



## LITERARY – CRITICAL VIEWS OF BAHADIR KARIMOV IN THE ALPHABET OF THE SOUL

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### ABSTRACT

This article presents examples of critic Bahadir Karimov's life, work and creativity. The characteristics of the work "Ruhیات alifbosi" and its place in our literary studies are explained. Bahadir Karimov's role in the revolution is also described.

### KEYWORDS

criticism, critic, "Ruhیات alifbosi", method, "Qora kitob".

### INTRODUCTION

Bahadir Karimov, who entered the end of the 20th century with his critical opinions, makes his worthy contribution to the criticism of Uzbek literature. Munaqqid was born on February 7, 1966 in the village of Tozayormish, Toshhovuz province, Republic of Turkmenistan. Bahadir Karimov developed a love of literature from an early age. Behind this interest and affection, of course, there was his father Nurmat brother. Despite being a physics teacher, he always lived within literature. This Love did not take its toll on the young Bahá'í. Following his critic interests, he studied at the Faculty of Uzbek philology in ToshDU (now Uzmu). Having won the love of his teachers, munaqqid, as early as his student years, begins to publish his first literary and critical articles in the magazines "youth", "star of the East", "Enlightenment", "literature and art of Uzbekistan". These papers slowly evolved into candidate, doctoral dissertations, various studies, monographs and pamphlets. Even today, creative people are teaching lessons to young people, and with their views, they share new lessons of criticism with young literati and readers.

A critic who considers the value of the word to be important from all things has published his own "Qadiri qadri" (2003), "the longing for renewal" (2004), "Abdullah Qadiri: criticism, analysis and interpretation" (2006), "Abdullah Qadiri and hermeneutical thought" (2014), "Qadiri nasri – nafosat qasri" (2014 "Uzbekistan"), "Istiqlol literature: nazm and nasr", "Abdullah Qadiri phenomenon", "past days" abrati published monographs and books such as "two geniuses - two priceless". In addition his works and articles on various topics are published today in various publications. Bahadir Karimov stands out from other critics for his fondness for the word. We can also understand this from his work "the alphabet of the Soul".

Without knowledge of life, the psyche of people, the nature of poetic thought and especially the laws of the soul, it is impossible to write down the necessary, useful, lifelong works for mankind, " says tanqichi. Munaqqid tries to understand life, to know the beauties in it and to describe the human psyche in words. So, from this we must know that Bahadir Karimov's work each falls into the ranks of specific and non - repeating works. The critic tries to fundamentally study each view, the works of the creators and the ideas about them, and obdon comes to the conclusion by thinking. Among these works is his treatise "The Alphabet of the spirit". This work summarizes munaqqid's literary and aesthetic views on literary studies, literary criticism, the current literary process.

The "alphabet of spirit " consists of a huge five seasons, each season covering one direction. Its preface also belongs to the critic himself, writing in this part that the magic of creativity, the need to say an original thought, and most importantly the thought should delight, amaze its owner, tremble the heart of its owner. Munaqqid believes that the thought from the heart reaches the heart. Indeed, the feeling in the soul-and the transformation of the evening into an example of creativity in painstaking with inspiration-affects the sensations and feelings of any reader, increasing the strength of the aesthetic influence of the work. Both the reader and the literary critic of all ages will be immersed in novelty, a new thought, when this new thought is sincere, it will certainly win the heart of a person. We can say that Bahadir Karimov is such a master of sincere words. When the creator was asked the reason why he appeared less in the press, it turned out that it was necessary to practice not to write. With this, the critic wants to write tirelessly, making someone overcome, or not, and as a result, diminishing the value of the word, to his own disappointment.

The work "Alphabet of spirit", consisting of the seasons "about prose", "about speech", "about criticism", "about the teacher", reveals the views and thoughts of the critic in an inextricable state.

