

## MAKSUD SHEIKHZADA IS A GREAT TRANSLATOR

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### ABSTRACT

The article talks about Maksud Sheikhzada, who created a great school of translation. Although this great man hailed from Azerbaijan, he left an indelible mark on Uzbek literature in terms of translation, drama and poetry. Also, it will be discussed which rare works of world literature he chose and skilfully translated, and which aspects of rare works of world classics were presented to the Uzbek people in the translation of the poet and dramatist Sheikhzoda.

Obviously, I am incapable of analyzing the work of this artist who served in Uzbekistan, rich in deep ideas and great skills, but I found it necessary to talk about them due to my love for the poet's unique generous spiritual world and unique great talent.

**Keywords:** Uzbek, literature, skilled translator, poem, work, heritage, genre, succession.

## MAQSUD SHAYHZODA BUYUK TARJIMON

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### ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada tarjimonlik borasida katta maktab yaratgan Maqsud Shayhzoda haqida soʻz boradi. Bu buyuk inson Ozarbayjon millatiga mansub boʻlsa ham oʻzbek adabiyotshunosligida tarjimonlik borasida, dramaturgiyada, sheʼriyatda oʻchmas iz qoldirganligi yoritilgan. Shuningdek, jahon adabiyotining qaysi nodir asarlarini tanlagani va ularni mohirona tarjima qilganligi hamda shoir va dramaturg Shayxzoda tarjimasida bizga jahon klassikasining noyob asarlarini qaysi jihatlarini oʻzbek xalqiga taqdim etilganligi haqida soʻz boradi.

Oʻzbekistonda xizmat koʻrsatgan bu sanʼat arbobini benihoya serqirra, chuqur gʻoya va katta mahoratga boy ijodini tahlil qilishga albatta ojizman, lekin shoirning oʻziga xos sahiy maʼnaviy dunyosi, oʻziga xos katta isteʼdodini sevganim tufayli ular haqida soʻz yuritishni lozim deb topdim.

**Kalit soʻzlar:** oʻzbek, adabiyot, mohir tarjimon, sheʼr, asar, meros, janr, vorisilik.

## INTRODUCTION (БЕДИНИЕ / KIRISH)

Maqsud Sheikhzade was a prolific poet, a famous playwright, a skilled translator, and a meticulous scholar who left an indelible mark on Uzbek literature and literary studies. Born in Azerbaijan, this unique figure connected his whole life, talent and human destiny with Uzbekistan. In the past century, our people have experienced hardships and trials together. This generous man considered the Uzbek family as his home and lived side by side with great writers such as Hamid Olimjon, Gafur Ghulam, Oybek in the field of our literature [1].

Sheikhzoda, who came to Tashkent in 1928, learned Uzbek language with the help of friends like Oybek and Gafur Ghulam, and in 1929 published his poem “Tractor” in the newspaper “Sharq Haqiqati”. This was the famous poet’s first poem in the Uzbek language. From that time until the last breath of his life, he sweated for the development of Uzbek literature, enriching the treasure of our literature with his unique poetry and epics, dramas and translations, journalistic and literary-critical articles.

M. Sheikhzada was a born poet. For him, writing poetry was a natural process like breathing and a necessity of life. Obviously, if Sheikhzada had lived and worked in a different historical and cultural environment, he would have created many magnificent monuments of artistic culture thanks to the great talent given by Allah.

In addition to poetry and dramaturgy, Sheikhzadeh’s literary heritage includes journalism, literary criticism and literary studies, as well as examples of literary translation. There is no old classic poet in the world literature that Sheikhzada did not touch as a translator.

## METHODS (ЛИТЕРАТУРА И МЕТОДОЛОГИЯ/ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA)

He wrote Shota Rustaveli’s “The Wrestler in the Tiger Skin” (in collaboration), Shakespeare’s “Hamlet” and “Romeo and Juliet”, Pushkin’s “The Brass Rider” and “Mozart and Salieri”, Lermontov’s “Prisoner of the Caucasus”, as well as Aesop, Aeschylus, Nizami, translated the poetic works of Fuzuli, Goethe, Byron, Mayakovsky, Nazim Hikmat and dozens of other poets into Uzbek and made a great contribution to the enrichment of Uzbek culture.

From the 20s of the twentieth century, two revolutions took place in Uzbek written poetry.

The first is that the weight of the traditional aruz was almost completely abandoned, and the weight of the folk art was transferred to the finger.

The second is that genres and forms of Eastern classical literature were abandoned, and genres and forms typical of Western poetry were used.

These two changes, which at first glance seemed to be only formal, showed that the content of poetry, that is, its essence, direction, world of symbols, was formed.

