

HOUSE-MUSEUM OF OYBEK EDUCATIONAL CENTER FOR YOUTH**Makhkambova Malikabonu Sh. –**

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Annotation. The article provides information about the house-museum of Musa Tashmuhammad oglu Oybek. Museums inhabited by great figures have long served as one of the most revered shrines of the people. The Oybek House-Museum is an educational center for young people.

Keywords: museum, science, culture, sacred place, writer, public figure, tradition, literary critics.

In one of the districts of Tashkent, which was called the Workers' Town, there is a particularly sacred place for scientists and cultural figures. The great Uzbek writer and public figure, academician Musa Tashmuhammad oglu Oybek lived and worked in this house from 1940 to 1968, i.e. during the last 28 years of his life. Every year on January 10, on the occasion of the writer's birthday, it has become a tradition to gather in this house-museum and celebrate oybekhan. In this regard, Oybek's relatives, employees of the Ministry of Culture and Sports of Uzbekistan and a number of artists remembered him in the house-museum with vivid memories.

Even during his lifetime, Oybek was known not only as a great writer, but also as a great person. Therefore, in simple terms, both Tashkent residents from seven to seventy years old and lovers of literature from the near and far capital came to this house and considered it an honor to visit this brilliant figure of Uzbek literature. Famous writers, translators and literary critics from Moscow and Kiev, Tbilisi and Baku, Almaty and Ashgabat recalled conversations with Oybek in this house as unforgettable moments of their lives.

On a historic day, the doors of the Oybek House Museum were open to visitors. It took Zarifa Saidnosirova more than five years to hand over the Oybek archive to the state. Almost every day, employees of the Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan came here to take part in the preparation of the author's 20-volume Complete Works for publication and the creation of a museum exposition. All those who contributed to the creation of the museum became well-known literary critics, well-known Uzbek scientists. Among them are doctors of philological sciences, such as Naim Karimov, Bakhtiyor Nazarov, Gaffor Muminov, Mashkhura Sultanova, Ninel Vladimirova, Rano Ibragimova, laureates of the Beruni State Prize, scientists and professors, authors of dozens of books and hundreds of articles about Oybek's work.

The museum is housed in two buildings built by Oybek himself, divided into a memorial part, a literary exposition and a cozy garden.

The 5-room building, built in 1940-1941, houses an exhibition reflecting the life and work of the writer. Aybek's diaries, abstracts, letters, photographic materials, ethnography, examples of fine and applied arts, artistic and journalistic works of the writer, as well as the memories of contemporaries about Aybek served as the basis for the literary exposition.

Upon entering this section of 5 rooms - on the right - there is a small room. Here are exhibits about the author's wife, the daughter of the first Uzbek artist and the first Uzbek chemist Zarifa Saidnosirova and her father, the famous educator and entrepreneur Saidnosir Mirdzhalilov (1884-1937), a brilliant representative of the Uzbek intelligentsia, who was shot in 1937 by an "enemy of the people": documents were exhibited, materials, works of fine art.

One of the central places in the hall is occupied by Zarifa Saidnosirova's painting "The Mausoleum of Ahmed Yassawi", painted in 1925. This room is also decorated with items of folk arts and crafts.

When you leave the room, Zarifa Saidnosirova will lead you to the room where you will get acquainted with Oybek's childhood and youth.

Here is a view of Tashkent at the beginning of the 20th century; photographs of the writer of that period; teachers and students of the educational institution where he studied; manuscripts and printed copies of his first poems; Poets and their books that influenced the formation of Oybek's work.

The second hall introduces the life and work of Oybek in the 30s and 40s. During these years, the writer especially enjoyed the sources of creativity of Navoi and Pushkin. He wrote poems and scientific articles dedicated to Navoi; He was the first to translate Pushkin's poetic novel "Eugene Onegin" into the Uzbek language of one of the peoples of Central Asia. During a terrible storm in 1937, he was expelled from both the Writers' Union and the Institute of Language and Literature for his connection with Cholpon, for being the son-in-law of S. Mirzhalilov, treasurer of the Turkestan Autonomous Government. . During such a dangerous time, he and his family struggled to make ends meet. Nevertheless, deeply aware of his responsibility to literature, he created the novel Holy Blood. At a time when the novels "Enemies of the People" by Abdulla Kadyri and Cholpon were banned, "Kutlug Kan" inspired, encouraged and guided young Uzbek writers to work in the genre of the novel. Books in different languages, located in a quadrangular window in the middle of the hall, testify that "Holy Blood" is one of the masterpieces of world literature.

Along with dozens of Russian writers and artists who took refuge during the war years in Uzbekistan, such as Anna Akhmatova, Alexei Tolstoy, Alexander Deich, Solomon Mikhoels, Vladimir Lugovskoy, he also enjoyed the love of Oybek. During these years, Oybek translated his works into Uzbek. In collaboration with Deutsch, he wrote a book about Navoi in Russian; L. Batney, who was preparing to write a story about Alisher's childhood, provided materials about Navoi; Together with Michaels, he created the opera "Mahmud Torobi"; Ukrainian composer Oles Chishko will write music for the opera. The fruits of this creative collaboration are being shared in this room.

