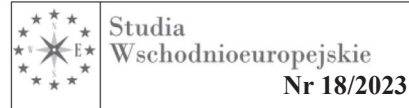


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DOI: 10.31971/24500267.18.11



Azerbaijan-Poland. Culture as an important means of communication.dialectics of the flowering and rapproach of national cultures. Cultural relations of the artistic intelligentsia of Azerbaijan and Poland (XX-XXI centuries)

The problem of intercultural relations of the artistic intelligentsia and its correlation and relationship with the national, especially in the field of culture, is one of the most pressing problems today. It arouses the interest of historians, culturologists, ethnographers, literary critics, art historians, sociologists, philosophers, and demographers. The study of these issues should be based on the development of national cultures, the formation of a universal culture, mutual influence and mutual enrichment of national cultures.

Representatives of the artistic intelligentsia should concentrate their attention not only on the analysis of what has already become the property of the history of culture, but also on how this process is going on today and what needs to be done to make these ties more intense and productive.

In the light of the analysis of the processes of flowering and convergence of national cultures, their mutual enrichment, interactions, mutual influences, it is important to show that spiritual culture is not only a reflection of the objective material conditions of society, but also an effective force of social development in the progress of mutual influences between cultures.

Culture is a process of active creative activity of the artistic intelligentsia, a set of results achieved in the process of mastering it, material and spiritual values, benefits for society.

Although, of course, the division of culture into material and spiritual, as the Polish sociologist J. Szepansky correctly points out, is relatively, conditional [8, p. 40, 41]. At

the same time, such a division is important not only for classification or for didactic purposes - it is expedient and necessary in the study of certain aspects of culture, for example, spiritual.

The interaction of spirituality in the national culture is the internal basis of their development. Indeed, along with this, there is a mutual enrichment of national cultures, and since the interacting phenomena do not remain unchanged, they act as an important part of the development process. The study of the above, as well as issues of cultural and literary ties, is still relevant today. In the light of the foregoing, it is necessary to note the great work of Professor Abdullabeyova Gulyar Gasan kyzy "Azerbaijani-Polish literary relations of the 19th-21st centuries", published by the Baku Slavic University as a textbook. This work is dedicated to the 540th anniversary of the Azerbaijani-Polish diplomatic relations and the 20th anniversary of their restoration [3].

The author dwells on the issues of the history of the study of Azerbaijani-European literary relations, Azerbaijani-Polish literary relations in the 19th-20th centuries. (the period of independence and the socialist period), which, in particular, shows the activities of Mammad Emin Rasolzade associated with Poland. The author also reveals the issue of Azerbaijani-Polish literary relations in the 21st century, especially highlighting the period of independence.

The history of Azerbaijani-Polish relations dates back to the 15th century, to the period of the existence of the Aggoyunlu state. The founder of the Azerbaijani state Aggoyunlu Uzun Hasan maintained close ties with the Republic of Venice, the Kingdom of Cyprus, the feudal state of Rhodes, Rome, Germany, as well as Poland, with the Polish king Jagello.

Already in the middle of the XIX century. Literary ties between the two states are traced. The heroic epic "Koroglu", which tells about a real historical person, a national hero, was translated by the Pole Khodzko into English and French.

During the period of tsarist Russia (beginning of the 20th century), in the 1st Russian State Duma (1906), Ali Mardan bey Topchibashev, an Azerbaijani, and Pole Lednitsky fought for the autonomy of Poland and Azerbaijan.

During the period of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic (ADR), General Suleiman bey Sulkevich, a Pole by nationality, was the Chief of the General Staff of the National Army.

As a result of the Second World War, many peoples were deported, including the Poles who settled in Azerbaijan. Today there are more than two thousand of them living in Baku.

Interest in the issues of international cultural relations took place in the Soviet era as well. The evidence is the numerous visits to Azerbaijan by guests, representatives of the ar-

tistic intelligentsia from Poland, the exchange of delegations, the creative relations between the two peoples.

Art exhibitions are proof of this. In the 60s - 80s of the twentieth century. such events were held quite often. In 1965, the Union of Artists of Azerbaijan received 2 artists from Poland [1, f. 344. op. 1, d. 338, s. 17-18], in 1966 the artist Kaziev A. visited Poland with an exhibition [1, f. 344. op. 1, d. 398, s. 23], as well as in 1969 the artist Rafizade R.I. and others were exhibited in Poland [1, f. 344. op. 1, d. 398, s. 23].

During this period, the catalogs "Azerbaijani artists about foreign countries" were published in 1964 [1, f. 344. op. 3, d. 336, s. 4], in 1970 [1, f. 344. op. 1, d. 369, s. 6]. Azerbaijani ceramic artists participated in 1973 at the international exhibition of ceramics in Sopot [1, f. 344. op. 1, d. 398, s. 41; 1, f. 344. op. 1, d. 376, s. 23], Azerbaijan hosted the exhibition "Polish Tapestry" in 1974 [1, f. 344. op. 1, d. 425, s. 5], Today, bilateral cultural ties are expanding and deepening in various spheres of culture. Poland was one of the first countries to recognize our independence in December 1991. And already in 1997, the Presidents of the two states, Heydar Aliyev and Alexander Kwasniewski, signed the Declaration of Friendship and Cooperation between the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Republic of Poland, among them were the Agreements on Cultural and scientific cooperation.

