

**MULTIFACETED ASPECTS OF AYBEK'S CREATIVITY IN YOUTH  
EDUCATION****Mirzabekova Nasiba M**

student of group 9-21 of the Tashkent Institute of Textile and Light Industry

**Agzamkhojaeva Shakhnoza Saidmatmobovna**Doctor of Philosophy, Associate Professor of the Tashkent Institute of Textile  
and Light Industry

***Abstract:** The article scientifically analyzes the multifaceted aspects of Aybek's work. As you know, translation, dramaturgy, poetry, the best realistic works are of great importance in Aybek's work.*

***Keywords:** poetry, dramaturgy, translation, memoirs, literary work.*

Aybek was born on January 10, 1905 in the city of Tashkent. People's Writer of Uzbekistan (1965), Academician of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan (1943). He studied at the Faculty of Social Sciences of the Tashkent University (1925-1927), the St. Petersburg Institute of National Economy (1927-1929), returned to Tashkent due to a serious illness and graduated from the Tashkent University (1930).

The writer reflected his memories in the story «Childhood», which was published in 1963. The story is a brilliant example of memoir literature. Aybek, following the little Musa, reveals his life step by step, shows the formation of his character, the formation of his personality. Along with changes in society, moral ideals, the views of the little hero are changing, and his dreams and aspirations are becoming more and more pronounced.

Aybek's work is multifaceted. Like many Uzbek writers, Aybek began his literary career with poetry. In 1923 his first poem «Whose land?» was published. He is one of the first Uzbek novelists. He wrote such works as «Sacred Blood», «Navoi», «Wind of the Golden Valley», «The Sun Will Not Dim», «The Great Way».

The first prose work is «Sacred Blood». This novel was filmed at the Uzbekfilm studio.

From a young age, Aybek was fascinated by the works of the great Uzbek poet and thinker Alisher Navoi. But before writing a work about him, the writer carefully studied and looked through a huge archival material. In the 30s, Aybek worked on creating the image of the great thinker, poet and politician Alisher Navoi.

In 1939, he wrote a poem about the great poet, and in 1943, a novel was completed, in which Aybek showed Navoi only as a public and statesman. His creative path is mentioned only in passing, and then only at the end of the book. The significance of the novel «Navoi», as one of the best realistic works, goes far beyond the limits of Uzbek literature. It has been translated into many languages, including Russian.

Aybek is the author of a number of studies, scientific articles, reviews: «The creative path of Abdulla Kadyri» (1936), «Uzbek poetry of recent years» (1933), «Uzbek literature» (1943), «Literature, history, modernity» (1966).

They translated into Uzbek «Eugene Onegin» Pushkin, poems M.Yu.Lermontov «Masquerade», «Demon», Goethe (excerpts from «Faust»), Homer (excerpts from the «Iliad»), the epic «Davyd of Sasun».

Translation occupies a special place in the rich literary heritage of Aybek.

At the end of 1938, after the turbulent days of 1937, Adib was hired as a translator at the State Publishing House of Education and Pedagogics. During this period, he translated the 2nd volume of the Literature of Antiquity complex, dedicated to Roman literature, and gave Uzbek readers the opportunity to get acquainted with one of the first sources of world literature. Before and after that, he wrote A. S. Pushkin's poetic novel «Eugene Onegin» [2], M.Yu.Lermontov's drama «Masquerade», famous articles by V. G. Belinsky, Mohler's comedy «Tartuffe», the Armenian epic «Davud Sosunli »and a number of foreign poets and translated the works of writers into Uzbek [1].

Aybek A.S., Pushkin I.A. Russians like Krylov, L.N.Faiz, Ahmed Faiz, Mukhtar Avezov wrote many articles about representatives of Eastern literature, such as Berdi Kerboboyev.

Aybek, the owner of Serkirr's work, translated the highest examples of world and Russian literature into Uzbek and enriched the Uzbek translation school founded by Cholpon and Kadiri with his high-level translations. Samples of Roman literature in the translation of Kitabhanni Aybek, «Tartuff» by J.B.Moler, «Eugene Onegin» by A.S.Pushkin, «Masquerade» by M.Yu.Lermontov, the Armenian epic «Davud Sosunli», G. Heine, I.A.Krylov, V.G.Belinsky, E.Verharn and presented the works of others [5].

Aybek's poetry collections «Emotions» (1926), «Flowers of the Heart» (1929), «Torch» (1932) [1], «Dilbar - Daughter of the Period» (1932), «Revenge» (1933). , «Bakhtigul and He wrote the epics» Missing in action» (1934), «Girl-heroine» (1936), «Gulnoz», «Archer», «Navoi» (1937) [2]. Nasri novels (Blessed Blood, 1940; Navoi, 1942; The Sun Does Not Darken, 1943-1959; The Great Way, 1967; (The Glorious Way, In Search of Light). «Memories from Childhood» and «Alisher's Child» and a collection of wonderful works reflect the unique events of different periods [5].

**In conclusion**, it should be said that Aybek, the son of Musa Tashmuhammad, a master of creativity, worked in various genres. In particular, verses, poems, epics, novels, stories and works of many great Russian poets, masterpieces of world literature were translated into Uzbek. Of course, today's young generation should study the legacy of our great-grandfather Aybek, conduct scientific research and pass it on to the next generation.

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