

**REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN**

*On the rights of the manuscript*

**ABSTRACT**

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

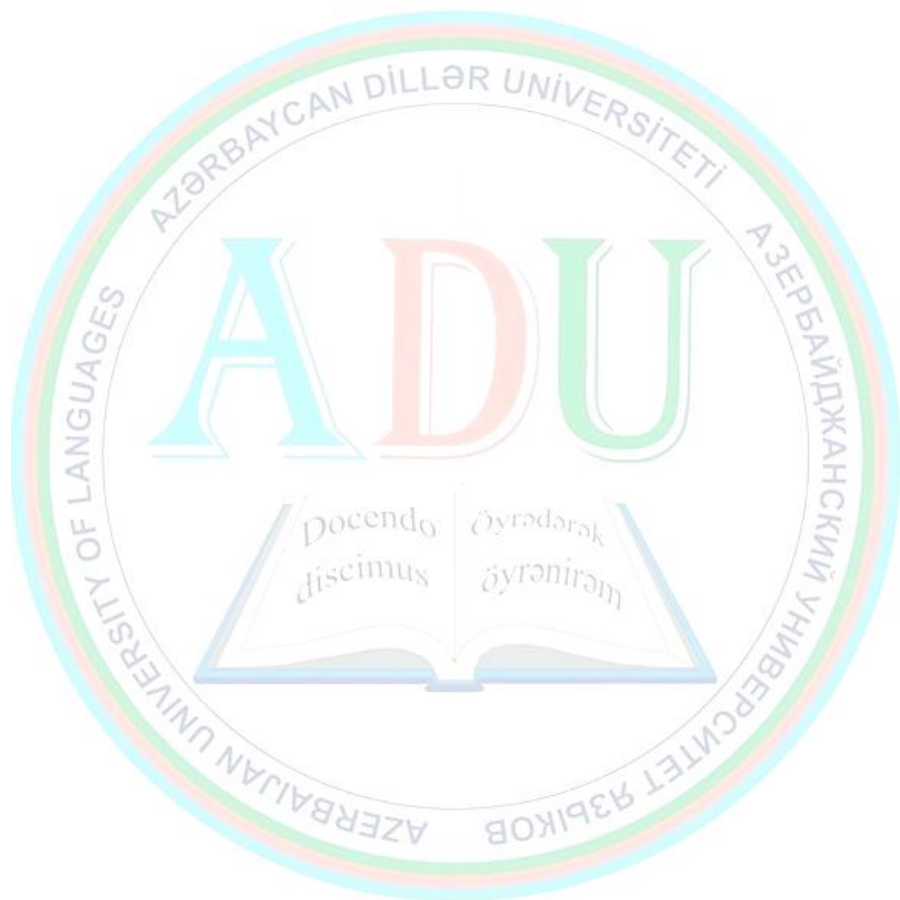
**THE ORIENTAL CONCEPTION  
IN THE ENGLISH LITERATURE  
(based on James Morier's creative activity)**

Speciality: 5718.01 – World Literature (English Literature)

Field of science: Philology

Applicant: **Lala Shahin Isayeva**

**Baku – 2021**



The work was performed at Department of English Language and Literature of Baku Engineering University.

Scientific supervisor: Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor  
**Ulfat Ismayil Badalbayli**

Official opponents: Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor  
**Aynur Zakir Sabitova**

Doctor of Philological Sciences,  
Associate Professor  
**Nigar Valish Isgandarova**

Doctor of Philosophy on Philology,  
Associate Professor  
**Leyli Aliheydar Aliyeva**

Dissertation council ED 2.12 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Azerbaijan University of Languages.

Chairman of the  
Dissertation council: \_\_\_\_\_  
Doctor of Philological Sciences,  
academic  
**Kamal Mehdi Abdullayev**

Scientific secretary of the  
Dissertation council: \_\_\_\_\_  
Doctor of Philosophy on Philology,  
Associate Professor  
**Irada Nadir Sardarova**

Chairman of the scientific  
seminar: \_\_\_\_\_  
Doctor of Philological Sciences,  
Professor  
**Jalil Garib Naghiyev**

## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

**Urgency of the theme and the degree of research.** Rapid changes in our cultural life after restoration of the Azerbaijan Republic's independence in 1991, as well as translation of several samples of the world literature predominantly from the original and also conducting of investigations based on the works of Oriental theme in the world literature might be considered, as one of the important and actual factors, causing interest in movement of the modern world literature.

One of the main issues, determining the actuality of the dissertation is based on the definition of the concept of creativity of humanistic writers, including James Justinian Morier (1780-1849), who embodies progressive tendencies in the English literature on the history, realities of life, culture and literature of the peoples of the East. In the context of the Western-Eastern relations of the writer, who introduced the new pages into history of our literary thinking, the study from an objective scientific perspective of the works of the East, including the history, ethnography and culture of Azerbaijan, which serve as a rich source on the history, cultural and literary events of the past, which seems dark to the majority, determines the actuality of the research work.

The study of the Oriental conception in James Morier's creative activity in the English literature of the XIX century is of particular significance in terms of study of literary and spiritual needs between historical past and modern epoch of Azerbaijani literary-theoretic thought during the modern period.

The study of the Oriental conception, as one of the actual and important issues, based on James Morier's rich literary activity, became the main theme of the dissertation. Bringing the concept of the East, including Azerbaijan, to the level of scientific research on the basis of the works, each one consisting of two books titled "The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan" and "The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan in England", having a special place in the creativity of the writer, the representative of the literary movement of romanticism of the XIX century English literature, and the works

written in the travel genre titled “A Journey through Persia, Armenia and Asia Minor to Constantinople, in the years 1808 and 1809” and also “A Second Journey through Persia, Armenia, and Asia Minor to Constantinople between 1810 and 1816” has laid the foundation for achieving new and scientifically interesting results.

Translation of the novel “The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan” from the original into the Azerbaijani language in 1993 (translated by Zakir Safaroghlu and Shahin Khalilli from the English language) is considered to be an important event for making available of the writer’s works to the Azerbaijani audience. However various investigations, dedicated to the writer’s creative activity were conducted during different times in Britain, the United States, Canada and Russia and monographs were published there. Though analysis and explanation of problems, distinguished by certain scientific novelties and generalizations were presented in the works on the writer’s creativity by Ataee Muhammed Ali, Coshkunoghlu Ayten, M.Gail, G.Krotkoff, O’Quinn Daniel, Weinberger Ava Inez, J.Dorri, L.I.Iskhakova, G.G.Noniashvili, N.K.Orlovskaya<sup>1</sup>, Oriental concept hasn’t become a separate object of investigation.

