

SECTION 29. Literature. Folklore. Translation Studies.

TO THE QUESTION ON THE RESEARCH OF MASTERSHIP FEATURES IN ILYAS EFENDIEV'S DRAMAS

Abstract: In this scientific article have been researched the main moments of the mastership features in dramas of famous person - Ilyas Efendiev.

Key words: Azerbaijan, example, Garabakh, play.

Language: English

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Introduction

Ilyas Efendiev's literary activities is attached with its moral foundations to ancient Azerbaijan literature, there is a spirit of mythical thinking, of folk literature, of classic poets in his creative works. His play named after «Song stayed in the mountains» is the best art mastership features play. The internal structure, the art scheme of dramatic works is consisting dialogue, monologue and stage direction. The stage direction has always been on the introductory of the dramatic works. Or more that's seems the forest of Topkhana under clouds drawing caravan to the east. In other play named after «Khurshidbanu Natavan» the part of prologue is begins that: «The governor of the Caucasian's proper house. The opening curtain in the wide room Khurshidbanu and Mirza Ruhulla are looking at the room in silence. Prince Khasay has rapidly come. He stands in front of the Khurshidbanu».

Research methods and materials

In a tragedy of «Lord and his daughter» the part of prologue is beginning that: «Shusha Tower. Ibrahim khan's residence. During conquest of Shusha by Ağamahammad shah Ibrahim khan was running after killed of Aghamahammad shah the Gladness for Ibrahim khan's coming back to Shusha safe and sound at last. Music. Young are dancing. The daughter of khan Agabeyim madam and Saltanat lady, Javad Khan's sun Huseingulu khan, the sun of Saday Shirkhan who the young commander of the Garabakh rider is among them, too. Akhund

Mirmohsun is appeared at the top of the stage with elegant white cloth white turban». The stage direction in drama, first of all, was advised to the collective of producer putting work on spectacle and actors. In Shahnaz and Nijat's dialogs we see contradiction among of peasant and ruling classes. Although Shahnaz loves Nijat, she wants to obey Nijat's will her gold and money and suggests him to move other place. But Nijat didn't satisfy with her, because he prefers earning money with effort. Majority of the monologues carries psychological character. Speech of the each image helps opening of the main of its character. In the «Khurshidbanu Natavan» Natavan worked hardly for future of her people. Natavan gave her life and love as a sacrifice for her people, her country love is superpower than private love. In other speech: «Language is our national existence. Masters, as far as Azerbaijan people live, Azerbaijani language will live with her together! I see the day when Azerbaijan children reading in mother languages Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, Hote and Pushkin».

In the tragedy of «Lord and his daughter» armenian Vanya's real purpose is given clearly in his language: «Our religion, faith is one with Russian monarch. However Turks are our enemy». The base of each people language which first condition considerable is public factor. Writers when writing work of art necessary were appealed to national language and which was counted basic word the archaism, neologism, barbarism, dialecticism, jargon, vulgarism and etc. Archaism – were obsolete words,

were't use in modern language, it is said to difficult words. Ancient lexical unique in the language, was becoming old by historical, for years, for centuries were happened in the life of the people public events, it is the lawfull process was connected with cultural events: «If you shake your head one pud, can't you shake your tongue three miskal?» («Song stayed in mountains»). The word pud and miskal are ancient measure unique. Barbarism was enriched the language, was broadened the composition of language, these words were received from the languages of another people. Each people always touched with another people, were became to political, economical, cultural connections. There were exchange of commodities, exchange of scientific and technical information and exchange of views between peoples. For example: «Musavat ministers have surrendered the government to bolsheviks yesterday», «Yes, comrade commissar, Shah'es lady friend» («Song stayed in mountains»). At the same time, writers used the dialect words thoroughly for individualize the images, to increase emotion about them. And this are welcomed by literary communities and readers and are valued highly for brought special simplicity, sweetness, artistry. İlyas Efendiev also used from dialect words in his «Song stayed in the mountains», «Khurshidbanu Natavan», «Lord and his daughter» in the speech of peasant. This dialect words were belonged to Garabakh dialecticisms.

Writer used enough from vulgar words and expressions for individualize the negative characters, denounced the old society, ignorance, spiritual backwardness in their face. «They do foolishness. Shahnaz is an educated, an open-hearted girl», «You are stupid. Where from do you remember your old grandmother?» («Song stayed in the mountains»).

One of the most common figurative expressions is simile (metaphorical expression). Simile is in the art works one thing or events are liked according determined base stronger than its things and events.

«Your stature is tall as cypress», «My heart is Savalan (Mount Savalan), my life is Savalan, too» («Khurshidbanu Natavan»). Metonymy is a figure of speech in which a thing or concept is called not by its

own name but rather by the name of something associated in meaning with that thing or concept. «Surroundings are in silence» («Song stayed in the mountains»), «Indeed, I would betray to Azerbaijan!» («Lord and his daughter»). The contrast is the one of the means of artistic expression, which is difference between two or more entities. «We were homeless in our homeland» («Song stayed in the mountains»), «I am disappointed, because Azerbaijan which give to the culture of the world such as geniuses as Nizami Ganjavi, the Fuzuli, today stays back until culture of the world» «Lord and his daughter».

Conclusion

Hyperbole is the use of exaggeration as a rhetorical device or figure of speech. It may be used to evoke strong feelings or to create a strong impression, but is not meant to be taken literally. «You are tiger of the aristocratic salons», «It seemed to me that I can put the mountain on top of the mountain for my homeland» («Khurshidbanu Natavan»). Irony is used of words to express something different from and often opposite to their literal meaning. Ironies are the words are called which expressed essence not directly, but indirectly. Dramatic Irony is a situation in which a character, or narrator, unconsciously reveals to the characters and to the audience or reader some knowledge contrary to the impression he or she wishes to make. «That is Bahmanmirza's grandson, Boyukbay's sister stay that bad day she is in love of boy servant?» («Song stayed in the mountains»).

Inversion is an interchange of position of adjacent objects in a sequence, especially a change in normal word order, such as the placement of a verb before its subject. Although it is a shortcoming in grammar, but craftsman purposely makes inversion for use impressive means. In present day literature it is usually used for the purpose of laying emphasis this literary device is more prevalent in poetry than prose because it helps to arrange the poem in a manner that catches the attention of the reader not only with its content but also with its physical appearance; a result of the peculiar structuring.

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