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THE SPIRIT OF NATIONALISM IN THE TRANSLATION OF ABDULLA QADIRI'S NOVEL MEHROBDAN CHAYAN

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Annotation

This thesis briefly mentions the spirit of nationalism in the translation of Mehrobdan Chayan's novel.

Keywords: Scorpion from Mehrob, khan, event, ulama, time, literature.

Introduction

Mehrobdan Chayan is the second major work of Abdulla Qadiri, the founder of the Uzbek novel, completed in February 1928. The novel was published for the first time in 1929 in Samarkand. Although the theme of the novel is aimed at showing the arbitrary events of the 19th century - the times of the Khans, the spirit of the period in which the novel was written is strongly embedded in it.

Calling the work "Scorpion from the Altar" is a reference to hypocrites, crooks, base people, envious, unbelieving people who came out of the sacred place - the place of worship, and are not suitable for that place. In the novel, Anwar and Rano's love adventure and tenderness of heart are poetically glorified. Literary experts consider the humorous image of teacher Salih Makhdum to be a serious achievement of the writer.

The work has been reprinted many times over the years. For example, 60,000 copies of 602 pages of 602 pages in 1994 by the Ghafur Ghulam publishing house and 60,000 copies of Bygone Days in 2016, 512 pages in paperback by New Age Publishing House in 2016, in 2008 and 2018 Sharq Gone Days, in some sources Gone Days. - the first novel in Uzbek literature written by the Uzbek writer Abdulla Qadiri [1]. In 1969, the film "Past Days" was shot at the "Uzbekfilm" film studio based on this novel. In writing the novel, Adib was inspired by the works of the Arab writer Jurji Zaydon. The novel was written in the early 1920s, first published in 1922 in Inqilob magazine, and published as a separate book in 1926.

Unfortunately, there are not a few bloody pages in our history of the twentieth century. You say that two terrible waves of mass repression in that dangerous



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century did not attract our progressive intellectuals to their trap. Another book about our self-sacrificing ancestors, whose brave voice has been heard for a hundred years, has reached our hands these days. This complex, published under the auspices of the "Ijod" fund of the Writers' Union of Uzbekistan, by the famous literary scholar Sabir Mirvaliyev, is called "Abdulla Qadiri's Discovery". Below, we are publishing an excerpt from this book, which enriches Uzbek Qadir studies with new scientific evidence and conclusions.

Although Abdulla Qadiri lived a short life and created a short period of time, he left a huge, significant, and at the same time significant spiritual-educational, artistic-aesthetic heritage for the Uzbek people and literature. He occupies a unique place in the spiritual and artistic development of our nation as a poet, publicist, storyteller, humorist, short story writer, dramatist, and most importantly, a great and unique novelist.

Obviously, in our opinion, four important factors played a leading role in the birth of the new Uzbek literature of the 20th century. These are: a) historical; b) political; c) spiritual; and finally, g) is characterized by a language unit. If we pay attention, today's peoples of Central Asia have lived and created in the same historical-geographic environment since ancient times. Because of this, their historical-social, cultural-educational, even family relations go back to the same root. So, it is safe to say that this historical unity was the first factor in the development of literature and culture.

Moreover, in the second half of the 19th century, these nations experienced a new political and social stage. From the same period, he had to live in the conditions of tsarist colonialism. As a result, bilateral changes took place in our national consciousness. That is, at the same time, as we began to move away from national artistic and historical values, we approached Russian and European art and spirituality. This did not affect the development of our fiction.

Historical above; In addition to the political factor, a third important factor - the spiritual-educational factor, that is, the commonality of religious-Islamic beliefs, was added. The spiritual and educational influence of the Holy Qur'an and hadith became one of the leading factors in the development of written and spoken literature.



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Main part

Finally, since we, the countries of Central Asia, are considered Turkic peoples, our language is also common, and the works created by one or another nation have become inter-literary universal artistic and spiritual property - heritage. So, the literature of the Uzbek, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Turkmen, and Karakalpak peoples has developed under the influence of these four important and leading factors, and in a certain sense it can be said to have become internationalized.

