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CONFLICTS OF LOVE AND JUSTICE IN “MUKADDAS” BY ODIL YAQUBOV

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ABSTRACT

In this article, “Mukaddas” by Adil Yakubov has been analyzed. Some matters are discussed in the article, such as conflicts of love and justice of this story. Opinions are expressed about the author’s unique style of events interpretation in it.

KEYWORDS

Story, writer, characters, climax, plot, conflict, love, justice, truth, interpretation, analysis, image.

INTRODUCTION

If we pay attention to the titles of Adil Yakubov's stories, most of them are related to the name of the main character in the works. For example, "Mukaddas", "Matluba", "Where are you Mariko". By observing a number of his short stories and novels, it can be said that the issue of women and girls is of particular importance in the writer's work. Whether it is in the works of the author on historical or contemporary topics, this view is clearly noticeable.

The events of the 60s of the last century were written in the writer's story "Mukaddas". In the example of Sharif and Mukaddas, the typical images of thousands of victims of injustice and people suffering from conscience are interpreted. At first glance, the story seems to describe a simple event, a situation that many people are used to witnessing and hearing. But if you read and understand the essence of the work, you can feel the artistic passion in the interpretation of emotions such as love, conscience, justice, injustice,

obligation, desire, trust, and hope. The main events of the story begin with the time when a young man named Sharif hesitated whether to enroll or not. A thoughtful young man goes to a university, enters one of the lecture halls, and meets Mukaddas there and falls in love. For this girl, she decided to enroll and submit a document. Exams are held, and under various pretexts, the guy gets to know the girl and becomes even more attached to her. In the meantime, the exams are over and the girl gets enough points to get into school, but the guy doesn't. Sharif, with the intervention of his father, changed his exam grades and was admitted to study before the total score was announced. When the results were announced, Sharif and Mukaddas, who had been admitted, fell down. Both applicants, who went to the dean's office to inquire about their reasons, found out the truth. Only then will Sharif know what he has done and what the consequences may be. But it was too late. The writer connects the events so skillfully that they cannot be denied. One requires the other. Events in some places happen beyond the control of the characters, contrary to their wishes and desires. The fact that the image is imitated is one of the factors that ensure the vitality of the story. First, the guy watches the girl. At the same time, his views on love are revealed to the reader. "There was a girl's dormitory of the institute on the holy bend street, one hundred and fifty-two hundred paces away from Muyilish. I knew this bedroom well, because last year when I was taking the exam at the

institute, I fell in love with a girl who looked like Mukaddas, and she also stayed in this bed. Every morning I used to go to the bedroom hoping to see him. I was staring at the windows of the bedroom from the other side of the street, and my heart was pounding as if someone would notice what I was doing here. Then that girl entered the institute, I couldn't even remember it, I gradually forgot about it..." After reading the first events of the story, the reader gets the impression that Sharif is an unstable young man. The above passage seems to strengthen these ideas in the eyes of the reader. But when we read the story to the end, we will be sure that time makes a person grow up, and that in life, along with momentary feelings, eternal ones are side by side in his heart. We can see that these feelings sometimes change, and sometimes they remain fixed. It cannot even be denied that the future part of our life depends on the circumstances of this moment. "Suddenly, a strange thought flashed in my mind: "I will submit my documents. But... if I can study with that girl, I will try to pass the exam and enter the school, if not, I will take my documents back!..."(page 10) Sharif chose one of two ways. met Mukaddas at a time when he had to choose whether to enroll or not. And this coincidence completely eliminated Sharif's hesitation to enroll. Now he doesn't just apply, he doesn't just prepare for the exam. Submits documents sincerely. Entering studies is seriously considered. When he comes to the exam, he is surrounded by thoughts about whether he will see

the Holy Spirit or not, not how to pass it. "My future, whether I study or not, depended on this exam, or rather, whether I would meet that wonderful girl or not" (page 10). it seems that its disclosure does not justify itself. There are several reasons for this. For example, indulging in such crude fantasies about a girl you don't know well yet, who is on the threshold of the institute, and besides, she is a year older than the one who was sent to study last year It seems that these thoughts are not suitable for a person who has seen and observed the khakasas of different ages and temperaments who work well with the team at the factory. The author had to convince the reader that Sharif fell in love with Muqddas at first sight in order for us to assume that this young man fell in love at first sight, and therefore his thoughts corresponded to it. The reader, who continues to read the story with such confusing and confused thoughts, becomes more clear in the process of familiarizing himself with the next events, and is interested in the continuation of the events. The author consistently convincingly describes the events that lead to the strengthening of the relationship between a girl and a boy. Against the backdrop of the entrance exams typical of the last century's admissions process, he is afraid to enter the Holy Exams first and asks many people to exchange with someone else, and receives rejection from them. Sharif reluctantly agrees. Iadi "I was in a hurry before. I lost myself because this request of the Holy One was better than all the plans I had been drawing for three

