



## **ABDULLA QADIRI'S LIFE AND WORK**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*This scientific article provides brief information about the life, work, content of works, work activities of Abdulla Qadiri..*

Abdulla Qadiri (main nicknames: Qadiri, Julkunboy) (1894.4.10-Tashkent-1938.10.4) is a great representative of new Uzbek literature, the founder of Uzbek novelists; He was an active participant in important socio-cultural processes of the 20s. He was born in a gardener's family. His father, Khan Kadirbobo (1820-1924), served as a soldier in the army of Beklar, and participated in the defense of Tashkent during the Russian invasion (1865). Adventures experienced by his father played an important role in the creation of many works of Abdulla Qadiri, especially his historical novels. He studied at Abdullah Qadiri Muslim School (1904–06), Russian-Tuzem School (1908–12), Abul Qasim Sheikh Madrasah (1916–17); Studied at the literature course in Moscow (1925–26). 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. Abdulla Qadiri's great legacy is still in the hearts of readers. Due to the impoverishment of his family, he began to work independently from his childhood, took up various professions, worked as a secretary and carpenter for local merchants (1907-15).

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", "Fikr aylagil", the drama "Bachtsiz Kuyuv", 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 of the early 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 Ghulam, 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 Kyrgyz literature as Sadriddin Ainiy, M. Avezov, Kh. Deryayev, Chingiz Aitmatov. 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 Oibek 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, Adib said: "There is a law in writing: first of all, the meaning, and then to create 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 aspect, you will have the right to move on to other issues..." Abdulla Qadiri continued his work even in the difficult conditions of the 1930s. In 1934, he wrote the story "Obid ketmon" about village life. The image of Obid in the work is a unique phenomenon in Uzbek literature. It can be said that it is a symbol of the maturity of the Uzbek people in terms of labor and farming culture. In the depiction of this image, the writer goes far beyond the narrow "classism" that was customary at that time, and follows the path of honoring universal human values; impartially demonstrated several aspects of the agricultural collectivization movement; revealed the internal problem - conflicts, said that the kolkhoz system ultimately extinguishes people's initiative, personal ownership, self-interest. This story of Qadiri can be called the first story of "production" in Uzbek literature, and Obid is the first image of a business man. Abdulla Qadiri appears here as a scholar and researcher of economic and economic issues; the character and spiritual world of the main character of the work is revealed mainly in labor and household work.

Abdulla Qadiri's 44 years of life, 20 years of social and creative activity were spent in intense struggles, persecutions and threats. In his artistic works and journalism about the Soviet era, the honest writer tried to impartially show the contradictions, mistakes and shortcomings of the Soviet reality. But these attempts of his began to be hit one after another. In 1926, he was imprisoned on the charge of "counter-revolutionary action" for his critical comments in the cartoon "Summary" published in "Mushtum", and was tried with various punishments. In court, he bravely defends his honor. The story "Obid khemon" is also not liked by the ideologues of the Shura, it is sharply criticized; It is full of "ideological distortions and mistakes" and is evaluated as a "politically unstable" work.

The main theme of the writer's historical novels - the fate of the nation, unity, the grief of

the country, independence, individual freedom, and the struggle for social justice - turned out to be works contrary to the prevailing ideology. These novels, which vividly reflected the spirit of the nation and became the favorite works of the people and readers of other nations, were widely condemned as harmful books for the politics of the Soviet era. By the mid-1930s, this infamous campaign reached its peak. Abdulla Qadiri was arrested on December 31, 1937, following the "wise men" of his students such as Gafir Ghulam, Abdulla Qahhor, Uygun. After 9 months of interrogation, torture and humiliation in prison, Cholpon and Fitrat were executed together with their colleagues. After Qadiri's arrest, his works were considered "harmful" and burned, they were removed from libraries, and their reading was forbidden.

Abdulla Qadiri was awarded the State Prize of the Republic of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi (1991), the Order of "Independence" (1994). The State Award of the Republic of Uzbekistan named after Abdulla Qadiri was established. The Tashkent State Institute of Culture, the culture and recreation park in Tashkent, the streets of various cities of the republic, and many cultural institutions in our republic are named after him. Movies (1969, 1996, 1973) and many TV series were created based on the novels "The Past Days" and "The Scorpion from the Altar". When a child is born in a family, it is customary to name the heroes of Abdulla Qadiri's novels. Most importantly, the way has been opened to tell the truth about Abdulla Qadiri, his life and work, to write and publish his works in their original form "without editing".

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