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Problems of the Period in the Story "the Sick" by Abdulla Qahhor

Saydazimov Asroriddin Takhirjon o'g'li

A student of Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the problems of the era reflected in the story "The Patient" by Abdulla Qahhor and the significance of the story today are highlighted. The characteristics of the heroes of the work are discussed. Today's and the setting of the work are compared, and differences and similarities are compared.

KEYWORDS: Chilyosin, bakhshi, doctor, patient, era, humanity, ignorance, medicine, helplessness, backwardness, ignorance.

INTRODUCTION

There are many arts on earth. Among them, one of the best is fiction. The most important tool of fiction is the word. An artistic image is created through words. An artistic image causes the student to fall into the environment of the work he is reading, to live with the images, to feel joy, sadness, love, hate, and to feel the work from the inside. For this reason, we liken a hero of a work written several centuries ago to a person we know and lives in the same era as us. In this, the relationship between time and space changes, as does the power of fiction. In this regard, the writer's skill is of great importance. There are many such skillful and talented artists in our country. One of them is Abdulla Qahhor. Once upon a time, the creator himself expressed the following thoughts about literature: "Literature is the work of the soul, the result of inspiration." A work written without emotion and inspiration is like a flower without pollination - it does not bear fruit. Only a work that pleases the heart finds its way to the reader's heart, the reader's heart is full of fruit...

.. Just as the sun, air, earth, and water feed all animals and plants, the life of the people inspires the writer. The more talented a writer is, the more experienced his hand is, the more deeply the people will be grateful to him, the more deeply they will respect his work and literature in general." He is a writer who has proven himself in practice. He has the ability to think concisely and deeply, and to describe. That is why the writer's short stories encourage the reader to draw many and correct conclusions.

RESEARCH MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

It is difficult to imagine the work of Abdulla Qahhor, a great representative of Uzbek literature, without stories. There are many stories of the artist related to the period he lived in, on various topics, and of great

social and educational importance. One of such stories is the story of "The Patient". Although it is small and small, the weight of the story is very large. The story that the creator lives and partially contains the realities of today requires attention to every detail and image. The work condemns poverty, ignorance, indifference, which are among the problems of the time. Events are combined around these vices. It is said that people's social opportunities are also limited due to limited economic opportunities. The difference between the rich and the poor, relationships and human dignity are highlighted in the atmosphere of that time. There is a saying among the people: "There are not many bad people on earth, but there are many who do not fight against them." The story reveals the fate of the entire nation at that time as a victim of the third class, a sick woman.

RESEARCH RESULTS

In the story, the wife of an ordinary worker named Sotiboldi falls ill and lies down. Despite this, the woman is not taken to the hospital. Because the limited economic opportunities also limit the social opportunities of the family. Sotiboldi, who works for Abduganiyoy, who trades in seeds and kunjara, only has enough money to raise chickens, train chilyosin and call for bakhshi. As a proof of these thoughts, we can take the fact that Sotiboldi, who has not even entered the door of the hospital, when he hears the word "hospital", he sees a 25 som bill with the image of a white king and a knight. One of the saddest truths of the work is that not only economic, but also spiritual poverty was rampant during this period. As a proof of this, we can take the fact that Abdug'aniyoy does not pay his worker despite his ability (it can be seen from the fact that he had the opportunity to do so when he went to "SIM" for treatment). Although he knows that there is hope to save his life, it does not help that this hope is from him. He puts humanity aside. Instead of extending a helping hand, he recommends various heresies and useless practices to Sotiboldi. The rich man's thoughts about the situation show the attitude of the rich people of that time towards the poor people. Even though the rich have money, their morals are sluggish and they do not help indifferently, and there is no salvation from their neighbors. By this time, poverty will increase greatly. It is not the sound of a, but the sound of the gado shouting for alms. The room where the patient sleeps is also depicted in the spirit of night. It's like a sleeping, sick, axed, dying nation. Throughout the story, there is absolutely no mention of Sotibold's or his wife's relatives. , even doctors and nurses do not know about his illness. One of these people who is a victim of modern ignorance is a doctor. A person practicing medicine cannot draw blood from a patient without knowing the patient's pain. But in the play, as a result of drawing blood by the doctor, we witness that the patient woman became even more weak. A chicken is slaughtered, bleeding, and the sick patient is beaten with a willow knife. Bakhshi comes and recites the same duas that he recites for "commercial" purposes to all patients suffering from eye, ear, head, leg, or other pain. Nobody cares about that. Chilyosin (chihil yosin; Persian forty yosin) is a religious custom associated with reciting Surah Yasin of the Quran. it is rested.)) are also taught. All the things that are being done are "not to be disappointed". The reason for trying to fix the patient is so that he doesn't die (more expensive). All these things are done for money. The writer expresses in the work how many opportunities and feelings people of that time were deprived of because of this money, poverty, helplessness.

DISCUSSION

By this time, people who do not have enough economic means cannot even get treatment against the disease, so many people die prematurely due to simple diseases. Because of money, the so-called concepts of human value lose their importance. The purpose of the people of the society is to be satisfied with the worries of daily life. In such conditions, it is not necessary to think about educating children and giving them knowledge. In the play, there is a more terrible event than the doctor, the bakhshi, the bloodsuckers. The fact that the entire society is satisfied with the prayers of a single girl is the biggest factor that reveals the meaning of the work.

In the society as a whole, there is no one who can cure a woman's pain and help her. While there are many hospitals, doctors, rich people, there is not a single intelligent person who can help a woman. The work describes the situation of Sotiboldi, who is trying to save his wife by weaving baskets and cannot afford to see a doctor. It is the biggest fault in the society and the system that could not save a patient and a young woman with so many people who are able to help. The patient is not Sotiboldi's wife. The era, the environment, the spirituality and humanity of people are sick. According to the opinion of Hamza Hakimzada Niyazi, the nation becomes a "patient whose body has been drained of blood". , unwillingness to contribute to this is a situation that occurs only in the most seriously ill societies.

CONCLUSION

Abdulla Qahhor's story "The Patient" sheds light on several realities of the 20th century. For example, ignorance in the country, poverty, and human qualities moving away from human children. In the story, it is proved that it is not poverty, but indifference that leads to destruction (death in the story). The work can serve as an example for the people of the new era who are living in today's violent times and are moving away from emotions. It encourages them to draw appropriate conclusions and not repeat mistakes. For this reason, this short story of Abdulla Qahhor, which contains many truths of life, has not lost its importance even over the centuries.

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