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# The Embodiment of Jaloliddin Manguberdi in the Work of Maksud Sheikhzade

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**Annotation:** Maksud Sheikhzade was one of the major representatives of Uzbek literature. He worked side by side with such artists of words as Oybek, Gafur Ghulam. Maksud Sheikhzadeh was a poet. It can be said that Maksud Sheikhzadeh was a scientist in creativity, a scientist in poetry and a poet in science. The works of Maksud Sheikhzade are works created in a philosophical spirit.

**Keywords:** original words, theory and history of literature, creative life.

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Maksud aka became famous as a creator, as he knows our history well. I remember the historical articles by Maksud Sheikhzadeh dedicated to the work of Alisher Navoi, which were read from hand to hand when they were published. Articles dedicated to Alisher Navoi were published under the title "in the mentor's creative office". In these articles, the secrets of Navoi's works and his skills were explained in simple, understandable language. Maksud Sheikhzadeh was one of our creators who knew history well. We can say that we have not yet created works equal to his works dedicated to Mirzo Ulugbek, stage works dedicated to Jalaluddin Manguberdi.

Shaikhzade was able to create a real wonderful kingdom of the artistic word with his poems. His poems contain all the verbal wealth of the Uzbek language. Reading his works, we come across original words, which is inherent only in Shaikhzade's work (in linguistics they are called author's neologisms or occasiologisms). For example, in the poem "Oy bilan suhbat" (Conversation with the moon), he uses the word tundalik. In Uzbek and yes in many Turkic languages there is the word kundalik – diary. He's talking to the moon.:

Released in the 60s, the poet lived and worked with faith in goodness, truth and justice. In 1961, Shaikhzade created the famous tragic drama about the great scientist and statesman of the Middle Ages Mirzo Ulugbek, and this poetic drama brought unprecedented fame to the creator.

The writer of Uzbek literature Oybek loved Maksud Sheikhzade. The great poet, who appeared on the threshold, was greeted by the writer as a teacher. A bowl, a teapot and an ashtray in the courtyard of Oybek witnessed the conversations of two great people.

Maryam Yakubova's story: I have known Maksud Sheikhzade since 1937. Due to the fact that the Sheikh was single at that time or because his wife had not yet arrived from Azerbaijan, he often came to our house, we read books and talked about various topics in our free hours after work. It was a pleasure to talk with him and listen to his new poems.

Then and after, Shaikhzade certainly came to the premieres of almost every play staged at the Hamza Theater. But it was impossible to talk to this wonderful man at such moments.

In 1935, the play "Hamlet" was staged in our theater with great success and was well received by the public. This event prompted our theater to turn to the works of Shakespeare. In 1951, if I'm not mistaken, on July 25, the tragedy "Romeo and Juliet" first appeared on the stage in the translation of Sheikhzade. According to the practice adopted at that time, each

performance was accepted by a special commission. This commission included the head of the Department of arts Mukhsinov, an employee of this department Sabir Mukhamedov, playwrights Yashin and Tuigun, and others.

It is symbolic that Shaikhzade worked all his life at the Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami. Nizami's spirit supported him. Therefore, the holiday of Maksud Muallim is celebrated in our pedagogical university in a special way. After all, for 30 years he taught theory and history of literature at the university, was the supervisor of many candidates and doctors of sciences, throughout his life he led the circle of young writers "Chashma" (rodnik, by the way, this circle functions to this day). And today, Maksud muallim is especially dear to every teacher and student of our university.

I recently read a short story by Azerbaijani writer Firuz Mustafa "Elegy to old Books". It tells about the great scientist – Professor Yilmaz Gulyamzad (although this image is fictional). Reading this story, I could not hold back tears; the fates of these two sons of the Azerbaijani people are so similar.

These lines can be said about their author. Thoughts. Indeed, Maksud muallim created a monument to himself with his poems, which is revered by every Uzbek reader. In 2008, university professors published a special book dedicated to Maksud Shaikhzada. This year, in cooperation with the Union of Writers of Uzbekistan, literary readings dedicated to the memory of Maksud Shaikhzade are scheduled.

An educational museum has been opened at the Faculty of Uzbek Language and Literature, where Sheikhzade worked.

One of the prominent Uzbek poets of the period under review was Azerbaijani by nationality Maksud Sheikhzade (1908-1967). He was born in the small Azerbaijani village of Agdash in the family of a doctor. There he received his primary education, and there he began his career as a school teacher. At the same time, he is studying at the correspondence department of the Baku Pedagogical Institute.

In 1928, Maksud Sheikhzade came to Tashkent, where he first began teaching at a technical school, and then worked in various editorial offices of newspapers and magazines. In 1935-1938, he worked as a researcher at the Institute of Language and Literature, and then taught Uzbek literature at the Tashkent Pedagogical Institute until the end of his life. Nizami.

A characteristic feature of the poet's lyrics of the war years is the desire to create vivid poetic works, combining the best poetic traditions of Uzbek folklore, classical literature with modernity. M. Sheikhzade creates his works in classical genres of oriental poetry and at the same time widely uses a redif. For example, the poet uses the form of mesnewi when creating one of the most powerful works of this period, "What are we fighting for?".

Maksud Sheikhzade's post-war work is divided into two main periods. The first period ends in 1956, a milestone year in the history of the state. The second one covers the last decade of his life, when the poet reached the peak of his talent.

The best that Maksud Sheikhzadeh achieved was written by him in the last period of his work. This period of the poet's creative life is determined not by the amount of writing, but by the fact that completely different features peculiar to great masters appeared in his poetry.

The historical tragedy "Mirza Ulugbek" belongs to the pen of M. Sheikhzada. This is a voluminous work of art, where the poet recreates the historical setting of that distant time, although it covers the last two years of the life of the great scientist and statesman.

The work of Maksud Sheikhzade was a certain stage in the development of Uzbek poetry. For about four decades, he wrote his wonderful works, the best of which were included in the "golden fund" of Uzbek literature. In the last period of his life, he not only wrote a lot and

interestingly, creating his works, but also contributed to the creation of a national poetic school in Russian literature.

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