---

<sup>1</sup> Ataee, M.A. Iran, Islam and James Morier: an Analysis of the Hajji Baba Novels / M.A.Ataee. – The USA: University of New Mexico, – 1988. – 434 p.; Coshkunoghlu, A. A Critical Survey of the Life and Works of James Justinian Morier, 1780-1849 / A.Coshkunoghlu. – Turkey: – 1967. – 116 p.; Gail, M. What for You Write Hajji Baba? / M.Gail. – Persia and the Victorians. London: – 1951. – 176 p.; Krotkoff, G. Hummer – Purgstall, Hajji Baba, and the Moriers // International Journal of Middle East Studies. February,– 1987. Vol. 19, №1, – p.103-107; O’Quinn, D. Tears in Tehran / Laughter in London: James Morier, Mirza Abul Hassan Khan, and the Geopolitics of Emotion // Eighteenth – Century Fiction. Publishing by University of Toronto Press: – Fall,– 2012. Vol. 25, № 1, – p.85-114; Weinberger, A.I. The Middle Eastern Writings of James Morier: Traveller Novelist, and Creator of Hajji Baba / Ph.D. Thesis/Dissertation / – Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1988. – 222 p.; Weitzman, A. Who was Hajji Baba? // Notes and Queries,– May, 1970. Vol. 17, №5, – p.177-179; Dorri, J. The first Persian satiric novel “The Adventures of Hajji Baba” // AS of USSR, Institute of Oriental studies. The Persian satiric prose: tradition and novelty. – Moscow: Nauka, – 1977. – p.61-74 (in Russian); Iskhakova L.I. East and West in James Morier’s novels about Hajji Baba: Specific features of author interpretation: /Diss. of candidate of philological sciences / – Magnitogorsk: SOU Magnitogorsk State

**The object and subject of the research.** The object of the research work is adventure books, consisting of James Morier's novels "The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan" (1824), "The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan in England" (1828) and also two books "A Journey through Persia, Armenia and Asia Minor to Constantinople, in the Years 1808 and 1809" (1812), "A Second Journey through Persia, Armenia, and Asia Minor to Constantinople between 1810 and 1816" (1818).

The subject of the research work is exploration of ideological and artistic, stylistic and mastership features of James Morier's works within Western-Eastern relations and also Oriental and Azerbaijani concept based on the author's creative activity.

**Aims and objectives of the research work.** The main goal of the dissertation work is exploration of Oriental conception in James Morier's creative activity, covering traditions of heredity of Romanticism and Realism literary schools in the XIX century English literature. In order to achieve this goal, the following tasks have been determined in the research work.

– Generalization of main outlines of Oriental theme and conception based on scientific analysis of works, devoted to Oriental theme in the English literature within context of the West-East relations;

– Conducting the analysis of the essence of literary-artistic texts and images that create a unity of artistic interpretation of the Eastern model of thought, historical, cultural memory energy and features of social reality of Eastern countries (Iran and Azerbaijan) based on James Morier's novels "The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan" and "The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan in England" by means of a new approach method;

---

University, 2010. – 201 p. (in Russian); Noniashvili, G.G. Persian translations of James Morier's novel "The Adventures of Hajji Baba Ispahan" and its role and significance in the new Persian Literature: / Abstract of diss. candidate of philological sciences/ – Baku, 1983. – 27 p. (in Russian); Orlovskaya, N.K. James Morier's data about Georgia // Issues of Georgian literary ties with West. – Tbilisi: Printing house of Tbilisi University, – 1986. – p.180-187 (in Russian).

– Definition of place of the Azerbaijani theme and its conception at national self-consciousness of the Azerbaijani nation within context of historical, literary texts of the writer's books of Travels and identification of factors, reflecting artistic presentation of Azerbaijani historical figures in the history of national idea;

– Defining the writer's standpoint on the Armenian issue in the field of Eastern relations and determining the falsification of the Armenian characters of Yusuf and Mariam in the novel "The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan" on the basis of the materials of the Travel Books

**The research methods.** Analyses conducted in the dissertation are mainly, based on historical and comparative, historical and typological methods. Exploration of Oriental and also of Azerbaijani issue and Oriental (Azerbaijani) conception, most of all, in James Morier's creative activity, which is literarily, historically and factually reflected in the English literature, within Western-Eastern context is established on philological historical and scientific-objective principles. The research work refers to the method of analytical-critical analysis, which is mostly used by modern literary and scientific-theoretical thought, and the author's concept is put forward on the basis of the author's creativity.

**The main provisions for defense:**

– Formation of Oriental ideological and aesthetic conception in the English literature coincides with 90th of the XVIII century. However historical, social and philosophical works of the West European writers, published about the Eastern countries as well, as collections of classic art from the Eastern languages into West European languages, lay foundation to suppose, that Oriental conception was created even at earlier centuries;

– Such writers, as Walter Scott, George Gordon Byron, Percy Bysshe Shelley, William Wordsworth, Thomas Moore and others, who won fame with their works, written on the Oriental theme in the British literature during the first half of the XIX century, created a new platform of the Western thought about the history and the culture of nations of the Eastern countries. The creative activity of James Morier, who made a statement of a traveler, diplomat and

writer, mostly in Turkey, Azerbaijan and Iran, draws attention to broader extent among these writers and poets. Clarification and establishment of Oriental ideological and aesthetic conception, sustaining on his creative activity comprises the main platform of the research work;

– Defining the Oriental conception with the common outlines of historical, social life and culture of the East (Iran and Azerbaijan), the Oriental characters, the social realities of the epoch and the realistic descriptive measures as well, based on the novels “The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan” and its logical continuation “The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan in England”;

– Finally, disclosing of writer’s realistic view point concerning Azerbaijan by means of drawing historical parallels about Azerbaijani toponyms (Tabriz, Ardabil, Maragha, Khoy etc.), which are valuable for our history of literary and social thought, based on the works, called “Travels”, published for the first time in London during 1812 and 1818 and about images of Azerbaijani historical figures (Fath Ali Shah, Abbas Mirza and others).

