



THE IMPORTANCE OF TAHIR MALIK'S WORK IN OUR LITERATURE

Qodirova Mohinur

Doctoral student of the Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

Annotation: *This article provides information about the life and work of Tahir Malik, his professional endeavors, early works, series, and scientific and literary activities.*

Key words: *Tahir Malik, Mirzakalon Ismaili, Shaitan, detective genre, Goodbye childhood, Hunting, Last shot.*

Writers of high potential have been cultivated in Uzbek literature since ancient times. One of them is Tahir Malik, one of the most talented writers of the Uzbek detective genre. His real name is Hobilov Tahir Abdumalikovich, he was born on December 27, 1946 in the city of Tashkent in an intellectual family.

Like all his peers, he also experienced the hardships of life after the war. There were five children in the family, and Tahir Malik was the youngest. Before going to school, Tahir learned to read next to his brothers and sisters who were preparing lessons. This was the beginning of the great achievements of the future writer. Noticing his brother's devotion to books, his brothers gave him a collection of tales - "The Brave Boy" and the writer said that he cherishes this book until now. Tahir Malik's first training started when he was still in the second grade. His first teacher was his uncle Mirzakalon Ismaili. He continued his creative exercises and always followed his uncle's two teachings: "Don't write what you don't know well" and "Don't follow the path of others, find your own path". Tahir Malik, who learned the secrets of fiction with his stories written for children, later ventured into the genre of fiction, which has received little attention in Uzbek literature, and gained the attention of readers with a number of works. Tahir Malik's first story was published in Gulkhan magazine in 1960. Tahir Malik, who learned the secrets of fiction with his stories written for children, later ventured into the genre of fiction, which has received little attention in Uzbek literature, and gained the attention of readers with a number of works. His work "The Death of Hikmat Effendi", written during his student years, is the first short story created in the direction of fiction in Uzbek literature.

A number of works of the writer have been translated into Russian and other languages. After graduating from school, in 1963 he studied at the evening department of the Faculty of Journalism of Tashkent State University (now the National University of Uzbekistan) and participated in construction works during the day. He worked as a builder in 1961-1964, and as a school teacher in 1965-1966. Lenin Spark newspaper, 1975-1978 Gulistan publishing house, 1981-1982 Gafur Ghulam publishing house editor, 1982-1985 Eastern Star magazine, 1985-1987 Cholpon publishing house editor-in-chief, 1989-1991 "Yoshlik" worked as a literary employee, responsible secretary, editor-in-chief of the magazine, secretary of the Union of Writers of Uzbekistan in 1988-90.

The writer carefully studies people, their inner experiences, and their psyches, and brings the reader into this spiritual world. It directs him to analyze the reasons that led to



this situation and draw a conclusion. Many television and feature films have been created based on the writer's works. In his works, the images of our contemporaries in various guises are brilliantly reflected in bright pictures, and important spiritual and moral problems are raised. Russian writer F.M. He translated Dostoyevsky's story Masuma, as well as some works of world literature figures into Uzbek.

Tahir Malik's first major work is "The Death of Hikmat Effendi", published in 1972. A number of other works of the writer will be announced later. For example, "Poisonous Dust" (1974), "Falak", and in 2002, the writer's pamphlets "Mehmon Tuyggul" and "The Long Way of Crime" were published. Tahir Malik was awarded the title of "People's Writer of Uzbekistan" (2000). Tahir Malik published the most books during the years of independence. (1975), "Ambassadors of the Milky Way" (1978), "People at the Crossroads" (1982), "One Street, One Night" (1983), "Farewell, Childhood" (1989), "The Last Bullet" (1990), Science-fiction adventure stories such as "The Hunt" (1995) are popular. A 7-part TV movie (1994) was created based on the story "The Last Bullet".

The writer often writes in the direction of fantasy, science fiction and adventure. Through this, he has a much broader view of life, people and society. At the same time, he also created epic works such as "Swallow". In this story, Abdulla Avloni discusses the formation of the class of Uzbek intellectuals in the 1920s on the example of his life and work, history, and destiny. In this way, the cultural-scientific outlook of our people and the struggle will be summarized. Tahir Malik is not only a skilled storyteller, but also an active publicist, journalist and translator. His translations from Bulgarian literature, a number of stories created by writers such as Emil Amit, Akhier Hakimov, Suhrob Muhamedov, translated into Uzbek language have been presented to a wide readership.

The problems in the literary process are reflected in the collection of memoirs, memoirs, and literary articles entitled "Guest Feelings" (2003). Tahir Malik's "Writer's Happiness and Misfortune" (1988) highlighting the creative work of the writer Mirzakalon Ismaili, "Sabir" (2003) analyzing the work of Asqad Mukhtar, "Qiyamat Qarz" (2002) dedicated to the work of Immortal Umarbekov, and "Ibrat Maktabi" analyzing the novels of Abdulla Qadiri. » (1993) there are also works. Tahir Malik also worked in the field of documentary films. His screenplays "Literature of the Age of Amir Temur" (1998), "Varakhsha" (1999), "The Title of Man" (1999), "The Shoreless Sea" (2000), "The Kingdom of Darkness" (2001), "Moshtabib" (2002) documentaries were made based on it. The writer describes life in the 20th century, the fate of people, sometimes imaginatively, sometimes consistently and objectively, sometimes in a detective style. He continuously enriched the possibilities of the short story genre.

The novel "Shaitanat" (1st book, 1992; 2nd book, 1995; 3rd book, 1997; 4th book, 2000) is one of the major works of the writer. A multi-series TV movie was created based on the work. There is also a scientific-analytical treatise "The Long Way of Crime" (2004), a collection of memoirs, memoirs, and literary articles called "Guest Feelings" (2003). Documentary films were made based on his screenplays "Literature of the Age of Amir Temur" (1998), "Varakhsha", "Unvoni inson" (1999), "The Shoreless Sea" (2000), "Kingdom of



Darkness" (2001), "Moshtabib" (2002). In 2000, our state awarded Tahir Malik the title of "People's writer of Uzbekistan". Tahir Malik published the most books during the years of independence.

Tahir Malik is the author of more than 20 fantastic, science fiction, realistic, detective stories with a total volume of about 200 printed pages and a circulation of over a million.

Tahir Malik left a great legacy in Uzbek literature. His works were loved by the people. His books have been read and are being read. Adib always spoke the truth and wrote the truth. He called people to goodness and goodness. The memory of a writer never fades.

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