

THE IDEAS OF INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY IN THE EASTERN CYCLE OF POEMS "TWO STREAMS" AND THE STORIES OF "SIX COLUMNS" BY N.S.TIKHONOV

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Abstract: The article discusses the series of poems "Two streams" by a prominent figure of XX century russian poetry N.S.Tikhonov. The ideas of international solidarity, reflected by the poet in these poems are investigated.

The poem titled "The Night of Eternity", which was included in the book titled "Braga" (1922) by N.Tikhonov, was the first proof of the strengthening of friendship between the Arab and Soviet nations. The cunning and observing craftsman clearly reveals what he saw in his new stories in Beirut and in Damascus. He listened to midnight friendly conversations and public literary sessions. "The six columns" is a book of stories and narratives by N.Tikhonov. These works are based on the impression that a distinguished writer gained during his journeys to the Middle East and Southeast Asia. Between 1949 and 1962, the peoples of these countries broke the

colonial chain and embarked on an independent path of development.

Keywords: international solidarity, N.S.Tikhonov, the East, "Two Streams", "Six Columns", the struggle for peace, poetry.

INTRODUCTION

In Russian literature for many years, poets and writers walked through the lands of the East, to know wisdom of life and collected materials for their parables so that to be able to learn, understand and express everything. Among these outstanding individuals were A. Pushkin, M.Lermontov, L.Tolstoy, A. Blok, M.Gorky, M.Prishvin and many others. Every stream, every mountain peak of the places they were in can tell about them. And the East River, according to Tursunzadeh, can also tell you about N.S.Tikhonov: He used to drink water here. Another researcher of the poet V.

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Shoshin writes that N. Tikhonov has always been concerned about the fate of the world; he was never tired of reminding about it in his works, urging people to be vigilant, unite in the struggle for peace and against the new wave of threats, to humanity.

The source of many N.Tikhonov's works of interest to the East, in our opinion, is the result of his affection to Oriental people, their traditions. The historical and contemporary fate of the East made him think too much.

N.Tikhonov recalls the history of Al-Gadr's poetry: "It happened long ago in the 20's, in a sleepless night of my native Neva city. I got a pen and opened my book. There I wrote about the humiliation of the Arabs, their capture, their military service done under force in the imperialist armies, and I called them to war. "

N.Tikhonov writes about his trips to the East: "For over a decade, from 1949 to 1962, I have been travelling around the countries of South-East Asia and the East with a mission of goodwill, the struggle for peace". (Tikhonov N.S.,1986). He worked on the topic with the same diligence with which he used to read and write about the East being a

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child, even without seeing it. "I never thought that some day I would see with my own eyes the things I have read so much about." (Tikhonov N.S.,1986).

In the book of poems, "The times and the roads" we find reflections on the passed years and the fate of the world, the poet anxiously reminds people of good will about the dangers of war. His anxious words to future generations sound invitingly:

I hear frantic sound.

It cries Nagasaki

On the ground burned.

In this weeping and wailing

There is no falsehood,

The whole world is crying pending:"

Who's crying now? "(Tikhonov N.S.,1956).

In those days a lot of literary movements and schools fought among themselves. It was a time of literary discussions and debates about the national poetry trends, fate of poetry, and poet's place in worker's ranks. The ideas of international solidarity and brotherhood of peoples have created the basis for organic unity of all N.Tikhonov's creative endeavors. There is interdependence between the works dedicated to the new, revolutionary Russia and the works dedicated to the

East, awakening from centuries of colonial rule. N.Tikhonov alien exotic, sugary fiction, whether it concerns painful everyday life of war or extreme poverty of the southern countries. If in the poems of the war years, he rebelled against false pathos, against lightweight use of the words of "heroism", "courage", "immortality", in the development of the eastern theme the edge of controversy was directed against the so-called colonial novels, against poetization "feats" of the white man and exotic "secrets" of the East.

