



EXPRESSION OF HISTORICAL TRUTH AND LITERARY FICTION IN THE WORK OF WALTER SCOTT AND ABDULLA KADIRI

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ANNOTATION

This article discusses about two historical novelis W.Scott and A.Kadiri's artistic skills to express real facts and historical fiction. Examples from the literary works of authors are also mentioned and analyzed.

KEY WORDS: *historical novel, approach, fiction, historical truth, literature, real facts, English history, Uzbek history, characters.*

DISCUSSION

Representatives of Eastern and Western literature, Walter Scott and Abdulla Kadiri are considered well known authors for their historical novels that unite them. Western author, Walter Scott's, first novel "Waverly" laid a solid foundation for the genre of historical novels in world literature, while, Eastern playwright, Abdulla Kadiri took the first step in national literature trough his novel "Days by Gone". While analyzing the historical novels of the English writer W. Scott and A. Kadiri, we whiteness the writer's artistic approach to the novel, by skillful reflection while depicting real facts and artistic texture.

Unlike the Uzbek novelist A. Kadiri, the English writer W. Scott in his historical novels presented real events of the past through fiction. In particular, if we analyze the novel "Ivanhoe", the writer describes the war between Anglo-Saxons and the Normans, depicts the rebellion of Prince John against his brother King Richard, who was fighting the Crusaders for the throne of England. Prince John conspires with the Normans and the leader of the Saxons, Wilfred Ivanhoe, is a supporter of King Richard and fights for his life.

"The Battle of Hastings, fought on 14 October 1066, is the most famous battle in English history. There is widespread consensus among historians that William the Conqueror founded Battle Abbey in penance for the blood shed at the battle and to commemorate his great victory, on the very spot where he defeated King Harold." [4]

The story takes plays in the third Crusade, in historical sources this battle was named Hasting in 1066, Norman leader William I defeats the Saxon, and these events of the past recorded in the 12th century Battle Abbey Chronicle. The War put an end to 600 years of Saxon rule and began the oppressive rule of the Normans in England.

The characters of Ivanhoe, Rowena, and Cedric in the novel are artistic texture, while King Richard, Prince John and Robin Loxley are the prototypes of the history. The author skillfully used novel scene in some textured geographical place name (Rotherwood, the home of Cedric) and actual place name (France, Holy Land) in his work. The events of the novel took place in the middle ages, around 1190, and during this time King Richard was in captivity in France.

Life, races, vehicles, and clothing at "Ivanhoe" describes by playwright based on real facts. It should be noted that, Scott embodied the social, cultural and political life of XII century through a combination of real events and literary fiction. As a result, we encounter historical inconsistencies in this novel by Scott. A Norman historian, Freeman, explains the historical errors recorded in this novel as follows:

"No Englishman in the twelfth century called himself a Saxon, or was called a Saxon by anybody except a Scot or a Briton." [1]

While, Abdulla Kadiri was collecting material for his novels, he read and learned various sources on the history of the Kokand Khanate in



ancient Uzbek and Persian languages. He went to see the historical places where the events of the novel will take place in. "Before I write a work, I carefully study the material about what I want to write", said the author.

— "If I want to write about a place, I want to go back and check it out, no matter how many times I've seen it before".[2]

For this purpose, he repeatedly traveled to Kokand, Fergana, Namangan and other cities of Uzbekistan.

The author met and talked with elderly in these cities, searched for the elders who witnessed the historical events with his own eye, and recorded a lot of rare information from them. The great writer focused on convincing coverage of the each event. Accordingly, it can be said that, A. Kadiri was the first beginner and recorder of the historical events from the mouth of the people of that time in Uzbekistan. The writer did not consider it appropriate to write a work without taking into consideration of the valuable information about the memories of those who saw and interpreted the events of the Khan's time. This means that author pays great attention to the occasion that has come down by stories, legends, and narrations that have been preserved in the memories of the people.

Undoubtedly, not every work is based on real events. In a work of art, of course, there are textured plots. "Days by Gone" also not in a complete reality. Other books also confirm that the historical circumstances in the novel are real or based on fiction.

At this point, analyzing one of the historical novels of A. Kadiri "Days by Gone", some researchers point out that this story is fascinating, in fact in Margilan there was a gorgeous girl named Kumushbibi, but she was passed away in her young age. According to other explorers, this fact was in the case. They said even today there are still living the descendants of Kumushbibi and Otabek in Margilan. At the end of the work, the author says so: "On my next visit to Margilan, I asked my close friends about Yodgorbek"

"Yodgorbek died in the middle of the XIX and XX century, there left two sons from him. Today one of his sons is responsible workers of Margilan, and the other is among the invaders of Fergana. It is unknown if he is alive or dead on these days": they said.[3]

The historical figure of the play: Xudoyorxon, Musulmonqul, O'taboy qushbegi, Nurmuhammad qushbegi were real. In the novel the playwright comments his fathers' words as: "Nurmuhammad qushbegi was the best of the beys of Tashkent".

From the author's respectful attitude to history, as well as from such words, "...From the history of the Turkistan Khanate...", "...the history tells us..." we can say that the writer has free to

approach the document based information, rather than using his own interpretation that has literary fiction.

In conclusion, representatives of both nations, Walter Scott and Abdulla Kadiri, in writing historical novel followed the principles of the historical genre, managed to convey historical facts to the reader in the form of fiction and real events, skillfully depicted the landscapes of the past. The historical characteristics, geographical locations, prototypes of the heroes, the image of the period expressed in the novels allowed the reader to embody the happenings of the past.

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