

## THE RESULT OF MISTAKES

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**Annotation:** Abdullah Kahhor was a talented man in the eyes of God, with unique qualities, original thinking, sharp eyes, as well as an experienced translator. There is no equivalent to Kahhor in the choice of visual aids in the language, and the art of depicting psychological depths, especially negative heroes, from within was strong and appropriate. The author's phrase "Literature is stronger than the atom" indicates his boundless respect for literature and the breadth of the sphere of influence of literature in life.

**Key words:** Humorous, story, realistic, pseudonyms, tragic, protagonist.

According to the biography and documents of the talented artist and writer Abdulla Qahhor, was born on September 17, 1907 in the family of a coal miner of the Coal Bazaar neighborhood of Kokand. His childhood was spent in Kokand and surrounding villages due to his father's profession. Initially, Mamajon Kori's method in the village of Akkurgan was Savtiya, after his family moved to the Kokand he came to the ex-Soviet school named "Istiqlol", then to the boarding school, and "Komunna". From 1926 to 1930 he studied at the Pedagogical Faculty of the Central Asian State University. Throughout his life, he has worked in various creative institutions - Tashkent, "Red Uzbekistan", "New Fergana" newspapers, "Mushtum", "Yangi yo'l" magazines and publishes his works. He publishes his humorous poems and stories under the pseudonyms Mavlon Kufur, Gulyor, Nish, E-voy, Erkaboy.

Abdulla Qahhor wrote in the new Uzbek national literature among such talented writers as Oybek, Hamid Olimjon, Mirtemir, Gafur Gulam. Like his comrades, he lived through the most tragic and difficult of the 1930s and 1950s, under the influence and pressure of the Soviet literary policy that prevailed at the time. Nevertheless, the versatile artist has been a prolific creator in almost all genres. His first poem "When the Moon burns" was published in 1924 in the 8<sup>th</sup> issues of the satirical magazine Mushtum. The writer's novels "Sarob" (Mirage) and "Qo'shchinor chiroqlari" (Lamps of Kushchinar) have raised discussion since their appearance in the literature. In particular, the attitude of Soviet officials towards the people, the vital and natural, sharp-tongued stories of great works, which, although short in size, have the same meaning as the great works, is an obstacle in people's lives and problems are skillfully described. During his whole literary activity Abdulla Qahhor among the founders of Uzbek realism, the short story realistic genre of Uzbek literature. Readers appreciate his well-known narrative stories such as "O'g'ri" (The thief), "Daxshat" (Horror), "Adabiyot muallimi" (The teacher of Literature), "Sinchalak".

The truth of life is also evident in Qahhor's story of the Light Peaks (Nurli cho'qqilar). Although the protagonist of the story Zuhra was knowledgeable, she was subtle and vain. The mother did not bring her daughter to the chores because she was interposed in education, so Fotima helped her mother.

One day when Zuhra gave Fotima a bag school, then she went to the tulip garden and said, "I want to pick tulips". After that Zuhra did not return home, everyone searched together to see if she was faced any accident but could not find. Despite the fact that the blame was on Zuhra, the mother told Fotima a lot, as if she was doing what Fotima said.

A long time later she sent a letter: "My wife and I have taken a firm place in the ranks of happy families, fulfilling the order of our hearts, and we are moving towards the bright peaks of the future, flowing in the embrace of a happy marriage. You have lived in the embrace of feudalism, what is love based on lofty ideals? You don't know that, so don't be upset with me, your happy days are coming "

. In any case, in order to conceal her sister's guilt in some way, she began "my dear dad and my kind mum" at the beginning of the sentence and continued. After reading the letter, the father was upset and took the letter and went to look for his daughter, but he could not find his daughter because it did not have an address or a sign.

Finally, Fotima finished school, and despite her desire to study, she resist Fotima's study by comparing her mother to Zuhra`s fate.Then his father talks to the chairman and hires her on the farm, who in the meantime becomes an expert in his field.By the will of fate, Zuhra came home when the mother died. After following the guests, Fotima started talking to Zuhra about her family , which she says was divorced because her husband did not get along with his family and has a daughter. As soon as it was morning Zuhra left without anyone noticing.

Fotima was proposed to by many and she chose veterinary Samijon, who worked with her. One day Samijon finds out where Zuhra is working to bring the sisters together and bring Fotima. They went to Zuhra's place of work, but at first Zuhra behaved very rudely and disrespected not only her sister, but also Samijon. At the moment, Zuhra`s case came out, her sister asked for her home address, took the key and then went to her house. Zuhra's sister apologise to Samijon for her rudeness, but when gets home, she is embrassed that her house is so messy. Samijon and Fotima tidied up her house. Zuhra and her daughter went to home, Fotima and Samijon played with Venera and stayed here for a few days. She loves Fotima's kindness because her mother used to treat her daughter Venera rudely.She even got on the bus the next day as they were leaving and did not come back. Zuhra did not even love the daughter, so she was left alone.

Life from the moment of the birth a person is subjected to various trials. So one must always be patient, strong-willed and of course stroic.

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