Well, since the literature of the peoples of Central Asia has developed using almost the same historical-social, cultural-spiritual factors, it is natural to ask what are their mutual differences and peculiarities. Uniqueness is a matter related to the level of development of oral creativity and written literature of each nation, and it is at this point that they differ from each other and gain their uniqueness. For example, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Turkmen, and Karakalpak peoples have a very old and rich oral tradition, but written literature was created much later. From this point of view, Uzbek literature in oral and written status has been given priority in the process of development. This accelerated and developed the system of creating an epic narrative and an epic image both in Uzbek folklore and written literature. Gorogli, Alisher Navoi delivered the epic narrative, epic image experience, tradition of Abdulla Qadiri, which is part of the Alpomish series of folk epics, written poetic novels included in "Khamsa". If in folklore and written classical literature these were created in a poetic form and in a romantic image, then Abdulla Qadiri's novels "The Past Days", "The Scorpion from the Altar" were created in prose form, using the method of realistic depiction and started a new epic narration (narrative), epic image system. . The most important thing is that this innovation has become a strong, energetic system in the form of the literature of the brotherly nations, especially Sadridin Ainiy, Mukhtar Avezov, Berdi Kerboboev, Khidir Deryaev, who are widely spread around the world. Abdulla Qadiri rose to greatness as the founder of this system. At the same time, the uniqueness of Uzbek written literature, The second point is that Abdulla Qadiri initiated the artistic-aesthetic interpretation of the most important turning point in the history of not only his people, but also the peoples of Central Asia. Both in "Gone Days" and "Scorpion from the Altar" the period of decline of the khanates in the second half of the 19th century, the processes of struggle against colonial policy were realistically described in artistic prose for the first time. The same situation later moved to the content of the novels of S.Ayniy, M.Avezov, B.Kerboboev, Kh.Deryaev. In this, the tradition and experience of



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Abdulla Qadiri depicting the turning point in the history of his people was creatively studied and mastered.

The third point is the issue of the principles founded by the writer on the creation of a new Uzbek literary language. We know that by the time of Alisher Navoi, the Turkish language - the old Uzbek language - separated from the Arabic and Persian languages and rose to the level of an independent literary language. The merits of the great poet are incomparable, because Hazrat Navoi cleansed his native language from the influence of Arabic and Persian languages and founded a single Turkish literary language. It is known that by the time of Abdulla Qadiri, our mother tongue was not only a mixture of Arabic, Persian-Tajik languages, but also influenced by Russian and Tatar languages. On the one hand, Yusufbek Haji, Mirzakarim Kutidor, and on the other hand, the juicy, rich, simple, fluent, expressive language typical of Otabek and Kumush's speech, besides, the culture of behavior, attitude, observance, ibo, chastity, shyness in them is not a bright expression of the character of our people and nation. ?! Bejiz Oybek also spoke about the language of the novel "The Past" and did not specifically note that "the writer showed great skill in the language": "The language of the novel is really rich, colorful, simple, expressive, and understandable to the public." In addition, "the role of this work in the formation of the Uzbek literary language is undoubtedly very large."

The fourth issue related to Abdulla Qadiri's work is the manifestation of nationality. In Abdulla Qadiri's work, nationalism is expressed in two directions. First of all, the writer achieves his artistic intention in all his works, especially in the novels "Gone Days" and "Scorpion from the Altar" by expressing the subject based on the history and mentality of his native land, native people. Secondly, it would not be wrong to say that the theme, idea, image solution was adapted to Islamic enlightenment and Jadidism, and this deepened nationalism.

Adib made a significant contribution to the development of our speech art by creating these four principles in the birth, formation and development of the new Uzbek literature of the 20th century. He didn't just add to it, but left it as an example and a tradition. It was this quality that raised Abdulla Qadiri to the podium of greatness as a writer, and gave him the gift of life.

It can be said that the epic image and epic narration (narrative) in the new Uzbek literature first of all began with Abdulla Qadiri, and it was a great discovery that he transferred the form of poetic image and romantic expression from folk oral creativity and written classical literature to realistic prose in a very natural way.



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Summary, as literature studies of the independence period, along with many others, turned towards a new, honest, open and honest assessment of the phenomenon of Abdulla Qadiri, we believe that a lot will be written about his still understudied creative path. We just drew attention to this issue once again.

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