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**Annotatsiya:** *Maqsud Shayxzoda haqidagi ma'lumotlar qisqacha shaklda, bunda uning asarlari, uning to'plam hamda sherlari.*

**Abstrakt:** *Information about Maqsud Shaykhzoda is in a concise form, in which his works, his collection and Lions.*

**Аннотация:** *Информация о Максуде Шейхзаде представлена в краткой форме, включая его произведения, его коллекция, а также его Львы.*

**Kalit soʻzlar:** *Ganja, Muxtor Afandizoda, Maksud Shayxzoda, yosh tadqiqotchilar, aspirantlar, doktorantlar, Mirzo Ulugbek, Navoiy, Shekspir, sovetlar, Ulugʻbek yulduzi, Hamlet, Romeo va Julietta, Mis chavandoz, Mosart va Saleri, Lermontovning Kavkaz asiri.*

**Keywords:** *Ganja, Mukhtar Afandizoda, Maksud Shaykhzoda, young researchers, graduate students, doctarants, Mirzo Ulugbek, Navoi, Shakespeare, Soviets, Ulugbek star, Hamlet, Romeo and Juliet, copper rider, Mosart and Saleri, Caucasian captive of Lermontov.*

**Ключевые слова:** *Гянджа, Мухтар афандизаде, Максуд Шейхзаде, молодые исследователи, аспиранты, докторанты, Мирза Улугбек, Навои, Шекспир, советы, звезда Улугбека, Гамлет, Ромео и Джульетта, Медный всадник, Моцарт и Салери, Кавказский пленник Лермонтова.*

Main part: one of the allomas of our time zabardast was born into an intellectual family in Agdash shakhri, Ganja region in Azerbaijan, where a poet, playwright, sokhibkalam scientist, mohir translator Maksud Shaykhzoda was born. The young Maxud was initially injected in the autonomous Afandizoda lake at the first boskich school in Shahar. Extremely elegant, fakat "excellent" grades from all disciplines, O'kigan Maksud was sent to dorulmuallimin in Baku in one thousand nine hundred and twenty-first year. having graduated from the country of knowledge with honors in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-fifth, Maxud was sent to work in Darband. And from one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seventh year, he begins to work in the pedagogical educational institution of Dagestan Boyuk Shahr. Maqsud Shaikhzoda was convicted of "karshi to the Soviets of anti-counterintelligence" in June-July of the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and sentenced to three years of exile in Tashkent with the court khukmi. As a result, the fate of the Sheikhs, his further life, was associated with the Uzbek land. He came of age as a great artist of the time on this land, took shape.

Entering fiction in the Twenties of the last century, Maksud Shaykhzoda wrote many poems, worked for the newspaper "Hakikat of the East"; O'kidi at the Graduate School of the Institute of language and literature of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan; the mudhish katagon Vocea Maksud Shaykhzoda, who fell on the heads of Uzbek intellectuals of the years after World War II, did not bypass. Uzok term kuvgin kaytgach Maksud

Shaykhzoda taught students "theory of Literature", "History of Uzbek literature" at the evening Pedagogical Institute and The Tashkent State Pedagogical institutes named after Nizami; special course on Navoi lyric; youth researchers, graduate students, doctarants with honors; headed the Creative Circle "Chashma". He was a spiritual, materialistic teacher of otaday mushfik, who carried his disciples even lunch. The author of these lines, Ham, enjoyed his mexre; the master's works of young creators such as Khaiddin Salokh, Yusuf Shomansur, Anvar Yusupov, Tulkin Rasulov, Abduraim Otametov, Tursunboy Yolidev, which he wrote and published in the press, were a testament to the fact that he wrote a preface to his first books.

The ballad and epics of Maksud Shaykhzoda occupy a place of Mukhim in the tarakkiyot of this genre. While the tragedy "Ulugbek" brought Shakespearean zinc into Uzbek drama, The Study of the Navoi lyric in khaki ushered in a new direction in navoiology.

Maksud Shaikhzoda is an artist who has greatly contributed to the elevation of Uzbek literature from the core of the subject, ideological direction, genre system, and most importantly, the art. Shaikhzoda poetry is a poetry rich in teran akhlokiy, enlightened, social thought, idiosyncratic, unexpected words and phrases. He inherited thirty yakin poetic collections after him, such as the dramas "Mirzo Ulugbek", "Jaloliddin Manguberdi", "Beruniy", the scientific treatise "Sultan of the poetry estate".

The share of the teacher in the prosperity of Uzbek translation literature is great. He wrote Shota Rustaveli's epic "The paxlavan covering the tiger skin", Shakespeare's "Hamlet", "Romeo and Juliet", Pushkin's "the Copper rider", "Mosart and Saleri". Lermontov's "prisoner of the Caucasus" was translated into Uzbek with a special craft. From this, translations of some works of Sara of tashkari Ezop, Aeschylus, Nizami, Fuzuli, Byron, Goethe, Mayakovsky, Nozim Hikmat belong to the teacher Kalami of ham Maksud. These turns were appreciated by ingenious translators in their time. The creation of Maksud Shaikhzadeh was created by our scientists N.Karimov, B.Nazarov, I.Göfurov, K.Yoshidev, N.Rakhimzhonov, N.Makhmudov, O.Much more consistently studied by abdullaevs. Professor Naim Karimov created an enlightened novel, Ham, titled "Shaykhzoda".

Conclusion: the creation of the tragedy "Mirzo Ulugbek" and its staging at the National drama Theater of Uzbekistan, writes N. Karimov-became a huge vokea in the cultural life of our republic. One of the important pages of the history of the chalceans in the narrative is illustrated by hakkonius and Shakespeare. The work also attracted the attention of filmmakers. The famous film director Latif Fayziev encouraged Shaykhzoda to write a film adaptation based on this work, with which he made the film "star of Ulugbek", which went around the screens of the world and won the prize". But themes such as the poetic mystery-synoates of Sheikhzoda's poetry, Adib's artistic skills as a playwright, Shaykhzoda - Nawab Haman in anticipation of his meticulous tutors.

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