The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev successfully continues the comprehensive successful development of Azerbaijani-Polish relations in the cultural and humanitarian spheres, which was emphasized in July 2009 at the regular official meeting of the two presidents in Baku, Ilham Aliyev and Lech Kaczynski.

Joint meetings, events, festivals, exhibitions took place during all subsequent years, the entire period since the declaration of independence by the Republic of Azerbaijan.

On May 7-14, 2003 in Kyiv, at the International Theater Festival, the Azerbaijan State Pantomime Theater, together with theater groups from 21 countries, including Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Canada, America and other countries, participated in seminars, master classes, joint round tables, dialogues [4, 2003, p. 5].

The first lady of Poland, Maria Kaczynska, after her visit to the Republic of Azerbaijan in April 2007, noted the richness and antiquity of Azerbaijani history and culture, the hospitality of the Azerbaijani people [2, 2007, April 1, p. 2].

Minister of Culture and National Heritage Bohdan Zdroevsky in an interview with the Respublika newspaper, speaking about the relations between Poland and Azerbaijan, noted that these relations are developing very widely and intensively, they are interesting and useful [7, 2008, December 4, p. 1].

From May 29 to June 1, 2009, the international children's festival "East-West, through the eyes of children" was held in Baku. The festival was attended by children aged 5-15 from Poland [4, 2009, p. 46].

The Heydar Aliyev Foundation, First Lady of Azerbaijan Mehriban Aliyeva makes a great contribution to the development of culture, to multilateral relations between states. From July 24 to August 5, 2012, the IV International Music Festival in Gabala was held by the Heydar Aliyev Foundation and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Republic of Azerbaijan, which has become traditional. Musicians from Poland performed at the festival [4, 2012, p. 15].

Musical ties are an important aspect in the cultural ties of the artistic intelligentsia.

In February 2010, a concert in memory of the great composer Frederic Chopin was held with the participation of the Polish pianist S. Dey at the Baku Music Conservatory and the Philharmonic in Baku [4, 2010, p. 38].

Bilateral meetings have become traditional [4, 2008, p. 64], jazz festivals.

On October 16-30, 2010 Baku hosted the "Jazz Festival", where on October 25 the famous Polish jazz pianist, composer, arranger and teacher Artur Dutkievich performed [5. p.11]. On April 23, 2013, in the city of Gniezno, the Republic of Poland, a monument "Friendship" was opened, dedicated to the 540th anniversary of Azerbaijani-Polish relations and the 20th anniversary of the restoration of these ties.

A concert dedicated to this event was organized. The event was attended by Mayor of Gniezno Jasek Kowalski, Deputy Minister of Culture and Tourism of the Republic of Azerbaijan Adalat Veliyev, Deputy Minister of Culture and National Heritage of the Republic of Poland E. Albright, Ambassador of the Republic of Azerbaijan to Poland Gasan Hasanov. Honored Artist of the Republic of Azerbaijan Tayyar Bayramov and young performer Arzu Aliyeva gave a mugham concert. In connection with the opening of the monument, a photo exhibition was organized [4, 2013. p. 12].

The artistic intelligentsia of Azerbaijan had various international cultural ties with many countries of the world, including Poland. In various fields of culture - in literature, music, fine arts, etc., she made a huge contribution to the establishment of the principles of international cultural humanitarian cooperation.

In order to further promote Azerbaijani culture, dialogues of cultures, multilateral cooperation, it is necessary to develop further relations with Poland in the field of science, culture, education, literature (including translations of works of art).

It is necessary to continue to carry out exchanges of delegations of the artistic intelligentsia, hold film festivals, decades of books, exhibitions of works by artists, weeks of

culture, international meetings of writers, congresses, conferences, anniversaries of writers, involve youth organizations in this process, continue work on the main priority multilateral cultural ties, conduct dialogues of cultures. After all, it is the Dialogue of Cultures that leads the peoples of the world to progress, mutual understanding and cooperation.

Streszczenie

Niektóre z głównych strategicznych zadań państwa azerbejdżańskiego to rozwój wzajemnie korzystnej współpracy ze wszystkimi krajami, uczestnictwo w organizacjach międzynarodowych i regionalnych oraz pomyślna integracja globalna. Czynniki kulturowe odgrywają ważną rolę w osiągnięciu tych celów.

Azerbejdżan jako podmiot międzynarodowego zainteresowania kulturalnego jest nie tylko aktywnym uczestnikiem wielu programów kulturalnych, projektów z powodzeniem realizowanych na świecie, ale także pełni rolę inicjatora i organizatora. Aktywnie uczestnicząc w światowych procesach kulturowych, Azerbejdżan nie tylko wzbogaca własną kulturę narodową o postępowe, uniwersalne idee i wartości, ale także wnosi cenny wkład w rozwój kultury światowej.

Aby dalej promować kulturę Azerbejdżanu, a zwłaszcza dialog dotyczący współpracy kulturalnej i wielostronnej, konieczne byłoby pogłębienie więzi z Polską w dziedzinie nauki, kultury i edukacji. W końcu to dialog kulturowy sprzyja postępowi humanitarnemu, wzajemnemu zrozumieniu i konstruktywnej współpracy na świecie.

Słowa kluczowe:

Azerbejdżan, Polska, kontakt kulturowy

Key words:

Azerbaijan, Poland, cultural contact

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