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THE ROLE OF REALISM IN THE WORKS OF ABDULLA QAHHOR

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Abstract: Abdulla Qahhor is considered one of the greatest representatives of realism in Uzbek literature. His stories, novels, and plays vividly reflected the social problems, psychological struggles, and everyday life of ordinary people during the twentieth century. Through realistic characters and natural descriptions, Qahhor revealed the contradictions of society and criticized injustice, ignorance, and hypocrisy. The study examines how the writer used realism to portray human emotions, social inequality, and moral conflicts. The article concludes that Abdulla Qahhor played a significant role in the development of Uzbek realistic literature and influenced future generations of writers through his artistic mastery and truthful representation of life.

Keyword: Realism, Uzbek literature, Abdulla Qahhor, social criticism, psychological analysis, literary realism, short stories, artistic style, realism in literature.

Annotatsiya: Abdulla Qahhor o‘zbek adabiyotida realizmning eng yirik namoyandalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Uning hikoyalari, romanlari va dramalari XX asrdagi oddiy insonlarning ijtimoiy muammolari, ruhiy kechinmalari hamda kundalik hayotini yorqin aks ettirgan. Qahhor realistik qahramonlar va tabiiy tasvirlar orqali jamiyatdagi ziddiyatlarni ochib bergan hamda adolatsizlik, jaholat va ikkiyuzlamachilikni tanqid qilgan. Tadqiqot yozuvchining realizm orqali insoniy tuyg‘ular, ijtimoiy tengsizlik va axloqiy ziddiyatlarni qanday tasvirlaganini o‘rganadi. Maqola xulosasida Abdulla Qahhor o‘zining yuksak badiiy mahorati va hayotni haqqoniy tasvirlash usuli orqali o‘zbek realistik adabiyotining rivojlanishida muhim o‘rin tutgani hamda keyingi avlod ijodkorlariga katta ta’sir ko‘rsatgani ta’kidlanadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Realizm, o‘zbek adabiyoti, Abdulla Qahhor, ijtimoiy tanqid, psixologik tahlil, adabiy realizm, hikoyachilik, badiiy uslub, adabiyotda realizm.

Аннотация: Абдулла Каххор считается одним из крупнейших представителей реализма в узбекской литературе. Его рассказы, романы и пьесы ярко отражали социальные проблемы, психологические переживания и повседневную жизнь простых людей XX века. Через реалистичных персонажей и естественные описания Каххар раскрывал противоречия общества, критиковал несправедливость, невежество и лицемерие. В исследовании рассматривается, как писатель использовал реализм для изображения человеческих чувств, социального неравенства и нравственных конфликтов. В статье делается вывод о том, что Абдулла Каххар сыграл важную роль в развитии узбекской реалистической литературы и оказал большое влияние на последующие поколения писателей благодаря своему художественному мастерству и правдивому изображению жизни.

Ключевые слова: Реализм, узбекская литература, Абдулла Каххар, социальная критика, психологический анализ, литературный реализм, короткие рассказы, художественный стиль, реализм в литературе.

Introduction. Abdulla Qahhor occupies a special place in twentieth-century Uzbek literature. He is widely recognized as one of the founders of Uzbek realistic prose and short-story writing. His literary works reflected the social atmosphere of his period and focused on ordinary people, their difficulties, emotions, and moral values. Qahhor's realistic style enabled readers to understand the truth of life through artistic images and natural language.

Realism as a literary movement aims to depict life truthfully and objectively without exaggeration or romantic idealization. In Uzbek literature, realism became especially important during the Soviet period when writers attempted to portray social transformations and human struggles. Abdulla Qahhor successfully combined artistic skill with social observation, creating works that remain relevant even today. Realism in literature serves as a powerful artistic method that reflects society, human relationships, and social problems objectively. In Uzbek literature, the rise of realism during the twentieth century played a significant role in shaping national prose and literary thinking. Abdulla Qahhor was among the writers who transformed realism into a deep artistic and psychological phenomenon. He described not imaginary heroes, but ordinary people living through poverty, injustice, social pressure, spiritual conflicts, and moral dilemmas. His realistic characters, natural dialogue, and vivid social environments allowed readers to see the realities of life through literature.

Literature Review. Many scholars have studied the literary heritage of Abdulla Qahhor and emphasized his contribution to realism in Uzbek literature. Researchers note that his works are characterized by concise language, psychological depth, and realistic representation of social life.

According to studies published on Uzbek literature platforms, Qahhor was strongly influenced by Russian realist writers such as Anton Chekhov and Leo Tolstoy. His ability to portray ordinary people and reveal deep meanings through simple events became one of the main characteristics of his literary style.

Modern literary researchers also analyze the novel *Sarob* as an example of psychological realism. The novel reflects the internal conflicts of individuals living in a changing society and demonstrates how dreams and illusions can lead to disappointment and tragedy.

