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ON ARTISTIC INCARNATION OF CULTURE, LITERATURE, AND NATIONAL CHARACTERS IN JAMES MORIER'S TRAVEL BOOKS

Abstract. The article discusses the issues of literary incarnation of culture, literature and national characters based on the materials of the Travel books by James Morier. One of the most important strategies of modern comparative literary criticism and literary connections is the study of the culture and literature of national characters found their literary incarnation in Western literature. The article claims that the English diplomat and writer James Morier (1780-1849) during his diplomatic service in Iran comprehensively studied the life, history, culture, including literary monuments of the Azerbaijani people. His work Travel books is a collection of historical facts relating to culture and literature, and testifies to a deep knowledge of the subject of research. All this is of great interest to modern science, one of the main directions of Azerbaijani studies. James Morier's book "Travels" presents specific historical figures or persons who add national color, clarity and accuracy to a reliable understanding of the historical events of the first half of the 19th century. One of the notable aspects of "Travels" is a vivid manifestation of descriptions and statements of cultural monuments and literature of the Azerbaijani people.

The article is devoted to Azerbaijani topics in the context of literary relations. The study reveals all references and discoveries related to the most important aspects of the cultural and literary life of the Azerbaijani people. The article analyzes the reflection of national images and major historical events, their comprehensive study and implementation, performed by James Morier in his "Travels" At the same time, the author of the article is not limited only to this novel, but also attracts other works of the outstanding English writer to study.

The author's study emphasizes that James Morier proved himself in "Travels" not only as a traveler, diplomat and representative of the English embassy, but also as a gifted 19th century realist writer. This is evidenced by all his descriptions of travels through the territory of Persia, which are factual material for identifying the Azerbaijani concept. In his work, James Morier devoted particular attention to the description of the ancient religion of Zoroastrianism, spread throughout Persia and originating from Azerbaijani culture. The author of the study also reveals evidence that the holy book was known due to a copy made by a certain Jamaz who was a student of Zoroaster. In this article, the author reports that the topic under study was first presented to the scientific community.

Key words: historical events, national characters, artistic style, culture of Azerbaijan, important factors.

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Джеймс Мориердің «Саяхат» кітабындағы мәдениет, әдебиет және ұлттың көркемдік бейнесі

Аңдатпа. Мақалада Джеймс Мориердің «Саяхат» кітабындағы материалдар негізінде ұлттың, әдебиет, мәдениеттің әдеби сипаты туралы мәселелер қарастырылады. Батыс әдебиетінде өзіндік орны бар қазіргі салыстырмалы әдебиеттануда бірден бір стратегиялық бағыты мәдениет пен ұлтты зерттеу болып табылады. Мақалада ағылшын дипломаты және жазушысы Джеймс Мориер (1780-1849) өзінің Ирандағы дипломатиялық қызметі барысында әзірбайжан халқының тарихын, мәдениетін, сонымен қатар әдеби ескерткіштерді жан-жақты зерттегендігі жайында айтылады. Оның «Саяхат» туралы еңбегі мәдениет пен әдебиетке қатысты тарихи фактілер жинағы болып саналады. Және де жазушының терең білімін көрсетеді. Әзірбайжантану қазіргі ғылымда үлкен қызығушылық тудырып отырған бірден бір бағыт.

Джеймс Мориердің «Саяхат» кітабында нақты тарихи тұлғалар мен кейіпкерлер сипатталады. Олар арқылы XIX ғасырдың бірінші жартысындағы тарихи жағдайды нақты әрі дәл түсіндіреді,

сонымен қатар ұлттық колоритті аңғартады. «Саяхат» кітабының тағы бір ерекшелігі – әзірбайжан халқының әдебиеті мен мәдениетін сипаттайтын ескерткіштердің айқын көрінісі. Мақала әзірбайжантану тақырыбындағы мәнмәтіннің әдеби байланыстарына арналған. Зерттеу барысында әзірбайжан халқының әдеби, мәдени өмірінің ең маңызды тұстары ашылады және қарастырылады. Мақалада Джеймс Мориердің «Саяхат» кітабы бойынша алынған тарихи жағдайлар мен оқиғалар, ұлттық бейнелер жан-жақты талданады. Және де мақала авторы тек бұл романмен шектеліп қоймай, атақты ағылшын жазушысының өзге де шығармаларын зерттеу жұмысында пайдаланады.

