

THE PLACE OF SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE AND TRANSLATED WORKS OF AYBEK IN YOUTH EDUCATION

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Annotation. The article provides information about the rich scientific heritage and translated works of Aybek, a full member of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. The immortal works of Aybek occupy a firm place in our spiritual treasury, are a national treasure and play an important role in the history of youth.

Keywords: Eugene Onegin, Pushkin, Lermontov, Masquerade, literature, translated works, craftsmanship, art, popular articles.

In the centuries-old history of Uzbek literature, literature of the 20th century occupies a special place. In this century, Uzbek literature has mastered the best artistic achievements of the literature of the East and West and enriched it with high works created in all types and genres of art. Aybek, Musa Tashmuhammad oğlu played a special role in the conquest of Uzbek literature in the 20th century. Continuing the best literary traditions of his teachers Abdulla Kadyri and Cholpon, with his immortal prose and poetry, scientific and literary-critical articles, he brought Uzbek literature and literary criticism to a new stage of development.

Musa Tashmuhammad oğlu Aybek was elected a full member of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan in 1943 and until 1950 held the position of head of the department of social sciences at the academy. He is a teacher who has made a great contribution to the training of highly qualified philologists. People's Writer of Uzbekistan (1965), laureate of the Khamza State Republican Prize. The author's works further increased the world fame of Uzbek literature. The skill of a teacher has become a creative university for young writers.

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For the novel "Navoi", the great writer became a laureate of the Union State Prize, was awarded several orders and medals. He was also a People's Writer of Uzbekistan and a laureate of the Khamza Republican State Prize. The author's works further strengthened the international fame of Uzbek literature. The skill of a teacher has become a creative dorilfun for young writers. The immortal works of Aybek have always been part of our spiritual treasury and have become public property. His best works are also included in the treasury of world literature. Aybek died on July 1, 1968 at the age of 63. After his death, a 20-volume collection of his works was published [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8].

From the head of state A.A. Fadeeva: "Well, tell me, Alexander Alexandrovich, what qualities do you want to reward the author of the novel "Navoi"?" "If Alexei Tolstoy in his novel "Peter the Great" depicted the life of the Russian people 250 years ago through the image of Peter, then Aybek in his novel depicted the life of the Uzbek people 500 years ago through the image of Navoi," he said. that's how it came together." Indeed, when we read the work of Aybek, we see in it, through the image of Navoi, vivid scenes from the life of people who lived in Movaraunnahr in the 15th century. In this sense, the novel "Navoi" is a unique encyclopedia of the life of the Uzbek people in the 15th century.

Aybek first turned to the image of Navoi as a poet in May 1937, during the Decade of Uzbek Art in Moscow, and created the lyrical epic Navoi. Completed by the harsh winter of 1942, the novel "Navoi" was published in 1944 in Russian (1945), Latvian (1947), Lithuanian, Estonian, Czech, French (1948), Kazakh (1949), Ukrainian (1950), Uighur (1952), Turkmen (1955) and Chinese (2002, 2008). (No other Uzbek writer has ever translated into so many languages.) Thus, Aybek, as a Navoi scholar, poet and prose writer, brought Alisher Navoi into every Uzbek home as a living figure, restoring his rightful place in world artistic culture. gave.

Aybek was elected a full member of the newly established Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan in 1943 for his great contribution to the development of Uzbek science and culture as a literary critic, historian and writer.

In the next wave of Stalinist repressions, Aybek, who barely survived the 1937 uprising, was slandered and condemned. "Friends" looked through the novel "Navoi" and found in it "signs" of nationalism, an introductory article to the "Anthology of Uzbek Poetry" and ideological "mistakes" in the textbook "Uzbek Literature" edited by Aybek. It was rumored that the writer wanted to stay there when he went to Pakistan with his fellow writers. Due to the growing fame of Aybek, some have lost their pleasure and leisure. They not only willingly followed the traps set by the NKVD around Aybek, but also made valuable efforts to lure him into a trap. As a result, on April 16, 1951, Aybek suffered a stroke and lost his tongue and right arm. This was a tragedy for thousands of fans of Aybek's work. Today Uzbekistan lives with the cares of Aybek. Readers recommended a variety of doctors, treatments, and remedies to their favorite writers. After several years of treatment in Tashkent, Moscow and Beijing, Aybek returned to a creative life. Since he did not know how to write with his own hand, he continued to tell his faithful wife Zarifakhan, albeit with difficulty, about the great and small works born in his heart. Translation occupies a special place in the rich literary heritage of Aybek.