In the process of these changes, translations from the West, especially from Russian poetry, served as a very important factor. More precisely, it can be said that new, that is, Western genres were first born in the lap of translation. In addition, translations from the West, especially from Russian poetry, serve as a kind of experimental school - a training ground for our translators-poets. It is difficult to imagine this great literary-creative process without Maqsud Sheikhzade's school of translation.

### **RESULTS (РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ / NATIJALAR)**

Therefore, this translator's creativity serves as a rich source for analyzing the issue of succession in poetic translation.

As in any field, the field of translation develops based on the development of certain traditions. Where there is tradition, there is succession. Because if one method, way or tool is continued by another colleague, there is a basis for succession. So, this method, path or tool is passed down from the follower to the follower or from the teacher to the student.

If this method, way or means is repeated over and over again, then know that it has become a tradition.

The subtle difference between the concepts of traditionalism in translation and succession in translation should be sought here. These two phenomena appear more vividly in poetry than in prose.

Succession is the properties inherited from one translation to another. The question arises whether traditions are inherited. Although there is a similarity between tradition and succession in translation, we believe that the study of succession in translation is easier.

Translation is an integral part of the literature of the Motherland. The level of native literature ensures the level of one or another literary translation.

M.Sheikhzada chose rare works of world literature for translation and skillfully translated them and presented them to the beloved Uzbek people. In the translation of the poet and dramatist Sheikhzoda, we read unique works of world classics, enjoy the lyrical poems of poets of different countries.

Literary translation work is a very complex, but honorable branch of creativity. The translation of a classical work requires a lot of work and knowledge from the poet-translator. After all, the translator must preserve the whole uniqueness of another poet, give him a new life in his own language, preserve all his beauty, elegance, deep thoughts in the translation. The pleasure of works translated by Sheikhzadeh is no less than the pleasure of the original works.

Uzbek readers in the translation of Sheikhzoda. They were also able to read the works of V. V. Myakovskii and Samad Vurgun, Ilya Chavchavadze and Avetik Isaakyan, Adam Miskevich and Makhtumkuli.

He was an artist who loved the Uzbek people, knew their history, cultural past, and thinkers who spread their fame to the world. "A person who does not know the past and is not proud of it does not know the value of today" - M. Sheikhzada often repeated [2].

M. Sheikhzoda wrote his first drama in 1923. This drama called "April 28 Revolution" was written in the breath of those days and this drama was staged by amateur artists in the village of Aktash.

### **DISCUSSION (ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ / MUHOKAMA)**

The artist's second drama came out in 1944. But in the 20 years after the first drama, the question arises whether Sheikhzada was away from drama, did he live only with poetry?

During this he lived with the royal works of dramaturgy, learned the secrets of the art of dramaturgy. He read Western European and Russian classics, then turned his pen in translation

The translation of V. Shakespeare's works, which are rare works of world literature, enriched not only the art and creativity of Sheikhzadeh, but also the entire Uzbek literature. These years were years of learning and creativity for Sheikhzadeh. In poetry, the poet who created many wonderful poems and epics in these years, who responded to every important event of the time with a brighter poem, opened up the secrets of drama for himself and his people. Acquaintance with the works of V. Shakespeare had an effective impact on the work of Sheikhzadeh, enriched his art and skills, and became the basis for the creation of new dramatic works.

In 1944, the drama "Jalaluddin" depicts the struggle of the masses of the people against the Mongol invaders in the 13th century. In his work, the dramatist managed to express the unyielding heart of the Uzbek people and their boundless anger towards the invaders who invaded the Motherland by reviving the national heroes of the past.

Sheikhzoda penetrates deeper into the world of dramatic dramaturgy, translates Shakespeare's works "Hamlet", "Romeo and Juliet" and presents them to the Uzbek theater, introduces more and more viewers to these works, opens a new world, a new world to them. Sheikhzoda made a great contribution to Uzbek dramaturgy with his wonderful historical drama "Mirzo Ulugbek". It has taken a firm place on the stage of Uzbek theater and has been praised by other brotherly nations as a film [3].

### **CONCLUSION (ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ / XULOSA)**

Sheikhzada created the image of Ulugbek with great skill and great love. The scenes depicting Ulugbek as a scientist are very vividly done. With this work of his,

Ulugbek's creation of a star map by observing the stars, his scientific work, his knowledge, and the sharpness of his mind are praised all over the world. The life of a work of art is the life of a writer. Just as a true work of art never dies, so does its creator. Maqsud Sheikhzadeh is always alive in our hearts.

**FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR RO'YXATI: (REFERENCES)**

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