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### THE INDELIBLE MARK LEFT BY ABDULLAH QADIRI

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#### ABOUT ARTICLE

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**Abstract:** Abdullah Qadiri lived in a time when knowledge for the people was necessary as an air, possessed by ignorant persons at the top of the land. Through the heroes he created, he called on the people to learn from past days, to be wary of Scorpions emerging from the love among us. To each house of the nation penetrated in the guise of Otabek, Silver, Anwar, Raanos, who through their fate thought, cried, comforted the people. He did not stop writing for his nationality, even if his life was under pressure, risks.

#### INTRODUCTION

Abdullah Qadiri (Julqunboy) is one of the most famous writers among our people, with a sharp pen and a bright talent for education. The whole charm of the Uzbek language is a manifestation in his works. The great romannavis Abdullah Qadiri was born on April 10, 1894 in the eshonguzar neighborhood of Tashkent. His father, Kadirbobo, was a liberator in the hands of the Beks. The Adventures of his father played mukhum rol in the emergence of a number of works by Abdullah Qadiri, in particular historical novels. Abdullah Qadiri initially attended a Muslim school from 1904 to 1906, 1908-1912- and in the years he was educated at the rus-tuzem school, and from 1916 to 1917 at the abulkosim Shaykh madrasa. Abdullah Qadiri is a worthy person who has consistently adhered to the ideas of nationalism and Enlightenment, humanism and land-building to the end. Abdullah Qadiri's first appearance in the press dates from 1913-1914. According to sources, his first article will be printed on April 1, 1914, with the headline "new mosque and school" in the newspaper "Sadoyi Turkestan".

The still young writer began his first creation by writing small articles, messages. Abdullah Qadiri described the xissiotés and experiences of the qachramans, who were able to be an ideal example of a nation. At first he shook pen as a poet. His poems such as "our condition", "to my Nation", "The Wedding" (1914-1915) had been printed. He calls his nation to enlightenment, takes the field as an enlightened poet and adib. His tragedy, "the unfortunate groom" (1915), as well as his stories "The Jewel" (1915), "in Capricorn" (1916), sensed a desire to see his people literate, educated, civilized and free. Regarding the factors that inspired the writing of these works, adib says:

I myself did not notice that I wrote a theater book "The unfortunate groom", influenced by the PESA "Padarkush". Again in the same year, I wrote the equestrian story "Jewel" from imitation to stories and novels that appeared in theaters, and published it myself, when the publisher was not found. Now chin musannif ildimov, I would rejoice...

In the same way, with great power, the writer of a nation with a whimsical, but very great talent, creative potential, was coming forward towards our national literature. In 1924, Abdullah Qadiri went to Moscow and studied at the Institute of journalists. Returning from Moscow, he began working as a stateless correspondent for the magazine "Mushtum". In his memoirs, one of Abdullah Qadiri's ranks, who operated together in the Journal "Mushtum", writes of adib: "Abdullah Qadiri was hostile in the idea of decision, old superstition, with a critical look at anything. From each of his words, a comic expression roared.

He was brave in guessing, priority and stability in his own words, sharp satirist, and intelligent in guessing. Whoever wrote about it would become the same person himself.

In his book "What does the dust tycoon say?" and his satirical stories in the series "Kalvak mahzum from the memory book" were the first to be printed in this "Mushtum" magazine. Abdullah Qadiri went on to collect material for his novel "Days Gone by" from 1917-1918. The first Uzbek novel in 1922 chapters began to be published in the magazine "Revolution". In 1925-1926, "the book in three days" was published. 1928's second historical novel, "Scorpion from Love", went out of print. By 1934, Abdullah Qadiri had created the narrative "Obid ketmon", which he attributed to the theme of Agriculture. Besides him, he translated into Uzbek the satirical stories of Gogol's "marriage", Chekhov's "Olchazor" and other Western writers.

It will not be overcome even if the 44-year life of Abdullah Qadiri, the 20-year period of social and creative activity passed within the framework of bitter struggles, education. Honest adib, in a work of

fiction about the era of the show, was tempted to see the contradictions inherent in the reality of the show, mistakes and shortcomings in politics. Lekinbu did not go far.

On December 31, 1937, Abdullah Qadiri was accused of creating works contrary to the ideas and ideology of El yurt Foundation, independence, Shah erki, struggle for Social Justice, reflecting the spirit of the nation. After 9 months of Investigation, torture, he was executed on 4 October 1938.

Abdullah Qadiri was a brave Uzbek child who did not see him from death, nor did Cyprian stumble. He was killed by mercilessly tending death's face upright. He proved the truth of his own writing. "Men are not afraid of any punishment, torture on the path of truth, if I will take the Hitchhiker"

By the time of Istiqlal, the name and work of Abdullah Qadiri was revered and revered in a genuine sense. In 1990, the first presidential decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan awarded the State prize of the Republic of Uzbekistan named after Abdullah Qadiri. In 1991, Abdullah Qadiri was awarded the Alisher Navoi Republican state Prize. Abdullah Qadiri was awarded the Order of independence for the development of literature and culture of Uzbekistan in 1994, the third year of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, his perseverance and great services in the path of National Liberation. Furthermore Abdullah Kadiri a house museum was established. The street name Koggina began to be named after Abdullah Kadiri. Indeed, Abdullah Qadiri died for us. His word in the works is still his soul to live.

Being able to express in a deeply meaningful, attractive and clear question in the work of Abdullah Kadiri, being large and cool from life to get a choice to describe events, the compactness of a question focusing on dramatic conditions in life and the predominance of expression free from large redundancies, the suitability and brightness of the meaning of the word ,

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