The theme of Navoi is in the center of the exposition of the third hall. Although Oybek's immortal work about the great poet was written during the war years, his international attention and fame belong to the post-war period. This work, which received a prestigious state award, was translated into various foreign languages and became important for acquaintance of the peoples of the world with the great Uzbek writer.

Unfortunately, a new wave of Stalinist repressions, which began in the early 1950s, again began to drag Oybek into its whirlpool. Opponents are even trying to find political flaws in Navoi's novel. Newspaper articles, photographs, documents of the exhibition tell about it.

When Oybek fell ill, he went to China for treatment, and these wooden swords were kept in the house museum, which were presented to him by Chinese doctors. He tried to move his arm muscles with these swords.

Oybek could not write with his own hand from April 17, 1951 until his death on July 1, 1968. Although it was difficult, after talking for a while, she told Zarifa Saidnosirova the novels The Sun Doesn't Darken, The Great Way, In Search of Light, Memories of My Childhood, Alisher's Child, The Trauma of My Time, Ghouls and Navoi" and other epic poems.

Her works of this period are an example of the creative and human courage of two great people - Oybek and Zarifa Saidnosirova. This is the conclusion of every visitor who has carefully read the exposition.

One of the writer's childhood friends, writer Mirkarim Osim Oybek, wrote about one of his works in those difficult years - the novel "The Great Way":

Here, finally, is the fourth hall called "Oybek Eternity". Here are the author's multi-volume editions in Uzbek and Russian, as well as copies of some of his works published abroad in recent years. Ceramic and porcelain vessels depicting the writer, beautiful poems, copper utensils.

The literary and historical exposition is completed by a small "Eastern Room" with a carved ceiling in the style of national carving. All items here gave the room an oriental spirit. Oybek liked to work in the same room, relax and chat with friends.

In the building on the north side of the courtyard there are memorial premises: a hotel, a creative room (on the first floor), Zarifa Saidnosirova's room and a bedroom (on the second floor). The house was built in 1957-1958 according to the project of Zarifa Saidnosirova on the north side of the yard, with windows to the south. Oybek spent almost the last ten years of his life in this house, where the rooms bathed in the Tashkent sun from morning to night.

The memorial part of the museum takes us to the bright atmosphere of the former guest house of the writer; we feel that the door of this apartment is always open for Oybek's friends and students. The writer's brothers, who came to the International Conference of Asian and African Writers in 1958, stayed in this house.

Oybek's library of several thousand copies in this hall testifies to the writer's wide range of interests. Pushkin, Lermontov, Gogol, Turgenev, Tolstoy, Nekrasov, Gorky, Mayakovsky; Shakespeare, Homer, Chiote, Moler, Balzac; Bookshelves are decorated with works by Yassavi, Hafiz, Navoi, Jami, Fizuli and other classic writers. Everything in this room encouraged creativity.

On the second floor, through a wooden staircase into the corridor, you can see engravings on the walls by A. Tsiglintsev. Artist A. Tsiglintsev "Egypt. Sphinx, Naples. Tong", "Nissa", "Port", "Kokhira". "The Beach" and "Toulon" commemorate his voyage in the Mediterranean in 1958 and were donated to the museum by his wife.

Part of the exposition on the second floor tells about the unique room of Oybek's wife. At one end of the room is an easel. This is a monument to the People's Artist of Uzbekistan Ural Tansikbaev. Zarifa Saidnosirova, a student of the great Russian artist Ilya Repin, studied with him in the workshop of N. N. Rozanov the "secrets" of fine art. In the last years of his life, he painted watercolor landscapes on the walls of this room.

Description of the most valuable exhibits: 1) Manuscript of the novel "Navoi", 2) The first collection of poems "Emotions", 3) Manuscript of a poem dedicated to A. Akhmatova, 4) Paintings by O. Tansikaev, 5) "Grave of Ahmad Yassawi" by Zarifa Sadnosirova, 6) Navoi's office autographed by Saidnosir Mirjalilov and others [1-5].

Archival materials have been studied for many years by museum staff and local historians. The results of this study formed the basis of the thematic and exposition plan for the permanent exhibition of the House-Museum, written by N. Karimov, Sh. Rizaev, U. Yarmukhamedov. The updated exposition was created by N. Karimov, Sh. Rizaev, O. Tashmukhamedova, G. Shokirova with the participation of the exposition artists V. Vyatkin and R. Gabdrakhmonov.

The museum has its own audience. The museum is visited not only by literary critics, poets and writers, but also by theater, film and music artists, journalists and representatives of various professions. Professors and students of the Tashkent Institute of Textile and Light Industry, as well as regularly visit the Oybek Museum and enjoy their work.

In conclusion, the museum is an endless source of inspiration for us, as well as for those who honor the memory of Oybek, a place of education for young people. It is safe to say that with his unique talent and immortal literary masterpieces, he made a great contribution to the development of the Uzbek national culture, and his interest in the life and work of Oybek, the incomparable master of the word in poetry and prose, will never disappear.

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