

The Image of Women in Abdulla Qadiri's "Past Days"

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Abstract: Abdulla Kadiri's novel "Days Past" reveals a wide range of universal themes and problems. Therefore, it is very difficult to define it unambiguously. But it can still be argued that, by basing the work on a beautiful love story, the author was able to touch upon the most complex problem of the confrontation between God and the devil, light and darkness in the destinies of humanity.

Key points: woman role play, works, roman, love, humanity.

A woman, or rather a mother, is highly respected in society. This the situation is clearly stated in the Hadith of the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him), that "Heaven is under the feet of mothers." Women bear the responsibility for the birth of a person and his upbringing from infancy to adulthood. The comparison of female images of different nations has always been interesting. The study of the artistic heritage of outstanding authors attracted attention a wide range of researchers, linguists and literary scholars. Vivid interest presents a study of the means and techniques used by the authors of artistic literature to create the imagery of their works and aesthetic impact on the reader.

"Past Days" is the first realistic novel in Uzbek literature, and at the same time the most popular and most researched. Scientists, as usual, especially noted the depiction of national traditions in it 1, emphasized its closeness to the folk epic and to the adventure novels of past centuries 2, analyzed the historical roots of the events depicted in it 3, and examined the originality of the heroes of the new and old generations in the work. 4 However, an equally important, but still unexplored feature of the novel, undoubtedly, is the theme of the confrontation between light and darkness, presented to us by the author through the visual and color imagery of the created text.

Depicting the disappeared world of the past, the author seems to invite the reader to pay attention to the glimpses of divine radiance revealed in a bygone time, and on the path of personal improvement of a person, on the path to light, given to the reader in the context of a certain colorful series.

Since prehistoric times, a woman has become an object of "male art." About this we need to know they say the so-called "Venuses" - stone figurines of pregnant women with large chest. Literature has remained masculine for a long time, because it exists and has seen man in woman. The woman was and is still an object of cult (from ancient mysteries and before the Christian veneration of the Virgin Mary). Russian national character found its vivid embodiment in the works of N.S. Leskova. The writer managed to reveal the depth and essence of the nature of Russian people. A in Uzbek literature, Abdulla Kadiri's novel "Past Days" reveals a wide range of universal human themes and problems. Therefore, it is very difficult to define it unambiguously. But it can still be argued that, based on works of a wonderful love story, the author managed to touch upon the most complex the problem of confrontation between God and the devil, light and darkness in the destinies of humanity. Plot scheme "old husband - wife - young lover" (traditional for Russian literature since the time of Pushkin's "Eugene Onegin", Leskov uses to show the destruction of the patriarchal way of life in the merchant environment of post-reform Russia in the 19th century. The sin of adultery and the love of money pushes the lovers in the story to commit bloody atrocities.

The author seems to insist on the fragility of human existence. The siege of Tashkent is not the only massive bloody scene in the novel. It is followed by a riot in Tashkent, the capture of Muslimkul and, of course, the extermination of the Kipchaks. This time people are being killed because of their nationality. The newly matured Khudoyarkhan wants to take revenge on Muslimkul, who held power in his hands for so many years and placed his fellow Kipchaks in all important positions. Niyaz-Kushbegi, who started the massacre, wants to take the post now occupied by a worthy and fair Kipchak - Normukhammad-Kushbegi. And just for this, a huge number of people die. The exact number was not given, but, following only one city street, the heroes counted about 70 corpses and saw another 40 in the guzar.

Social happiness became the goal of the life of Atabek's father, Yusufbek Khoja. A. Aliyev noted that the name of the hero goes back to the real historical figure Matyusufbai - the organizer of the Tashkent rebellion against the power of Azizbek, which took place in the 40s of the 19th century. But at the same time, it also goes back to the biblical-Koranic image of Joseph the Beautiful - adviser to the Egyptian pharaoh: Yusufbek Khoja also serves as an adviser to local rulers and embodies the ideal of a ruler in the understanding of Kadyri the enlightener. The hero is also wise, just and beautiful, like his Koranic predecessor. This is a kind of attempt to create the image of a "wonderful man," but, unlike Prince Myshkin from Dostoevsky's novel, the hero Kadiri is healthy and occupies a serious place in the government.

