

Maqsud Shaykhzoda left an indelible mark on the history of Uzbek literature with his work.

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Annotation. Maqsud Shaykhzoda has translated many unique works of world literature into Uzbek. Through his translations, Uzbek readers were able to get acquainted with the work of World Classics. Maqsud Shaykhzoda left an indelible mark on the history of Uzbek literature with his work. His works are still being studied in the literary environment and are guiding readers to ideas of love for the motherland, loyalty to the nation and humanism. His legacy remains a source of inspiration for the new generation

Keywords: Madsud Shaykhzoda, a poet who found his voice in the literary field of Uzbekistan, there will be lifetimes, vitality and deadness, human dignity, philosophical thinking.

One of the outstanding exponents of Uzbek literature, the son of zabardast playwright, literary philosopher Maqsud Ma'sum, Shaykhzadeh was born in 1908 in Okhdosh, Azerbaijan. Having received his primary education in Akdosh, he continued his studies at the new Soviet school. Sheykhzadeh, who taught since 1925, graduated from Baku higher Pedagogical Institute with a thorough education.

He came to Tashkent in 1928, headed the Department of Uzbek classical literature at the Institute of language and literature under the committee of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR in 1935-1938, and from 1938 he headed the Department of Uzbek classical literature at the Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute named after Nizami.

The poet's literary career began from 1929. The publication of his collections "ten poems" (1932), "my consonants" (1933), "the third book" (1934), "the Republic" (1935) signaled the arrival of a poet with a distinctive voice in literature.

During the years of the glorious war, the poet mobilized all his creative energy, the temperature of his heart, to victory over the enemy. From the first days of the war, the battle heroes, glorifying Thep, the "struggle nechun" (1941), representing the selfless work of his men behind the front. His poetic collections, such as "battle and song" (1942), "captain Gastello (1941)," "heart says", the historical drama "Jaloliddin Manguberdi" (1944), and a number of other publicist works.

In the years of peaceful construction after the war, the triumphal Labor, the struggle for peace, which wrote a wide pen throughout our homeland, became the main theme for the poet's poetic collections, such as "the notebook of fifteen years", "my applause", "the strings of the Times", "Shu'la", "the Quartermaster".

In 1958, the lyric epic "Tashkent" was created, dedicated to the city of navqiron Tashkent in Kohn and Ayn chog of ADIB, describing its history, culture and international ties to its past. Hassos became known as a talented playwright with the tragedy "Mirzo Ulugbek", which the poet wrote in 1960. He created a classic example of the genre of tragedy in Uzbek drama through the image of a great man — Ulugbek.

Shaykhzoda overthrew Pushkin's "the Copper Knight", Lermontov's "prisoner of the Caucasus", Mayakovsky's "very polished" poems and many poems, Shakespeare's tragedies and sonnets "Hamlet" and "Romeo and Juliet", poems by Nozim Hikmat, works by Azerbaijani poets into

Uzbek. The scientific works of shaykhzadeh on the history of Uzbek literature, Uzbek folk oral creativity, in particular research of Alisher Navoi creativity are also noteworthy. He was also a candidate of philological Sciences, Associate Professor.

Shaykhzoda's works have been translated into fraternal peoples and foreign languages. The poet received education in the translation process from the school of skill of the classics of fraternal peoples and world literature, wrote poems that embodied the progressive traditions. The poet's services in the field of literature were awarded by the government of Shiro. Maqsd Shaikhzoda, one of the Tribune poets of Uzbek literature, lives forever in the hearts of our people with the works of wisdom rich in philosophical thoughts. He lived a life of less than sixty years. He died in 1967.

Maqsd Shaykhzoda (1908-1967) was one of the major representatives of Uzbek literature, who earned popular love as a poet, playwright and translator. His work is imbued with ideas of humanity, patriotism and loyalty to the nation. His works still occupy an important place in Uzbek literature and culture.

Maqsd Shaykhzoda was born in 1908. He began his literary career by writing poetry, and later also in dramaturgy and translation. In his works, the national spirit, love for the motherland and human dignity are glorified. In his works, shaykhzoda glorified the history, culture and spirit of national heroism of the Uzbek people.

"Soulful" is a hymn of devotion to the motherland and the nation. One of Maqsd Shaikhzoda's most famous works is "jonkuyar", written in the spirit of love for the motherland, courage and popularism. The poems in this collection evoke high feelings in the human soul and promote self-sacrifice for the motherland.

Shaykhzoda also made a significant contribution to Uzbek drama. His pesas such as "Farhad and Shirin", "taxir and Zuhra" were great successes on theatrical stages. These works praise national traditions, love and courage.

"Farhad and Shirin" is one of the famous dramatic works written by Maqsd Shaikhzoda, based on the legendary story of the great lovers Farhad and Shirin. In this play, the themes of love, courage and self-sacrifice are vividly reflected. The heroes of the work struggle on the path of their happiness and prosperity of the Motherland, which further enhances the patriotic ideas in the work of the Sheikhzoda.

In Pesa, Farhad sacrifices himself for love and people's happiness, which shows his image as a symbol of courage and loyalty. Shirin, on the other hand, continues to strive for his beloved with love and devotion in his soul. The work occupies an important place in Uzbek theatrical art with its content and artistic style.

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