Автор мақаласында Джеймс Мориерді тек дипломат және ағылшын елінің елшісі ғана емес, XIX ғасырдың дарынды реалист жазушысы ретінде танытады. Оған әзірбайжан концептісін танытудағы Парсы аумағындағы саяхат барысында жазылған жазбалары дәлел. Джеймс Мориер өз еңбегінде Зороастризм дінін сипаттауға зор көңіл бөледі. Және оның Парсы аумағына тарағандығын түп төркіні әзірбайжан мәдениетінен шыққандығы баяндалады. Зерттеу барысында қасиетті кітап Зороастрдің шәкірті болған Джамаз арқылы жеткендігін автор алға тартады. Сонымен қатар мақалада қозғалған тақырып алғаш рет ғылыми ортаға шығып отыр.

Түйін сөздер: тарихи оқиға, ұлттық мінез-құлық, көркем әдебиет стилі, Әзірбайжан мәдениеті, маңызды факторлар.

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О художественном воплощении культуры, литературы и национальных характеров в книге Джеймса Мориера «Путешествия»

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются вопросы литературных описаний культуры, литературы и национальных характеров по материалам книги «Путешествия» Джеймса Мориера. Одной из важнейших стратегий современного сравнительного литературоведения и литературных взаимосвязей является изучение культуры и литературы национальных характеров, нашедших своё литературное воплощение в западной литературе. В статье утверждается, что английский дипломат и писатель Джеймс Мориер (1780-1849) во время своей дипломатической службы в Иране всесторонне изучал жизнь, историю, культуру, в том числе литературные памятники, азербайджанского народа. Его труд «Путешествия» представляет собой собрание исторических фактов, касающихся культуры и литературы, и свидетельствует о глубоком знании предмета исследования. Все это представляет большой интерес для современной науки, одним из основных направлений которой сегодня является Азербайджановедение. В книге Джеймса Мориера «Путешествия» представлены конкретные исторические личности или лица, которые придают национальный колорит, четкость и точность достоверному пониманию исторических событий первой половины XIX века. Одной из характерных особенностей «Путешествий» является яркое описание и изображение памятников культуры и литературы азербайджанского народа.

Статья посвящена азербайджанской тематике в контексте литературных связей. В ходе исследования раскрываются все упоминания и открытия, связанные с наиболее важными аспектами культурной и литературной жизни азербайджанского народа. В статье анализируется отражение национальных образов и основных исторических событий, их всестороннее изучение и реализация, выполненные Джеймсом Мориером в его «Путешествиях». В то же время автор статьи не ограничивается только этим романом, но и привлекает к изучению другие произведения выдающегося английского писателя.

В исследовании автора подчеркивается, что Джеймс Мориер проявил себя в «Путешествиях» не только как путешественник, дипломат и представитель английского посольства, но и как одаренный писатель-реалист XIX века. Об этом свидетельствуют все его описания путешествий по территории Персии, представляющие собой фактический материал для выявления азербайджанского концепта. Особое внимание в своей работе Джеймс Мориер уделил описанию древней религии Зороастризм, распространенной на всей территории Персии и берущей свое начало из азербайджанской культуры. Автор исследования также выявляет свидетельство о том, что священная книга была известна благодаря копии, выполненной неким Джамазом, являвшимся учеником самого Зороастра. В данной статье автор сообщает, что исследуемая тема впервые представлена на суд научной общественности.

Ключевые слова: исторические события, национальные характеры, художественный стиль, культура Азербайджана, важные факторы.

Introduction

One of main issues, conditioning urgency of the article is its drawing on basis of establishment of creativity concept of writers, including James Justinian Morier (1780-1849) with humanistic viewpoint in the English literature, who embodied progressive trends in terms of history of Oriental nations, their daily routine, cultural and literary events and creativity. Within context of the author's Western-Eastern relationship, who introduced new pages into history of Azerbaijani literary thinking, learning of Orient and from objective, scientific prism of works, which played the role of exuberant abundant source of historical, cultural and literary events of the past of the Azerbaijan history, ethnography and culture, which appeared dim for many people, determines criticality of the research work.