**Scientific novelty of the research work.** For the first time study of the Oriental conception in James Morier’s creative activity in the English literature, from view point of theme development reflects three main directions in context of the Western-Eastern relations. Firstly, continuation or further development of the Oriental ideological and artistic conception by James Morier, formed on the basis of creative activity of “Orientalist Jones” (Sir William Jones) in the 90<sup>th</sup> of the XVIII century, is the author’s exploration of materials on embodiment of history, culture, ethnography and artistic lexical heritage of Eastern countries, such as Iran, Azerbaijan and Turkey, and peoples living there.

Secondly, conducting scientific analysis of hereditary ties, language, ethnographic issues and also national identity, forming literary and artistic description of numerous expectations and opportune moments, uniting and distinguishing Turkish, Azerbaijani and Persian peoples in their fateful historical path possessing close kinship to each other by their culture, literature, household, customs



and traditions on base of the writer's creative activity might be considered, as another novelty of the study.

Thirdly, clarification of essence of several historical facts and events in description of national issues in Eastern states comparative analysis of the Azerbaijani-Armenian relations in the novel "The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan" with the books of "Travels" might be accepted as the novelty of the research work.

Finally, presentation of thoughts, jointly with scientific conclusion about ancient cultural history of Azerbaijan, historical and cultural life of the first three decades of the XIX century, Azerbaijani history, ethnography and life and activity of historical military leaders might be considered, as the novelty of the research.

**Theoretical and practical significance of the research.** The dissertation is dedicated to the study of the Oriental conception, based on James Morier's creative activity, who gained his popularity in the first half of the XIX century, mostly, thanks to his novels, written on the Oriental theme and Travels dilogy, however, who in the course of time, was transferred to the category of writers of "the second degree". Certain theoretical points, forwarded in connection with the theme as well, as analysis and comments might play a source role at new researches within context of the Western-Eastern relations, especially at more comprehensive study of the Azerbaijani theme in the English literature. The materials of the dissertation can be used in the teaching of the subject of the Oriental theme as an optional course in Western European literature, as well as in English literature. We presume that publication of the research work, as a teaching aid, covers comprehensive imagination of teachers and students about the Azerbaijani history, culture and literature on Oriental theme, as a teaching aid for teachers and students.

**Approbation and application.** The main provisions of the research work were reflected in reports at the International and Republic conferences and published in collections, consisting of conference materials and also in scientific journals and magazines, printed within the Republic and abroad.

**Name of the organization where the dissertation is performed.** The work was performed at the Department of English Language and Literature of Baku Engineering University.

**The total volume of the dissertation with a sign including a separate volume of the structural units of the dissertation.** The dissertation consists of an Introduction – 6 pages, 10281 characters, Chapter I – 39 pages, 73909 characters, Chapter II – 55 pages, 107178 characters, Chapter III – 43 pages, 82844 characters, the result – 3 pages, 4793 characters, and the total volume of the thesis consists of is 279005 characters.

## **BASIC CONTENTS OF THE RESEARCH WORK**

The actuality of the theme is substantiated in the *Introduction* of the thesis, the object and subject of the research, aims and objectives are identified, scientific novelty of the research, methodology, theoretical and practical significance, main provisions raised for defense, approbation and structure of the research work are postulated in the introduction.

The first chapter of the dissertation, presented under the name **“The English Literature of the XIX Century and the East”**, consists of two subchapters. The first subchapter titled of *“The East in the English Literature: its Study and Assessment”* indicates, that in the beginning of the VII century in the Anglo-Saxon literature, one might come across the first Anglo-Saxon depiction of Arabic invasion in the books of the first English historian and poet the Venerable Bede (673-735) *“Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Anglorum”* and *“Genesis”*, completed in 731. The author touched upon points, causing certain interest on distribution of Muslim civilization to the Western Europe.

The development of colonial expansion influenced on many Oriental countries, including Persia, ancient Egypt, the Arabian Peninsula, Siam and China. Advent of the Oriental sciences in the XVIII century put the basis for formation of Orientalism area in the literature too. This area developed mainly in two directions.

First, several works were written, as a result of voyages of travellers, who were interested in exotics of the East. For example, Jonas Hanway wrote and published the book about his travel from Russia to Persia in 1754. Besides, Lyttleton's novels, written in adventure genre such, as "Letters from a Persian in England to his friend in Ispahan", "The Persian letters, continued: or, the second volume of letters from Selim at London, to Mirza at Ispahan" gained the readers' affection similar to works, devoted to the Oriental theme.

Second, it is connected with introduction of "Oriental spirit" in a new form. In this case, the East was like a decoration and sometimes it played a role of disguise.

Despite of this, it is possible to come across both directions, mentioned above in the works of a number of writers on the East. Such poets, like George Gordon Byron and Percy Bysshe Shelley were referred to the representatives of the second direction. In the works of representatives of the first direction, the "East" was presented in absolutely different view, like more exotic world, world of harems, full of adventures and mysteries. Samuel Taylor Coleridge ("Kubla Khan", 1816), Robert Southey ("Thalaba", 1801, "The Curse of Kehama", 1810), Walter Savage Landor ("Guebre", 1812) and other poets were referred to this one.

Irish origin Thomas Moore's poem "Lalla Rookh" is considered, as one of the most well-known poems, dedicated to the Oriental theme. Expressing views of historians of the English literature, the literary scholar K.Tiander indicated, that James Morier's novel was at the same level with novels on Oriental theme, such as Thomas Hope's (1770-1831) "Anastasius; or, Memoirs of a Greek" (1819) and Edward John Trelawny's (1792-1881) "Adventures of a Younger Son" (1831).

The collection of the well-known English Orientalist Sir William Jones's (1746-1794) "Poems, Consisting Chiefly Translations from the Asiatick Languages (1772), "Sacontala, or The Fatal Ring: An Indian Drama" (1789) and other works, articles, published in the Asiatick Researches journal might be considered, as valuable contribution to the English-East literary relationship.

