

**MAQSUD SHAIKZODEH- THE FORCE OF TIME AND SPACE**

***Juraqulova Elnora Jurabek qizi***

*Tashkentstate state transport university*

*“Aviation transport engineering” faculties, 3rd stage student*

[juraqulovaelnora102@gmail.com](mailto:juraqulovaelnora102@gmail.com)

**Abstract:** This article discusses the literary heritage of the thinker Maksud Sheikhzoda. Maksud Sheikhzodeh recalled his research on the work of historical figures such as Mirzo Ulughbeg, Jalaluddin Manguberdi, etc. Maksud Sheikhzoda's philosophy that creativity will one day end, but the life of the original creativity will never end.

**Key words:** Maqsud Sheikhzodeh, poet, poetry, society, the future of the country.

A fiery soul, a river of kindness, elegance and sharp taste, playwright, translator, literary critic, pedagogue, owner of high art Maksud Shaykhzodeh. A child of two nations, Maksud Masum oglu Sheikhzodeh was born in 1908 in the city of Agtash (Aktash) in the Republic of Azerbaijan in the family of a doctor. He received his primary education and secondary education in the city where he was born. He entered Baku Higher Pedagogical Institute. After graduation, from 1925 he worked as a teacher in the 1st grade Azerbaijan school in Darband, in the Boynak technical school of education and education. In 1927 he was imprisoned and exiled to Tashkent in 1928 as a member of a counter-revolutionary organization in a growing chamber. Maksud Sheikhzodeh worked for various newspapers and magazines after coming to Tashkent.

As the poet himself admitted, he began to practice poetry before he was literate. The first poem of the poet began to appear in the press in 1929. After that he began to come out with his poems regularly. In the thirties, the poet's "Ten poems" (the first collection of poems in 1932), "My consonants" (1933), "The Third Book" (1934), "Jumhuriyat" (1935), "Twelve" (1937), "New Devon, "Election Songs", "What Is the Struggle?" (1941). These collections of poems popularized Maksud Sheikhzodeh as the owner of a high career in Uzbek literature.

Maksud Sheikhzodeh loved Uzbekistan and composed wonderful poems to its praise. All the time, the poet described Uzbekistan, spoke about the distant past of this region, what happened to him, and sweet dreams of a bright future. From the poem "Jumhuriyat" in 1934 to the poem "Tashkent name" written in 1958, all the poems praised by Uzbekistan are collected and a separate quarter-century devotion is formed. He has a special place in Uzbek dramaturgy. Jalaluddin Manguberdi, a patriotic play, was put on paper in 1944 during World War II. In 1914, the author created an artistic portrait of the brave Uzbek national hero Jalal ad-Din Manguberdi, who fought for the

liberation and independence of his country from the Mughal invaders. In his works, Sheikhzodeh portrayed Jalal ad-Din as a fearless hero who could not withstand the trampling of his homeland and fought with the enemy until his last breath.

One of the most important works of the playwright in the Uzbek drama theater and cinema was the play "Mirza Ulugbek" (1961) and the screenplay "Ulugbek yulduzi" (1964), based on the materials of the play. Both works reflect the image of the great Uzbek scientist Ulughbeg, who lived and worked in the 15th century. Sheikhzodeh's scientific approach to historical materials, the ability to make full use of all the possibilities of artistic representation ensured the reading of these works for several years. This is probably the reason for the success of the drama "Mirza Ulughbek" and the film "Ulughbek Star".

The whole example of Sheikhzada's creativity is full of a deep political journalistic spirit. Poetic dramatic works are in harmony with our time, no matter what topic they are devoted to.

Maqsud Sheikhzadeh was also a skilled translator. He made a great contribution in translating into Uzbek the works of poets and writers of world literature. Sheikhzodeh translated into Uzbek the poems of Pushkin, Lermontov, Nekrasov. He translated Shakespeare's "Hamlet" and "Rameo and Juliet". These works are still performed in the theaters of our country. He would engage in the translation of works that matched his own creative style and artistic taste, without interfering with the translation of works he encountered. Since many of the poems of Pushkin and Lermontov, including them, were harmonious with the poet's heart, the Uzbek translation of these works came out at an artistic level. Shaikhzodeh created a lot of scientific research on the work of the great Uzbek poet Alisher Navoi. In 1948, Sheikhzodeh wrote a scientific work on Navoi's lyrics. Sheikhzodeh Alisher wrote the ballad "Comrade Navoi" dedicated to Navoi.

In February 1967, a prominent poet, a great poet and scientist of both peoples Maksud Sheikhzodeh died in February 1967. The memory of the poet, who wrote for the sake of the homeland and man, for the development of the country, before the people and the country, will always live forever in the hearts.

#### **Used books:**

1. See also [edit] Selected works. "Gafur Gulyam" Publishing House. T-1971.
2. Maqsud Sheikhzodeh, The World Is Eternal: Poems. Epics. Dramas.- T.: "Literature and Art" Publishing House, 1998.
3. Naim Karimov, Maksud Sheikhzodeh: Enlightenment-Biographical Novel.-T.: "Sharq" Publishing House, 2009.
4. M.Hamrayev, Sh.Sariyev Reference from the subject of literature. Tashkent-2019.