

**ONE OF THE CONTEMPORARIES OF MAKSUD SHEIKHZADE****Toshkent davlat transport University****Aktamova Aziza Utkir kizi**

**Annotasiya:** During the years of her life in Tashkent, Shaikhzoda not only mastered Uzbek, but also wrote poems and articles in this language, translated Pushkin's works, studied Cholpon's work, and lovingly studied Navoi's work.

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Sheikhzade's thoughts about Navoi, in particular, his wonderful and touching thoughts about the poetics of Navoi poetry, surprised everyone. But the example of Sheikhzada Navoi's lyrics opened up a whole world of sophistication for me. That's what happened, and I became a devoted fan of Sheikhzade. We worked together at the institute for many years. "Sheikhzade became a shining example for me even in the process of teaching." In the early 1950s, when I was studying at the Philological faculty of the State University of Central Asia (now the National University of Uzbekistan), I spent some time listening to lectures by Associate Professor Tesha Salimov on linguistic issues. The teacher, who knew his job thoroughly, was a very humble, cultured, wonderful person. Such a person admired the knowledge of the "young scientist" about Navoi of that time, therefore, during the 10 years of his life in Tashkent, Sheikhzade not only mastered the Uzbek language, but also wrote poems and articles in this language, translated Pushkin's works, and researched Cholpon's work, lovingly studied Navoi's work. Even during his studies, he was able to discuss with Olim Sharafiddinov, the author of the first treatise on the great poet, and was able to charm the staff of the Department of Uzbek language and Literature with his knowledge and new views on Navoi.

One of Maksoud Sheikhzade's contemporaries writes: in his memoirs, "The Spring of 1938. The rumor that a new, very knowledgeable teacher had joined the literature faculty suddenly spread throughout the institute. Soon I had the honor to meet

the reason for the voice directly at work..." These lines were written by Tesha Salimov, a well-known linguist who worked for many years at the Tashkent Pedagogical Institute.

Although he reported that "a new, very knowledgeable teacher arrived at the Pedagogical Institute in 1938, in our opinion, this event took place in the spring of 1939. At that time, the Uzbek Literature department of the Institute, along with other creative institutions and higher educational institutions, was hesitating about the 500th anniversary of Navoi. In this regard, an expanded meeting of the department was held on the same day, at which the head of the department, scientist Sharafiddinov, gave a lecture on the study of the literary heritage of Navoi. The lecture was well received by everyone, including the new teacher. Then there was a discussion of the lecture. Among those who participated in the discussion, the audience's attention was attracted by the speech of a young scientist. According to Tesha Salimov, his impassioned speech was distinguished by "a theoretical foundation, a deep scientific interpretation of rich factual material, and the ability to express ideas clearly and clearly." This young scientist was Maksud Shaikhzade, a new member of the Department of Uzbek Literature. "Today's meeting," continues Tesha Salimov, "was of particular importance to me."

If we take into account that in those years the study of Navoi's work had just begun, and there were only a few literary critics in this field, such as Olim Sharafiddinov and Oybek, then it is known that Shaikhzoda began to discover Navoi almost at the same time. time is like them. So, under the influence of whom or whom and on the basis of which sources did he begin to study the life and work of Navoi? We know perfectly well that Shaikhzoda met Oybek and Gafur Ghulam while working for the Sharq Hakikat newspaper and learned Uzbek with their help. We know that Shaikhzoda studied at the Institute of Language and Literature of the Committee of Science and during his short stay at this institute had close relations with Fitrat, Otajon Hashim and Oybek. It is known that since 1928, Oybek became interested in Navoi's personality and began to study sources of information about him. It can be assumed

that Oybek extracted new and strange information from each other, which he received from these sources, during his dialogues with Sheikhzoda, and in this Ulukobek gave rise to a feeling of affection for his poet. In addition, Shaikhzoda, who began to study his work, and therefore repeatedly communicated with Chulpan, back in 1924, when the 500th anniversary of Navoi's birth was approaching, put on the agenda the issue of a serious study of Ulughshoir's work. Perhaps Cholpon also made a great contribution to the "pollination" of Sheikhzade with Navoi's creativity. Anyway, when he came to work at the pedagogical Institute, he was recognized as one of the connoisseurs of Navoi's creativity. Speaking about Sheikhzade's rich knowledge of Navoi and the reasons for this knowledge, it is permissible to refer once again to Tesha Salimov. "The secret of Sheikhzadeh's knowledge," he wrote, "lay in the perfection, breadth, and depth of his reading." The main of these three factors, which is the secret of Sheikhzadeh's knowledge, is "excellent reading." Sheikhzade, like all scientists of the past, gained knowledge through reading.

He also studied Navoi's life and work through private reading. In 1938, Sheikhzade published articles "The great figure of our classical literature" in Uchitelskaya Gazeta and "The Problem of love in Hamsa" in the newspaper Yosh Leninchi, which revealed that he had already entered the world of Navoi in those years. In 1938-1941, William Shakespeare, Nizami Ganjavi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Muhammad Aminhoja Mukimi, A.N.Radishchev, M.Y.Lermontov, N.G.Chernyshevsky, A.P.Chekhov, A.M.Gorky, V. Writers such as V.Mayakovsky, M.F.Okhundov, Henri Barbus wrote dozens of articles about writers and I have not forgotten the great Uzbek poet. On the contrary, Navoi Sheikhzade was at the center of his literary criticism. In addition to the two articles mentioned above, he wrote "The Image of a Woman in Navoi" (1939), "Navoi is the most cultured man of his time", "Navoi is a patriot", "Navoi's Hard Work and Socialist Culture". , "The Passionate Singer of Science and Enlightenment", "Navoi and Babur" (1940), "Navoi and Youth", "The Great Educator", "The Cause of Honesty in Navoi", "Folklore motifs in Navoi's work", "The Great Poet" and the pamphlet "The Genius Poet" (1941). With his literary



and critical articles and scientific treatise, Shaikhzade made an important contribution to the science of Oriental studies, which began to emerge during this period, and it would not be a mistake to say that he was one of the founders of this field. science.

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