However, Sir William Jones, who wrote, “*Give us time, for our investigations, and we will transfer to Europe all the Sciences, arts and literature of Asia*”<sup>2</sup> can also be said to have acted as an “imperialist” of culture, art, and literature in the East.

Walter Scott recognized in the preface of the novel “*Talisman*” (1825), devoted to confrontation of European and Asian (Arabic) cultures, to dramatic crusade of two worlds during the Middle Ages, that the novel “*The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan*”, published one year prior to his own novel, was the most beautiful realistic artistic monument about the East<sup>3</sup>.

Familiarly acquainted with the Eastern customs and traditions, James Morier created them in grotesque (exaggerated and ridiculous) shape in the novel “*The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan*”.

In the second subchapter of the first chapter, entitled “*Azerbaijan in the Context of the Western-Eastern Relations*”, the author’s polemics and views on description, analysis and explanation of artistic, literary scientific-critical thinking within synthesis of the Western-Eastern connections in the area of Oriental values were reflected.

One of the most important and actual issues, attracting attention in the Azerbaijani literary criticism for the last period is conducting of researches on the Oriental theme, which found artistic expression in creative activities of British writers in little or wide scale.

The English Orientalist Sir William Jones included the first translations of one part of works of Azerbaijani and Persian poets from the Persian language into the English language in his book “*Grammar of the Persian Language*” (1771).

Particularly, the first translations of Omar Khayyam’s rubaiyats are also associated with Sir William Jones’s name. Besides, thoughts and judgements, relating to creative activity of world known,

---

<sup>2</sup> Franklin, M.J. Orientalist Jones. Sir William Jones, Poet, Lawyer and Linguist, 1746-1794 / M.J.Franklin. – USA: Oxford University Press, – 2011. – p.240

<sup>3</sup> Scott, S.W. Introduction to the *Talisman* / S.W.Scott. *Talisman*. – USA: Feather Trail Press, –2009. – p.4

prominent Azerbaijani poets of the Azerbaijan literature of the Renaissance period during the 12<sup>th</sup> century such as Khagani Shirvani, Nizami Ganjavi, particularly, Omar Khayyam's rubaiyats and rubai of Azerbaijani poet Masihi of the Sefevi period are included into the book "Grammar of the Persian Language". That poem by Sir William Jones was published under the title "A Turkish Ode of Mesihi's".

The literary critic Michael Franklin indicates in his monograph devoted to Sir William Jones that among Azerbaijani poets he seriously studied creative activity of Afzaladdin Khagani and Nizami Ganjavi and made certain translations from their works.

Period and location of events, taking place in the Koroghlu (London, 1842) legend, is considered to be, as one of the most famous monuments of our national-spiritual wealth, translated into English by Alexander Chodzko, are associated with Jalali tribes of Turkic origin.

Jalali tribes and Yerevan, as their main residence place and nomadic life are narrated in James Morier's first book of "Travels":

*"... Nothing indeed could accord better with the spot than the figure of our ancient host. His people were a part of the tribe of Jelalee, and their principal seat was Erivan; but they ranged through the country:*

*And pastured on from verdant stage to stage,  
Where fields and fountains fresh could best engage.  
Toil was not then: of nothing they heed  
But with wild beasts the sylvan war to wage,  
And o'er vast plains their herds and flocks to feed;  
Blest sons of nature they! true Golden age indeed.*

*"Castle of Indolence", XXXVII<sup>4</sup>.*

Once more iconic pieces on Azerbaijani Turks, expressed in artistic and poetic style, create grounds to state, that within frames of

---

<sup>4</sup> Morier, J.J. A Journey through Persia, Armenia and Asia Minor to Constantinople, in the Years 1808 and 1809 / J.J.Morier. – London: Longman, Hurts, Rees, Orme and Brown, – 2005. – p.308-309

Oriental issues the writer was well familiar with ancient history of Azerbaijan and its residents.

The second chapter of the research work, called “**A New Approach in Study of the Oriental Theme**” consists of two subchapters. The first subchapter, presented under the title “*Eastern Reality and its Presentation in James Morier’s Works*” indicates, that from 69 years of his life for about ten years period that is, from 1808 to 1815 and from 1824 to 1826 James Morier served, as a diplomat. The writer devoted his novel “The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan” to history and way of the Eastern life<sup>5</sup>. The Iranian shah’s ambassador of Mirza Abdul Hasan in his letter, addressed to James Morier, expressed his objection to the work critically exposing the Iranian kingdom and its despotism.

By succession of vivid personages individual craftsmen, such interesting images, as the barber Hasan, the door keeper of caravanserai Ali Mohammad, the merchant Osman agha, the poet Asgar, the doctor Mirza Ahmak, the officer Mirakhor, the mule breeder Ali Katir, the prince Kharabqulu Mirza, the fortune-teller Tir Nigahi, the tailor Abdulla, the baker Hasan, the hairdresser Blind Ali, the kebab master Yanaki, Hajjibaba’s mistress Zeynab are presented. Each of these images embodies one part of Iranian life. Certainly, Hajjibaba is the main character of the work. Going through journey of adventurer, starting from idler up to the position of diplomat, Hajjibaba focuses the reader’s attention on disclosure of events, taking place in the novel.

Description of geographical names in the novel, such as Isfahan, Tehran, Mashhad, Khorasan, Istanbul, Jeddah, Gujarat, Surat, Kermanshah, Astarabad, Herat, Semnan, Karund village, Gazi Papag mountain, Karaj River, Qamishli, Ganja fortress, Ashtarak village, Echmadzin, Three churches, Agri mountain, Pambaki river, Hamadan, Hamamlee, Goylu village, Zangi river etc. suggests, that

---

<sup>5</sup> Morier, J.J. The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan. [In Three Volumes, Second Edition] / J.J.Morier. – London: John Murray, Albemarle Street, – 1824. Vol. I, – 311 p.; Vol. II, – 351 p.; Vol. III, – 382 p.

James Morier possessed an extensive information about the territory of Iran and territory of neighbouring countries.

Examples, proving James Morier's familiarity not only with Turkish lexicon, but with each bit of the entire Turkish world, attracts close attention, as a literary fact, confirming writer's close awareness of the Eastern (Turkish) life, its customs and traditions.

