

## SHAYKHZODA POETICALLY SHOOK MODERN PEN

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**Annotation:** in the poetic work of the Sheikhzoda, he shook pen, mainly on modern topics, and in his dramaturgy, a thoughtful look at the historical past and gave new artistic life to the siymos and events that help to illuminate the modern problems in it. One of the outstanding manifestations of Uzbek literature, the famous poet, zabardast playwright, literary scholar and translator Maqsud Shaykhzoda stood out from all of us not only in the sense of reason, but also in the sense of siymo. The idle question of the autonomous mouth did not seem to melt into it.

**Keywords:** poet, work, Maqsud Shaykhzadeh, play, book, poem, genre, artistic

In his poetic work, shaykhzoda shook a pen, mainly on modern topics, and in his dramaturgy, he gave a fresh artistic life to the siymos and events that help to shed light on the modern problems in it, giving a thoughtful look at the historical past. In the last years of his life, he wrote his last stage play about Berunius.

Shaykhzoda not only wrote works in all types and genres of artistic creation, but also effectively created as a literary critic and critic. Until the last days of his life, Shaykhzadeh, who published the monograph "the Genial poet" as early as 1941, was constantly engaged in the life and work of Navoi.

Shaykhzoda turned Pushkin's "copper rider", Lermontov's "prisoner of the Caucasus", Mayakovsky's "very neat" epics and many poems, Shakespeare's tragedies and sonnets "Hamlet", "Romeo and Juliet", Nozim Khikmat's poems, works of Azerbaijani poets and into Uzbek.

The scientific work of shaykhzadeh on the history of Uzbek literature, Uzbek folk oral creativity, in particular on the research of Alisher Navoi creativity, is also noteworthy. He was also a candidate of philological Sciences, Associate Professor. Shaikhzoda's works have been carefully translated into several languages of the world.

The shaykhzadeh played the translation Mukhim rol in the expansion of the circle of literary knowledge, the enrichment of his work with the artistic experience of classical world writers.

It Is Located At. Rustaveli's epic" The paxlavon with the tiger skin covered", U. Shakespeare's sonnets, a.S. Poems by Pushkin, epic" The Copper rider", tragedy" Mozart and Salieri", M.Yu. Lermontov's poems and the epic "prisoner of the Caucasus" also translated with great skill into Uzbek The Works of Nizami, Fuzuli, Mirza Fatali, Okhundov, Ezop, Aeschylus, Goethe, Byron, Mayakovsky, Nozim Hikmat and some other writers.

He loved art and literature, was interested in history and philosophy, talked with white intellectuals on various issues. The young Maqsud hears the name of such greats as Nizami and Pharaoh, Navoi and Fuzuli, Pushkin and Shakespeare in one of these conversations for the first time, and this atmosphere arouses her interest in literature.

After graduating from a primitive school in Aktosh, Maqsud Shaykhzoda entered the Baku dorilmuallimini in 1921, and after graduating he worked as a teacher in Darband, Boynok, Dagestan. He was a member of the National faction, which joined the Adhem Fayziy organization in 1926, and was arrested and exiled to Tashkent in 1928 for his active participation in the musavotchi movement. He lived and worked there for the rest of his life. Of course, in 1929, the first poem of the young poet in the Uzbek language, Shaykhzodani, the government of Shiro, was printed on the pages of the newspaper "Eastern truth". Soon after that, such collections of the Shaykhzoda as the first collection "ten poems", later "my consonants", "book Three", "Republic" will be published

In Uzbekistan, too, he has not spared persecution and abuse. Importantly, Shaikhzoda acted as a devoted child of the Uzbek people until the end of his life, despite the fact that "tole has not always been pampered", and Uzbekistan remained his second homeland. Upon arrival in Tashkent, shaykhzoda first teaches at the narimonov technical school, then works for the newspapers "eastern truth", "Red Uzbekistan", "young Lenin".

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