or four days. I came to my senses only when Mukaddas raised his head and looked at me, somehow scared, and I didn't even realize that I had sent "OK"" (p. 12) Sharif and Mukaddas' unique emotions were interpreted in a reasonable way. . The originality of the image is the sincerity and innocence of Sharif's experiences, beautifully interpreted by the skill of the writer. In addition, the excitement in them and the actions described in a manner similar to this excitement were able to revive the exam, which is a matter of life and death for the applicants, before the eyes of the reader.

Mukaddas himself was the reason for Sharif's interest in this girl, which made his decision to study more serious, and his thoughts about her became more and more serious. These are the small reasons that motivate the buds of love in Sharif to start writing barks. The first beginning of this motivation was when they took turns to take the exam and this exchange gave a positive result for both of them (double for Sharif), and the next ones were attempts to prepare for the exam together, meetings, walks together, and conversations. In the meantime, Mukaddas also begins to warm to Sharif.

As in many works of art, the events in this story are quiet and peaceful, and the characters are content with life, until the events reach a certain conflict. Conflicts in the story are presented step by step. "Suddenly, what happened, my eyes fell on the top of

the second floor. In front of the farthest window of the auditorium where we took the exam, a young teacher was looking at us both sadly... "What is he doing? "Why is he staring like that?" I thought. In an instant, it seemed as if some kind of shadow was cast on the bright feelings that filled my heart. (p. 16) In almost all of the works where the theme of love is interpreted, the trio of lover, lover and rival is presented in one form or another. This triad is also present in Adil Yakubov's short story "Mukaddas", and it is interpreted in a way that does not affect the events of the work. The image of the young teacher is shown throughout the events of the work, as given in the above passage. The foal does not take part in the story of the young teacher. But in the course of events, he has a role to play, of course. The character of the young teacher does not create a dramatic drama in the story. He does not perform actions that would change the events of the work. It is activated only when performing the artistic task assigned to it, the rest of the time it performs the function of the background. One of the active points of the image is given at the end of the story. However, he is familiar to the reader from the beginning of the events. Together with Sharif, he goes to the dean's office to find out the reason why he was not admitted to study. Sharif takes some strength from the obstacles, queues, pressures, tensions, mental conflicts until he reaches the dean's office to correct the injustice and injustice towards his beloved daughter. When they go there, they meet the young

teacher Azizov whom we are talking about above. During the story, it was clear from Azizov's actions that he did not pay attention to Mukaddas. Sharif's "bravery" demands an explanation for Mukaddas's failure to study, and his neck stiffens. Confessing to fate, Sharifa decides to tell the truth only when Sharifa says let's go.

- How many points did you get? - said Azizov looking at Mukaddas from underground. After a few seconds of silence

"Eighteen," Mukaddas said slowly.

"Okay," said Azizov, "but have you thought about how this handsome young man got in with sixteen points, without getting in with eighteen points," he said, and after waiting for an answer for a moment:

- Do you know that this young man took your place? he asked. - You wouldn't be so upset and cry if this guy didn't fix his work, you know? (p. 72)

The climax of the work is given here. The Holy One will hear the truth here. The most interesting thing is that Sharif realizes here that the result of his work turned completely opposite to what he expected. Azizov acted as a supporting character in the story. Nevertheless, the decisive, "explosion" process in the plot of the work takes place in connection with it.

In the play, there is a character of brother Sulayman, who served in the war together with Sharif's real

father, Sadiq. As the head of the factory where Sharif works, he wants to take care of both leaders and fathers. He knew that the consequences of his work with Sharif would not lead to good. Having learned about all the events, Sulaiman will try to prevent a big mistake in Sharif's life. His friend's wife, Sharif's mother, Rahima, comes to their house and tells them that what they are doing is wrong. They talk for a long time. "Brother Sulayoman is silent for a few minutes, and then in a more nervous and harsh voice than before:

- I know Sadiq no less than you! - he said, - we studied together, we were in the war together! He dreamed that Sharif would become an engineer. That's right! But Sadiq would not have started on this path if he had been alive. (page 63)

Brother Suleiman has a fatherly attitude towards Sharif, who participated in the war, has seen life, and is the only descendant of his friend. He wants her to be good. He wants to explain to himself and his mother that he is wrong. Against happiness, Rahima sincerely wants to fulfill the will of her late husband, besides, she wants her son to get a higher education, the necessary staff, and a good specialist. The consequences of actions will not be good due to the wrong path chosen to ensure the execution of this will and to achieve dreams. The writer mentions in one of the interviews that he has written this topic because he has been observing such events in life. "I also penned justice in

the short story "Mukaddas", which brought Kamina a lot of fame. I tried to show how injustice puts a person in a difficult situation, how he loses his image in life in a moment through the character of Sharif. The piles of letters that came about this work were mainly about justice. Every line of these letters was full of hatred for injustice. Then I once again deeply realized how thirsty people are for justice..."