The stories "Al-Gadr Night", "Earthquake", and "The Six Columns" contain a brief encyclopedia of Arabic life, so they were full of materials about true facts and the authors' excited feelings. Professor Georgi Sereteli's voice echoes the excellent orientalist of the past years in his meeting with the Arab community as his voice echoed the Soviet-Arabic friendship. N.Tikhonov writes that Ahmed ibn Majed, who is now regarded as a saint by the Syrians, has acquired a new life in the hands of Fyodor Shumovski in Leningrad. The writer emphasizes the devotion of good people's to their national traditions. His heroes understand the spirit of the nation, and admire the life power of the folk art.

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The life of modern Arabian Arabs opens before the readers.

The book "Six Columns" by N. Tikhonov's awarded by Lenin Award was published in Baku for the first time translated into Azerbaijani by Sabir Almazov (from the original in 1968, in the Moscow "Sovetsky pisatel" publishing house) in 1975-1981. Editor-in- It is said in the annotation of the first edition of the book edited by R.Shikhamirovas: "The six columns" is a book of stories and narratives by N.Tikhonov. These works are based on the impression that a distinguished writer gained during his journeys to the Middle East and Southeast Asia. Between 1949 and 1962, the peoples of these countries broke the colonial chain and embarked on an independent path of development. For his work "Six Columns" the writer Nikolay Tikhonov was awarded the Lenin Prize in 1970. The stories we presented to our readers were also taken from that book".

By the way, only two of the narratives and six stories in the original, eight out of four, have been translated and published in Azerbaijani (Najafov M.,1991).

DEVELPOMENT.

Description of research.

Long-term N.Tikhonov's participation in the international movement of struggle for peace, his trips to the western and eastern countries were noticeably reflected in his works: the series of poems "Two streams" (1951; State Prize, 1952) (Shoshin V.A.,19768) and others.

The world recreated in the works of the poet, was truly unique and new: "the ax on the immense log cabins knocked" in it, "through a small stone germinated mountains" in it, and "in every drop flood was asleep". And now, when the poet thinks of the main direction of his "creative behavior", when he thinks of the future of his books dedicated to the peoples of the East, he does not unreasonably believe that these people "will eventually know all that I have written about them" and that

In the city or in the green thicket,

Maybe they will say about me:

"It was a good and true friend,

Though he lived far away. "(Tikhonov N.S.,1956).

Nikolai Tikhonov was endowed with a special gift: he felt extremely precise the atmosphere of time. He started the verses like "from the middle",

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with the highest point of lyrical experience.

N.Tikhonov's poems and prose about the East are a kind of diary-essay in which the author discovering new world with all its national ethnographical and geographical features and signs, is enriched with the thoughts and feelings, and is revealed as a poet-humanist and an internationalist.

N.Tikhonov's humanism is a phenomenon simple and complex at the same time. It is simple, because it proceeds from the common sense, the recognition of human reality, its positive and negative inclinations, needs, qualities, ambitions. It is difficult, because the description of the person, in principle, can not be exhaustive and unambiguous. "After all, a man is not only a reality and fact, but also an opportunity, choice, freedom, infinity, creativity and the many other things that makes him probably the most amazing creature of the Universe" (Kuvakin V.A.,1998).

"N.S Tikhonov poeticizes the East, to which he was filled with deep sympathy and love." (Grinberg I.,1972).

His poetry and prose are so diverse due to the infinite variety of a man and nature, states, religions, culture. Society itself is dear to him because a man, truly

worthy of a great song, is immeasurably dear to him. So, in verse and prose Nikolai Tikhonov remained faithful to great thoughts about the new world order that arose, became highly anticipated reality in his eyes, the reality which was dear to him because he completely gave himself and his talent and his whole life to approval of its foundations. The poet may cast a single glance and see almost all decades of this century. What is the result of his great thoughts?

From his very first collections Nikolai Tikhonov announced himself as a first-class master of a verse. Both in life and in poetry he knew the bitterness of losses, "a furious wind of delight", a chill of loneliness, deadly storms, with which he had the opportunity to face very frequently. He knew the "art of violent songs" up to its secret and hidden depths. His love for an Earth woman was extraordinary ("I do not complain, I'm not jealous - you are my bread in this lack of passion"), but love for the poetry was great.

