

Abdulla Qadiri is the Founder of Uzbek Novelism

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Abstract: In this article, the founder of Uzbek novelism in the twenties the work of Abdulla Qadiri, an active participant in important social and cultural processes is being talked about.

Keywords: Abdulla Qadiri, poet, novelist, writer, dramatist, gardener, reporter, nation, spirituality. uzbek literature.

Introduction: Abdulla Qadiri is a great representative of the new Uzbek literature of the 20th century, the founder of Uzbek novels, and an active participant in the important socio-cultural processes of the 20s. He was born in a gardener's family. His father, Khan Kadirbobo, was a soldier in the army of Beklar and participated in the defense of Tashkent during the Russian invasion. Adventures experienced by his father played an important role in the creation of many works of Abdulla Qadiri, especially his historical novels. Abdulla Qadiri studied at the Muslim school, the Russian-Tuzem school, and the Abulqasim sheikh madrasa. Studied at a literature course in Moscow.

He was brought up in the spirit of ancient Eastern culture and literature from a young age; studied Arabic, Persian and Russian languages. He read world literature with devotion. In the early years of the Shura government, Abdulla Qadiri wrote the first novel in Uzbek literature - "The Past Days" (1919-1920). Chapters from the novel were published in "Inqilob" magazine in 1922. In 1924-1926, each section was printed separately as a book. At the time of the creation of "Gone Days", the question of the nation's will, freedom, independence, and place in the world was of life-or-death importance for the Uzbek people.

Abdulla Qadiri stood in the ranks of progressive intellectuals of our region, worried about the fate of the motherland and the nation, and searched for a way of salvation on his own. At first, he believed in the false promises of the Bolsheviks, but the writer realized that these promises remained on paper, the evil colonial policy remained unchanged in its essence, took on a hypocritical tone, mischief, conspiracy, class-ideological enmity were on the rise among the people, and a fratricidal war had begun.

He saw with his own eyes that he was a victim of bloody politics. In particular, the crushing of the Kokhan autonomy shook the hearts of Abdulla Qadiri, along with many free-thinking intellectuals. The author tried to awaken the national consciousness of the people through the novel "The Past Days", spoke about the "dirtiest, darkest days of our history" - the next "Khan times", which plunged the country into the colonial scourge - the terrible historical processes of the 19th century, and wanted to teach the people a lesson from this sad truth.

The beginning of Abdulla Qadiri's creative activity dates back to the mid-1910s. In the April 1, 1914 edition of the "Sadoi Turkistan" newspaper, a message titled "New Mosque and School" was published with the signature of Abdulla Qadiri. This was the first appearance of the future writer in the press. Shortly after that, his poems such as "Wedding", "Our condition", "My nation" the drama " Unhappy groom", and the story "Juvonboz" were published (1914-1915). These works, which are the first examples of Abdulla Qadiri's work, were written in the spirit of

nationalism and enlightenment, and were imbued with modernist ideas. In it, the author speaks passionately about the plight of the people, calls on the nation to wake up and think. Abdulla Qadiri's story "Uloqda" (1916) is incomparably superior to his previous works, and is considered the peak of Uzbek realistic literature at the dawn of the 20th century, the best example of a realistic story. Abdulla Qadiri's historical novels solved many of the complex ideological and artistic problems faced by the new Uzbek literature in the 20s and served to accelerate literary development.

Later, Oybek, Gafur Gulam, Abdulla Qahhor, who rose to the ranks of famous representatives of Uzbek literature, became mature writers under the great influence of Abdulla Qadiri's work. The influence of Abdulla Qadiri's work on national literature has been repeatedly noted by such great representatives of Tajik, Turkmen, Kazakh and Kirgiz literature as Sadriiddin Ayniy, M. Avezov, Kh. Deryayev. German literary critics N. Thun, I. Baddauf, American researchers E. Alworth, Christopher Murphy, American scholar of Iranian origin Eden Nabi Abdullah did serious work on Qadiri's work.

The ability to express the deep content of Abdulla Qadiri's work in an attractive and clear form, the ability to choose important and important events from life for the image, the attention to dramatic situations in life, the superiority of conciseness of form and expression without excesses in large prose, the relevance and brilliance of words, and most importantly - the character of people. the ability to see and describe important features has always been a role model for the younger generation.

As Oybek said, in the novel "Gone Days", the writer shows great skill in language. The language of the novel is really rich, colorful, simple, expressive and understandable to the masses. The role of this work in the formation of the Uzbek literary language is undoubtedly great. Abdulla Qadiri always called the young literary generation to learn from the world realist literature, he himself studied the masters of realism while reading world classics and translating their works into Uzbek. Commenting on his profession, Qadiri said: "There is a law in writing: first of all, meaning, and then creating words to express this meaning, not just words, but artistically, that is, words that are specially created for the expression of the thought you want to express, should not be created. After fulfilling this condition and ensuring this, you will have the right to move on to other issues...". The novel "The Scorpion from the Altar" is a candid work about the social and moral life of Turkestan society at the threshold of two centuries. A. The way of life of the Qadiri people in the feudal system. It shows the actions and character of the rulers, spiritual teachers, who sought to reveal their unique essence. These conflicts are not ceremonial, they arise from the hard life of the heroes. Despite Abdurrahman's desire to subjugate the woman and Shahidbek's intrigues, Anwar and Rana truly love each other and try to start a family. A wonderful girl, characteristic of Rana's folk character, who strives for beauty, honesty, nobility appears - sincere, pure intention, simple and open in meaning. He clean Anwar, Loves unconditionally and faithfully with bright love. Anwar is the epitome of courage, fair, the owner of a clear conscience. The novel "Obid ketmon" about Abdulla Qadiri's contemporaries caused a stir author of the essay "Mallaboy Aka of Shirvan". He is also the author of many other essays and stories that made a significant contribution to the history of Uzbek literature. "Abdullah Qadiri entered the Uzbek literature like a thunderbolt and attracted everyone's attention like a bright lightning directed," writes Izzat Sultanov.

