

**Translated literature has become an integral part of the national spiritual  
wealth of the Uzbek people**

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**Abstract:** Maksud Sheikhzade's numerous translations are noted for their high artistic quality. He introduced Uzbek readers to the masterpieces of more than fifty authors. Artistic translation plays a huge role in the development of culture and literature in our country and in the internationalization of social communist consciousness.

**Keywords:** poet, work, translator, Maksud Sheikhzada, book, poem, genre, poems.

Artistic translation plays a huge role in the development of culture and literature in our country and in the internationalization of social communist consciousness. Its importance in the mutual enrichment of national cultures is also invaluable. We are persistently looking for new methods and forms of work that meet today's requirements, making it possible to make the mutual enrichment of cultures even more fruitful, to open up even wider access to all the best that the culture of each of our peoples provides to all people."\* The translation work of talented ministers of the muses is of great benefit in this noble cause.

Deeply aware of the importance of such work, Uzbek writers constantly get acquainted with the achievements of the literatures of fraternal peoples, with the works of world classics, and translate all the most significant, ideologically and poetically valuable into their native language. Translated literature has become an integral part of the national spiritual wealth of the Uzbek people, it actively and positively affects the mind and heart of readers. Among those who have made a great contribution to the formation and development of translation in Uzbekistan, the name of the Honored Artist Maksud Sheikhzade should be mentioned. He wrote many highly artistic works translated into his native language from Russian and Azerbaijani; he is quite successful

His numerous translations are noted for their high artistic quality. M.Sheikhzade introduced Uzbek readers to the masterpieces of more than fifty authors. In the archive fund of the Institute of Manuscripts named after H.Suleymanov was found to have written many poems translated from his native language into Russian. Translation work, therefore, occupied a significant part of the work of Sheikhzade, who perfectly understood the history of the peoples of the East, was a connoisseur of world fiction, and created interesting literary portraits of representatives of both domestic and foreign classics. His literary views have been explored in a number of special works\*.

Sheikhzade has written more than twenty collections in Uzbek, Russian and Azerbaijani languages, as well as a number of ballads and poems. The facets of his poetic work have become the subject of study by many researchers.

The circle of poets whose works interested Maksoud Sheikhzade consists of two groups:

1) poets, whose work he has been deeply engaged in all his life or addressed them many times (V.Shakespeare, S.Rustaveli, A.S.Pushkin, M.Y.Lermontov, V.V.Mayakovsky, N.Hikmet, E.Charents, A.A.Surkov, M.F.Akhundov, Ya.Kolas, S.Rustam);

2) poets to whom he addressed occasionally (D.Byron, R.Tagore, Vallathal, Mohammed Kamal, Adam Mickiewicz, R.I.Becher, S.Shchipachev, M.Rylsky, A.Isaakyan, I.Chavchavadze, N.A.Nekrasov, T.G.Shevchenko, N.Guillen, Abulkasim Lahuti, Rasul Rza, Eduard Bagritsky, Yanka Kupala and others). These are the scales of the translation work of Maksud Sheikhzade, who devoted the greatest part of his creative forces to the works of Shakespeare. And this is not accidental. The famous English artist John Dryden, defining Shakespeare's achievements in the history of literature, emphasized that "Shakespeare was Homer or the father of our dramatic poets"\* . He was the same for M. Sheikhzade. His works captivated the translator "with their humanistic pathos, passionate exposure of the evil reigning in the world, and defense of the high moral principles put forward by the epoch of greatness."

Maksud Sheikhzade is an outstanding Uzbek poet and playwright, publicist and teacher. He is truly the largest and most talented translator. Many major and private works have been devoted to the study of his multifaceted work. There are studies on some aspects of his translation work. However, until now, this most important aspect of his work has remained outside the close attention of science. There is no special study of Maksud Sheikhzade's work as a translator yet, which, in fact, prompted the dissertation to fill this gap to some extent.

Let us briefly consider the works devoted to Sheikhzade's translations in order to show that the topics and problems revealed and solved in this dissertation have not yet found comprehensive research.

The experience of scientific generalization of the problem of literary translation in the aspect of comparative stylistics (using the example of Uzbek translations of English and American literature). Tashkent, 1981. the waters of Chulpan (Abdulhamida Suleymanova)<sup>1</sup> and Maksuda Sheikhzade<sup>2</sup>, reveals the successes and failures of both translations, but does not consider the images of the main characters. We pay special attention to the problem of recreating the characters of Hamlet, Romeo, Juliet and other heroes of tragedies in Uzbek.

E.S.Aznaurova analyzed Hamlet's famous monologue "To be or not to be?", comparing two translations by Maksud Shaykhzade (editions 1948 and 1960) with their English and Russian translations. The author of the work pays attention to the translation of "King Lear" made by Gafur Ghulam, especially the speech of the fool, his jokes, wordplay, puns; expresses his attitude to some of the features (more linguistic) of the translation. Naturally, within the limits of the article, she was unable to address issues related to the transfer of Hamlet's character.

M.Shaykhzade is one of the honored places in the development of Shakespeare's legacy. For the first time in science, he analyzes Shaykhzade's translations of some of Shakespeare's sonnets and evaluates their quality. In recent years, a number of scientific papers have appeared in Uzbekistan devoted to the study of the artistic skills of translators.

As for the translation of the tragedy "Romeo and Juliet", it has not found any noticeable reflection in criticism and has not received special research. However, this does not mean that it does not deserve special and detailed study. On the contrary, the tragedy and its translation are so significant that little attention to them is surprising. The characters of the main characters, the problem of their re-creation in translation. This choice is not natural. That the study of any work cannot be considered complete if the characters of its images have not been thoroughly examined, because the ideological and thematic content, composition, plot, plot, circumstances, relationships of the characters, the figurative structure of the work - everything that makes up the "form of life" is cemented by the characters of the characters, conditioned by the artist's desire for their full and truthful disclosure. The truthful recreation of the characters determines the adequacy of the "life form" of the translation and the original."The recreation of the character in the translations of Hamlet and Romeo and Juliet. This main problem is being solved in parallel with the study of the artistic features of these tragedies; the applicant is interested in how the translator solves the issue of preserving phraseological units, wordplay, puns, "talking names", what equivalents he finds to those visual means that cannot be recreated in his native language.

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