Then the other god's faces will be darkened,
And any trouble will be obvious,
But what was truly great,
Will be great forever "(Tikhonov N.S.,1956).

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Contiguity of Tikhonov's motives with foreign literature is found out, for example, R. Kipling's civilian motives of lyrics have something in common with Tikhonov's ones. We should remember that he is a post-colonial poet who is against the capture of India by England and perceives the relations between the East and the West as unfair, who writes about the life of soldiers, military operations in India ("The Ballad of East and West", "A White Man's Burden," "Tommy"). Similar motives we hear from the Russian poet: "Perekop", "Makhno", "Over the Green Tunic", "A Deserter".

Nikolai Tikhonov, who sees the main purpose of the life and work in poetization of "truly great", eternal values of time, epoch, an individual human "I", has the right to assert that these values will remain forever in the history of Russian people, in the history of literature. He has the right to say so, yet because that he is really on the "difficult path" of his generation, on behalf of that the poet speaks, "we gave people the main thing, and we do not feel sorry about that."

But if tension and anxiety are the only features characterizing the world of the poet, if only these tones are heard in

his poetry? Of course, not. There was something else. There were poems about Kakheti, echoing, as a roll of drums on a holiday in Alaverdi, poems as bright as pheasant's feathers, as fresh as the air of mountain heights. What is typical for Tikhonov's works about foreign countries?

First of all, topicality and social sharpness of observations and conclusions. Tikhonov- humanist and internationalist witnessed the scourge of Arab refugees from occupied by Israel territories. In the book "Six columns," the drama of their experiences is truly expressed with an impressive force, but historicism, distinguishing, in our opinion, Tikhonov's creativity is particularly evident. His prose about the East can be called "colorful stories" because there are multicolor paints of Burmese jungles, roads and cities of India, wild winter gorges of the Hindu Kush, slightly outlined coastline of spring Mediterranean in fragrant Lebanon, heavy tropical paints of Ceylon and Indonesia in them.

Echoing to N.Tikhonov, we call these stories "A Book of a Road", as it is accepted in the East - because they contain the themes of Asia, seeking the way to the future, people of Asian

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countries liberated from colonialism, starting their independent way. Short stories and novels are based on real stories and events that took place in real life. The characters are often prototypes of really existing people.

In the story "Green darkness", he creates a character of a neo-colonialist Otto Mueller. Here is a young man who flies to Burma, and his flight is like a fairy tale: "The stars danced some crazy dance, hiding in pairs in this blue fragility, digging, like golden bees, spilling into pieces, and sharp cuts of these pieces were shining somewhere in the depths ... "But Otto Mueller flies from West Germany not to admire the East, he hastens to" capture it."

Neo-colonialist Mueller is indifferent to the art of a Burmese dancer, who impressed the author. Muller could not enjoy the national customs of the peoples of the East, because he admits only his own - German nation. Just some speech about folk dance, but even it brings to a clash of opposing viewpoints. Otto intends to bring up the "natives", and Burmese engineer U Tin Bo thinks, "the ones like this young German, they can not imagine reality, they have no idea that Asia has changed. Hidden spirit of the old

contempt for "natives" still lives in them, and it is necessary to teach them that the past will not return." The character of the Burmese engineer U Tin Bo shows us advanced features of a new man of the East. "Tikhonov strongly argues against the preaching of the denial of national independence and sovereignty, which, in fact, confirms neo-colonial domination of the world" (Grinberg I.,1972).

