

## INTERPRETATION OF A HISTORICAL PERSON IN A BIOGRAPHICAL STORY

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### Annotation

This article analyzes the story "Lonely" by Khurshid Dostmuhammad, dedicated to the life of a modern enlightened writer, the founder of Uzbek novels, a talented writer Abdullah Qadiri. Theoretical conclusions are drawn, focusing on the uniqueness of the biographical story, historical truth and artistic interpretation, the role of historical documents and memories in the creation of the work, as well as the author's ability to create a creative image.

**Keywords:** biographical story, historical figure, prototype, historical fact, creative image.

Works depicting the lives and activities of historical figures in fiction have been created in a variety of genres and by many artists. Among them, the creation of the image of creative people also stands out. Literary scholars MM Bakhtin, SS Averinsev, VS Barakhov, I.L. Belenkiy, A.L. Valevskiy, L.Y. Ginzburg, A.S. Kumirov, Y.M.Lotman, N.P.Morozov and others conducted their research on various problems related to the study of biographical works. Among Uzbek scholars such as N.Karimov, M.Kushjanov, I.Sultanov, B.Karimov, U.Jurakulov, N.Rahimjanov, I.Yakubov, G.Murodov, F.Khajiyeva are a number of literary critics. Conducted research on the subject.

There are many historical works in Uzbek literature, and now the weight of biographical works is growing. This is evidenced by the fact that in recent years, Uzbek literature has seen the world through the works of Jadid writers. For example, Nabi Jalaliddin's "Mill" about Abdulhamid Cholpon, Abdulhamid Ismail's "Feast of Demons or the Big Game" about Abdullah Qodiri, "Flower of Hope" by Khurshid Dostmuhammad, "Flower of Hope", "Tablecloth" by Rahimjon Otayev, Vido "also made a worthy contribution to the treasury of our literature. The writer can take different approaches to the creation of the image of the artist, depending on what aspect of it is at the forefront: enlightenment, creativity, press activity, humanity. Given the intrinsic potential of each genre, major epic genres have the potential to portray the creative image in all its aspects and against the backdrop of a larger era. By showing the whole life of the image of a single historical figure, the author also shows the historical period in which he lived, national traditions, lifestyles and aspirations of his contemporaries. In the medium epic genre, a certain narrow part of the protagonist's life is covered in detail, although the depiction of the intellectual is done in a slightly narrower way.

Biographical works can be classified as follows:

1. The author describes the whole life and activity of a historical figure. For example, the novel "Mill" by N. Jalaliddin.
2. The author aims to describe the most important part of the protagonist's biography. Tahir Malik's story "Savohil" describes the life of Abdullah Avloni on this basis.
3. The author can create a plot based on the movement of the image of the creator together with the heroes of the work he wrote. Like the life of the protagonist in A. Ismail's novel The Feast of Demons or the Big Game.
4. Although the character of the protagonist described by the author is less popular or of interest to many, only events known to the scholars are reconstructed on the basis of artistic criteria. Like the story "The Lonely" by the talented writer Khurshid Dostmuhammad. This story is dedicated to the 125th anniversary of the birth of Abdullah Qadiri. The story describes Abdullah Qadiri's difficult days as a result of his article "Summary" published in early 1926. The general public only knows about this arrest. His life in prison is

unknown. The choice of this event is one of the achievements of H. Dosmuhammad. In this case, the personality of Abdullah Qadiri, the founder of Uzbek novels, who is considered a historical figure, served as a prototype, that is, "A prototype is a real person who is the basis for the creation of an image in a literary work. A prototype is a material for an artistic image, and on the basis of its processing in accordance with the artistic intent of the writer, an artistic character - an artistic image is created. In creating such an image, the author relies on many sources: the author's biography, facts and documents, the memories of his contemporaries, the literary and theoretical views he put forward in the works.

