

The History of the Writer Oybek`S House-Museum in Tashkent and it`S Importance in the Cultural Life of Society

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Abstract: The history of the Oybek House-Museum, which is currently operating in Tashkent, has been studied in the following article. Because most of the existing house-museums in our country are situated in Tashkent, this paper stresses on studying the history and activities of the house-museums in this region.

Key words: Museum, house-museum, museum collections, "Children's Corner", satellite, smart, culture, society, person

Introduction.

Oybek started working as a teacher while he was still a student. He taught language and literature at different schools and institutes for a few years. Then he became an assistant at the Faculty of Economics of Tashkent University. Right now, he worked as a researcher at the Scientific Research Institute of Cultural Construction and the Institute of Language and Literature under the Committee of Sciences. In 1937, the Soviet government got stricter and Oybek lost his job and was punished because they thought he supported groups that wanted their own countries. When the war started in 1941-1945, he once again had to deal with political pressure. Oybek got a job at the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR. Then, he became the head of the Writers' Union and editor of the "Eastern Star" magazine after the previous chairman died. He was in charge of the Institute of Language and Literature and the main person in charge of the magazine "Uzbek Language and Literature.

“Literature Analysis And Methodology”

Oybek began his literary career as a poet. His first poem “The Sound of a Musical Instrument” was published in 1922 in the magazine “Armugon”. Through his poems, the poet brought lyricism into Uzbek poetry, perfected the culture of describing experiences and developed the language of lyric poetry. Along with lyric poetry, he also researched the field of epics and wrote epics such as "Dilbar - the girl of the times", "Osh", "Bakhtigul va Sogindik", "Heroic girl", "Gulnoz", "Kamonchi". "Navoi" Oybek's prose legacy includes five novels ("Precious Blood", "Navoiy", "Winds from the Golden



Valley", "The Sun Does Not Darken" and "Great way"), four short stories ("Honor ways", "My Childhood Memories", "A boy Alisher") and includes several stories and essays. Whatever period Oybek's novels and short stories come from, the writer has perfectly studied the life of this period. He emerged as a writer particularly familiar with historical periods and the life of a historical figure based on primary sources.

Results

An important part of Oybek's literary activity includes research and articles on literary studies. In his literary and critical works, Oybek published many articles about the formation and development of Uzbek literature from the beginning until the 60s of the last century. Most of these articles are devoted to the study of the life of Alisher Navoi, the life and career of the poet. Oybek translated into Uzbek the best examples of world and Russian literature, examples of Roman literature, "Tartouf" by J. B Moler, "Eugene Onegin" by A. S Pushkin, "Masquerade" by M. Yu Lermontov, "Davud Sosuni" by N. Zaryan, Armenian epic, G. He became acquainted with the works of Heine, I. A Krylov, VG Belinsky, E Verharn et al. Oybek made a great contribution to the cultural development of the people of Uzbekistan through his colorful creativity and work as a great public figure. A school, an avenue and one of the metro stations in Tashkent are named after Oybek, Termiz State University and a collective farm in the Tashkent region are named after Oybek. After Oybek's death, that is, in 2001, he was awarded the Order of Merit.

To perpetuate the name of the famous representative of Uzbek literature and celebrate the 75th anniversary of the writer's birth, adopted on the basis of the decision of the Council of Ministers of Uzbekistan dated February 23, 1980 No. 148 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs deliver. Uzbekistan Culture in 1980 According to Order No. 129a of March 3, 2015, the house where the writer lived - today number 26, Iftikhor 1st street, Yunusabad district - was established an Oybek house museum and a statue was installed there.

Today, 8 workers and employees work at the Oybek House Museum, promoting literary heritage among the people. The Oybek House Museum is located in one of the historical districts of Tashkent. In 1940, he moved to the house on today's Iftikhor 1st street (formerly Tazetdinov, Kislovodskaya) with the Oibek family.

The Oybek House-Museum was set up in 1980, but it was not opened until 1985 for the writer's 80th birthday. Today, there are 10,705 items in its main collection. The museum has a scientific library that holds magazines, newspaper clippings, books, and other publications in different languages. It also has literature related to the lives and work of writers, as well as manuscripts of works by Sufi Olloyor, Ahmad Yassavi, Navoi, Fuzuli, and Hafiz from eastern literature. The museum halls have paintings on the walls. - A person with the last name Tansikboyev whose first initial is A. > Bure, A.