A figure of a scientist-ethnographer William Winger in the story "Green Darkness" is interesting in this regard. Winger says about the inhabitants of the hill tribe on the border of Burma: "I was accepted like a good guest. And so they will accept everyone, regardless of skin color, if he is friendly towards them". Not the origin and skin color separate people, but social outlook - that is both Winger's and Aylene Broudep's, the heroine of the story "A Long day", view point. These stories are included in a collection of prose "Six columns", which by its subject belongs entirely to the East. "I must say that I wrote the book "Six columns" with a sense of deep respect and heartfelt sympathy to the peoples of Southeast Asia and the Middle East" (Tikhonov N.S.,1986).

The works included in the book are arranged sequentially as in the

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original: "Six Columns" (p.5-51), "Carefree City" (pp. 52-80), "Long Day" (p.81-120), "Rose" (p.121-146). In the second edition, the annotation was relatively shortened (Karamovah Sh.,1990). In fact, the annotations of both the first and second editions of the book published in Baku are at the same level of translation as their translation from the original in Russian editions. But in the second edition Tikhonov's book was presented only as a "Book of Stories", meaning that there were no narratives here. This, in our opinion, is connected with the uncertainty of thoughts of interpreters and editors on the genres of works included in the book, while it was for them possible to emphasize specifically if it is a narrative or a story.

When the "Six Columns" were presented to the Lenin Prize and the author received this award, many articles about the book were published. N.S Tikhonov's Lenin Prize-winning book, titled "The Six Columns" ("The Shest Colon"), was published for the first time in the journal Znama with two more stories (Nikolay Tikhonov, "The "The Shest Colon", "Zelzele", "Noch Al-Gadr", No. 1, 1966).

Critic Valentin Shepelev, quoting his comment on the "Six Columns" in the "Small Resumes" column, writes: "At the ruins of the ancient temple of the Sun in Baalbek (the story "Six Columns"), the Soviet artist Latov made sketches from nature, he not only drew but lived with impressions of what he saw. The majestic beauty of the surviving six marvelous columns, that inspired some spirit of health, opened the secret of the real living East for him, not exotic and illusory, but strong by its ineradicable creative vitality. "And on the way to Beirut, Latov saw the waiter running out to the street from the night restaurant approached the Soviet car and reverently kissed the flag with a sickle and a hammer, twice pressing his lips to a red piece of matter. The invisible link was guessed between this amazing manifestation of a new humanity and the enchanting beauty of those six columns, that would say with each piece of their being about the great integrity of the world "(Goltsev V., 1958).

Speaking on the contents of one of the episodes of the work and the kissing with admiration the flag with sickle and hammer of the Arabic waiter, the author, that emphasizes political and ideological aspects, sees a brutal discrepancy

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between the new world and the old world. Producer Mossar is featured as the flag head of the old world in the story. In his pamphlet: "The whole world is nonsense," Mossar states cynically: "A person is alone, he welcomes chaos, decay, to feel free from everything." It is also natural for a human having such attitude to life to be so predatory and aggressive. That is why V. Chepelev writes very correctly:

Mossar wants to use and adapt the national eastern ornamentation and exotics for his predatory, aggressive intentions: "This is also hashish, and maybe worse," Latov thinks of him as poisonous ideological poisoning "(Goltsev V., 1958)

The critic of the story defines the content of the story as follows: The story "Six Columns" with all its colors fights for the present-day East, its people's outlook on new life, freedom, justice".

The review is summarized by a single idea, which helps the reader to understand the writer's correct appreciation of the objective content of T. Tixonov's creative work. The last paragraph of V. Chapelev is as follows: "Правда увиденною в рассказах - новеллах Николай Тихонова живет впечатляюще ярко и окрыленно" (

Goltsev V., 1958). Translation: "The truth that appears in Nikolai Tikhonov's stories is brilliant and winged."

