



THE SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE OF ABDULLA QADIRI, THE GREAT EXAMPLE
OF UZBEK LITERATURE

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Annotation: *This article provides brief information about the works of Abdulla Qadiri, one of the great representatives of Uzbek literature, the founder of the Uzbek novel school, their importance in the education of young people, and their legacy that has reached us.*

Keywords: *Abdulla Qadiri, uzbek literature, writer, history, scientific heritage.*

INTRODUCTION

Abdulla Qadiri's scientific heritage shows the high level of thought and enlightenment expressed in his works. It expresses reliable and valuable thoughts about the history, culture, struggle for national freedom and independence of the Uzbek people, their nationality, its history and culture. His works are recognized as the most valuable works of Uzbek literature, and his scientific heritage is recognized as a writer of great importance in the history of Uzbek literature. Abdulla Qadiri's works contain the spirit, history, and nationality of the Uzbek people and are distinguished by his thoughts, enlightenment, and scientific abilities. His works were the basis of many scientific studies on Uzbek literature and history. Abdulla Qadiri is considered the greatest representative of Uzbek literature. He is known as a writer of great importance in the history of Uzbek literature.

Abdulla Qadiri's works include his scientific heritage, the spirit, history, and nationality of the Uzbek people, and are distinguished by his thoughts, enlightenment, and scientific abilities. The most famous works of Abdulla Qadiri are called "Past Days" and "Scorpion from the Altar". The work "Past Days" expresses reliable and valuable thoughts about the history of the Uzbek people, the struggle for national freedom and independence, faith in the nation, its history and culture. "Scorpion from the Altar" was created on the basis of his ancient Uzbek stories, and his works show the values that represent the culture and spirit of the Uzbek people. Abdulla Qadiri's scientific heritage shows the high level of thought and enlightenment expressed in his works.

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values. He created artistic works that occupy a high place in Uzbek literature, which vividly reflect the national spirit and values.

Abdulla Qadiri is a bright, widely known poet and writer, playwright and publicist, the founder of the novel genre in Uzbek literature. Qadiri's works are dedicated to the life of the Uzbek people. Abdulla Qadiri did not know the life of his people through others and from books, he directly talked to people and absorbed their special aspects. He graduated from an old-style school and studied at a Russian-style school and a madrasa. He is interested in reading the works of Navoi, Lutfiy, Muqimi, Furqat, Cholpon, Fitrat and other classic creators of Uzbek literature. This unique writer was formed on the threshold of two centuries - a perfect, contradictory, turbulent period of social, political and moral suffering. Of course, these periods left a significant mark and worldview in his works, which were not free from conflicting, social and life prejudices.

In general, Abdulla Qadiri's literary research is determined by constant ups and downs, amazing creative shifts. Qadiri's creative gems are the historical novels "Past Days" (1926) and "Mehrobdan Chayan" (1929) - the first works on the historical theme of Uzbek literature. Abdulla Qadiri's passion for the historical subject is explained by his desire to understand the past of his people, his patience, hard work, and the heroic struggle of the people towards freedom and independence. One of the unique features of the novel "Scorpion from the Altar", published in Russian in 1961, is that the writer was able to vividly and sincerely express the life and history of the Uzbek people, the colors of the era, and the character of the characters typical of the 40s of the 19th century. able to reveal under the circumstances. In opening this novel, Abdulla Qadiri lays the foundation for the Uzbek historical novel. In his novel "Scorpion from the Altar", the writer significantly enriched the traditions of the realist direction, made an important contribution to the psychological form of the characters, opened new ways of expressing the inner world of a person, showed the character changes of the characters. . 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. Qadiri tried to reveal the unique essence of the people's life in the feudal system, shows the actions and character of the rulers, spiritual teachers. These conflicts are not ceremonial, they arise from the difficult life of the characters - 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. Rana, who aspires to beauty, honesty, nobility, shows the appearance of a wonderful girl typical of the people's character - sincere, clean-minded, simple and open in meaning. She loves Anwar with pure, bright love, unselfishly and loyally. Anwar is the epitome of bravery, fair, and the owner of a clear conscience.

Abdulla Qadiri is the author of the novel "Obid Ketmon" about his contemporaries, and the essay "Mallaboy Aka Shirvanlik", which caused a stir. 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 Uzbek literature like a thunderbolt and attracted everyone's attention like a bright lightning," writes Izzat Sultanov. The Kazakh writer Mukhtar Auezov emphasizes the truth of these words and says: "When we were young, we used to read Abdulla Qadiri's novels. We were amazed at his ability to create human



character and deliver the essence of human passions to us." Many works of Abdulla Qadiri, the founder of the novel genre in Uzbek literature, have won recognition in many Eastern and MDH countries. The novel "Bygone Days" is the greatest legacy left to us. The writer revealed the true contradictions of the feudal reality with great skill. As the creator of material and cultural wealth, the people, on the one hand, are the guardians and defenders of statehood, and on the other hand, they oppose the khan's foundation of society and rise up against the tyrants. He also opposes the rulers who buried the people with huge taxes. The central conflict of the novel is the socio-moral conflict between father and son. Young Otabek is a young man who strongly opposes the traditions of marrying the daughter of his parents in terms of "building a family". However, the author describes these family conflicts not as a separate event, but as a national situation.

The image of Otabek and Kumush is a new phenomenon in Uzbek literature. Otabek is a child of a rich family, an educated person, understands the world in his own way, has a keen sense of justice. He liked silver. He is well-educated, well-educated, innately intelligent, agreeable. He loves Otabek from the bottom of his heart. But this love brings him unhappiness, because he obeys the old traditions, and his loved ones do not listen to his feelings. The reason for the formation of her spiritual qualities, beauty and rich inner world was her mother Oftob, who embodied the noble dreams of a true Uzbek woman. She is smart, calm, calm, sensitive mother, truthful person, quick mistress. Nevertheless, Mrs. Aftob is a supporter of old ways - she obeys her husband's wishes, will and opinion.