He said, "A person is judged not by the length of his life, but by his meaningful life." We have heard the phrase a lot. During his short life, he was immensely spiritual and priceless. He left a legacy, considered national thinking as a primary task, and his works. Abdulla is a creator who encourages people to always live with an awake heart. Our nation always bows before the figure of Qadiri. No matter how much we envy the talent and skill of the writer, he is always there difficult childhood, adolescence, professional activity and even sad his death comes alive in memories. Indeed, the nation in the first quarter of the 20th century. The legacy of a writer who showed courage in his spiritual life is a legacy for centuries. It is a nation. Uzbek became one of

the founders of "Jadid literature" in order to improve his thinking started novelization in his literature. Today's zabardas of national literature He mentored his representatives.

Abdullah Qadiri's life was very difficult and revealing the whole truth about creative activity, no fakeness mixed in Habibullah is a son worthy of his father in passing down the truth of life to the generations Qadiri's position is incomparable. There are few writers in the world as lucky as Abdulla Qadiri will be. The greatest value of a nation is its language. The national language is his it is a mirror, a business card. That is probably why the value of the language is in it It is not determined by the number of speaking population. Every national language is a creative product of ancestors and descendants over the centuries is considered First of all, what is Abdulla Qadiri's attitude towards the Uzbek language if we pay attention to what happened: our writer is an individual speech in his work from the point of view of unlimited respect for the problem, which is one of the values of the people approaches.

Abdulla Qadiri's novels, dramatic works, in his stories, felitons, letters, scientific works, historian, ethnographer, philosopher, as a literary scholar, a folklorist, and most importantly, a classically beautiful wordsmith created. National customs and values of the Uzbek people during their short life fully dedicated to the next generation - to us as a priceless legacy. If we call the work of A. Qadiri an ocean, it means creating a character and it is Uzbek skillful description of the character of the people filled this sea of the rivers. A. Qadiri wrote about Uzbek life in his works. It has become a famous memory of our people, making it beautiful like a fairy tale they read. They will always remember. A. Qadiri brought beauty to the national consciousness and they deeply understood how and in what ways the gems of enlightenment go and they know It is the jewel of our national cultural life and national cultural consciousness sure enough. Abdulla Qadiri was arrested in 1926. This message is true we can find out from this application

"I was arrested on March 8. So far, I have not been called for questioning.

I don't know what I did wrong and I don't feel any guilt in myself. My work

I ask you to find out whose hand it is and call for questioning.

Otherwise, I will go on hunger strike from March 24."

A. Qadiri. March 22, 1926

About our great writer Abdulla Qahhor, our writer Abdulla Qadiri expressed very warm thoughts. On the 70th anniversary of the birth of A. Qadiri, although even though it was cold in the open air, about more than 3 hours gave a lecture. —He is the —Tahir-Zuhrall of our people, —Chor We would like to introduce the dervishes, "Farhad and Shirin" and "Bahromgor" we feel satisfaction." Abdulla Qadiri's creative people know their mother tongue and the language of neighboring nations in particular: "A writer must thoroughly learn the language and folklore of his people and one It is a virtue that he knows several languages, especially those of close neighbors. Only then will the language become rich, his work comes to life," he writes... Abdulla Qadiri's novels in the modern view of the Uzbek literary language wrote in a formative period. The rank and status of the literary language is rising the service of the writer was great. Language is a value that has the power to unite a nation. If we pay attention to the opinion of Qadiri scholars, Abdulla Qadiri is from Tashkent own does not use elements of the local dialect in his novels. Even from other artistic means in the individualization of the characters' speech uses So, the writer is a master of the Uzbek literary language it also shows the richness and wide possibilities of the Uzbek language. In a word, the life, history, language, and customs of the Uzbeks Abdulla Qadiri, who knows well, is very productive and relevant in his works used.

Uzbek literary language in the great literary heritage left by the writer its beauty, elegance, image and expression possibilities were reflected in practice. At the same time, Abdulla Qadiri is sometimes a valuable literary figure typical of philological scholars served the improvement of the Uzbek literary language with his theoretical views. This Benazir provides literary and scientific services together with Uzbek scientists and foreign experts also admitted. From the points mentioned above, we can conclude that Abdulla Qadiri, our classic speech artists, Alisher

Navoi, Zahiriddin Like Muhammad Babur, he contributed to the treasure of Uzbek and world cultural heritage is a great writer. In a word, Abdulla Qadiri is literally a master of words and is also an artist. He is a perfect painter who fully reveals the scenery of his condition and the artist who discovered the true heart of the people.

Summary: Abdulla Qadiri is a bright, widely known poet and writer, playwright and publicist, the founder of the novel genre in Uzbek literature. Kadiri's works are dedicated to the life of the Uzbek people.

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