X. Dostmuhammad introduces the protagonist to the work with a description of market events. The scenery of the market, the scenes of people's life and way of life are included in the work for a specific creative purpose. First, Habibullah Qadiri's memoir, "About My Father," entitled "In the Chorsu Bazaar," states that Abdullah Qadiri often went to the bazaar and used to talk to people from different walks of life. Second, the market is a symbolic image of a revolving world in fiction, which implies the transience of life and the immortal memory of only great beings.

In creating the portrait of Qadiri, he also relied on creative memories: "Short curly hair, a wide forehead, a compact mustache, black eyes and leech-like eyes, visible from under a velvet velvet skirt, he stared off into the distance, and as he took two or three steps he walked slowly, staring at his feet, a sign that he was very different from the countless people passing by. " The portrait created by the author is closely related to Oybek's description in the article "Realist Artist" about Abdullah Qadiri. The article also focuses on Oybek A. Kadyri's description of his wearing a fur and velvet doppia, as well as his deeply meaningful eyes.

In the story, the father and son Karim Qori and Obid Qori were historical figures and contemporaries who were interested in Qadiri's work. Let's pay attention to Karim Qori's speech: "Zap finds words and doesn't fall. Am I Kazakh? " The conversation between them about Kadyri has a historical basis and is based on a memoir entitled "In Memory of the Writer: Memory of a Writer" entitled "Julqunboy - the Press". This memory belongs to the candidate of pedagogical sciences, mathematician Obidkori Karimov: "My father Karimkori was a priest, although he was the imam of" Kesakkurgan "mahalla, he was progressive, open-minded, and when he prayed, he put glasses of RosTA newspaper on the mosque gate. read and recite to others as well. Sometimes I get asked, "Does Julqunboy find and write interesting things that aren't memorized, and is he a Kazakh?" tirish "Citing the exact speech of such historical figures enhances the historicity of the work and achieves the naturalness of the image. The story focuses on the press activities of Abdullah Qadiri, the creation of Mushtum magazine, and the two different views of Ghazi Yunus and Qadiri on the basis of historical facts.

It can be seen that H. Dostmuhammad often relied on the memories of Abdullah Qadiri's contemporaries in illuminating the life of the protagonist and creating plot events. For example, Qadiri's creative work in a cool part of the garden, and the curiosity of the girls next door, is based on the memories of those girls. H. Kadyri's work "About my father" was used to show the reader the history of the creation of "Kalvak mahzum".

Literary scholar G. Sattorova evaluates the story as follows: "Since the story is based only on the lives of historical figures, the pathos of journalism prevails over the artistic influence. That, in turn, led to the creation of a series of scientific and journalistic works. "Indeed, since the story is dedicated to the life of a historical figure, the depiction of many historical figures is one of the important features of biographical works. The historical period is based on documents, historical facts and memories, which is not a reason to include the work in the list of scientific and journalistic works. The story is interpreted artistically on the basis of historical truth, and although it has some shortcomings, it is significant in that it is the first biographical story in which the image of Abdullah Qadiri was created. In addition, the author skillfully uses

the art of simile, which is one of the most widely used arts in poetry, in prose. For example, the discovery of such works as "like a dead house" (p. 15), "screaming like a mouse in a trap" (p. 76), and "like a ghost butterfly" (p. 79) further enhanced the art of the work. It is worth noting that the mood of the story, the portrait of the characters, a few authors have achieved a lot in the creation of portraits.

"One of the main specific features of such works is their didactic nature. A biography of a specific historical figure is always a lesson in ethics. The author of a biographical story or novel provides an opportunity to educate our contemporaries, to appreciate the opportunities, to see and understand the great past, and to understand the truth. " Because through biographical works we go back to the past, to that period and to life, so history is the basis of biographical works. H. Dostmuhammad created the story "Lonely" and showed not only the image of Abdullah Qadiri, but also the dangerous period in which he lived and the injustices that befell him. The proliferation of such biographical prose samples will perpetuate the memory of historical figures and increase their value.

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