

FUZIL POET OF UZBEK FOLK ORAL CREATIVITY

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Annotation: Shaykhzoda not only wrote works in all types and genres of artistic creation, but also effectively created as a literary critic and critic. Shaikhzoda was a versatile talent. In addition to poems and epics, he also created dramas with a very high artistic capacity. Shaykhzoda began writing later in his life.

Keywords: works, playwright, critic, literary critic, talent, poems, "Tashkent", buried in the Faroese cemetery.

Maqsud Shaikhzoda, who was originally of noble Azerbaijani descent and later spread dong as a truly beloved poet, writer, playwright, zabardast scholar of the Uzbek people, was born in 1908 in the city of Oqtosh, which belongs to the Ganja region of Azerbaijan. His father Ma'sumbek was a doctor with a great reputation in elu yurt.

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.

After the article "on the lyrical hero of Navoi" (1948), which he wrote on the occasion of the 500th anniversary of Navoi, he created major scientific studies "on some poetic methods of Navoi lyricism" (1959), "in the Art Room of the Master" (3-part article, 1965-66), "the Sultan of the ghazal estate" (1966), "from the history of

Representatives of Uzbek folk oral creativity like a poet, works like "Alpomish", "sugar with sweet", Babur of Uzbek classical and modern literature, Muqimi, Furqat, Oybek, Ghafur Ghulam, Hamid Olimjon, Nizami Ganjavi of world literature, Sh. Rustaveli, A.S. Pushkin, N.A. Nekrasov, A.N. Ostrovsky, T.G. Shevchenko, A.P. Like Chekhov, he wrote works dedicated to his manifestations. And as an pedagogical scientist and poet, talaygina made a worthy contribution to the maturation of the generation of poets, literary scholars and critics.

In 1929, the first poem of the young poet in Uzbek appeared on the pages of the newspaper "Eastern truth". Soon after, the first collection of poems, "ten poems", was published, followed by such collections as "my consonants" (1933), "the third book" (1934), "the Republic" (1935).

Maqsud Shaikhzoda stated that "the heroism of our people's work, struggle and battle, freedom and friendship, happiness and trouble, the beautiful landscapes of the land and the spiritual totality of man came to my pen as oshno, meaning in my heart".

These qualities of the poet were manifested, above all, in New, unique images capable of expressing changes, States in life, reality and the spiritual world of our people. These are images of history – Road – Journey – ship-caravan, map (Earth and Homeland), address, number, pace and time. These are inextricably linked with each other, the history of mankind is intact and always moves forward, it is impossible to stop the caravan of mankind – the ship, it moves towards the destination of the human dream – happiness.

This can also be known from the fact that the Shaykhzoda places a title in his books as "the book of fifteen years" or "the Lord of the quarter century". The poet himself says that "a respite notebook with a limited human life", which means that this notebook should be filled with useful, noble deeds – "notes". And in the poem "numbers" "there are such lines: "I am neither an astrologer nor an accountant, and but I see Heavenly meanings in the heart of numbers, a land abode"...

In the poem "hands", the hands see the existence of a person, the seal of his inner world. In his case, "sympathetic, life-giving hands" are also "impudent, evil, cold like a cave, lazy" hands, in short, each hand is "the navars of the heart", when the heart commands the NE, the hand plays that.

One of the works that testifies to the creative maturity of Maqsud Shaykhzadeh is the epic "Tashkent". The literary community in its time rated this epic as a major creative success of the poet's literature. Indeed, the "Tashkent" is the most harmonious of the Shaykhzadeh epics, in which the specific facets of the poet's personality are manifested much more vividly. The peculiarity in the saga is that the work is not built on the basis of a holistic event.

Shaikhzoda was a versatile talent. In addition to poems and epics, he also created dramas with a very high artistic capacity. Not counting the drama "Beruniy", which shaykhzoda entered into writing at the end of his life, but did not finish, his dramas "Jaloliddin Mangubardi" and "Mirzo Ulugbek" have already become the artistic property of our people.

Shaykhzoda's works have been translated into fraternal peoples and foreign languages. The poet, in the process of translation, wrote poems that embodied the progressive traditions, receiving education from the school of skill of the manifestations of fraternal peoples and world literature.

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