After the turbulent days of 1937, the writer at the end of 1938 was hired as a translator at the State Publishing House of Education. During this period, he translated the second volume of the collection "Ancient Literature", dedicated to Roman literature, which allowed Uzbek readers to get acquainted with one of the first sources of world literature. Before and after that, he was A.S. Pushkin's poetic novel "Eugene Onegin", He translated into Uzbek Lermontov's drama "Masquerade", famous articles by V. G. Belinsky, Mohler's comedy "Tartuffe", the Armenian epic "David Sosunli", works of a number of foreign poets and writers.

In his translation, Aibek Pushkin's poetic novel "Eugene Onegin" is always loved and read. A. S. Pushkin is one of the great poets who raised world poetry to a new stage of development, whose works have been translated into the languages of the peoples of the world and are still loved and read. His poetic genius, which amazed both readers and connoisseurs, found a particularly vivid artistic expression in Eugene Onegin. This work, skillfully translated by the great poet and writer Aybek in 1936, played an important role in the discovery of the works of the Russian poet by the Uzbek people.

The meaning of "Eugene Onegin" is determined not by the fact that it was the first poetic novel in Russian literature [1, p.5]. Pushkin, who began this work on May 9, 1823 in Chisinau, put an end to it on September 25, 1830 in the village of Boldino. During these seven years, many events have happened in the life of both Russia and Pushkin.

There aren't many characters in the story. However, in order for the image of such heroes as Onega and Tatiana, Lensky and Olga to be ideal, the historical period in which they lived, the sociocultural and living environment of that period were so skillfully described that V.G. Belinsky called this work "The Encyclopedia of Russian Life". It is estimated [1, p. 5].

The sudden disappearance and oblivion as a result of a duel of the talented poet Lensky, who came to Russia under the influence of the French tradition, is due to the fact that Onegin becomes the "extra person" of society, having drunk the juice of a bright life.

One of the defining factors of Pushkin's mastery is that he does not narrate about events, but often expresses his attitude to this or that event, enriching the image with philosophical reflections and life observations.

Rejected by the young Onegin, Tatyana falls in love with the old general. Unlike Lensky, he begins to live a reasonable and happy life. The poet observes this state of his and comes to such philosophical reflections:

Love for all ages,

Hairless, virgin heart

Her impulses are beneficial,

Like spring storms on fields.

Aybek translates this and the following lines as follows:

Love is subject to all young and old,

But young and pure hearts spring

When the rain made the hills
Nothing beautiful, good:
Under the rain of love
Hearts are renewed, flesh is delicious
And powerful life initiations are magnificent.
And beautiful flowers, and sweet fruits.
But as you grow older and recover, however,
At the turn of our lives
Tragedy of the tragedy of dead passion:
Storms and rain in cold autumn
From green meadows makes a swamp,
These are strips of green forests.

In the early spring of 1936, he began translating Onegin into Chimgan. Aybek will complete the transfer on August 20 and return to his family. But the poet is hard at work on some translations and finishes the translation in the middle of winter. In the process of translating Pushkin's works for his 150th birthday, many of our poets learned from him the secrets of mastery.

Aibek never spent a day in his life without literary work. For the writer, who always lived in a creative atmosphere, literature was a great force leading the people and the country forward on the basis of lofty ideas and ideals. With his golden pen, he sought to bring the Uzbek people into the ranks of the developed peoples of the planet. Unfortunately, in the 1930s and 1940s, writers who created with such a desire and dream were "nationalists" in the eyes of the leaders of the dictatorship.

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Aybek's blue dream did not come true. But, despite the fact that he was sick, the poet said, he valiantly worked for the Motherland, for literature, until the last breath of his life, leaving a trace in death. What he has done so effectively during his 17 years of illness is unparalleled courage. With his 20-volume literary heritage, Aybek conquered one of the highest peaks of centuries-old Uzbek literature.

In conclusion, we can say that Aybek, with his 20-volume literary heritage, conquered one of the highest peaks of centuries-old Uzbek literature. I would like our youth to read the translated works of Aybek and receive spiritual nourishment, because they learn a lot about the specific historical processes of that time, about the attitude of people towards each other, about the stupid game of life, duels and other things, they appreciate life.

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