

The dramas of Maksud Sheikhzade have laid a solid foundation.

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Annotasiya. In his poetic work, Sheikhzada mainly wrote on modern topics, while in his dramaturgy he plunged deeply into the historical past, giving new artistic life to figures and events that helped to highlight modern problems in it. One of the outstanding figures of Uzbek literature, the famous poet, playwright, literary critic and translator Maksud Shaikhzada stood out among all of us not only in terms of mind, but also in terms of figure. Mukhtar-aga's clumsy question did not seem to melt away to him.

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He started writing his first poems while studying at school. I read them at school events. His first poem was published in Baku, in the newspaper Kommunist in 1921. Most of the poems of this period, written in Azerbaijani, have been preserved in the form of manuscripts in the "Sheikhzade Notebook".

After his exile, the first collection of his poems in Uzbek, Ten Poems, was published in Tashkent in 1930. This was followed by new poetry collections by Maksud Sheikhzade — "Consonant with Me" (1933), "The Third Book" (1934), "Republic" (1935). His poems of this period are examples of civil and love lyrics. He actively experimented in the field of versification, trying himself in other poetic genres, but less successfully.

Ueyn Javiid (Azerbaijani, Huseyn Cavid; birth name Huseyn Abdullah oglu Rasizade, October 24, 1882, Nakhichevan — December 5, 1941, Shevchenko village, Tayshet district) was an Azerbaijani teacher, poet and playwright. He was a prominent representative of romanticism in Azerbaijan at the beginning of the 20th century. Huseyn Javid played a huge role in the formation of Azerbaijani literature of the 20th century. With his works, which reflect the motives of philosophical lyrics, issues of humanism and humanity, historical dramas, Huseyn Javid opened a new page in the literature and drama of Azerbaijan.

During the Second World War, Maksud Sheikhzade published several poetry collections.: "What is the struggle for?", "Battle and song", "The Heart speaks", "Saaz", "Born of a thunderstorm" (the last three in Russian). He wrote a number of poems, among which the poems "The Eleventh", "Zhenya", "The Third Son", "Aksakal" about Yuldash Akhunbabayev should be highlighted.

At the same time, his articles and essays, imbued with a patriotic spirit, were published. In his poems of that period, the best poetic traditions of Uzbek folklore and classical poetry are combined with the achievements of modern literature. Maksud Sheikhzade writes works in classical genres of oriental poetry, and makes extensive use of the rediff. For example, he uses the form of mesnevi in the poem "What are We Fighting for?" (1942).

We will remember one truth:

"If you want peace, win the war."

We are fighting for the right to life,
For everything that our labor has created.
The struggle for Pushkin, for Navoi,
And there are fights for Baburova gazelle.

Maksud Sheikhzade's post-war work is divided into two main stages. The first one was marked by a tragic event in the poet's life, he was declared an enemy of the people and repressed. The years he spent in a camp near Irkutsk in Siberia had a severe impact on his health and were reflected in his poetry.

The new stage began in 1956, when the poet was rehabilitated, and covers the last decade of his life. It was the period of the highest disclosure of his poetic and writing talent. He wrote the lyrical and philosophical Poem about Tashkent (Tashkent, 1958), the collection of selected works The Sofa of a Quarter of a Century, the lyrical collection Years and Roads (1961), the collections Prospect, The World is Eternal.

During the same period, Maksud Sheikhzade wrote his main dramatic work, the tragedy Mirzo Ulugbek (1964), about the last years of the life of the emir and scientist Mirza Ulugbek, who lived in Samarkand in the 14th century. In addition to this play, which he adapted into a film, having created the script for "The Stars of Ulugbek" (directed by Latif Fayziev, 1964), the poet wrote dramas — "Jalaleddin Manguberdi" (1941), about the struggle against the Mongol invasion in the XIII century, and "Abu Reyhan Biruni" (not preserved), about the famous Uzbek scientist. The dramas of Maksud Sheikhzade laid a solid foundation for poetic Uzbek drama.

Maksud Maksumbek-oglu Sheikhzade was born on November 7, 1908, in the village of Agdash (now a city in the Republic of Azerbaijan) Born in Aresh county, Elizavetpol province, Russian Empire, to a family of Azerbaijani intellectuals, doctor Maksum bek Sheikhzade and his wife Fatima Khanum.

He received his primary education at the Ryushdiye school, which was founded by the famous teacher Mukhtar Efendi. From 1920 to 1925, he studied by correspondence at

the Baku Pedagogical College, where among his teachers were Huseyn Javid, Abdullah Shaik, Jabbar Efendizade, Medina Giyasbeyli, and the national teacher Jamo Jabrayilbeyli. After completing his studies, he taught for two years at educational institutions in Derbent and Buinaksk in Dagestan.

In 1928, with the beginning of the Bolshevik persecution of the national intelligentsia in the Azerbaijan SSR, Maksud Sheikhzade was exiled to Tashkent. In 1933 he graduated from the Baku Pedagogical Institute. From 1933 to 1935, he studied at the postgraduate school at the Science Committee of the People's Commissariat of the Uzbek SSR. In 1935-1938, he was a researcher at the Pushkin Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR.

Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University (Azerbaijan. Azərbaycan Dövlət Pedaqoji Universiteti, AGPU, ADPU) is a state higher educational institution engaged in the training of teaching staff. By 2021, the university was the second largest higher education institution in Azerbaijan with more than 18,600 students, 1,684 professors, and administrative and technical staff. In the period from 1921 to 2021, more than 160 thousand students graduated from ASPU[1]

Since 1938, he taught the history of Uzbek literature at the Tashkent Pedagogical Institute. Nizami, worked as dean of the faculty and head of the Department of Uzbek Literature. He was regularly published in periodicals. His active translation work, works in the field of Uzbek literature and teaching activities have earned him fame in the scientific community of Uzbekistan.

In September 1952, he was accused of spreading counter-revolutionary ideas and declared the head of an underground organization. Betrayed by colleagues and friends, he was sentenced to 25 years in prison as an enemy of the people. In the mid-50s, he was released from a camp near Irkutsk and rehabilitated.

Maksud Sheikhzade died on February 19, 1967 in Tashkent. He was buried at the Chigatai Memorial Cemetery. The writer's name was given to secondary school No. 167 in Tashkent.

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