Study of the concept of Azerbaijan in James Morier's creativity 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 Azerbaijan literary-theoretic thought during the modern period.

Our research is based on Travel books, consisting of James Morier's "The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan in England" (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).

Oriental reality and its presentation in James Morier's works 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 Oriental life" (Morier, 1824: 382).

Experiment

By succession of vivid personages individual craftsmen, such interesting images, as the barber Hasan, the door keeper of caravanserai Ali Mohammed, the merchant Osman aga, the poet Asgar, the doctor Ahmed, 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, Hajibaba's mistress Zaynab are presented. Each of these images embodies one part

of Iranian life. Certainly, Hajibaba is a lead character of the work. Going through journey of adventurer, starting from idler up to diplomat position, Hajibaba 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, Ganja cane fortress, Ashtarak village, Echmadzin, Agri mountain, Pambaki river, Hamadan, Hamamly, Goylu village, Zangi river etc. suggests, that James Morier possessed an extensive information about Iran territory and territory of neighboring 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 Oriental (Turkish) life, its traditions and customs.

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 concept of "complete", "entire truth" to certain issues of the classic heritage causes introduction of several adjustments by modern lessons of ideological practice (Garayev, 1988: 57).

One may 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 Azerbaijani traditions and customs with realities and historical criteria may be considered, as an artistic fact.

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 Travel book. James Morier mentioned that "their customs, armies, tools for saddling of horses, evidenced of their authentic kinship to Turkic origin..." (Morier, 2005: 318) and recollected, that the ancient Irevan belonged to Turks.

James Morier's view point to historical events taking place in Iran and Azerbaijan during the first half of the XIX century and comparative analysis of literary and artistic description is presented, artistic presentation of Azerbaijani images, created by the

writer have been raised to the analytic level, from view point of artistic principles.

We would like to mention, that foundation for future fiction novels in artistic description is created, behind James Morier's publicist position, who obtained an access to literature with two-volume monumental "Travel" books 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 artistic gowns rather than simply describes facts and events in common style.

In his both Travel books James Morier draws attention with his unique style, artistic lexicon, realistically illustrated variety of descriptive style of facts and facts in the portrayal of Iranian, and particularly, Azerbaijan place-names and historical figures. The realistic and romantic concept, inherent in the author's wide creativity, serves to provide rather actual and artistic content of form and picture indications of "Travel" books, written by the author on base of writer's observations.

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

The author's indication of equality between the writer's visit from India to Baku and Mecca visit, mentioned in the book entitled "The Second Visit to Iran, Armenia and Asia Minor to Constantinople between 1810 and 1816" isn't accidental. James Morier wrote in the Chapter XVI of the book: "On our way we met one Indian, trudging in solitude. Without any weapon and with stick in his hand this pilgrim made his way from Baku to Banarasa (it is considered, as India's spiritual and religious center – L.I.). He stepped with surprisingly delightful, joyous spirit and when he greeted us with alacrity, he felt satisfaction, like he acted benevolently. One may assume, that such spiritual acts are in perfect harmony with his Indian character. However, there is a great difference between a person, traveling with accompaniment of caravan to Mecca and a person, traveling alone and trying to reach his goal despite of all difficulties" (Morier, 2005: 243). Leaving of the historical scene of Azerbaijan by magicians since the 7-th century or similarly to the scene, described by Morier arrival during the following centuries of the Mugan people to Baku to the place of Fire, wasn't just, like common pilgrimage, it

wasn't visit by "the modern Indian" of his Native land, in reality the impression was created, that it was 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 "Travel" book, 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 Azerbaijan 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 love and affection for the people was reflected by the writer in artistic style.