After detailed exploration of publications in Azerbaijani literary studies, relating to Azerbaijan in foreign countries, the late critic and literary theorist, prof. Yashar Garayev expressed his attitude to it, stated on importance and urgent character of assessment, creation of the highest professional imagination of fair, historical contradictions and antimonies, and he wrote: "*Second return of the attitude of the conception of "complete", "entire truth" to certain issues of the classic heritage causes introduction of several adjustments by modern lessons of ideological practice...*"<sup>6</sup>

One might state, the novel "The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan" was written with great mastership power of embodiment of artistic creation in the first half of the XIX century. James Morier's description of the Eastern traditions and customs with realities and historical criteria might be considered, as an artistic fact.

There are some points in the writer's novel, at the first glance, not drawing the attention to the Western-Eastern contradiction. First of all, in general introduction, primarily, outbursts or waves of writer's attitude to Christianity and Islam are involuntarily demonstrated during exploration process for avoidance of any doubt. We would also like to mention, that his personal meeting with Sardar in the ancient city Irevan is depicted, as 10 paged portrait sketches in the XXI chapter of the second part of the books of "Travels". James Morier mentioned that "*their habits, their arms, the accoutrements of their horses, and general appearance resembled that of the*

---

<sup>6</sup> Garayev, Y. Courage is Wealth. / Yashar Garayev. – Criteria is Personality. – Baki: Yazychi, 1988. – p.57 (in Azerbaijani)

*Turks...*”<sup>7</sup> and recollected, that the ancient Irevan belonged to the Turks.

Walter Scott in his Introduction to the novel “Talisman” touching the creative style of the English writers on the Oriental theme including James Morier noted: “*It occurred, therefore, that where the author of Anastasius (Thomas Hope), as well as he of Hadji Baba, had described the manners and vices of the Eastern nations, not only with fidelity, but with the humour of Le Sage and the ludicrous power of Fielding himself, one who was a perfect stranger to the subject must necessarily produce an unfavourable contrast*”<sup>8</sup>.

One of main criteria of the Oriental conception in writer’s creative activity is his approach with special writer’s sensitivity to historical, cultural, literary and social environment of Orient (Iran and Azerbaijan). And such elements, regulating novel’s artistic and aesthetic qualities, focus on the most typical details of the Oriental conception, created by him within context social and philosophical idea of the East.

Referring to James Morier’s public life and historical reality, it is possible to mention, primarily, his realistic standpoint in relation to the problems of social life, depicted with the writer’s observations and perceptions both in his books of “Travels”, based on scientific and historical sources and in his novels, devoted to the Oriental theme.

In the second subchapter, named “***Historical Events and Eastern Character***”, based on James Morier’s creative activity, the writer’s view point to the historical events taking place in Iran and Azerbaijan during the first half of the XIX century and comparative analysis of the writer's standpoint and literary-artistic descriptions of historical events is given, the artistic embodiment of the Eastern

---

<sup>7</sup> Morier, J.J. A Journey through Persia, Armenia and Asia Minor to Constantinople between the Years 1810 and 1816 / J.J.Morier. – London: Longman, Hurts, Rees, Orme and Brown, – 2005. – p.318

<sup>8</sup> Scott, Sir Walter. Talisman. / S.W.Scott. An Electronic Classic Series Publication. Copyright. Printed in the USA ©, – 2009. – p.4



images created by the writer is brought to the level of analysis in terms of the principles of artistic creativity.

Prof Yashar Garayev in his research called “Historical Chronicle, or Memory” was writing: *“The forms of press, travel books, memoirs, tragic enlightener heroes, evident publicity and publicist idea point stand, rationalism indications are included to the rank of characteristic indications that were carried on in poetics adjoining with the genre of the age of Enlightenment as well”*<sup>9</sup>.

We would like to mention, that foundation for future fiction novels in artistic description is created, behind James Morier’s publicist standpoint, who obtained an access to literature with two-volume monumental books of “Travels” in the history of the English literature. During his travels the writer does not stand in the observer’s position, he stands on a platform, which links artistic ideas with facts and events and enrobes them in the artistic gowns rather than simply describes the facts and events in common style.

In his books of “Travels” James Morier draws attention with his unique style, artistic lexicon, realistically illustrated variety of descriptive style of facts in the portrayal of Iranian, and particularly, Azerbaijani toponymy and historical figures. The realistic and romantic conception, inherent in the author’s wide creative activity, serves to provide rather actual and artistic content of form and picture indications of books of “Travels”, written by the author on base of his observations.

On background of social history of the Eastern peoples, including Azerbaijani, Persian and Turkish peoples, James Morier, by creating literary sketches of cultural, literature and national characters, the writer presents the artistic and quality originality of his standpoint and attitude within the facts, sources and events, witnessed by him, as a main factor.

The author’s indication of equality between the visit from India to Baku and Mecca mentioned in the book entitled “The Second Visit

---

<sup>9</sup> Garayev, Y. *Courage is Wealth.* / Yashar Garayev. – Criteria is Personality. – Baki: Yazychi, 1988. – p.230 (in Azerbaijani)

to Iran, Armenia and Asia Minor to Constantinople between 1810 and 1816” is not accidental.

James Morier wrote in the Chapter XVI of the book: *“Travelling onwards, we met an Indian entirely alone, on foot, with no other weapon than a stick, who was on his road to Benares (it is considered, as Indian’s spiritual and religious center – L.I.) returning from his pilgrimage to Baku. He was walking with surprising alacrity, and saluted us with great good-humour, like one satisfied with himself for having done a good action. I believe that these religious feats are quite peculiar to the Indian character; for there is a great difference between the mind of one who undertakes a voyage to Mecca with a caravan, in the company of others, and of him who undismayed by solitude and distance, and unencouraged by example, perseveres in his object to the last”*<sup>10</sup>.

The visit of the magians or mughanians, who left the historical scene of Azerbaijan in the 7<sup>th</sup> century, to Baku and Atashgah in the following centuries, as described by James Morier, is not just an ordinary pilgrimage, isn’t a visit of the “modern Indians” to their homeland, in reality the impression was created, that it is pilgrimage by Azerbaijani Turks of their native land, who possessed ancient roots, connecting them with Sacred Motherland.

