

THE LIFE OF ABDULLAH QADIRI AND HIS CONTRIBUTION TO THE JADID MOVEMENT

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ABSTRACT

The article tells about the life and work of Abdullah Qadiri, the founder of Uzbek novels, as well as about his work and his role in Jadidism.

Key words: Founder of Uzbek romanticism, "Mushtum" " Kumush and Atabek "

Abdullah Qadiri (April 10, 1894 - October 4, 1938) is a famous Uzbek writer . Founder of Uzbek romanticism.

INTRODUCTION

Abdulla Qadiri was born in the city of Tashkent (on the territory of the old city) on April 10, 1894 , into an Uzbek family , his parents were engaged in trade. ^[1] . Since childhood, Abdullah listened to the stories of his father, who had seen and lived a lot (Kadyr-aka lived in total for 102 years), from him he inherited subtle observation, which was so useful to him in literary activity. Abdullah studied first at a Muslim school (1904-1906), then at a Russian-native school (1908-1912), which he successfully graduated from. The first literary experiments of Abdullah Qadiri date back to 1912. In his first published ^[2] works - the story "The Libertine" (1915) and the play "The Unhappy Bridegroom" (1915) - he depicts the features of the old Uzbek way of life with a gentle, benevolent humor. In 1915-1917. Qadiri thoroughly studied Arabic and Persian at the Abdul-Kasim madrasah. In the pre-revolutionary works of the writer, the influence of Jadidism is noticeable ^[3] . In Soviet times, A. Kadyri studied at the Moscow Literary Courses. V. Ya. Bryusov (1924-1925), and then in 1925-1926. worked in Tashkent, in the Uzbek satirical magazine "Mushtum" ("Kulak"). There were published his satirical stories and feuilletons, which were very popular with readers. Qadiri's novels and stories are dedicated to the life of Tashkent and Kokand Uzbeks in the 19th century. ("The Days Past", "The Scorpion from the Altar"), as well as collectivization (the story "Abid-Ketmen") ... The novel "Days Gone" made a splash. All literate people were drawn to read this book. And even those who could not read gathered in groups to listen to it. The names of the heroes of this novel "Kumush and Atabek" appeared in many Uzbek families.

Abdullah Qadiri became a victim of Bolshevism and was repressed. On December 31, 1937, he was arrested as an "enemy of the people." In the middle of 1937, a campaign began to directly destroy the last Uzbek - Jadid intellectuals , figures of Uzbek literature , history and culture. ^[4] On October 4, 1938, the writer was shot. Buried at the Khuzha-Alambardor (Kamalan) cemetery in Tashkent. It should be noted that A. Kadiri was subjected to repression as a result of the intrigues of " Moscow ", and they were helped by the local "loyal subjects" to the Kremlin Bolsheviks and envious "cultural figures" ^[5] . He was rehabilitated posthumously, as was usually the case in the USSR with political figures.

Rehabilitation process

After the execution of A. Qadiri, they imprisoned for a long time everyone who was found to have the novel "The Days Gone". Then the circumstances changed.

Abdullah Qadiri was officially rehabilitated in 1957. However, the fact of his execution (as well as the fact of posthumous rehabilitation) was kept secret for many years. Thus, the Russian translation of the novel "Days bygone" ^[6], which was published in 1958, was prefaced with a biography of Abdulla Qadiri, which does not say anything about the year and circumstances of his death. The author of the biography is the famous writer Izzat Sultanov. The Russian translation of the novel "Scorpio from the Altar" ^[7] was accompanied by an anonymous biographical note. Where briefly (and inaccurately) reported: "Died Abdullah Kadiri in 1939, city of."

Based on an unpublished play by Abdullah Qadiri, written by him in the thirties of the XX century and preserved only in drafts, the famous theater director Mark Weil staged the play "White White Black Stork" ^[8] at his Ilkhom Theater in Tashkent.

Only shortly before the declaration of independence of Uzbekistan, full-fledged, uncut biographies of Abdulla Qadiri were published.

- wrote the aforementioned Izzat Sultanov in the article "In the Mirror of One Fate" dedicated to the 95th anniversary of the birth of Abdulla Qadiri (1989).

Nowadays, a street in the center of Tashkent and a metro station on the Yunusabad line are named after the writer.

Awards

On August 25, 1994, by the decree of the President of Uzbekistan, he was posthumously awarded the Mustakillik Order No. 1 ^[9] ^[10]

Bibliography

- "Days bygone", a novel (1922-25);
- "Scorpio from the Altar", novel (1929);
- "Abid-Ketmen", story (1935).

Screen adaptations

- 1969 - "Days Gone By", directed by Y. Agzamov, starring U. Alikhodzhaev
- 1973 - "Escape from the Dark". Based on the novel "Scorpion from the Altar". Director Y. Agzamov, scriptwriter - S. Mukhamedov, cameraman - A. Pann. Cast: I. Ergashev, T. Shakirova, A. Khodzhaev, Sh. Irgashev, Ya. Akhmedov, N. Rakhimov.
- 1997 - "Days Gone", directed by M. Abzalov, starring B. Mukhamakarimov

Links

- Abdullah Qadiri
- "White White Black Stork" - a drama based on the works of A. Kadiri (Events take place at the beginning of the XX century in Tashkent).
- A. Aliev, "Abdulla Kodiriy", Tashkent, 1967.

REFERENCES

1. In addition, his father, Kadyr-aka, was a skilled gardener. Therefore, in Soviet questionnaires, Abdullah Qadiri called himself "the son of a gardener."
2. Under the pseudonym Dzhulkunbai

3. The word "jadid" is translated within the meaning of "new people". Jadidism is a bourgeois-liberal movement among Russian Muslims, which originated in the 1880s. Initially, a movement with a narrowly cultural orientation - for the reform of the old system of Muslim education and the need for European education for Muslims. For this, supporters of the movement organized new-method schools for Muslim children. Later it became a political movement. Archived April 15, 2008 at the Wayback Machine
4. And in the middle of 1937, a campaign began to directly destroy the last Jadid intellectuals, figures of Uzbek literature, history, culture - ... Abdulla Kadyr (arrested on December 31, archive of the KGB of the Uzbek SSR, No.P –1946), ... and others.
5. It should be noted that A. Qadiri was repressed not because of the intrigues of "Moscow", but because of the malicious intent of some local Uzbek "loyal subjects" and envious "cultural figures" who, in fact, settled scores with the talented person: Archived copy (inaccessible link) ... Date of treatment: July 8, 2011. Archived December 3, 2008. For example, among the investigative materials on the case of Abdulla Qadiri, in addition to the interrogations of the investigators and the answers of the accused, a number of collective reviews and reviews of his work, where it is presented as nationalist and anti-Soviet, were also recorded. Such materials were signed by S. Khusainov, N. Akhundin, Alim Sharafutdinov, G. Gulyam and others. Some of the photocopies were published by Nabijonon Boki in The Book of Execution (Tashkent, 1992, publishing house named after G. Gulyam): <http://history.referama.ru/txt.php?str=6&srch=&ch=15119> (inaccessible link).
6. Tashkent, State publishing house of fiction of the Uzbek SSR, 1958
7. Tashkent, State publishing house of fiction of the Uzbek SSR, 1961
8. According to some critics, the tragic death of the director is associated with his experiments in the field of homoerotic aesthetics in his theater, which were especially clearly manifested in the interpretation of this play: Archived copy (inaccessible link). Retrieved 4 November 2007. Archived 27 September 2007.
9. Life and work of Abdullah Qadiri
10. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 25, 1994 No. UP-939 "On rewarding in connection with the 3rd anniversary of the declaration of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan"