

# ABDULLA QADIRIY- FIRST UZBEK NOVEL WRITER

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## Abstract:

This article is about our great writer Abdullah Qadiri, who laid the foundation for a new genre in Uzbek literature of the twentieth century, the history of his life and work, his works, stories and novels. The article also reflects on the bitter fate of the writer as a result of the repressive policies of the colonial system of that time and the justification of the writer's personality by independence.

**Keywords:** Poetry, prose, genre, repression, Shura system, novel, feuilleton, essay, satirical story, pseudonym.

## Introduction

Throughout the history of centuries-old Uzbek literature, nazm in relation to prose has developed over several centuries. By the beginning of the 20th century, the new era also transcribed new tasks to literature. By this renaissance, the genre of poetry itself could not be limited, of course. In addition to poetry, large genres, forms of literature, such as prose, drama, were also needed to reflect marriage, new life, new reality, a new person, his entire inner world in a wide and comprehensive way. This was dictated by life itself.

By the 20s of the last century, a new movement begins in Uzbek literature to create a prose genre. It should be noted separately that Abdulla Kadiri's services, among many writers, are great in reviving this movement. In this place, it is enough to recall the novels of writer "O`tgan kunlar", "Scorpio from Love".

Abdullah Qadiri's major storyteller, as well as being a keen feletician, is a vocal artist who gained fame as the first Uzbek novelist. The noble writer begins to collect material for the novel "O`tgan kunlar" from 1917-1918. In 1922, the initial chapters of the first Uzbek novel are published in the magazine "revolution". In 1925, "O`tgan kunlar" was published separately as three sections, then as a book in 1926. Two years later, in 1928, the writer's second historical novel, "Mehrobdan chayon", is published. By 1934, however, the author's short story "Obid ketmon", dedicated to the theme of Agriculture, was created.

Within the novels of writer, the novel "O`tgan kunlar" was greeted as a great holiday not only by the Uzbek reader, but also by the ingenious people of all Turkic-speaking peoples. The novel became a saga in languages. Shot from hand to hand.



The novel "O`tgan kunlar" began to live its second life as soon as we reached independence, it is in the end, although it is too late, receiving its true assessment. The writer stands impartially in this novel, making it the main goal of the history of Turkestan in the middle of the last XIX century, the life of the Uzbek people, in a word, to reflect the contradictions of that time by showing the path traversed by such progressive people as Otabek and Yusufbek. Although the theme of the work is aimed at showing the arbitrariness of the time of the later khanates, including the time of the Lord, the work draws on the events of that time, social processes, the psyche of people, aspirations, pastimes in a truthful, inimitable way with excellent realistic skill, in which the modern spirit is felt very strong.

Word artist Abdullah Qadiri (Julqunboy), who made an outstanding contribution to the formation and development of Uzbek literature and made the name "founder of Uzbek romanticism", is born on April 10, 1894 in the beshyogoch genius of Tashkent City in the family of a gardener.

He first studied at an old-fashioned school and then in Russian tuzem schools in 1908-1912, graduating with honors. After Abdullah graduated, Rasulmuhammad boyga got a job as prikazchik, i.e. Mirzo. Living in Abdullah boy's apartment and department store, he gets acquainted with many such progressive-minded intellectuals and learns trade from them. The first creative activity of a young writer also dates back to this period from 1913-1914. He became regularly acquainted with the newspapers and magazines that appeared in these kezlar, such as "Sadoi Turkestan", "Samarkand", "Oina", and he himself later wrote them small-to-small messages and articles.

Like most writers, Abdullah Qadiri is interested in poetry in his early work. His poems, such as "Ahvolimiz", "Millatimga", "To`y", published in the magazine "Oina" in 1915, can be cited as an example of this. These poems of the author and, in particular, the story "Juvonboz", the tragedy "baxtsiz kuyov", written directly from Behbudi's imitation of the tragedy "Padarkush", prevail over ignorance, the struggle against enlightenment and the call of the people to science, culture.

Abdullah Qadiri took to the field from 1919, as one of the organizers of the magazine "Mushtum", in other words, diaper the magazine and rocked the cradle. The name "Mushtum" was even found by Adib himself in this magazine. Adib is not limited to the organization of the magazine, but also adds soul, blood to it. As proof of our opinion, his own series of satirical stories from 1923-1924, "Toshpulat tajang nima deydi", "Kalvak maxzumning xotira daftaridan", animated for several years and made it a favorite magazine of the people. Adib creates feverish and blessed between the 20s, putting the pseudonyms "Qodiriy", "Julqunboy" in his stories and novels, feleton, ocherk, given on the pages of the magazine "Mushtum", and his comic works, such as "Toshpolat", "Kalvak Maxzum", "dumbul", "ovsar", "Shigay".

Abdullah Qadiri dreamed of creating novels such as "the concubine of Amir Umarchan", "the unclean thief", "horror". But premature death did not allow these dreams to come out.

The notorious politics of 1937, like other intellectuals, attracts him to Domi. He was slandered and imprisoned: "at the end of my speech I ask the courts of Justice: although I was condemned as a second unjustifiable by various defamation, personality and forgery. Loaqal them, you can give me the Supreme punishment, even if it is for the disappointment of the dark eyes that



condemn. Death from such humiliation is more tantamount to Shamsi humiliation in the heart, to a simple, conscientious guy who has no goal of inversion. I was killed by spiritual death in the dreams of several individuals. Now physical death is not a fear for me. That's what I expect from the Justice Courts and that's what I ask. (June 15, 1926, Samarkand. From Abdullah Qadiri's speech at the court)", writer said.

Well, after 9 months of torture, on October 4, 1938, Abdullah Qadiri was shot in a deserted and hunting place around the Bozsuv canal (popularly called "Borijar", "Alvasti ko`prigi") in the Yunusabad District of Tashkent City. Almost 20 years after his tragic death, that is, in 1956, adib is re-justified, his works begin to be published anew.

Also, at open court hearings held on December 1, 2023, acquittal sentences of the Supreme Court Criminal jury appellate instance were issued against 174 persons in a total of 6 criminal cases based on Article 83 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

By the verdict of the Criminal Court of the Supreme Court of the Uzbek SSR on June 16, 1926, the well-known adibimiz Abdulla Qadiri was found guilty of committing a crime provided for by Article 73 of the Criminal Code of the Uzbek SSR (preparation, storage of literature of a counterrevolutionary nature for the purpose of dissemination and distribution), and was sentenced to However, he was released from punishment based on the decision of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Uzbek SSR of June 17, 1926.

At today's hearing of the Supreme Court criminal justice panel, the appeal of this verdict by Khondamir Abdullaev, the grandson of Abdullah Qadiri, was also heard. As a result, the verdict of the Criminal Court of the Supreme Court of the Uzbek SSR, issued against Abdulla Kadiri on June 16, 1926, was overturned and acquitted on the grounds that his actions did not contain the criminal content provided for by Article 73 of the Criminal Code of the Uzbek SSR and did not involve a criminal incident.

In order to perpetuate the name Adib, many objects of the social sphere in our Republic were named after him. In particular, in 1991, Abdullah Kadiri was awarded the Order of Independence, the State prize named after Alisher Navoi. A state award named after Abdullah Qadiri was also established. The Tashkent State Institute of culture, parks of culture and Recreation, state institutions and a metro station are named after Abdullah Qadiri. Also, the Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute (University), founded in 1974 in the center of the city of Jizzakh, was named after the famous adibimiz Abdullah Qadiri in 1989.

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