The reader’s attention in James Morier’s first book of “Travels”, is drawn to data and facts, collected with subtle strokes by the writer on background of vivid description of many representatives of the Gajar dynasty that is, the princes. As a matter of fact, these historical images create full presentation about commanders and nobles of Azerbaijani Turks. In fact, these historical images give to the reader a glimpse on Turkish military commanders and nobles. One of those images is Hussein Ali Mirza, Prince of Shiraz, who is a brother of the Azerbaijani governor, Prince Abbas Mirza. Like the throne successor, Abbas Mirza, his brother was one of the nobles of Fatali Shah, Hussein Ali Mirza’s father. His great

---

<sup>10</sup> Morier, J.J. A Journey through PERSIA, Armenia and Asia Minor to Constantinople between the Years 1810 and 1816 / J.J.Morier. – London: Longman, Hurts, Rees, Orme and Brown, – 2005. – p.243

love and affection for the people was reflected by the writer in his artistic style.

Historical personalities, portrayed by James Morier, remain in the reader's memory mostly, like historical-literary images. Among these characters, the literary and artistic description of personality, way of life and activities of Mirza Abul Hasan's, who was the second son of the famous scholar, Mirza Muhammad Ali, recognized, as one of Nadir Shah's chief secretaries, are studied and brought to the reader's attention.

The writer's presentation of the literary-fiction piece, as historical fact and with language of Mirza Abul Hasan's image gets impression of documentary narrative. Applying writer's figurative language and style, journey to the living history arises attention.

On the background of fate or tragic scenes, occurred to Mirza Abul Hasan and to his blood relatives, the writer creates clarity about bitter realities of the history.

The third chapter of the dissertation is called "**James Morier's Oriental Conception**". This chapter is also proportionally divided into two subchapters. The first subchapter deals with "*Azerbaijani Factor in the Writer's Creative Activity*".

Books of "Travels" by James Morier are one of the important and relevant sources for our contemporary literary and cultural development history. Ideological and Aesthetic Conception of Travels, consisting, approximately, of 900 pages – two books, is disclosed in the knowledge level on ancient history and culture of the Eastern (Iran and Azerbaijan) states, main theme features of works of writers of the classic genre in the history of establishment and development of literatures, aesthetic value and transfer of knowledge on outstanding historical figures and in the level of contemporary historical, cultural and literary relations of the Eastern (Iran and Azerbaijan) countries with West European countries

One of the most notable issues in James Morier's creativity on the concept of the East is prophet Zoroaster and copies of his holy book. The content, distinguished with artistic and aesthetic originality, reflected in the 254<sup>th</sup> page of the writer's first book of

“Travels” contains a text, selected due to its artistic and aesthetic authenticity. The extract is presented to readers’ attention:

*“Jaffier Ali, Resident for the English nation at Shiraz, informed me that the number of the Guebres (worshippers of fire) decrease annually in Persia. They are so reviled and distressed by the government that either they become converts to Mahomedanism, or emigrate to their brethren in India. Their Atech-gau, or chief fire-temple, a large excavation in the ground, in which the sacred element was preserved, was at Firouzabad, seventeen fursungs South East of Shiraz. The orifice is now closed; and the fire indeed, according to a Mahomedan doctor, was extinguished on the day of the birth of his prophet. The remains at Firouzabad attest the former importance of that city. Yezd is now the great seat of the Guebres and of their religion; but they are more poor and more contemned in Persia, than the most miserable of the Jews in Turkey. The works of Zoroaster were collected by his disciple Jamaz, into a book thence called the Jamaz Namah, which is now most scarce”<sup>11</sup>.*

The writer’s explanation of literary texts about parts of ancient cultural and literary history, not known to modern reader, draws attention due to certain aspects. One might state that fact of collection and distribution by one of the Zoroastrianism followers named Jamaz was not reported in the Zoroastrian scholars’ works.

The following comment on the tribe of Elauts in the first book of “Travels” by James Morier draws the reader’s attention:

*“The wandering tribes have in every age constituted a considerable portion of the population of the Persian and Turkish Empires. In Asia Minor they are called Turcomans; in Assyria and Armenia, Curds; in Irak and Fars, Elauts. ... Ean Haukal estimates the numbers included in their zems or tribes in Fars alone at five hundred thousand families”<sup>12</sup>.*

---

<sup>11</sup> Morier, J.J. A Journey through PERSIA, Armenia and Asia Minor to Constantinople, in the Years 1808 and 1809 / J.J.Morier. – London: Longman, Hurts, Rees, Orme and Brown, – 2005. – p.234

<sup>12</sup> Morier, J.J. A Journey through PERSIA, Armenia and Asia Minor to Constantinople, in the Years 1808 and 1809 / J.J.Morier. – London: Longman, Hurts, Rees, Orme and Brown, – 2005. – p.395

As for personalities, devoted to king similar to writer's "Elauts of the Tribe Choisevend", we would like to remind one important point. During ruling of King I Abbas (1587-1629) for strengthening of his centralized power in Azerbaijan in the ensuing years, he unified many Turkic tribes, including Afshars and Gajars, naming that alliance of tribes, as "Shahsevans", created a special national "Shahsevan" royal guard and, namely, since that time those tribes were remembered in public history under that name.

As a matter of fact, the writer reminds points of interest concerning the Turkic tribes – Guebres, Shahsevans, Afshars ... and describes to the Western reader their occupation, religious beliefs, struggle and courage.

In his book James Morier appears rather, as a writer, proving his writing talent and skills not, as a traveller or a diplomat of the English embassy. By describing each spent day and events experienced in Iran and Azerbaijan, he depicts mostly an artistic image of cities and villages.

Facing each historical fact, description of national blood memory in the writer's portrayal turns the Azerbaijani conception into artistic fact. Such artistic fact reflects uniqueness of national history of a country, which is saturated with spiritual values.

In his second book of "Travels" James Morier states that Azerbaijani Turks were forced to read, write and get education in Persian language, instead of their native language and he reflected that fact in the following manner:

*"The children here are taught Persian in the schools; the Turkish being the native tongue of the country"*<sup>13</sup>.

Historically, Azerbaijani Turkish language was subjected to persecutions, nevertheless, people, speaking in this language, were able to protect now and then, and to preserve their verbal, rich literature, sagas, legends and tales, beauty and sweetness of this language.