The ideological and compositional center of the novel is the image of Otabek, who adheres to progressive views. He openly opposes outdated methods of conducting trade and economic relations, adheres to new views to family and household problems. A conflict arises between Otabek and conservative forces inhibiting development in the region. Largely in your mouth The hero Abdullah Kadiri puts his own thoughts and judgments into the story. Parallel the writer traces the fate of an Uzbek woman. Inhuman and cruel customs, in particular polygamy, lead to mortal enmity between two women - Kumush and Zainab. With special love and sincerity, the writer paints the image of a beautiful Kumush, who, thanks to her pure and all-consuming love for Otabek, overcomes the trials of life and the deceit of enemies. However, tragedy is inevitable. She is dying, poisoned by them, and Otabek dies in battle with the enemies of his homeland.

"As we have entered a new era," he wrote at the beginning of this novel, "we will always follow the innovations of the new era and create new works in such epics, novels and stories. of our people with modern "Tahir and Zuhra", "Chor Dervishes", "Farhad and Shirin", "Bakhromgor". According to the writer, the novel "Minutes of Days" was "a small experiment, or rather, a hobby, on the way to getting acquainted with the novel of a new era." However, the first novel in Uzbek literature - "Past Days" was not only a victory for our mature literature in the modern understanding of national literature, but also took an eternal place in all Uzbek classical literature. "Minute Days" describes the life of the Uzbeks and other Central Asian peoples in the first half of the 19th century. Feudal tyranny, conflicts between peoples and tribes, the tragic consequences of rulers, the tragic consequences of this, the misfortunes of advanced people who saw this tragedy and dreamed of freeing the country from the tyranny of selfish khans and beggars, shaped the content.

Abdullah Qadiri, imbued with the spirit of evaluating the past from the point of view of the desire for this new life, condemns the feudal era as an era of oppression and miserable humiliation of the working people. Such an assessment of the past has not only educational, but also socio-political significance. The pursuit of a new era is also about creating a deep understanding of the injustices of the past in people's minds. Aware of the social needs of his time, Abdullah Qadiri has the only correct path - the path of truthful images. It is characteristic that Abdullah Qadiri creates a life scene of the period, describing the fate of ordinary people, and this is a characteristic of a mature novel.

"History shows us events, it comes from the aura, from the stage. It lifts the veil on what is happening inside, so that behind these events there is still the source of the events that we are shown, as well as how they happen in everyday everyday life.

The novel refrains from reporting historical facts and mentions events in connection with a private event that constitutes the content of the novel, but through this personal event it reveals before our

eyes the internal facts of historical events, their background... The life of the country and the flavor of the work, their customs and peoples are clearly visible in every feature of the historical novel (though that is not its purpose). Therefore, as a historical novel-science, it is the point where history meets art, it is the complement of history; this is the other side of it.

Laughing at the fact that some representatives of Soviet literature were influenced by various formalistic "trends," A. Kadiri told the magazine "Mushtum" that in his poetic comics it was disastrous to fall on the path of dry formal "searches." Aspects of "Days Bygone" associated with classical literature and folk art are the attention to the bright people in life, the introduction of them into literature as the main characters and their further "sublime" description, as a result of which the work of Abdullah Qadiri, positive characters become strong and attractive. Otabek is a leading man of his time, he thinks about the fate of the country and the people, sees the destructiveness of feudal oppression, looks for ways to get rid of it, and tries to lend a helping hand to most of his contemporaries. ..does. Overcoming the vices of national and religious narrow-mindedness characteristic of most people of Qadiri's time, he envied the clerical style of the "alien nation" as a positive model, and when he went to Shamai to trade, he saw his clerical style and wanted to have the same office style in Turkestan. Zia raises this issue in a meeting with Shahchi's family. People are surprised by Otabek's honest and sincere words.

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