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

Result and Discussion

One of issues, causing higher interest to James Morier's activity, connected with the Oriental conception, is the author's copy of the Zoroastrian prophet and his holy book. The content, distinguished with artistic and aesthetic originality, reflected in the 254th page of the writer's first book of the Traveller's dilogy, contains a text, selected due to its artistic and aesthetic authenticity. We are writing to inform you that:

"The English resident in Shiraz (a diplomatic representative is below than a diplomatic ambassador), Jafar Ali, informed me that the number of Zoroastrians was decreasing year by year in Persia. They are subjected to such humiliation and torture by the government that they either accept Islam or move to India to persons of the same

view. Their (Zoroastrians) Temple of heathens, or excavated in the wide area of earthworks sacred, temple of fire protected by inviolable elements, is located in Firuzabad, at distance of seventeen miles to the south-east of Shiraz. Presently, entrance to the temple is blocked and the fire was extinguished on the birth date of the Prophet according to the Sharia law. The remains of Firuzabad ruins, once more confirm the ancient glory and importance of this city. Yazd (a city in the central part of Iran) is actually a vast area, where heathens and their relics are located; however, they (heathens) were even poorer, than the poorest Jews, residing in Turkey, and they were more subjected to humiliation. Zoroastrian's successor Jamaz collected his works, which became the rarest "Jamaznama" book".

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 may state that fact of collection and distribution by one of the Zoroastrianism followers, was not reported in the Zoroastrian scholars' works.

As for personalities, devoted to king similar to writer's Elauts of the tribe Choisevend, we would like to remind you 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 "Shahsevens", 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 – heathens, Shahsevans, Afsharis ... and describes to the Western reader their occupation, religious beliefs, struggle and courage.

In his Travel 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 Azerbaijan concept into artistic fact. Such artistic fact reflects uniqueness of national history of a country, which is saturated with spiritual values.

In his second Travel book James Morier states that Azerbaijani Turks were forced to read, to write and to get education in Persian language, instead of

their native language and he reflected that fact in the following manner:

"Though the native language of the country is Turkish, nevertheless children are taught here in the Persian language".

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, drums, legends and tales, beauty and sweetness of this language.

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

The Azerbaijani topic, holding a special place in James Morier's work, doesn't initially draw attention to the writer's works. However, within context of materials, disclosing the history, culture and literature of Azerbaijan and presenting Azerbaijan mostly under Persian name and the identity of Azerbaijan leaves an indelible imprint in the reader's memory with precise and vivid descriptive element of Azerbaijan territory and Azerbaijan identity.

Actuality and importance of the two volume Travel books is that our national historical and spiritual values, as well as 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 Azerbaijan warrior under small heading, called "Character of Abbas Mirza" in collected material of the second book of James Morier's Travel dilogy (Chapter XIV) is presented in a literary style, relevant to writer. Let's pay attention to the following judgment: "I have scarcely come across an attractive person, similar to Abbas Mirza in a few countries of the world".

Commenting on Azerbaijani warrior James Morier stated "in this sense and, par excellence, Alexander (Alexander Macedonian – L.I.)." ("In this respect and on the same principle, he is like Alexander. Cultu curague corporis hand mulium supra" privati eminens. Quint. Curt.Lib. i. ch. 4"). 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 sacrifice everything instead of solving his family problems, thinking of each soldier' 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 may 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 Khan (his real name was Baba Khan) from the Qajar dynasty. As a matter of fact, Fath Ali Shah was the Agha Mohammed Shah Qadjar's nephew.

In James Morier's Travel books 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: "Generally, the soldiers were recruited from nomadic Azerbaijan tribes, closely relating to each other by blood and always supporting each other through the most common relationship. This formed continuous anomaly, which we may regard, as a revolt, however, they made this popular, as a statement or an explanation. Nothing could be better, if inexperienced forces are mobilized from people, from the same residence place. They were genuine soldiers, accustomed to camp life since their early childhood and used to all kind of hardships

and adverse weather conditions. They undertook dizzying marches without lamentation and practically with no food".

Possessing these merits, they were almost equal to any army in the world.

Conclusion

The main scientific provisions and conclusions of the research are as follows:

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

Though artistic critic scholars were aware, that "Travelling of Ibrahim bay", consisting of two volumes, was written by Azerbaijani writer and educator Zeynalabdin Maragai's under influence James Morier's "The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan", there is need to write individual historical and literary research on works of both writers.

Within unity and context of enlightener and romantic traditions writer's "The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan" and "The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan in England" novels are art examples, unveiling real face of Orient and despotic regimes. These novels have acquired the status of art monument, revealing secrets of on essence of the Oriental theme and methods of writing about this by James Morier's social and political satire.

Әдебиеттер

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