

HISTORICITY AND ART IN WORKS OF ABDULLAH QADIRI

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ANNOTATION:

This article describes how Abdullah Qadiri's domestic-moral, socio-philosophical views found artistic expression in the science of history.

Keywords: Roman, historicity, modernity, artistic skill, ability, originality, domestic life, social life.

INTRODUCTION:

After gaining independence, the interest of our people to know the history of their country, language, culture, values, to determine their identity is growing. It is the duty and responsibility of each of us to know our generation, our lineage, the place where he was born and raised, the history of his homeland. There are great people, scientists, scholars, politicians, commanders in our land. The foundations of the religious and secular sciences were laid on this ground.

MAIN PART:

Today, the unique manuscripts of our libraries, including thousands of works on history, literature, art, politics, ethics, philosophy, medicine, mathematics, physics, chemistry, astronomy, architecture and agriculture, are our incomparable spiritual wealth. Historical memory is an important factor for the future generation in the restoration of spirituality, in increasing the love for the country of birth and upbringing. Historical lessons teach a person to be vigilant, strengthen the will.

Abdullah Qadiri, as an advanced intellectual of his time, cared about the fate of the homeland and the nation. Through the novel "Last Days" he tried to awaken the national consciousness of the people and revealed the sad truth about "the dirtiest, darkest days of our history" - the next unfortunate "khan's time" that brought the country to the brink of colonialism. These historical events can be seen in a part of the novel called "Bloody Clouds over Tashkent" in a letter written by Otabek's father Yusuf Hoji to his son Otabek. In particular, "Azizbek, the governor of Tashkent, rebelled against Kokand. He killed the devon beys sent by the khan for tribute!" On the second day, the message tag was different: "The Muslim Normuhammad added five thousand troops to his army and sent them to Tashkent!" ("Тошкент ҳокими бўлган Азизбек Қўқонға қарши бош кўтарди. Хон томонидан хирож учун юборилган девон бекларини ўлдирган!" Иккинчи кун бу хабар тағи ҳам бошқача тўн кийди: "Мўсулмонқул Нормухҳаммад қушбегига беш минг сипоҳ қўшиб, Тошканд устига жўнатқан!") [1.37]

The novel deals with various human destinies, socio-political, spiritual-moral, family-romantic problems. However, the fate of the country and the issue of independence have a special place among them. The main protagonists of the work, Otabek and Yusufbek Haji, are selfless heroes who sacrificed their lives for the independence, prosperity and peace of this country. The novel "Last Days" clearly and vividly describes the specific

historical conditions, life, customs, spiritual world of the Uzbek nation.

In it, Otabek and Kumush's pure love, romantic experiences, happiness and unhappiness are skillfully written. On the pretext of the tragic events that deprived Otabek and Kumush of their happy moments, the historical content of the work is covered through a certain historical period - the situation in Turkestan on the eve of the Russian invasion, dark days, backwardness and internal conflicts. From ancient times, the khokimiyat of the capital of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, was subordinated to the Kokand Khanate. But from time to time he stood up against the khanate. In the days of the marriage between the heroes of the novel Otabek and Kumushbib, Tashkent was besieged by the Kokand Khanate.

Homid tries to carry out his impure intention by using these events. He shows Mirzakarim the savior and Otabek as a traitor to the Kokand khanate. "We knew that such perverts were only Azizbek in Tashkent and Yusufbek Haji, his leader. However, their seed is also scattered in our Margilan." Otabek and Mirzakarim are rescued. [1.73]

"Last Days" is a work of great spirituality, created in a combination of imaginary and vital factors, which embodies the highest human qualities in the social environment, such as human relations, morality, loyalty to love. The play depicts the story of a Muslim who ruled the government on behalf of Khudoyorkhan and persecuted the people as a result of mutual agreements between the rulers of Tashkent and Kokand. Yusufbek Haji's goal was to unite the people and end conflicts. One day in the spring, Otabek goes to Mingorik with Ali.

Late in the evening, as they enter the city through the gates of Qoymas, they encounter people whose heads have been beheaded. They were killed because they were Kipchaks. Hasanali says that during the

massacre, a painter's hands were executed as paint on the work. Otabek thinks that his father is also to blame for this. Haji Otabek was told that he was innocent, that when he left the assembly, Niyaz Kushbegi followed him and said, "The members of the assembly have changed their minds." says he wants to go out.

Otabek realizes that his father has absolutely nothing to do with this massacre.

Abdulla Qodiri created the Uzbek school of novels by writing the novel "Last Days". The first Uzbek novel by the writer was a success and fame. For the Uzbek people, the issue of the nation's freedom, liberty, independence and place in the world was of vital importance for the Uzbek people. Yusufbek in the play is well aware of the harm of mutual local conflicts and condemns the killing of Kipchak.

In Abdullah Qadiri's novel, the Uzbek's peaceful family life, and even the interactions and disputes between brides-to-be, is described in Uzbek etiquette, as follows: shown in the sentences. In each protagonist of the novel, the eye of the heart, the spiritual image is visible. Otabek attributes the social decline to disunity, to the escalation of conflicts, to the fact that "destructive and conflicting elements have taken root and are always drawing ordinary people to the brink of destruction."

Abdullah Qadiri is able to show the state of the people in Turkestan at the end of the 19th century and sincerely wants the people to live a prosperous and free life.

Historical-biographical novels are created through the life of a historical figure-hero who has chosen the boundaries of time and space. This is natural. But historical works in the world of literature are written on different bases.

Abdullah Qadiri wrote his novels at a time when the Uzbek literary language was taking shape in a modern way. The writer's contribution to the rise of the status of the literary language was great.

Language is a value that has the power to unite a nation. According to Qadiri scholars, Abdullah Qadiri, a native of Tashkent, does not use local dialects in his novels. He also uses other artistic means to illuminate the speech of his protagonists. This means that the writer is able to demonstrate the vast potential of the Uzbek literary language.

DISCUSSION:

"Last Days" is a historical novel, but also a novel of happiness and unhappiness, sorrow and emotions. The word "love" is almost never used on any page of the novel, which is in everyone's imagination as a love story, a love story of lovers. The words "love", "love" and "in love" are also rarely used. It is clear that this work is not a work about love, but a historical work depicting the events of the period.

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, enjoying Abdullah Qadiri's novel "Last Days" is one of the historical works that will last forever, will be renewed in the eyes of generations, will not become a thing of the past.

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