

The Image of Abdullah Qadiri and the Novel “Last Days”: History and Classification

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Annotation: This article contains thoughts and comments on the life and work of Abdullah Qadiri, the founder of the Uzbek school of novels and a passionate representative of Jadidism, the essence of the philosophical content of his novel “Last Days”.

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If we look at the social life of mankind and its inner world, which has developed over different periods, the environment in which it lives and its state at a certain stage, each period has played an important role in the history of history with various tests and achievements, losses and inventions. . We can say that the last XX century was in some respects "shadow days" for the Uzbek national cultural and political life. During this period, the Uzbek national culture and mentality, long history and high heritage were treated with indifference, and a serious blow to the spiritual character of the people became the ultimate goal. During this period, the people's concern, its knowledge and enlightenment, its literacy, the formation of a new layer of the future that will lead the nation to development, the people who spared no effort, energy and even life to create a system of national development. AbduraufFitrat, Abdulla Qodiri, AbdulhamidCholpon, MunavvarqoriAbdurashidkxonov, UsmonNosir, FayzullaKhojayev, Hamza HakimzodaNiyazi, SadridinAini are among them. Commenting on them, President Sh. Mirziyoyev states: “Our new ancestors Fitrat, Cholpon, Abdulla Qodiri, Behbudi, Munavvarqori ... They did not build buildings, they did not seek wealth. One and the same treasure - they built a library with their hard-earned money. [1] In the difficult socio-political environment of their time, they used all their opportunities, first of all, for the fate of the people and the nation. Jadid schools, theaters, the press, and many other practical works to educate the population across the country have written works that shape the population's bright future and spiritual world. One of such people is Abdullah Qadiri, who created under the pseudonym Julqunboy.

“One of the great representatives of Uzbek literature Abdulla Qodiri (Julqunboy) was born on April 10, 1894 in Tashkent.” In any case, I was born into a poor, gardening family," he says in his autobiography.” I'm nine or ten years old. then they sent me to school. After attending school the old-fashioned way for about two or three years, I was given the job of a rich man when I was twelve years old because of the extreme poverty of my family. My boss was a merchant and needed someone who could write in Russian. It must have been this taste that sent me to a Russian school ...” [2] Today, Uzbek literature cannot be imagined without the personality and creativity of the great Jadid, Abdullah Qadiri. It is no secret that Abdullah Qadiri was a person who, during the bloody and turbulent times in the history of our country, led a lot of practical work to enlighten our society and nation with his enlightenment ideas. At the same time, Abdullah Qadiri is a great representative and founder of the Uzbek school of novels.” Abdullah Qadiri's career began in the mid-1910s. On April 1, 1914, the newspaper “SadoiTurkiston” published a report entitled “New Mosque and School” signed by Abdullah Qadiri. This was the future writer's first appearance in the press. Shortly afterwards, his poems “Wedding”, “Our situation”, “To my nation”, “Think”, the drama “Unhappy Groom” and the story “Juvonboz” (1914-1915) were published. These works, which are the first examples of Abdullah Qadiri's work, were written in the spirit of nationalism and enlightenment, and were imbued with the ideas of Jadidism. In it, the author speaks passionately about the plight of the people, urges the nation to wake up, to think. Abdullah Qadiri's story “In the Capricorn”(1916) is incomparably higher than his earlier works and is the culmination of Uzbek realist literature of the early twentieth century, the best example of a realistic story.”[3]

It is no exaggeration to say that Abdullah Qadiri's novel “Last Days” is one of the most widely read works of our people and inspires people to think long and hard. This work by Qadiri was written in the early 1920s. It was first published in 1922 in the magazine “Revolution” and in 1926 as a separate book. Reflecting on the personality of Kadyri and the work of the past, the President of our country said: “One thing we all need to know. Without literature, there is no economy and no spirituality. A self-respecting person will read Abdullah Qadiri's “Last Days” more than once. After all, a person who reads it will never betray the family, and if necessary, will never betray the motherland.” [4] We see the dominant class imagination and the social and philosophical views of the Uzbek society of that time, the

high manifestation of the mentality, the high level of humanity, the sense of honor. The novel covers the events of the 19th century. Complex historical events are expressed around the tragic love story of the protagonists of the novel Otabek and Kumushbibi. The course of events takes place in an environment of bloody struggles of local rulers for power. In *The Last Days*, as in other major epics, we are confronted with the multiplicity of storytelling, the presence of secondary plots, and a series of escalating and tragic events. The image of Otabek, who promotes progressive ideas, is the ideological and compositional center of the novel. He openly opposed the outdated economic relations in trade and pursued a new approach to family and marital problems. There is a conflict between Otabek and the forces that cling to the old and hinder the development of the country. Abdullah Qadiri speaks on behalf of his protagonist.

Commenting on this work, the orientalist academician Yevgeny Bertels said: "Qadiri's novels are Uzbek novels written in a unique style. There were five schools of Romance in the world: French, Russian, English, German, and Indian. Now the sixth one, the Uzbek school of novels, has been created by Abdullah Qadiri." Another Turkmen writer, KhidirDeryaev, writes about this work and its impact and motivation: "Abdullah Qadiri's novel *The Last Days* left a lasting impression on me and inspired me. After that, I wanted to write a novel about the past of the Turkmen people. With great intentions I started working on my novel "Fate".

"*Last Days*" is a work not only in the hearts of Uzbek readers, but also in other nations with a special interest and recognition. In particular, in 1931 "*Last Days*" was translated into Azerbaijani by Khalid Said and Abdulla Qamchinbek. Of course, this was the first step, and it did not stop there. In 1958 it was translated into Russian by Lydia Bat and Vera Smirnova under the title "Minuvshiedni". In 2019, by order of the Islam Karimov Foundation, it will be translated into English by Carol Yermakova under the editorship of Julie Wickeden under the title "Days Gone By" and published by the French publishing house Nouveau Monde Editions. It was also translated into English in 2019 by American researcher and translator Mark Edward Reese as *Bygone Days*. Mark Edward Reese spent 15 years translating the book and writing more than 400 commentaries to make it understandable to Americans.

The above ideas also confirm that this work is of great importance in the education of human perfection and inner world. In particular, the high features, values and national elements of the Uzbek nation, the clear and truthful embodiment of historical processes in the eyes of the people, which occupy a place in the work, are indisputably worthy of praise. This work is still loved and read!

References:

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