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FROM THE HISTORY OF ABDULLAH QADIRI

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ABSTRACT:

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*In this article, representative of the major Jadid literature, Uzbek literature is described by the founder of Abdullah Qadiri, the founder of the field. Through the article, Abdulla Qodiri is discussed on his great works and the success of these works. Many works are commented on.*

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KEYWORDS:

*"Answered Guanov" drama, "Juvakan" story, the "Demons Feast" novel, Translation activities, "Thy Sound", "King of Felletons".*

**Introduction:** The beginning of the creative activity of Abdulla Qodiri corresponds to the twentieth century. The April 1, 1914, the Sadoi Turkiston newspaper, is signed with Abdullah Qodirat with the signature of the New Mosque and School. It was the first release of the future additives in the press. Shortly afterwards, Abdulla Qodir wrote poems such as "wedding", "Condition", "I", "Aylagil".

The initial samples of Abdullah Qadiri were written in the spirit of nationalism, enlightenment and watered with the ideas of the Jadid. The author pays the pit from the state of the people; The cause of various household stains is decided to wash the incoming hearts with pure water. He encourages the nation to awareness, awe and think. The writer of such Jadida in such jades criticizes the nation from within. calls the people to understand itself, call to innovation.

Abdulla Qodiri, under the influence of Mahmudkhoja Behbudiya's drama, writes his "unhappy bridegroom" drama. The drama of the "unhappy bridegroom" drama, which is dedicated from Turkestan's household, calls the first round of the work of Abdullah Qadir, and the author calls it a "tragedy with a four carpet." The drama is placed on luxurious wedding, plus expenditures and their unhappy consequences. In it, one of the vices in which is wasteful, wasteful for a girl at the wedding, and the family's family's failure is damaged as a result of non-compliance with Islam.

Just as Juvakan's story was written, "As the reader himself acknowledged," the Tatars and the Tatars "were written in Tatars. The rich man who is corrupt and shakes left in the story

is crumpling his father's possessions, breaks the family; Leaving parents in the spot, the end of which commits a crime, imprisoned.

Thanks to the work of Juvonbozboz and unhappy bridegroom, the writing was shaped. The next 1916 was the story of the "kid." According to the style of the story of "in the offs, and according to Pearl, it is seriously different from previous works. The story is sensed on behalf that one of the ancient and ancient customs of the people is about the kid. The story of the book is a spotted name. This feature style gives a splitting into the story. The writer stands out sincere, without interfering in the events, describes them in any way through the child's clean.

Abdullah Qadiri's "Demons Feast" story was first published in 1921 in the magazine "Neast". The writer calls the "Demons Feast" writer "abstract story." In this way, the event, which was made in the work, focuses on the part of life. In fact, fiction can also be the product of incidents to be penetrated. But when a lot of people talk about demons and the plight of this word, they do not believe in their existence. However, the Qur'an is informed of demons, the name of seventy-second Surah is called "jin". Therefore, every Muslim must believe that the presence of demons.

The activities of Abdullah Qadiri are largely linked to the press: the editor-in-editor, "Red", "Red Flag", "Turkiston", "Revolution", "Revolution", "Revolution", "Revolution", "Revolution", "Revolution", "Revolution" works in magazines "Jamdashi. He is one of the founders of the "Knit" holiday. Hundreds of publicistic articles, comic works in the Abdullah Qadiri-Tayy-Spent press. His works are in the press Julkunboy, Jumali, in dumbulboy, butter, and stealthles, tearing of cognas, Toshpulat, are printed with dozens of confidential signatures.

"What does Toshpulat" in the memory book "Calvak Maxzum?" With the women's comments, the admit lame was reached at the level of a character "character laughter." He observed the social life of the social life different from different ways than in harmony with the intelligence of the humanity. He argued in the press with some writers of his time "Cooken", "Shallani", "stubborn look" followed by the result of the match. Abdulla Qadiri will have "the past days", "Scorpion from the altar" glory. The story of Obid Ketmon, writing on a modern topic in 1932-1934, published in 1935 in a separate book.

Naturally, the story of A.P.Chezov's Marriage (passage) in the event of the writer's translator and Gogol's "Rakhbali" (pass), A. Molya's Dear Prayer, E. Zolya's "Lurd). , "Ruma" (Taromat, M.Twen), M.Twen, "the interesting tricks of holy translation", "crime of monks" (passage), E. Ceyrosh 'Peter Amar V. Margert translated works "Comrade" (passage), S.J.Gusev-Orenburgudsky, such as Cachetinka. These sources also play a special value in the history of Uzbek translation studies.

Abdullah Qodiri founded the Uzbek romance school, writing the novel "days of scriptures". Emergency success and fame of extraordinary success and fame of the first Uzbek novel, the owner of the highly talented and young Adab. Although the novel was written in the 20s of the XX century, it was delayed. A number of Season at the beginning first came out in the 1923-1924 issues of the Revolution magazine. Then in 1925-1926, every department was published in a separate book, and was read in hand. The period "days" was written for the Uzbek nation's nation's nation to the Earth, freedom, independence, and the role of the world. Through "days", the writer tried to arouse the

national consciousness of the people; It was discussed by Nahil "the most" dark days of our history "- the next Khanadar.

Abdullah Qadiri graduated from the Meeting in the 1928 Frvalli. Roman was published in 1929 in Samarkand. The work is in love with the life of the Palace, with the corridors in the palace, is very impressive the history of the conflict visol of two young hearts. Although this novel is derived from the postal events of the XIX century, the Spokes of Turkestan Kamson is a strong spirit of the Roman recorded period. Murad discarded the work from the Morodites, the choice of heroic scholars, and gives a sign to those abusing people, jealous, unbelieving people.

Abdullah Qadiri has announced his Shakhvia, FlaTon and small Hangomomas with conditional signatures. His Julkunboy, Mulla Julkunboy, Calvak Maxzum, Toshvak Maxzum, Signature such as Toshpnat, Duzbul, High, Shirig, are popular. Application of such secret nicknames is not only the Qodesh or "Mushtum", but in general, the literary environment is a characteristic feature of the 20ths. Sira and Jumuli was a speechlessness in the 20th and 30th criticism of life, the animal's lack of livelihoods. Huminated works were written by the images, sometimes mentioning clear historical individuals. The genre of Felyeton was very active. In particular, the Turkiston newspaper "Turkiston" dated in the field of Mushtum, Julkunboy, "Killing," of Julkunnboy, "Killing," was named King 1924.

The former work of the writer's "Memorial notebook of the Calvak Maxzum" reminds a double-edged blade. The writer, on the other hand, cuts the roots of superstitions, and on the other hand, on the other hand, through the other side of the Calvak Earth of the Calvak Maxzum.

"Last days" and "Scorpion from the Sarhon" is translated by L. Bat and V.Smirnova into Russian. In time, Saidrahas was filed by Aliza to Tajikistan. Arno ShpechT delivered his novel to German students through the translation of the last days. In general, the translation to other foreign languages should also be studied. "Last days" was published in the autumn 2017 in the autumn of Afghanistan's caravan publishers. The novel was turned into the Arabology, the Afghan journalist, artist and interpreter Muhammad Hasan wave.

In 2020, according to the American translator Mark RIII, which translated the past days into English, said: "Last days" was the main character of the novel. Abdullah Qodir also warns in his time through his novel in his time "from the impending danger to the next generation."

So, the branches, translation, prohibitions and interpretations of Abdullah Qadiri are developing in the 21st century, which is naturally accompanied by the new interpretations of Kadyrethists published among the world's various nationalities.

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