In the chapter "on prose" of the work, munaqqid describes his reflections on the role of new verse in Uzbek literature, on traditional and modern verse. "Beautiful literature is a fascinating, fascinating and mesmerizing view of tolerance," munaqqid describes to literature that each work created evaluates the inner "me" of the writer, and the achievements and shortcomings of the work assess the inner world of the writer. Literary scholar Bahadir Karim discusses new narrative traditions, particularly modern literature, as he analyzes some of the stories. In his opinion: "modernism" in Uzbek prose is conspicuous in a new artistic interpretation of reality in an unconventional mode of expression, as well as in shaky changes. Inchunun, the area being interpreted as a novelty in Uzbek prose is also associated with this artistic and aesthetic phenomenon in our literature."

Nazar, analyzing Eshonkul's short stories "the Black Book" and "the night bars", pays special attention to each detail in the story, revealing aspects that the ordinary reader did not advance. For example, in the short story "The Black Book", as the leading features of the work, the main character's self-revision, philosopher's wisdom and inner spiritual experiences are analyzed in terms of the theory of modern literature. The scientist says that it is possible to analyze the story "Black Book " from different points of view. In this sense, it interprets the work as a narrative calling for awareness. Alternatively, in the season "on prose", munaqqid takes a look at the verses written in the previous ten years of independence, by analyzing stories such as "Black Day", "solitude". Based on the analysis, the Istiqlal period attempts to show the specific principles of Uzbek literature.

The second season of the work is called "Elegance in speech", and in this season munaqqid evaluates questions such as what the poem is written for, how long the written poem lives, to whom it affects, whether someone memorizes, whether they have fun, with a fresh look. In this season, critic scholar

Erkin Vohidov analyzes the poems of poets such as Abdullah Oripov, Mahmoud Toir, Sirojiddin Sayyid, Shadi Otamurod.

"A distant evening  
My heart  
I brought  
Forward  
Ol color  
Ol yuzing  
To rub  
Olding-a".

In the process of analyzing this poem by Shadi Otamurod, munaqqid justifies that it was expressed by making a word game out of the word "ol" and the "ol" core.

Bahadir Karimov rates the Phosil ascetic as "the flight of the Caqrus", Shavkat Rahman as "the sharp word of the poet", a'zam O'ktam as "the O'ktam voice of a'zam poet", based on the skill of the creators to write poetry during the season.

In parallel, munaqqid said: "the echo of the poet's heart is poetry. If this sound signals the creator's own, then excellent light over the light..."deb expresses his acute opinion of poetry and poetry.

The third part of the work is "on Method", a season that expresses munaqqid's views not only on criticism, but also on methods of analyzing the work of art and on the theory of style. The approach of the scientist to the work of art reveals the importance of these methods in the analysis of Genesis, theory, work of art, trying to reveal the essence of sociological, biographical, psychological, formal, structural and linguistic methods from the methods of its analysis. The creators, analyzing their works on the basis of the principles of these techniques, try to mean what lies in the essence of the work of art.

The fourth part of the work is "on criticism". In addition to evaluating the work of the critic and the munaqqids, this season offers an idea of the qualities of the original munaqqid. Indeed, impartiality, truthfulness, righteousness, taste are the chief criteria of the original munaqqid.

The concluding season of the work, entitled "on the teacher", is marked by a series of critical teachers, both of whom are examples of their life. The teacher, such as matyokub Koshjonov, Sharif Yusupov, Azad sharafiddinov, lusts for the glorious life of critics while alluding to their skillful creativity. Munaqqid himself said, "envious – grows, jealous –sinks!"admonishes future literary critics and critics. This evaluates the way of life and creativity of scientists as an example of a lesson.

Of course, it is good to read the work as a reader. However, the critic's Gaze helps to radically understand the work and rediscover it. We witnessed this in the example of the work above. And the work "alphabet of spirit" is only part of the work of Bahadir Karimov. There are still many facets of the mentor critic that we have not learned.

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