



In the emergence of the Jadidist movement in Turkestan The place of Abdulla Qadiri's life

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Abstract: *This article describes the life history of Abdulla Qadiri, a classic representative of Uzbek literature of the 20th century, the founder of the Uzbek novel school. Through the article, you can see the information about Abdulla Qadiri's entry into modern literature and his difficulties in life.*

Key words: *family of Abdulla Qadiri, "Mushtum" magazine, newspapers and magazines, "Enemy of the People", award and order, creative school named after Abdulla Qadiri.*

The masterpieces created with the artistic genius of our great writer, the founder of the Uzbek school of novels, Abdulla Qadiri, are of incomparable importance in the understanding of our national identity even today.

(Shavkat Mirziyoyev).

Abdulla Qadiri is another great figure of the enlightened Jadidists of the end of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX century. Abdulla Qadiri is not only one of the leaders of the Jadid movement, but also a major representative of Jadid literature. Abdulla Qadiri left a great literary legacy to the Uzbek people during his lifetime. His works are the works with the most readers even today.

Abdulla Qadiri was born on April 10, 1894 in Tashkent in the family of a gardener. The future writer understands the essence of life, the worries and conflicts of living in marriage very early. He was immersed in the worries of life since childhood. In this



sense, the writer remembers those times in his biographical sources and writes: "I don't know what year and month I was born. In any case, I was born in a poor family that made a living as a gardener, and according to the words of my relatives, I was born in the year of the accession of Tsar Nicholas to the throne. At the beginning, I certainly did not know whether I was born in a rich family or in a poor one. But when I reached the age of 7-8, my belly was not full of food and I did not see better clothes. . If the spring comes badly and the fruits of the garden suffer a disaster, we will also face hunger and face the winter." Abdulla Qadiri learned carpentry as a child; he did embroidery with his brother. Also, from the time he regained consciousness, they took care of his father's affairs. It is known that this work accompanied him throughout his life. He first studied at a Muslim school, then at a Russian-Tuzem school, and at the Abulqasim Sheikh madrasa. The writer's father, grandfather Kadir, lived in the era of several rulers in the history of Turkestan and lived a long life. Abdulla Qadiri's upbringing, creativity and novels are strongly influenced by the events he heard from his father. That is why the writer respectfully mentions his father in his works and dedicates one of his stories to him. It is natural that Adib used the image of his respected mother Josiyat Bibi as a prototype in his works.

Abdulla Qadiri married the daughter of Rahbarbanu Rasulmuhammad in 1914. Three daughters and two sons were born from them: Nafisa, Habibullah, Adiba, Mas'ud and Anisa.

Abdulla Qadiri went among the people and observed the problems of the society, especially the "games" of the socio-political environment in the 20s, when he worked in the "Food Affairs" newspaper of the Food Committee. In due time, the writer begins to actively intervene in social life and press affairs. Abdulla Qadiri studied in Moscow from June 1924 to June 1925. Therefore, Abdulla Qadiri will go to study in Moscow at the expense of the "old city endowment department" and with its financial support. According to the study of vital evidence, the writer's study period in Moscow



corresponds to exactly one year - from June 1924 to June 1925. Writes the "Moscow Letters" series. On March 8, 1926, as a result of the stings of some scheming colleagues, Adib was imprisoned for "slandorous remarks about high-ranking leaders" in the article "Yigindi Hablar" published in "Mushtum" magazine in 1926. After that, there were relatively changes in the life and work of Abdulla Qadiri: his involvement in social life and his activity in the press decreased relatively.

In 1932, together with several Uzbek writers, he participated in the meeting of the Organizational Committee of the Union of All-Union Writers in Moscow. He also participated in the 1st Congress of the All-Union Union of Writers held in Moscow in 1934. On March 10, 1935, Abdulla Kadiri met with young writers in the literary circle of "Yosh Leninchi" newspaper and told about his creative experience. In July 1936, he was in the city of Kazan and took part in the 1st Congress of Writers of Tatarstan. He travels around the villages of Tashkent to collect sources for his new work, which he wants to write from the life of the collective farm; is busy with creativity. Although the writer wrote beautiful works and enriched the spiritual world of his people with priceless works, the autocratic system did not appreciate him. He returned to the enemy. Adib was arrested on December 31, 1937. According to Sherkon Qadiri, at that time, the place of investigation also said: "I completely reject the accusations against me. I am not afraid of any punishment or torture in the way of truth. If you want to shoot me, I will hold my chest..." he says bravely. After lengthy investigations, he was executed as an enemy of the people on October 4, 1938, without proving any guilt.

After the acquittal of Abdulla Qadiri in 1958, his good name and works began to be returned to the people. A number of studies and pamphlets about the writer and his works have appeared.

Only after the declaration of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 1991, high respect and honor began to be shown to Abdulla Qadiri. Abdulla Qadiri was awarded



the State Prize of the Republic of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi and the Order of Independence.

The writer's children, Habibulla Qadiri, wrote "About my father" and Masud Abdullayev wrote "Remembering the Past", reflecting a certain aspect of the writer's life. Sherkon Qadiri's books "House 37" and "Dolvor Yugit" were published. Khairiddin Sultanov wrote about Abdulla Qadiri such works as "Water of Rana's flower", "One page from Mozi", Abdulhamid Ismail "Dinlar bazmi or kata oyn", Khurshid Dostmuhammad "Yolgiz". Also, as a result of the study of archival sources on the life and work of Abdulla Qadiri, Nabijon Baqi's documentary story titled "The Execution" came to the fore.

In December 2019, museums were established in the house where Abdulla Qadiri lived in Tashkent, as well as in the capital's Abdulla Qadiri Park. A creative school named after Abdulla Qadiri is operating in Tashkent.

In short, Abdulla Qadiri left the Uzbek people with an incomparable spiritual wealth, he honored justice even when the sword came to his head, he called the people to spirituality and freedom. He was the first in the world of Uzbek literature to establish a novel.

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