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**Abstract:** *About the staging of Alisher Navoi's work in Maqsood Sheikhzadeh and the wounding of Captain Gastello's lion.*

**Keywords:** *Alisher Navoi, Uzbek, Cinema, Moscow, newspaper, Oybek, Gafur Ghulam, Sheikhzada, Uygun, I. Sultanov aa Hasan Polat, Ulug'bek, fighters, Captain Gastello, Life will last, Alive is dead, Deaths happen, A dead person is alive.*

Preparations were underway for the fiftieth anniversary celebrations of the birth of the great Uzbek poet Alisher Navoi. One of the gifts for the anniversary was the film "Alisher Navoiy", for which the Uzbek Academic drama Theater (now the National Theater of Uzbekistan) staged its last performance on June 14, one thousand nine hundred and forty-first year and went on a creative journey. This trip of the theater creative team was associated with the film, which will be filmed at the Mosfilm film studio. At the film studio, mock-ups and butaphorists were working day by day, night by night, under the artistic direction of Sergei Eisenstein, a group of artists and operators were preparing for "S'yomka", while Komil Yormatov and Ilya Trauberg were putting an end to the directing script. When the train arrived in Moscow, it became known that the film, which was intended to be shot, was stopped. Dozens of echelons, increasing tanks and cannons over Moscow stations, were not in the field of military training, but in love with the battles that will begin early-now, the breath of the impending war had smashed the air of Moscow.

Soon after, on the night of the twenty-second June, a terrible war broke out. In the life of poets, writers and scientists who were hesitating for the Navoiy Jubilee, the war entered with its thunderous breath. Less than a day or two later, on June Twenty-fourth, a publicistic article by writers was published in the Red Uzbekistan newspaper, entitled "Soviet soil is inviolable and sacred." Oybek, Ghafur Ghulam, Shaykhzadeh, Harmonious, I.Sultanov aa Hasan Steel had signed. Some more time later, Shaikhzoda's "wrestling nechun?" came to the square. On those days, with no public mobilization yet announced, many volunteers volunteered to go to the front and express their desire to fight. The military commissariats were overwhelmed by the youth being recruited into the army. On such days, demonstrations were held in the military commissariat, production enterprises and educational institutions, and poets read poems that inspired the people and the army to victory; the Soviets wished the young men a white path to defense of their homeland. Shaykhzoda



also sought to explain with such fiery words why his compatriots, heading to the front with boyagi's poem, will fight on the battlefields:

This struggle is for the law of life,  
For the end of this quarter century...  
Pushkin's epic, for Tolstoy,  
For an unbiased wedding that temporarily stopped...  
This is El's Goda, choli, Gozali,  
Navoi misrai, Babur Ghazali,  
For dutor's leisurely flour,  
For the magnificent days of creativity,  
Ulugbek dahma, Khwarazm Naghma,  
Songs, dances... all-all...  
Fighting for the same has assumed US.  
Hearts were filled with sacred hatred.

The poet's gaze, which the night before, took an incentive from the people's works of creativity and depicted the landscapes of a peaceful life, was now reduced to Warriors who took their lives and gave their lives on the battlefields. It was no different for him which republic these Warriors were born in either the city or which nation they belonged to. He celebrated justice and wrote about the future of Victory Day in the fast days, when a trial of the enemy will take place in Berlin. He sent words of condolences to the people of the cities and villages suffering under the dirty feet of the enemy.

It was incredibly difficult, hard years. Who entered the street of treason, who is showing an example of heroism – even this simple fact was not easy to know. It was difficult to believe both the good news that the hero fought and died, and the rumors that he was missing. Even who was the first to show the example of combat courage associated with the name of Alexander Matrosov or Captain Gastello was not clear at that time. But in spite of this, poems by poets, in particular Shaykhzoda, honoring such fan heroes, also inspired the army in those years to Valor and courage, giving strength and power to thousands of jeangists.

In the one thousand nine hundred and forty-first year, in the first months of the war, newspapers wrote about the courage of Captain Gastello. It was said that with his damaged aircraft, he went to the enemy's fuel reserves and was hit by fire, two or three Poplar stones, which burned the ERU blue. Fascinated by this event, the poet wrote the poem "Captain Gastello", one of the masterpieces of wartime lyricism. Sixty years later, the corpses of other pilots were found in the place where Gastello died ostensibly out of courage. Although Bordi-yu is not Gastello, who went to the cistern with his burning plane and was killed heroically, but another of his fellow warriors, Shaykhzoda's poem never loses its immense artistic power. Because it was



not to the secluded captain Gastello, it was a poem that applauded the great courage of badky attacking enemy aircraft and turning his gas-filled cisterns into torches. That is why it does not matter whether the fan name of this courage is Gastellomi or other. The lines of the poem: "there will be life, there will be death in the living, there will be death, and the dead man is alive, " are an assessment given to those who have the courage done in the path of people's happiness, the freedom of the country and the enlightened future. This poem is still living with such a awake spirit and Idea and serving the people.

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