Furthermore, scholars highlight that Qahhor used irony and satire to reveal social problems. Instead of directly criticizing society, he often exposed injustice through everyday situations and realistic dialogue. This artistic method made his works both powerful and memorable.

Methodology. This article uses qualitative literary analysis to examine realism in Abdulla Qahhor's works. The study focuses on selected stories and novels, including *The Thief*, *The Patient*, and *Sarob, "The Lights of Qo"shchinor"*.. Comparative and descriptive methods are used to analyze themes, characters, artistic details, and psychological portrayals.

The research is based on scholarly articles, literary analyses, and historical sources discussing Uzbek realism and Qahhor's literary heritage. The analysis also considers the social and historical conditions of the twentieth century, which strongly influenced the writer's worldview and artistic approach.

Discussion and Results.One of the main features of realism in Abdulla Qahhor's works is the truthful depiction of ordinary people. Unlike romantic writers who idealize characters, Qahhor portrayed people with both strengths and weaknesses. His heroes often struggle with poverty, illness, injustice, and social pressure. Through these characters, the writer revealed the real problems of society.

In the story *The Patient*, Qahhor realistically describes the suffering of a poor family unable to provide medical treatment for a sick person. The tragic atmosphere of the story

demonstrates social inequality and human helplessness. The writer does not exaggerate emotions; instead, he allows realistic details and dialogue to create emotional impact. This approach is a major characteristic of realism.

Similarly, in *The Thief*, Qahhor presents social injustice through the story of an ordinary man accused of theft. The writer explores how poverty and difficult living conditions influence human behavior. Rather than simply condemning the character, Qahhor encourages readers to think critically about the social environment that shapes people's actions.

Another important example of realism in Abdulla Qahhor's work is Qo'shchinor chiroqlari (*The Lights of Qo'shchinor*). This novel reflects the social transformation of Uzbek society during the Soviet period and portrays the lives of ordinary villagers with great realism. Qahhor carefully describes human relationships, labor, moral conflicts, and the psychological changes experienced by people adapting to a new social system. Literary scholars note that the novel presents realistic social environments instead of idealized heroic images.

The realism of the novel is especially visible in the depiction of everyday village life. Qahhor focuses on natural dialogue, realistic details, and the internal struggles of his characters. Through these artistic methods, he demonstrates how social conditions influence human behavior and moral values. The writer avoids exaggerated romanticism and instead presents life truthfully and objectively, which is one of the main principles of realism.

Similarly, O'tmishdan ertaklar (*Tales from the Past*) is regarded as one of the finest autobiographical works in Uzbek literature. Written during the final years of Qahhor's life, the novella describes the difficult childhood of the writer and the harsh realities of early twentieth-century Uzbek society. The work reflects poverty, ignorance, inequality, and the suffering of ordinary people with exceptional emotional power.

Researchers emphasize that *O'tmishdan ertaklar* combines autobiographical memories with social realism. The work does not merely describe personal experiences; it also criticizes the outdated social order and exposes the tragedies of the past. Qahhor realistically portrays the emotional world of children, family hardships, and the lack of education in society. Because of its sincerity and truthful narration, the novella became one of the most influential realistic works in Uzbek prose.

Thus, realism became the central artistic principle in Abdulla Qahhor's literary heritage. His ability to combine social criticism, psychological depth, and realistic description made him one of the founders of modern Uzbek realistic prose and earned him recognition as the "Uzbek Chekhov."

The novel *Sarob* is considered one of the greatest examples of psychological realism in Uzbek literature. In this work, Qahhor analyzes the inner world of his characters and their emotional conflicts. The title "Sarob" ("Mirage") symbolizes false hopes and illusions. Through realistic narration and psychological analysis, the writer demonstrates the spiritual crisis of individuals living in a rapidly changing society.

Another important aspect of Qahhor's realism is his language. He used simple, natural, and expressive Uzbek language that reflected everyday speech. This made his works understandable to ordinary readers while preserving artistic beauty. Critics often compare his storytelling style to Anton Chekhov because of his concise narration and deep psychological meaning.

Moreover, Qahhor skillfully used satire and irony to criticize ignorance, hypocrisy, and social backwardness. His humorous elements were not intended only to entertain readers but also to reveal hidden truths about society. Through realism and satire, he encouraged moral awareness and social responsibility.

Conclusion. In conclusion, realism played a central role in the literary works of Abdulla Qahhor. Through realistic characters, natural language, psychological depth, and social criticism,

he truthfully reflected the life of Uzbek society during the twentieth century. His stories and novels exposed social injustice, poverty, hypocrisy, and moral conflicts while emphasizing human dignity and compassion.

Qahhor's contribution to Uzbek literature is significant because he developed the tradition of realistic prose and influenced many later writers. His works remain important today because the social and moral issues he described continue to be relevant in modern society. The artistic mastery and realism found in his writings ensure his lasting place in the history of world and Uzbek literature.

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