

ABOUT LUKMON BORIKHAN'S NOVEL "IMAM MOTURIDI"

Shozod Normurodov

Named after Alisher Navoi

Tashkent state Uzbek language and literature

University independent researcher

Abstract

The role of artistic works in conveying the country's past and great history to the young generation is incomparable. In Uzbek literature, many historical works have been written and are still being written today. One of such works, the novel "Imam Moturidi" by Luqman Borikhan was warmly welcomed by readers. In his work, the writer tells about the life of Abu Mansur Moturidi, a great theological scientist who lived in the 9th-10th centuries, one of the miraculous founders of the science of the word, and the difficult path of the scholar.

Keywords: Luqman, history, artistic, best absorption, responsibility

Introduction

Luqman Borikhon studied the historical materials about the life and work of the Allama and created the image of Imam Moturidi skillfully for the first time in Uzbek prose. "Romantic, adventure, science-fiction, socio-political, memoir, essay, historical, domestic, production and other works were created in the Uzbek novel, which has a century-long history. Luqman Borikhan's novel "Imam Moturidi" is the first philosophical-ideological novel in our national literature, in which priority was given to describing the faith, worldview, mood and thoughts of a person. It was taken into account that a person shows his true humanity only in the midst of thoughts and emotions. This novel testifies to how much the level of Uzbek artistic thought has risen today." In particular, after our conversation with the writer, it became known that Luqman Borikhan used the historical sources of Abu Bakr Muhammad Narshahi's "Historical Bukhara", Abu Tahir Khoja Samarkandi's "Samaria", and Alisher Navoi's "Nasoyim ul-Muhabbat" in creating this novel. In particular, the author deeply studied the historical facts of the 9th-10th centuries of the Samanid rule. In addition, by deeply studying the holy book of Islam "Holy Qur'an" and "Hadiths", he managed to reflect the artistic image of our great thinker, the founder of the doctrine of Muturidism, Imam Abu Mansur Muturid.

Writing novels, especially historical works, puts a great responsibility on the creator. By writing a historical novel, the writer travels to that environment. He feels as if he experienced the events of that time, and unwittingly infuses the national traditions, values, and national color of that period into his work. On the basis of this absorption, the artistic work increases its value, content, and colorful coloring. There is one term we need to touch on here, and that is colorite. According to sources, colorite is a Latin word meaning color, paint. The concept of color, which is a component of the means of effective representation of reality, expresses concepts related to

the idea, content, era, style and personality of the author. According to another definition, color means a set of specific aspects of something. In the novel "Imam Moturidi" the author describes the period in which the writer lived, the political, socio-economic life of the country, as well as the verbal relations of people with each other, the historical view of the cities and villages, madrasahs, mosques, markets of that time. tried to embody their views.

It is known that during the time when Imam Moturidi lived, the regions of Movarounnahr and Khorasan were under the control of the Samanids, who were subordinate to the Arab Caliphate. In the work, the writer tries to provide more detailed information not only about the lifestyle of the common people, the state, and the state of the army. He skilfully uses historical color to describe these processes and give students a sense of the atmosphere of that time. In order to prove our opinion, it is appropriate to pay attention to some features of the novel.

"In 299 Hijri, the Samanid kingdom collapsed: Amir Ahmad ibn Ismail was killed by treacherous conspirators in his palace. The deceased emir received the status of a martyr. His eight-year-old son, Nasr ibn Ahmed, ascended the throne. In the meantime, Azam Abu Abdullah Jayhani, the minister of the ruler, became governor, that is, he ruled the kingdom on behalf of the young Somani.

The prologue of the novel begins with a description of the above events. With the death of Ahmad ibn Ismail in 299 AH (meaning 914 AD), the author begins to introduce the reader to the situation in the Samanid state. It is also worth noting that the author tries to mention the positions of government officials who served in the palace during the writing of the novel. For this purpose, he pays attention to the tasks of the office holders and the responsibilities assigned to them. In the Middle Ages, "Voliy" served as the regional governor (viceroy) in the Eastern countries. In the later periods, fathers were involved in managing the state on behalf of the young crown princes. Let's focus on one more position holder; we learn that one of the main characters of the novel, Khalid Khalaj, led the Yildirim army of the country, and that he and his soldiers repelled the attack of Ishaq ibn Nuh, who was close to the Samanis.

It should also be noted that while reading the novel "Imam Moturidi" the reader will be lucky enough to get acquainted with the palace of the Samanids and the educational institutions of that time. He skillfully uses the historical color in the description of such buildings as "Kal'ayi Qasr", "Madrasay Surkh", "Juzhoniya", "Madrasay Peshwaz" mentioned in the novel. It describes the fact that these buildings have majestic domes, red bricks, a wide floor, and decorative columns.

We can see that the writer turned to color in the process of describing the period of the events, people's clothing, appearance, and speech. Each character in the novel is mentioned in the speech of that time. In the process of reading the work, the reader unwittingly travels to the time when events are taking place. We can give examples of many other factors that determine the historical color of the novel. We will try to pay close attention to the aspects not mentioned above in our next articles.

In general, in the process of preventing and fighting against ideological struggles, extremist and terrorist acts under the guise of religion, which are still encountered today, in-depth study of the scientific heritage of Abu Mansour Moturidi and Moturidi scientists, their beliefs and to research and widely promote the contribution to the development of the science of kalam, to preserve and develop our national and religious values, and on this basis to educate the young generation in the spirit of noble universal ideas, to learn our spiritual and educational views in them It is important to strengthen ideological immunity against harmful effects.

References:

1. Ёўлдош Қ. “Имом Мотуридий” – илк фалсафий-ақидавий роман. <https://ishonch.uz/archives/8679>
2. Ўзбекистон Миллий Энциклопедияси. Биринчи жилд, - Тошкент, 2000. – Б. 468
3. Somoniylar – IX – X asrda Movarounnahrda hukmronlik qilgan sulola. Ular davrida mamlkatda ilmu ma’rifat, adabiyot g’oyat gullab-yashnagan. Ismoil Somoniy, uning o’g’li Ahmad Somoniy bu sulolaning eng yetuk, eng mashhur namoyandalari hisoblanadi.
4. Лукмон Бўрихон . Имом Мотуридий. – Тошкент, 2022. – Б. 7
5. Yildirim – somoniylar qo’shinidagi sara kuchlar. Alohida muhim topshiriqlarni bajaruvchi maxsus guruh, 500 tadan 1000 nafargacha bo’lgan. Hoxirgi desant, gvardiya qismlariga o’xshash. Liboslari, hatto, ot chapduqlari ham chaqmoq, ya’ni olov rangda bo’lgan.
6. Лукмон Бўрихон . Имом Мотуридий. – Тошкент, 2022. – Б. 13-14