

OYBEK'S LIFE AND WORK

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**Annotation:** Oybek, a great writer, poet, scientist, public figure, people's writer of Uzbekistan, who made a huge and invaluable contribution to the development of Uzbek literature of the XX century.

**Key words:** Poet, creature, cycle, announced, poetic genre, educated, published, Oybek, story.

Oybek, the son of the famous Uzbek writer Musa Tashmuhammad, was born on January 10, 1905 in the city of Tashkent in a Bozchi family. Before that, he studied in school, and in 1922-1925, he studied at the Tashkent technical school of education and training. Then he continued his studies at the Faculty of Social Sciences of the State University of Central Asia. He graduated from the university in 1930 and taught political economy there.

Although the main creative years correspond to the 1930s-1960s, the first collection of poems entitled "Feelings" was written in 1926. The writer's first major novel is "Kutlug Khan" and is dedicated to the life of the peoples of Central Asia who lived in Uzbekistan during World War II. Also wrote "Jigitam", "Victory is on our side", "Death to the enemy", "About the Motherland" and other patriotic poems during the war years. In 1946, he was awarded the State Prize of the USSR for the historical-biographical novel "Navoi", written in 1945, dedicated to the life and work of Alisher Navoi, a classic writer of Uzbek literature. This historical-biographical work brought fame to the author.

The epic "Hamza" (1948) is dedicated to the life and work of the founder of Uzbek Soviet literature, Hamza Hakimzada Niyazi. The novel "Breezes from the Golden Valley" (1950) is dedicated to the life of collective farmers. The poems "Impressions of Pakistan", the epic "Zafar and Zuhra" (1951), the short story "Haqqoylar" (1954), and the novels "Looking for Light" (1956) were dedicated to those serving in Pakistan and their struggle

for peace and democracy. The novel "The Sun Doesn't Go Dark" (1958) tells about the heroism of Soviet soldiers during the Second World War; the autobiographical story "Childhood" (Uzbek SSR State Prize named after Hamza) and the novel "Buyuk yol" (1967) are dedicated to the social revolution.

Oybek's first experience in the novel genre - "Kutlug Khan" was written in the most dangerous period of the writer's life, in 1938, for a short period of time and published in 1940. In this work, saturated with the writer's childhood memories, the difficult life of the Uzbek people on the eve of the First World War is written. During this period, the masses of workers were extremely impoverished due to the colonial policy, on the one hand, and the capitalist relations, which began to enter the country, on the other hand. At such a time, it was natural for the impatient people to protest or revolt. The decree of the tsarist authorities on the recruitment of the inhabitants of Central Asia into labor was an impetus for the roaring fire of the 1916 uprising. Oybek artistically analyzed the causes of this uprising by describing the mutual relations of Yolchi chief, workers, Mirzakarimboy chief of the rich in the novel. In order to emphasize the polarized state of the society at that time and with the demand of the Soviet ideology, he used more black paints to create the image of the rich, especially the image of Mirzakarimboy. It is impossible for a writer who barely survived the 1937 mill to publish a novel without it was with this work, Oybek developed the tradition of historical novelists started by Abdulla Qadiri, Chulpon and Sadridin Ayniy, and enriched it with bright images of heroes such as Yolchi and Gulnor, who embodied the character of the hardworking people. Kutlug Khan is one of the most artistic novels in Uzbek literature.

Oybek is also very famous as a translator. He translated A.S. from Uzbek into Russian. He translated Pushkin's "Eugene Onegin", V. Goethe's "Faust", M. Yu.

Lermontov's "Masquerade" and other writers and writers such as M. Gorky, V. G. Belinsky. Participated in many public works, member of the Union of Writers of Uzbekistan, awarded with orders and medals of the USSR, in particular, with the Order of Lenin.

Oybek, as a poet, novelist, literary critic, and scientist, has often referred to Navoi's life. It is no coincidence that he finished writing the novel "Navoi" in 1942 during the height of the Second World War. Not only a great poet, but also a writer who thoroughly studied the life of Khurasan in the 15th century, embodied in this work Navoi's humanism as a poet and human being - the essence of humanity with great skill. While embodying the image of Oybek Navoi against the background of important historical events that took place in Khorasan of the 15th century, he truthfully reflected the forces that brought the Timurid state into action during this period, and later led to its decline, and their mutual struggle. Oybek started the historical-biographical novel genre in Uzbek literature with this work and defined its main principles. Later, the novel "Navoi" paved the way for the emergence of such historical-biographical novels as "Treasure of Ulugbek", "Old World" (Odil Yaqubov), "Starry Nights", "Avlodlar Devoni" (Pirimkul Kadirov) in Uzbek literature.

Oybek also tried his hand at dramaturgy. He wrote the libretto of the opera "Mahmud Torabi" (1944), which encouraged his compatriots to fight against fascism, referring to one of the popular movements against Genghis Khan's occupation during the war years, and wrote "Galvirchi" for drama theaters on this topic, Russian writer and literary critic A. In cooperation with Deich, he worked on plays "People's Shield" in Russian. In these works, Oybek showed himself as a great scientist who knew well the laws of the historical process and approached history from the point of view of people's interests.

An important part of Oybek's literary work is literary studies and articles. Oybek, a great scholar of the history of the Uzbek people and classic Uzbek literature, published many articles in his literary and critical work on the development and development of our literature from the earliest times to the 60s of the last century. A large part of these articles was devoted to the study of Alisher Navoi's life, poet's life and work, and they later formed the collection of articles "Navoi's Gulshan" by Oybek. These articles contributed to the formation and development of Navoi studies as an important field of Uzbek literary studies. At the same time, Oybek, as the chairman of the humanitarian department of the Writers' Union and the Academy of Sciences, led the organization and celebration of Navoi's 500th anniversary. Together with Deych published a series of articles devoted to

Navoi in Russian (these articles were taken from the authors' book "Alisher Navoi. Literaturno-kriticheskiy ocherk" published in 1968).

In his monograph "Abdullah Qadiri's creative path" (1935) and other articles, the great literary critic Oybek discussed the problems of the development of Uzbek literature in the 20th century, the influence of Russian literary figures such as Alexander Pushkin, Leo Tolstoy and Maxim Gorky on Uzbek writers studied at the scientific and theoretical level. Oybek's articles in Russian are of particular importance in introducing the achievements of classical and modern Uzbek literature to the brotherly nations.

Oybek made a great contribution to the cultural development of the Uzbek people with his colorful creativity and his work as a great public figure. In 1980, the house-museum of Oybek was established in the house where the writer lived, and a statue was installed in it. A school, an avenue and one of the metro stations in Tashkent are named after Oybek, Termiz State University, collective farm in Tashkent region is named after Oybek. Oybek was posthumously awarded the Order of Merit.

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