Sharif cannot be exonerated, but only blaming him for these actions is not excusable either. Stepfather and stepmother are equally guilty for helping a young man who has not yet seen the ups and downs of life, who has difficulty distinguishing white from black, to walk on the wrong path, on the path of selfishness. Everyone can tell their truth. The fact that a young man is ready to do anything to get his love, is selfish in this way, actively participates in injustice, can be said to be overcoming difficulties on the path of love. The young man's mother is bound to break her promise to her late husband, and also to justify herself for having worked for her son's future. A stepfather can admit that he was forced to do these things in order to get rid of his wife's unkind words and to show what he is capable of. But in any case, it is not justified to put all the blame on Sharif. Relatives also play a role in the boiling and igniting of Sharif's desires. Our opinion is confirmed by the following words of literary critic H. Karimov about the story. "It is known that the environment has a great influence on a person. Sharif fell under the influence of

such an environment, as a result of which he indulged in selfishness. The environment that led him to selfishness was, firstly, his mother and stepfather, and secondly, his love for Mukaddas. The lesson learned from Sharif's fate makes a person grow spiritually and is observed encourages to do. With these features and beautiful images of love, the story captivates and defines its importance."

Something with a guilty conscience. Even if the work done with a strong desire, with the help and consent of the surrounding people, goes against the principles of justice, the pain of conscience and its torment will still gnaw at the owner. In this sense, Sharif also tastes the bitter taste of this feeling. "After what my mother said, I understood that she was right, but my interesting father's letters, photos, and my mother's story did not calm my mind, but sent my thoughts into a frenzy. These letters may make me smile, but what about me? Can I be white?" (p. 61) One of the skills of Adil Yaqubov as a writer is evident in his effective description of the character's internal conflict and internal discussions. "The saint glared at me with tearful eyes:

- Did they accept you? How? - he said, and I realized that he didn't even look for my holy name in the list, because he didn't expect me to enter the institute. I was scared when I realized that it is not easy for me to tell him the truth at this time, that it is difficult for him to be good news for Mukaddas as I thought yesterday and the previous days. And he was still staring at me,

waiting for an answer, even in his wide-open sad black eyes, there was surprise, question, and some kind of doubt! At that moment, I didn't know, or even thought, that I was the reason why he couldn't come in." (p. 68) It can be understood from the situation of Sharif, who is caught in a mixture of truth and lies, that it is Sharif himself who is responsible for Mukaddas not being able to study. The author's way of revealing events to the reader is evident in its own way. In our opinion, this method is a bit unfair. Because it is more effective to keep the reader's attention until the end of the work through the method of keeping a secret than the method of disclosure just described. If you pay attention to the last sentence in the excerpt, you will understand that Sharif himself was the reason why Mukaddas did not enter the school. For the student, the reason why Mukaddas was not admitted to study is kept a secret until this point. This secret is still not revealed to Mukaddas and Sharif. If the clarification of this situation together with Sharif and Mukaddas had been delayed, the interest of the reader in the development of events would have increased, the situation would have been more tense. At this point, Sharif thinks about two ways that can change his life. The first of these two ways was to correct an inadvertent mistake by reading the Holy Scriptures and not reading them, and the second was to abandon the Holy Scriptures and commit to reading them. . The reason we say it was unintentional is that it did not occur to Sharif that the victim of this mistake would be

Mukaddas. As Sharif is the main actor in the occurrence of injustice, he should also take the initiative in correcting it. Righting the wrong is not as easy as he thinks. Just as it was not easy to bring the situation to this level, it is not easy to mitigate or correct it. The author gives Sharif a different way, a different solution to pay for the mistake. It was not a choice of reading or of the Holy, as he thought, but of being deprived of both. Thinking about the consequences of one's mistake in this way means that one should not make such mistakes in the future, and the consequences of mistakes will be heavy.

Just as drawing a conclusion from his mistake is referred to Sharif himself, drawing a conclusion from the work is also referred to the judgment of each reader.

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