About our great writer and his works, not only in our country, but also in the world, a lot of opinions and opinions were expressed. While reading the works of Abdulla Qadiri, you will admire the writer's skill in describing the characters and events of the work. In his works, he reflected the realities of his time so skillfully that the person who reads his works gets an understanding of the situation of that time. If you pay attention to the artistic images in the works of the writer, the image of the characters will not leave you indifferent. When writing a work, the writer does not lose sight of the small details of reality, and writes: "Before I write a work, I carefully study the materials about what I want to write." If I want to write about a place in my works, if I have seen that place before, I will go and check it again and learn better.

I pay attention to the smallest things (details) when studying materials. In general, small details instill confidence in the writer in the reader. Anyone who wants to become a writer should develop the ability to observe the smallest details of life. In other words, we can say that even a careful study of Abdulla Qadiri's works can reveal a future writer. The founder of Uzbek novels, the immortal artist of words, whose attractive and universal works have become the property of our literature and culture in general, is Abdulla Qadiri.

The writer is famous in our literature for his unique novels, critical and journalistic articles, and humorous feuilletons. Today, many serious works are being carried out in our country and abroad to study Qadiri's work. A number of research works have been created. In our country, the scale of the good works done in honor of Qadiri's genius continues on a large scale. It is no exaggeration to say that Qadiri's work is widely studied not only in our country, but also in the literature of neighboring nations and the West. In particular, the famous Kazakh writer Mukhtar Avezov created a novel about the life of the artist called



"Abdulla Qadiri" (Julqunboy). When it comes to Abdulla Qadiry and his works, many people know his confession that "... His novels appeared in the 20s as if the Pamir mountains suddenly appeared in the flat desert...".

In fact, the Uzbek novel is a product of existing classical epic thinking that has given new conditions, just as a mountain does not appear by itself in a flat desert. Writers of other fraternal nations have expressed such high recognitions and comments. The most important thing is that the ideas that glorify the writer's innovation and mastery are very consistent with the existing views in Uzbek literary studies. Sources written by foreign scientists are extremely important in observing different interpretations of Qadiri science.

Abdulla Qadiri's literary legacy deserves to be considered as a special stage in the history of the Uzbek literary language. Because the words used by the writer, the expressions he chose and found among the people, the means of folk art - all these have served to clearly express the thoughts of the Uzbek people until now. From Abdulla Qadiri's huge novels to simple "notices" consisting of a few lines, unique examples of unique poetic speech can be seen in all of them. It is difficult to enumerate such ancient wisdoms about speech behavior in the oral and written vocabulary of our people. National society and universal values, national identity, stability of perception, national consciousness and thinking, national pride and pride, love of the motherland and loyalty to the independence are the concepts that form the core of spiritual maturity without the environment. not The speech of every society representative must be beautiful and attractive. In order to achieve beauty, attention is paid to the content of the speech, the logical power, and the silence of the sentences.

The beauty of a speech is not any monologic oral speech, but a speech that calls the audience to a certain action or performs a special task aimed at awakening a certain system of ideas and imagination in them. In fact, although less than a century has passed, even today, Abdulla Qadiri's incomparable contributions to the development of the Uzbek literary language are recognized from the heart, the skill of the writer, the pen of a beautiful writer we have to say praise. Julkunboy lived on the border of two centuries and two different regimes. He compared the life of the dying "Khan times", the people of that time, "Muslimabad", and the people of Turkestan, which is being renewed and modernized. Therefore, the combination of classic prose and the new Uzbek literary language is clearly observed in the language of his works. Abdulla Qadiri's works show his unique poetic thinking. Of course, artistic thinking is related to the phenomenon of speech. Writers of each nation think in their own national language and create based on the vocabulary of this national language. There is no doubt that the literary heritage of Abdulla Qadiri deserves to be considered as a special stage in the history of the Uzbek literary language. Because the words used by the writer, the expressions he chose and found among the people, the means of folk art images - all these have served to clearly express the thoughts of the Uzbek people until now.

In order to create a special encyclopedia dedicated to a certain writer or artist, firstly, this writer or artist made significant changes in the history of the national culture of his people and made a certain contribution to the development of world literature and art. secondly, his literary heritage was fully printed and his most important works were



translated into other languages and became the artistic property of these nations, thirdly, his life and work should be thoroughly and comprehensively studied by experts. The role and importance of Abdulla Qadiri in the history of Uzbek literature, the fact that his main works have been translated not only into all Turkish languages, but also into Russian and German languages, his life, work and literary heritage have been consistently preserved since the 30s of the last century to this day. The fact that it is being studied also allows us to create a special literary dictionary dedicated to this great writer.

Summary: In short, Abdulla Qadiri, who knew the life, history, language, and customs of the Uzbeks, used them very effectively and appropriately in his works. In the magnificent literary heritage left by the writer, the beauty, elegance, image and expression possibilities of the Uzbek literary language were reflected in practice. At the same time, Abdulla Qadiri sometimes served the improvement of the Uzbek literary language with his valuable literary and theoretical views typical of philological scholars. This unique literary and scientific service was recognized by Uzbek scientists as well as foreign experts.

Abdulla Qadiri did not live as a creator, but he is still alive and actively influencing the development of modern Uzbek literature and other forms of art. In this sense, the authors of "Komus" have a very difficult and difficult task of creating the political, social, literary and cultural history of the Uzbek people in the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century on the example of the life and work of Abdulla Qadiri.

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