One of the reviews of the book "Six Columns" was awarded the title "High Power of the Word". At the beginning of this valuable review published in the rubric "Lenin Award" by critic Dm. Kovalyov, in general notes on the creative activity of the outstanding artist some biographical facts, especially about the East that occupies an important place in Tixonov's biography are mentioned. The critic shows that in Tikhonov's poems and novels powerful and brave people are dwellers; and wherever he is - in the north, east, west or south -he is always with his heroes. Tikhonov does not sit still - he's always driving, walking, flying, swimming. "But the East is attracting the writer more and more among the other remote and nearby regions. He travels to Turkmenistan in 1926 and 1930. He looks more closely at the new in the fate of Turkmen, Tajiks, Uzbeks and their foreign neighbors. And then trips to the Caucasus. The poet translates the singers of this wonderful land - the poets of Georgia and other peoples of the Caucasus. Thus, all is clearer, more definite, from inside not only the main theme of his creativity but

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also his whole life - friendship of peoples, friendship for a just peace on earth- is marked." (Kazimov K.Sh.,2002).

According to the literary-critic criteria of Soviet period review author's evaluation of N. Tikhonov's creativity as well as his life as "peoples friendship, friendship for the sake of fair peace in the Earth", sounds templating. However, emphasizing only the ideological aspect of Tikhonov's personal life and creativity led to indifference to the true mastery issues, led them to the forefront. This review, mentioned in a number of analysis, follows the same direction in subsequent paragraphs as the author's Soviet-socialist intentions. Dm. Kovalev writes in his essay: "And the latest book by N.Tikhonov awarded to "Lenin Award" like "Six Columns" which is as poetic as poetry books, is the poetical agenda of goodwill ambassador of our people."

DISCUSSION

According to the objective content of the story, the critic's view of contradiction and the moral gap between the two worlds cannot be considered as fair. But when he summarizes the contradiction and the gap of the present,

past and future he runs to the extremes, because he divides mankind into two enemy fronts, two opposed classes that are incompatible with the Marxist-Leninist ideology, which dominates the society in which he lives. That is why the author of the review while comparing Latov and producer Moss instead of giving them characteristic offered by the writer, is based on the rage and hatred towards business and capital world from the point of view of fake socialist patriotism. "But producer Moser, a businessman who has come to an exotic country to make capital, uses all the wonders of immortal, inspired creations of antiquity and wonders of black and white magic for tis own purposes. The beautiful creation of human hands turns in his film into a "slightly painful but exciting fairy tale" that gives "good money" (Kazimov K.Sh.,2002).

Now, when the Soviet-socialist system has collapsed, in the former USSR, present-day CIS, at a time when the market economy, free competition, that we criticized and rejected in the Western countries, is dominating, the following words about producer Mossar, with the moral -ethic considerations, may sound ridiculous and or at least funny: "It appeared before rude and sinik

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businessman who thinks of nothing but money, Latov said: "Do you know why he surprised me at first? He is completely covered in black dark and is approaching stealthily... "Of course, rudeness, humiliation, violence exist in all periods and in all societies, but only those who served Soviet period policy, socialist ideology could treat business and capital as a negative moral quality. Indeed, the author of the review must write down the following words for strengthening his ideological position and to justify the Soviet writer: "The man who came here with a good will goes towards people and even without feeling himself, as we have seen in his story "Al-Gadr", they are heartfelt with them."

Inspite of some shortcomings in Dm. Kovalev's article that can be explained by a number of objective reasons, his thoughts based on N. Thixonov's book are actual for their moral-ethical content as his analytical thinking is dominating. He writes: "A lot of kind, human things arise between people of different countries when it comes to friendship, peace and especially when people not only sympathize, but also try to help in their liberation struggle, that they cast off shameful slavery, the yoke of

colonialism, strengthen their state independence". The author shows that most poetic book contains many aspects of the Arabian East's life and household. However, as the critic says, the most painful and harshest thing here is the hatred towards forcibly imposed war against people of his country, imperialist threat, everything fueled by Israel and those who inspired it from the other side of the ocean.

Since then, much has changed in the life of the peoples of East and South-East Asia. The view of a big city, people's characters have changed. The achievements of modern world culture penetrated into everyday life, known social changes, which N.Tikhonov foresaw and dreamt of, took place.

