

ABDULLA CAHAR'S CREATION IN HIS WORK "HORROR"

To'rayeva Mushtariy Akhatovna

Student of Jizzakh State Pedagogical University

mtorayeva86@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: Abdulla Qahhor entered Uzbek literature as a great storyteller and an incomparable master of this genre, but he also participates as a novelist and dramatist. In his stories, the best aspects of the Uzbek people are shown - a healthy mind, life wisdom adapted to humor. Abdulla Qahhor is a very talented person. He is even called the Uzbek Chekhov. The language of Abdulla Qahhor's stories is short, full of anecdotes and devoid of pomp and pretentiousness characteristic of traditional Uzbek novelist.

Key words: literatura, storyteller, language, works, abroad, childhood, genres, people, author, dramatist, novelist, criticism, characters.

Introduction:

Abdulla Qahhor, a thoughtful and demanding artist who works tirelessly to enrich the content of his works and expand the variety of genres, also works as a novelist and dramatist. His comic work "Shohi So'zana" toured many theater stages in our country and abroad and gained special fame. Abdulla Qahhor translated Russian and Soviet literature into Uzbek. For example, he translated Pushkin's "Captain's Daughter", Gogol's "Inspector" and "Marriage", Tolstoy's "War and Peace", Gorky's "My Universities" into Uzbek. Abdulla Qahhor writes about his childhood: "My childhood years were spent in the Ferghana Valley. When I think back to the mid-thirties, it seems to me like a chaotic and strange dream. I have many such memories. They often seeped out, but there were those that remained in the deep memories of my mind. If not for Anton Pavlovich Chekhov, he would have stayed there forever. Thirty years ago, a twenty-two-chapter collection of Anton Pavlovich Chekhov fell into my hands. I read this book in a few days. An unusual thing happened, as if the author of great stories, a respected teacher, put his glasses on my hand and said, "Put on your glasses and look at the past of your people." Thus, the picture of my youth woke up in my mind, and my past life appeared more clearly in front of my eyes. Maybe that's why my stories created in the mid-thirties are full of pain and sorrow." Examples of his stories written in the thirties are "Thief", "Patient", "Nationalists", "City Garden". Abdulla Qahhor is one of the brightest representatives of Uzbek literature. His childhood was spent in the villages around the city of Kokhan of the present Fergana region. He first studied at a school, then at a teacher-training school, and then at the Central Asian State University (now the National University of Uzbekistan). Abdulla Qahhor writes: "When I think about my childhood, it is as if I had a vivid dream. I have been unaware for a long time that in addition to the memories floating in my mind like this, there are countless memories that are sinking like a stone without floating. Anton Pavlovich Chekhov informed me about this. Thirty years ago, I read Chekhov's books without putting my hands down. Then a miraculous event happened: with that, the venerable master gave me his blessed glasses and said: "Put this on and look into the past of your people!" The memories that were buried in my mind as a child woke up, came to the surface, the life of the people at that time came before my eyes. As a result, stories full of sadness such as "Thief", "Viewer", "Patient", "Pomegranate" were created. At the end of the 19th century - the beginning of the 20th century, a part of the territory of present-day Uzbekistan was called Turkestan and was part of the Russian Empire. The story "Thief" tells about the life of our people in this period. To show the atmosphere

of the historical period, the author uses a number of obsolete words in the story, which are not used in our modern language: akposhsha, mingboshi, elikboshi, amin, bailiff, tilmoch. Now let's analyze the story "Horror" given in the 6th grade textbook of Abullah Qahhor. Each type of art is created with the help of certain tools. Artists create their works using pencil or paint, sculptors use plaster, bronze or stone, and writers and poets use words. In the work of art, the purpose of the author, the importance of the time and place where the events of the work take place in the content of the work, the behavior and inner world of the characters in the work are revealed through words. The words chosen by the author help us imagine and "feel" the work, its characters and events. For example, we can compare the image of autumn in a work of art and visual art. "The Kuzakh wind, which has not opened its eyes for the past two weeks, rustles and rustles in the branches of the trees; he whistles on the roofs, bangs his head on closed doors and windows.

