in the true sense of the word. He represents the impression of an intellectual who prepared to sacrifice everything for the sake of science. He observes his academic dignity, for him civil honor is above all, his heart, his entire potential is spent in the name of the enduring living of the life of a scientist - a man - a citizen. The whims of his wife endure until the moment of insulting the dignity of a person - a citizen. The subjective feelings of Merhemet Khanum, deprived of social content, are faced with the inner affiliation of the professor's life to science. She, while preserving her everyday problems above everything else, opposes her husband, always and everywhere goes after him like a shadow. The student, graduate, academic life and activities of Sohrab Gunashli are held in the fight against this obstacle.

Professor Gazanfar Kazimov, correctly defining the character of these images, writes: "The young hero of the work Vugar and his scientific adviser Sohrab Günashli, friends and acquaintances of this family, are sometimes forced to experience the sweetness and pain of this life. Merchemet khanum constantly pulls Günashli into moral upheavals (<http://www.cahid.info/archives/357-6>).

In the work, the flow of memories of Sohrab Gunashli, presented in an interesting way, revives important moments of his life and work, creates a bridge between the past and the present and, thus, the reader can step over to different shores of one life. From the life of Sohrab Gunashli, two lines chosen by the writer are striking: an unsuccessful family life and an uninterrupted struggle for scientific discoveries. Both lines continue their movement on the rocky path of life. Son Murguza Soltanoglu, mercilessly put on the knees of the enemies of the revolution, Sohrab seems more in a relationship, which is the reason for the "complication" of the life of the image. In the novel "When conscience is silent," Vugar Shamsizade, who represents modern scientific youth, naturally, unlike Professor Gunashli, was given a different chronicle of life. A great love for science, the ability to endure the torment of searching, a brave trek to the unconquered peaks are inherent in Vugar Shamsizade, as well as his supervisor. However, unlike the young Gunashli, he lives in a different environment: society, social life takes the young chemist into his arms. No one stigmatizes him as the son of a "national enemy", his relatives and relatives, frightened, do not condemn him. But this does not mean that Vugar does not face difficulties on the way to his goal.

The author seriously pays attention to this issue and in the second part of the work, as they say, opens the field for "the struggle of opposing fronts". It is known that in each work the conflict, directly intensifying in the natural flow of the plot, acquires an artistic price. Unfortunately, the author in this matter is not vigilant to the end: sometimes the artistic result is not in the fluidity of the development of the plot, but in the declamation of images. On the other hand, the plot feels scattered and, it is more connected with Merhemet Khanum. In a single plot, the lines connected with Ismet, Narin, Zümrüd Vakhidova and others are fleeting; but the main disadvantage is the incompleteness of this transience. Roman V. Babanlı "When conscience is silent" as one of the works that enriched the prose of the 60s, attracts attention from many sides (subject, problems, original images, novelty descriptions). First of all, this work and its author expanded the geography of the 60s prose theme, enriched the image gallery. As the literary criticism of her time wrote: "Our literature continues to search for new aspects of life. And every search has successes and failures. Obviously, experiments accompanied by these successes and failures prepare the basis for an artistic discovery. Roman V. Babanlı "When conscience is silent" proves that efforts to prepare such a soil continue, and that prose will certainly create true artistic heroes worthy of time ... "(*Qəhrəmanov T.1977 - 4, 203*). The novel "Strange Love" by V. Babanlı sounds like a continuation of the novel "When Conscience is Silent", it was just that the novel was written almost forty years after the first love story of the writer. It is interesting what intersections and differences there are between these novels, written in different periods of the author's life. What does the writer want to say in this novel? As in "When conscience is silent," in this novel the writer

describes the life of our contemporaries. For a writer to write about modern life has always been difficult, because, to show life with all the contradictions, difficulties and present it to his contemporaries has its difficulty. For some reason, each work written about modernity does not satisfy contemporaries. But the novel "When conscience is silent" was positively evaluated by contemporaries. In the further work of the writer describes their lives. As in the first novel, here the main plot line is love, which is a risk for the writer. Because, you can understand that in youth the leading line of the plot is the line of love. In "Strange Love" written in the old pores, the problem is complicated by the fact that the lover here is not a young man, but an old man. But the successful description of the feelings of love of both a woman and a man who have lived half of their lives and have reached old age is an innovation and an original in our artistic prose. It should also be noted that in the writer's writing experience there is a parallel touch on various problems of life and in this work, along with love, social life, contradictions and paradoxes of the transition period are shown in reality. Descriptions of a completely new system of relations in the face of the main characters of the novel, Sharaf and the teacher of Shafag, demanded a literary experience from the writer, high skill. Two verses of the poem, not included by the writer in the novel, and the words of the Colombian writer Gabriel García Márquez "Not the ability to love is not from old age, but old age is inability to love" (*Babanlı Vidadi, 2007 - 7, 3*) expresses what a person can love at any time and prepares his readers for the unusual love adventures that awaited them. The poem, not included by the writer in the structure of the novel, but given at the beginning of the book, prepares the events for real. And it is felt that the writer is in search of a new hero and they, like the previous novels, should have pure, moral and ethical values. Critic Rustam Kamal, who had this in mind, in the preface "Vidadi Babanlı: A Love Story of a Wise Age" writes: "The existential tragedies that take place on the pages of the books of V. Babanlı are related to the erosion of ethical values. A famous writer who is at the peak of his career and on top wisdom is still looking for heroes who are carriers of national ethical values. In fact, the author writes about the history of ethnic values (in the context of ethnic fate)" (*Rustam K., 2007 - 8, 3*). Thus, in the work of V. Babanlı, we see that the problem of the hero occupies an important place. Heroes of the writer think about society, about its problems, move with conscience, call for moral and spiritual perfection, purity, and honesty. Therefore, these heroes, in general, act as the conscience of society. Nevertheless, the writer does not forget people who see life in intrigues, pulling society back, he manages to create their image.

REFERENCES

- Babanlı V. Vicdan susanda. Bakı: Yazıçı, 1978, 512 s.
 Babanlı Vidadi. Qəribə eşq (Roman). Bakı: "Çinar-Çap", 2007, 220 s.
 Jafarzadəh A. 1977. Vicdanın hökmü ilə. "Kommunist", 11 may
 Hacıyev A. A description of the spiritual world. "Literature and art", 1979, 6 aprel
<http://www.cahid.info/archives/357>
 Nəbiyev B. Vüqarın ibrətəmiz taleyi. V. Babanlı. Vicdan susanda. Bakı: "Yazıçı", 1982, s. 512-518
 Gəhrəmanov T. 1977. Alim from his life pages. " Azerbaijan ", N 2, s. 203-204
 Rustam K. Vidadi Babanlı: müdrik yaşın sevgi nağılı. V. Babanlı. Strange love (roman). Bakı: "Çinar-Çap", 2007, s. 3-4