---

<sup>13</sup> Morier, J.J. A Journey through PERSIA, Armenia and Asia Minor to Constantinople, in the Years 1808 and 1809 / J.J.Morier. – London: Longman, Hurts, Rees, Orme and Brown, – 2005. – p.271

The Azerbaijani Turkish character, especially, national feelings, pride of Azerbaijani princes and their literary thoughts, concerning their responsibility, causes attention, as important factors. And this creates impression of the best excursus of the Azerbaijani mentality into the history and modernity of the Turkic world.

The second subchapter of **“James Morier and Azerbaijan”** indicates that the Azerbaijani theme, holding a special place in James Morier’s work, doesn’t initially draw attention to the writer’s works. However, within the context of materials, disclosing the history, culture and literature of Azerbaijan and presenting Azerbaijan mostly under the name of Iran and the Azerbaijani identity leaves an indelible imprint in the reader’s memory with precise and vivid descriptive element of Azerbaijani territory and national identity.

Actuality and importance of the two volume books of “Travels” are that our national historical and spiritual values, as well as the national and ethnic peculiarities, customs and traditions, specific to Azerbaijani Turks, regional events and facts are threaded in harmony and spirit of selected genre.

National features, specific to Azerbaijani warrior under small heading, called “Character of Abbas Mirza” in collected material of the second book of James Morier’s dilogy of “Travels” (Chapter XIV) is presented in a literary style, relevant to the writer. Let us pay attention to the following judgment: *“Seldom have I met, in any country, a man so fascinating as Abbas Mirza”*.<sup>14</sup>

Commenting on Azerbaijani warrior James Morier stated “in this sense and, par excellence, Alexander (Alexander Macedonian – L.I.)” (“In this respect, and upon the same principle, he is like Alexander. *Cultu, curaque corporis haud mulium supra privati modum eminens.* Quint. Curt.Lib.i.ch.4 ”)<sup>15</sup>.

---

<sup>14</sup> Morier, J.J. A Journey through PERSIA, Armenia and Asia Minor to Constantinople between the Years 1810 and 1816 / J.J.Morier. – London: Longman, Hurts, Rees, Orme and Brown, – 2005. – p.215

<sup>15</sup> Morier, J.J. A Journey through Persia, Armenia and Asia Minor to Constantinople, in the Years 1810 and 1816 / J.J.Morier. – London: Longman, Hurts, Rees, Orme and Brown, – 2005. – p.216

Views and descriptions of the Azerbaijani army and its commander Abbas Mirza is a clear manifestation of the writer's close familiarity of the Azerbaijani realities.

Writer's short, compact portrait sketches bring to the front ethic and spiritual values, relevant to the Azerbaijani commander. It isn't accidental to state, that during Iranian-Russian war waged for the sake of land and independence readiness of Azerbaijani real combatting army commander sacrifices everything instead of solving his family problems, thinking of each soldier's fate instead of his own fate, in case of confrontation with dilemma question "to be or not to be" on independence way, means much.

One might come across with artistic images of historical figures in James Morier's dilogy "The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan" and "The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan in England". One of such images, is the image of Iranian Shah (1797-1834) Fath Ali Shah (his real name was Baba Khan) from the Qajar dynasty. As a matter of fact, Fath Ali Shah was the Agha Mohammad Shah Qajar's nephew.

James Morier's awareness of being Fath Ali Shah Qajar statesman of Azerbaijan (Iran), a poet, draws attention, to certain extent, like a new fact. The Oriental scholar Edward Granville Brown wrote in the annotation on poetic activity of Fath Ali Shah in the IV volume of his monographic research "A Literary History of Persia": "*He was something of a poet, and composed numerous odes under the pen-name of Khaqan*"<sup>16</sup>.

In James Morier's "Travels" the fact of young men from the Azerbaijani tribes, mobilized for military service in Persia (Iran), as the most courageous and the bravest soldiers in the army, is emphasized. The writer narrated: "*They were in general taken from the wandering tribes of Aderbigian, who are bound to each other by the ties of clanship, and are always ready to support each other upon the most trivial occasion. This produced a constant tendency to what we should call mutiny, but which they style making the arze, or an*

---

<sup>16</sup> Browne, E.G. A Literary History of Persia. Volume IV. Modern Times (1500-1924) / Edward G.B.. – Cambridge: The University Press, – 1969. – p.146

*exposition. ... Accustomed from their infancy to a camp life, habituated to all sorts of hardships and to the vicissitudes of weather, they are soldiers by nature. They have undertaken incredible marches without scarcely any food, and without a murmur. In such qualities, they will perhaps equal any troops in the world”<sup>17</sup>.*

Within frames of the Oriental ideological-esthetic conception it is possible state about establishment of new type of Oriental-Azerbaijani conception with the original literary style, the new descriptive and expressive means, by establishing synthesis of romantic English thinking with the real historical events of the author, who specified national identity and examined and evaluated an important role of Azerbaijan's historical figures in Iranian history.

The main scientific provisions of the research conducted in the **Conclusion** of the thesis are as follows:

– Identification of regularities of evolution in the formation of the Oriental conception in James Morier’s works might be evaluated, first of all, as manifestation of realistic consciousness of his moral and spiritual world of the East (Azerbaijani, Turkish, Persian) nations;

– Novel genre transforming into aesthetic phenomenon in English had great influence on the romantic development, especially of the works written in Oriental theme. Even during the Age of Enlightenment, in the XVIII century, the introduction of the conception of the “Oriental Hero” was considered, as a great success of Enlightenment from philosophical thinking view point. However, along with all these positive trends, one can’t deny at all, that the interest to the Eastern states and Oriental theme was a political campaign;

– Among literary types of literature in James Morier’s books of “Travels” consisting of two volumes written in the genre of travel,

---

<sup>17</sup> Morier, J.J. A Journey through PERSIA, Armenia and Asia Minor to Constantinople between the Years 1810 and 1816 / J.J.Morier. – London: Longman, Hurts, Rees, Orme and Brown, – 2005. – p.214



Oriental (Azerbaijani) conception is determined as crossing with the red line;

– The actual material in writer’s creative activity has been analyzed and it has been confirmed, that characters and events, depicted with artistic paints in the chapter of “The Story of Yusuf and Mariam” in the novel “The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan” are related not to Armenians, but to Georgians;