So, if the artist depicts the Kuzak wind through the bending of trees and the scattering of leaves, the writer expresses it through verbs such as "squeaks", "hums", "whistles". In many cases, the idea that the author wants to express can be learned through the story or characters in the work. Abdulla Qahhor never made a mistake in finding a professional friend, teacher, student. Countless evidences presented in the "Abdullah Qahhor Archive Catalog" published in 2011 once again confirm that this unique breed has been working with a delicate taste and clever intelligence since childhood. For example, when he comes to Tashkent for the first time, when he talks about the figures he considered to be his masters, he mentions Ghozi Yunus first, as well as Abdulla Kadiri, Cholpon, Elbek, Oybek, and Ghairatiy among the writers he is familiar with. Umarali Normatov remembers Abdulla Qahhor with good memories. He describes Abdulla Qahor as a lover of literary criticism. He remembers the great writer like this:

I, along with many others, have been thinking about the creators of these amazing miracles and the heroes they created, from the moment I began to get acquainted with the examples of the art of words, which are considered one of the seven treasures of the world, after learning to read letters. , I used to look at pictures of writers-writers in books and have long dreams... In the meantime, for the first time I had the privilege of seeing both a living writer and a hero of living life. It was the years of the Second World War. Ahmadjon Shukurov, a war hero from a neighboring village, whose name became a legend in languages at that time, came to visit our village with a group of his companions on a short vacation from the battle. First, a big meeting ceremony was held in honor of the Hero in the village hall, then a feast was given in our house, and a modest table typical of that time was laid. As a teenage host, I used to go in and out of the hotel on business, and as soon as the opportunity came, I sat down next to my father in the race, the living hero sitting in the home net - the Ahmadjon brothers, the living writer, with the "Golden Star" medal shining on his chest. - I was staring at Abdulla Qahhor, a handsome man wearing a leather jacket, with a warm heart.

Akhmadjon talked passionately about his adventures in the war - sometimes terrible events, sometimes strange and somewhat funny events, sometimes he inquired about the condition of his acquaintances in the village, those who went to war, their widows, and children, and sometimes he was far away from the worries of the time. , remembers the memories of the period before the war, in particular, the construction of the Big Fergana Canal, the words of the interesting noises he witnessed when he came to Rapkhan as a child, sometimes our fellow villagers join in the conversation and talk about something else, and there is laughter and laughter in the circle. sounded. Years passed, he came to Tashkent to study at the university, the faculty of philology, and then to study at a graduate school.

At the university, at the Writers' Forum, I used to attend meetings with the participation of Abdulla Qahhor, attend all kinds of literary conferences, and I listened with interest to the

speeches of this allama adib, full of heart, extremely necessary and hitting the target without fail, sometimes cutting off like a sledgehammer, making waves in the circle. . When some of my critical exercises and articles about the story appeared in the press, I was happy to myself, and I was stuttering wondering what others, especially writers, were saying about it. I was told that he liked one of my articles about a story that appeared in "Eastern Star"... My pen is powerless to describe the situation I fell into at that time, only a writer should be able to do that... After that, bolder I began to put together articles in a row, either by accident or a little bit; I would deliberately sharpen the blade of criticism and focus it more on innocent young people." - says Umarali Normatov. Umarali Normatov's words show that Abdulla Kahhor is a master of his work, everyone who sees him gets strength and energy. A person who talks to a person, receives advice and training, tries to reveal his undiscovered sides.

Abdulla Qahhor's father was a blacksmith, and his family moved from village to village in search of temporary work. In the evenings, his father would read him stories from old books with pictures. Despite all the difficulties, father Abdukahhor Jalilov and mother Rohat were able to give their son primary education. The story "Tales from the Past" occupies a special place in the work of Abdulla Qahhor. In "Tales from the past", the author talks about people who left a deep impression on his memory. Abdulla Qahhor himself: "I wrote what I witnessed in my youth. I wrote the truth, only the truth. If this truth seems terrible to you, the modern youth, then I will call this bitter truth a true story - a fairy tale until the end!" Abdulla Qahhor is a writer who deeply feels the tragedy in life and the fate of people in terms of nature and direction of talent.

His most mature stories are works in which tragic situations and fates are expressed. Although the episodes and pictures taken from the lives of the characters in the stories end with a certain ending and artistic solution, they serve as a prelude to the tragedies and spectacles of such an ending. The death of Sotiboldi's wife in "The Sick" is the beginning of the new wanderings of a girl who wishes for a cure for her sleepy mother's pain and a husband who is separated from everything in search of a cure for his wife's pain. At the end of "Anor" Turobjon's involvement in crime is the beginning of the complicated business that will befall the family. In the story of "The Thief", the old man, who is looking for salvation, meets the road workers who are on different career ladders, gets lost, and in the end finds "salvation" - Egamberdi receives the favor of the cotton merchant, and this favor is more difficult than the previous ones that will be faced in the future. is a form of robbery.

In the story "Horror", Unsin's unparalleled courage to escape from the Olimbek dodho house, which is the "graveyard of the living", ends with the death of the hero, but the death of the hero destroys the dodho house and causes turmoil. The fact that the old man and the old woman in "Asrorbabo" hide the cold news about their dead son, who died in the battle, and swallow their endless pain and heartache is an artistic invention. . .

References:

1. Abdulla Qahhor. *Tales from the Past*. "New Generation Generation" nashriyoti, 2019.
2. Abdulla Qahhor. *Thief* (Hirs). 2015.