In 1970, in the field of literature and art N. Tixonov, Uzbek poet Gafur Gulam and singer Lyudmila Zykina became laureates of Lenin Award. Igor Vasilyev, the scientific secretary of the Lenin and State Awards Committee, wrote about this: "Nikolai Tikhonov, awarded the Lenin Prize for the book "Six Columns", wrote bright pages in the history of Soviet literature with his verses, poems, prose, and journalism ... " Six Columns "- is a book about the path traveled by the writer on the roads of the Arab East,

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India , Ceylon, Burma, Pakistan. The diverse gallery of characters, the sharp plot and the bright coloring of the book show the true knowledge of the writer of these countries' people, subtle signs of everyday life. The two novels and six stories included in the book "The Six Columns" are united by the light faith of the poet in the future of the peoples fighting against colonial yoke, in fraternal relations of people to oppose the oppression of the great ideals of friendship, national identity and independence "(Karamovah Sh.,1990).

After he received the Lenin Award N.Tikhonov wrote in revised edition of the book "Six Columns", in his notes "Several words from the author" ("Neskolgko slov ot avtora"): "For more than a decade, from 1949-1962, I had to travel a lot with the mission of goodwill, the struggle for peace over the countries of Southeast Asia, the countries of the Middle East." The book, entitled "Six Columns" according to its subject entirely belongs to the East, I have been working on it for several years "(Tikhonov N.S.,1985).

CONCLUSIONS

Today N.Tikhonov's prose is perceived as evidence of the

effectiveness of the great international communication that unites progressive forces of all nations. We are convinced that a secret of N.Tikhonov's prose and poetry is that it is based on the truth and simplicity. They are considered the great goals in art, and they express the writer's position. Every poet can find subjects in his memory, which he would like to see embodied in his poems.

Nikolai Tikhonov was one of the first who paved the way of Russian poetry to the East, enriched Russian poetry with translations of poems about the East. He was a friend of the East. The friend, who confirmed his friendship by his deeds. He expanded the borders of the great Russian poetry by his journeys. "I haven't written much about, and I hope that I will still be able to write new poems and new prose that will be a modest contribution to our large, multi-national literature" (Abdullayev J.,1976).

N.Tikhonov's creative activity differs by persistence of poet's interests. Freedom for the peoples of all countries under the banner of world socialist revolution! – N.Tikhonov's ideal, sung in his poetry of 1920s - 30s. Poetic pathos is characterized by enthusiasm, inspiration, hope for brighter future,

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rebellion against the old foundations, civic enthusiasm.

Later, N. Tixonov speaks about the deprivation of peoples in Asia, the struggle for colonialism in Asia and the East and the tension in the Near East. He showed that, in the plot of his works, there are real subjects and events. The characters are also the prototypes of the real people. He ended his remarks: "I must also say that I wrote the book "Six Columns" with a feeling of deep respect and heartfelt sympathy for the peoples of Southeast Asia and the Middle East" (Tikhonov N.S.,1985).

Works included in by N. Tikhonov's book "Six Columns" in terms of content are deserved to be analyzed and researched as a literary sample, as well as the fact of our translation literature.

In the final of his article when Dm. Kovalev highly praises N. Tikhonov's creativity he very rightly points out to his service to the public. What could be, in his opinion, more important in the world to which he has given his best years and works, than self-sacrifice for the universal happiness of all the workers, against the evil on earth?

The last sentences of the article sound like apoféosis for a contender of

the Lenin Award in response to questions raised. The author writes: "Is it not dear and not close to all the people, to all nations? In this high sense Nikolai Tikhonov is one of the most popular of our poets. The nationality of the spirit of his poetry, his word, not divergent with his work, everything that he is inspired and inspires his readers, is the best confirmation of this. This, apparently, Gorky felt in him from his first steps, that's why he followed his development so closely, so in the fatherly way he had hoped for him" (Karamovah Sh.,1990).

The article also notes that some episodes of the awakening and strengthening of freedom ideas, the liberation of national consciousness in Tixonov's book seem to be somewhat sentimental on the background of this diverse, colorful, controversial world.

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