Tsiglintsev, Yu could also be said as Tsiglintsev, Yu. was a person. Mamatova, Z wrote the article. Saidnosirova helped with Oybek's projects.

The poet Shukrullo from Uzbekistan said at the museum, "Oybek didn't have a hard life when he started writing. " But he did not want to get back at anyone or be mad at anyone. He saw the world in a hopeful way. He responded to all of this by working very hard without getting tired. Visitors to the Oybek House-Museum learn about hope, love for work, and serving people. Everyone who visits Aki Oybek's house-museum looks for inspiration and leaves with a renewed spirit and a sense of accomplishment.

In the building next to the house-museum, there are special rooms to remember someone: a hotel, a studio, a children's room, and a bedroom. In the main part of the museum, there are 5 rooms. When you enter the museum, you will see exhibits about Zarifa Saidnosirova and her father, Saidnosir Mirjalilov, on the right side. These exhibits include pictures, documents, objects, and paintings. There is a stand in the room to remember the famous artist Orol Tansikbayev from Uzbekistan. Zarifa Saidnosirova painted nature scenes with oil paints on the walls of this room. Zarifa Saidnosirova's painting called "Tomb of Ahmad Yassavi" from 1925 is in the middle of the room. This room also has folk art decorations.

The exhibition in the hall next door shows how Tashkent looked at the beginning of the 20th century, photographs of the writer of that period, teachers and students of the school where he studied, manuscripts and prints his early poems, poets who influenced the formation of Oybek's work and their books. The second room of the house museum is dedicated to Oybek's life and work in the 1930s and 1940s. The four-sided display case in the center of the room contains copies of the novel "Precious /blood" translated into Different language. In this room there are also the books "The Other Side of the Front" and "Roads of Fire", a gift from Czechoslovakian poet Ondra Lisagorsky to Oybek after the war. The Navoi theme is central to the exhibition in the third room. A torn copy of the novel "Navoi" is kept in this room. This book was a gift from former Uzbek prisoners of war to the Oybek House Museum. In the fourth room called "Oybek's Eternity", the writer's multi-volume editions in Uzbek and Russian are displayed, as well as copies of some of his works published abroad during the years recently. Additionally, in this room one can find ceramic vases with portraits of writers, poems written on them, bronze objects, works of art, science and modern science. they are specific to Oybek. The literary and historical exhibition ends with a magnificent "Oriental Hall" with a ceiling made using the method of ethnic sculpture and all the objects here give the room an oriental spirit .

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1. Student of the Tashkent National Institute of Culture. Getting acquainted with this museum, we learned about Oybek's life, his house, the room he created, the library and paintings. This museum had a great impact on us, we got to know his creative ways and studied them more closely. 2 Thank you so much for doing such a great job. I received a lot of news and I haven't been this impressed in a long time. I can say that I rediscovered Uzbek literature for myself. It is so bright, magical and full of hope that it will stay with me for many years to come. 3 We visited this house museum from Westminster College High School. From the above comments, it can be seen that the Oybek House Museum occupies a very large position in the field of literature, art, culture and history. In front of the museum are 20 volumes of the writer's works compiled by scientists from the Institute of Language and Literature named after A. S Pushkin of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbekistan Soviet Socialist Republic is on display. "In addition, in the museum collection, Oybek's letters, summaries, notebooks, correspondence and cotton picking records from the 1920s are preserved. "

In 2005, for the 100th anniversary of Oybek's birth, a feature-length documentary was made about the writer, which can also be viewed at the museum. On the occasion of the writer's birthday, it has become a tradition to hold moonlight events in the museum every year. At one of the events held in 2017, the English edition of Oybek's novel "Navoiy" and the album about Oybek's house museum were published on the initiative of the Ministry of Culture and Sports were on display at the museum.



Conclusion

Employees of the Oybek House-Museum are promoting organizational and cultural events, using all opportunities to perpetuate the memory of the writer who has a special place in the history of our literature and national culture.

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