– Though artistic critic scholars were aware, that “Traveling of Ibrahim bay”, consisting of two volumes, was written by Azerbaijani writer and enlightener Zeynalabdin Maraghai under the influence of James Morier’s novel “The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan”, there is a need to write a separate research work based on the historical and literary parallels of the works of both writers. Customs and traditions, contrasting views of social realities during Gajar period in Iran, have been brought to the reader’s attention in novels of both writers;

– The creation of a living connection between the thinkers of the East and the West with James Morier’s documentary narratives carries a manifestation of his realistic views on historical-moral and literary, as well as humanistic values;

– Narrative prose with selections from works by James Morier devoted to the East, who knew closely verbal and artistic property of poets and thinkers of Near and Middle East, Abulgasim Ferdowsi, Omar Khayyam, Nizami Ganjavi, Saadi Shirazi and Hafiz Shirazi might be regarded, as one of the main parameters of contents quality of Oriental conception;

– Within the unity and context of enlightening and romantic traditions writer’s novels “The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan” and “The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan in England” are art samples, unveiling real face of the East and despotic regimes. These novels have acquired the status of art monument, revealing secrets of essence of the Oriental theme and methods of writing by James Morier’s social and political satire;

– James Morier’s works, containing the Oriental conception, present a certain idea of the “Oriental”, including Persian, Azerbaijani, Turkish characters, as well as the leading figures of the

classical Eastern culture, literary leading figures and their literary heritage in the world civilization. However, presentation by the writer of civil development at relatively low stage in the beginning of XIX century in Muslim states, especially in Iran and Azerbaijan, importance and indispensability of cultural development in these states, which bring literary and artistic works to the plot line, without fail, might be evaluated, as initial manifestation of globalization process, putting basis for intensive dynamic development in our modern world.

The main contents and scientific provisions of the Ph.D. thesis are reflected in the following publications:

1. The Orient coloring in James Morier's novel "The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan" // – Baku: Baku Girls University, Scientific news, – 2008. No 1, – p.161-164
2. Orient or Islamic world of the English literature // – Baku: Azerbaijan University of Languages, Scientific news, – 2012. No 2, – p.217-221
3. New view at study of Oriental theme in the English literature // Modern Approaches in English Language and Literature. The 2<sup>nd</sup> International Conference of Young Researchers. – Baku, –April 27, – 2012. – p.128-130
4. Artistic representation of historical events and facts in James Morier's novel "The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan" // Materials of the XVII Republic Scientific Conference of Doctoral students and young Researchers. [In 2 volumes]. – Baku: ATU, –November 18-19, – 2012. Vol. II, – p. 56-57
5. The Oriental theme in the British literature: literary reality and falsifications // The 1<sup>st</sup> International Conference of Young Researchers, dedicated to the 90<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the National Leader of the Azerbaijan nation Heydar Aliyev. Materials. – Baku: –April 25-26, – 2013. – p. 554-555
6. Oriental customs, traditions and images in James Morier's novel "The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan" // – Baku: Azerbaijan University of Languages, Scientific News, – 2013. No 3, – p.270-275

7. James Morier's novel "The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan" in the context of national and spiritual values // Materials of the XVIII Republic Scientific Conference of Doctoral students and Young Researchers. [In 2 volumes]. – Baku: Azerbaijan University of Languages,– December 19-20, – 2013. Vol. II, – p. 193-195
8. The Turkish theme in James Morier's work (on base of the author's novel "Ayeisha. The Maid of Kars") // The II International Scientific Conference of Young Researchers, dedicated to the 91<sup>st</sup> anniversary of the National Leader of the People of Azerbaijan Heydar Aliyev. Materials. – Baku: –April 18-19, – 2014. – p. 368-369
9. On several aspects of reinterpretation of the history, customs and morals of Oriental peoples (on base of James Morier's creative activity) // Religion, religious science, philosophy and humanities in the contemporary information space: national and international aspects. Collection of scientific works (on base of materials of the IX International Scientific and Practical Conference on 29-30 December 2014). – c.Rubejnoye ICS after V.Dal, – 2014. – p.27-29
10. James Morier's orientalism and his role at formation of the Oriental image in the English literature // The Fifth European Conference on Languages, Literature and Linguistics. 10<sup>th</sup> Proceedings of the Conference (February 10, 2015). – Austria: Vienna: "East West" Association for Advanced Studies and Higher Education GmbH, – 2015. – p.50-56
11. On Oriental lexicon in James Morier's novel "The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan" // The 3<sup>rd</sup> International Scientific Conference of the Young Researchers, dedicated to the 92<sup>nd</sup> anniversary of the National Leader of the Azerbaijan nation Heydar Aliyev. Materials [In 2 volumes]. – Baku: April 17-18, – 2015. Vol. II, – p.1068-1069
12. James Morier's idea-aesthetic conception: "Avesta", guebres or Fire worshippers // – Baku: Baku State University, Language and Literature. International scientific-theoretical journal, – 2016. No 4 (100), – p.264-266

13. Works by James Morier: historical facts, events and writer's imagination // – Baku: Baku Slavic University, The actual Problems of study of humanities. Interuniversity collection of scientific articles, – 2016. No 4, – p. 149-152
14. Theme and Azerbaijani conception in James Morier's creative activity // – Baku: Azerbaijan University of Languages, Scientific news, – 2016. Vol. 1, No 5, – p. 189-195
15. On Artistic Incarnation of Culture, Literature, and National Characters in James Morier's Books of "Travels" // – Almaty: Kazakh University, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Eurasian Journal of Philology: Science and Education, – 2019. No 4(176), – p.30-36



The defense will be held on \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ 2021 at \_\_\_\_ at the meeting of the Dissertation council ED 2.12 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Azerbaijan University of Languages.

Address: AZ 1014, Baku, Rashid Behbudov Street, 134.

Dissertation is accessible at the Azerbaijan University of Languages Library.

Electronic versions of dissertation and its abstract are available on the official website of the Azerbaijan University of Languages.

Abstract was sent to the required addresses on \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ 2021.



Signed for print: 29.06.2021

Paper format: 60x84 1/16

Volume: 36839 characters

Number of hard copies: 20