

In The Interpretation of the Novel "Past Days" in the First Half of the XX Century

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Annotation: This article discusses the diversity and diversity of Abdullah Qadiri's works, especially the role and importance of historical figures in his novels.

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Abdullah Qadiri, our great and brilliant artist, is a prominent and selfless man of the twentieth century, whose works have taken root in our hearts. He was an honest, truthful and truthful man all his life, and even encouraged the protagonists of each of his works to be so. For example, if we pay attention to his speech in court, it contains the following sentences: death is more familiar to a young man of conscience than so much humiliation. I was killed by the spiritual death of a few people. Now, physical death is not scary for me.

Life is so structured, that is the law, the essence of life. The literary legacy left to us by Abdullah Qadiri is enormous. Each of his works reflects the realities of his life. The most famous of these are his novels. In fact, when the name of Abdullah Qadiri is mentioned, there is no one who does not remember the fate of Otabek and Kumush, Anvar and Rano in his novels. Because of the unique charm of the writer's artistic words, no matter how many times a person reads the Last Days or the Scorpion from the Altar, he will not be satisfied or bored; will need to be re-read. The novels are read with pleasure, and re-reading reveals new aspects of the work. Images and episodes that are ignored at one reading will attract attention the next. Undoubtedly, this belongs to the writer's skill in creating images, his deep understanding of the human heart, his method of narrating events. After all, in the art of speech, as in literature, the artistic language is very important, the words describe images, landscapes, emotions. In this regard, we understand that Abdullah Qadiri's attention to words, literary language, Uzbek literary language is very strong. In his words, there are strong spiritual threads that bind a person, a power that attracts a person like a magnet. In his novels, we cannot read the speech of each protagonist without emotion and influence. Because the fact that each protagonist is alive and the course of events is felt not only from the outside, but also inside him, shows that the creator is a great artist of words.

In the works of Abdullah Qadiri, we have a much more complete knowledge of not only fiction, but also historical figures and historical events, in general, the history of our past. In particular, a few centuries ago our country was divided into emirates and khanates. These were the Bukhara Emirate, the Khiva and Kokand khanates. One of these khanates was the Kokand khanate, which was founded in the 18th century, where many rulers ruled the country one after another. The last representative of the khans was Khudoyorkhan. In both novels, Abdullah Qadiri introduces the image of Khudoyorkhan and describes this period as the most dirty, dark days of our history.

Abdullah Qadiri idaThe palace was named after Mehrab from the scorpion as a hotbed of oppression. Despite the fact that there were so many buildings, mosques, gardens, beautiful and huge buildings, the digging of canals was all made of black people's foreheads, and it was their bitter tears that flowed like water in the canals. and these hardships and sufferings had caused the people to develop a hatred for the khan. When a simple black laborer had no bread in his house and was starving, the khan's house cooked soups in eight hundred pots every day on the occasion of his son Ormonbek's wedding, and bread was baked in two hundred ovens. Is it fair to slaughter more than a hundred cattle? Can we consider such a khan worthy of a prince? Ahmad Zaki al-Walidi states in his book:

He did not act in favor of the people. In several gardens across the country, he was enjoying the flowers, fighting quail, sparrows and roosters. He spent his life with clowns and hafiz and meaningless games. He was greedy for the world and imposed many taxes to enrich his treasury. The turmoil of life, the

shortcomings of the times in it, the cruel suffering of the big and rich people over the common people, these are the darkest and ugliest days of our past. That's it - It is worth mentioning the chapters on the haram people and the forty daughters.

Uvaysi describes the harem in the palace in such a way that it does not need any further explanation. —The scorpion from the altar mentions that there are more than one hundred and fifty girls and women in Khudoyorkhan's harem. Is it possible that they are forced to live in a state of bloodshed, if they are not worth a penny (because one state is occupied by another state, the harem of the defeated khan is completely transferred to another khan?)? When you read about these processes, it is natural to experience sadness on the face, tears and pain in the heart.

Abdullah Qadiri also began his book, *The Last Days*, by saying, "It is good to go back to Mazi." Therefore, I defined the topic in Mazi, from the recent days, after the most dirty, dark days of our history - the khan's time. In historical-biographical novels, the boundaries of time and space correspond in many respects to the chronicle of the life of the chosen historical figure-hero. But historical works in the world of literature are built on different foundations. Encouraged by his humble interpretation, Abdullah Qadiri looked at the maze as he began to write the novel. Mazi, on the other hand, is infinite and abstract in terms of time and space. A.Qodiri clarifies the past and introduces the combinations of the past and the past. This is a very important process. Abdullah Qadiri's novels also feature historical figures such as Muslim and Abdurahman Oftobachi. First of all, when I talk about Abdurahman Oftobachi, he says that he is the son of a Muslim and one of the trusted officials of God. According to historical sources, during the reign of Khudoyorkhan there was a revolt led by Abdurahman, but this is not Oftobachi Abdurahman, but a completely different person, that is, if we consider both as one person, we would have made a big historical mistake. When Khudoyarkhan sent a sundial to suppress Abdurahman's revolt, Abdurahman betrayed the sunrise khan and sided with the rebels. It should be noted that the image of Abdurahman oftobachi was used only once in the work of the scorpion from the altar.

In short, the work combines a romantic and historical process to create a beautiful art. Through the fate of one family, Abdullah Qadiri reflected the state of the whole society, its attitude to the system at that time. Every reader who reads this book will feel not only the aesthetic pleasure, but also the history, our values, traditions and, most importantly, the most difficult moments of our past. This is the value of Abdullah Qadiri's novels, and they will remain our priceless and masterpieces.

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