

## OYBEK'S HOUSE-MUSEUM IS AN EDUCATIONAL CENTER FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Masharipova Gularam Kamilovna  
Professor of the Tashkent Institute of Textile and Light Industry,  
gularam.masharipova@mail.ru

A'zamjonova Saodat Shavkat qizi  
Student of the group 21-17, TITLI

### **Annotation**

The article provides information about the house-museum of one of the great figures of Musa Tashmuhammad ogli Oybek. In the house-museum named after Oybek, there are many memories from which young people can learn.

**Keywords:** house, museum, exposition, shrine, place of creation, memories.

The addresses of great figures have long served as one of the most revered shrines among the people. In one of the districts of Tashkent, which until recently was called «Workers' town», there is a particularly sacred place for scientists and cultural figures. From 1940 to 1968, that is, the last 28 years of his life, the great Uzbek writer and public figure, academician Musa Tashmukhammad oglu Oybek lived and worked here. It has become a tradition to gather in this house-museum on January 10 from the birthday of the writer. In this regard, professors and students of the Tashkent Institute of Textile and Light Industry, as well as a number of creative activities will remember him in the house-museum with vivid memories.

During his lifetime, Oybek beat is known not only as a great writer, as a great man. Therefore, speak in common parlance, as Tashkent residents from seven to seventy let, so the lovers of literature from the near and far abroad considered it a breast to come to this house and settle this brilliant Uzbek figure. Well-known writers, translators and literary critics from Moscow and Kiev, Tbilisi and Baku, Almaty and Ashgabat remembered conversations with Oybek in this house as unforgettable moments of their lives.

Oybek was born on January 10, 1905 in the Tashkent mahalla Gavkush. This mahalla was located in the Khadrinsky quarter of Tashkent city, on the site of the Uzbek



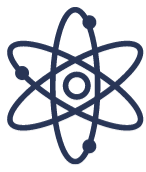


National Academic Drama Theater [1]. The future writer was born in a low house, so during his studies he lived in the hostel of the Navoi technical school. After his marriage, he lived in rented houses in the 4th block of the city of Tashkent. Finally, in 1940, when land was given to scientists and cultural figures, as well as government officials, factories and planties, he was also given 600 square meters of land.

Oybek's house-museum was opened on the first day for visitors. It took Zarifa Saidnosirova more than five years to transfer the Oybek archive to the state. Practically every day, employees of the Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan came here, taking part in the preparation for the publication of the 20-volume «Complete Works» and the creation of the museum exposition. Everyone who contributed to the creation of the museum became famous literary critics, famous Uzbek scientists. Among them are doctors of philological sciences Naim Karimov, Bakhtiyor Nazarov, Gafor 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. ... They spent most of their time in Oybek's studio, working on carefully preserved manuscripts of the author thanks to Zarifa Saidnosirova. Zarifa Saidnosirova not only collected these manuscripts for many years, but also kept them with great love, and in the mid-1970s she took on such an honorable and difficult task as the creation of a memorial house-museum of the writer. The scientific and creative team did everything to make the house-museum come into being. This team had to not only look through and organize the entire archive of the writer, but also create a museum fund, engage in expositional work, create a literary exposition based on a thematic exposition plan. How long did it take to renovate the old building and adapt it to a museum, prepare equipment, build an exhibition and order a statue? Artists who create exhibitions were involved in such works.

Oybek's poetry collections «Emotions» (1926), «Flowers of the Heart» (1929), «Torch» (1932), «Dilbar - Daughter of the Period» (1932), «Revenge» (1933). , «Bakhtigul and Sagindyk», «Missing in action» (1934), «Girl-heroine» (1936), «Gulnoz», «Archer», «Navoi» (1937) [4] Prose heritage of 5 novels («Blessed blood», 1940; « Navoi », 1942; «The sun does not darken», 1943-1959; «Great way», 1967; «Breezes from the Golden Valley»(1949), 4 stories («Glorious way»). In Search of Light», «Memories





of My Childhood» and «Baby Alisher») and his wonderful works [2, 3, 4, 5, etc.] are kept in the house-museum of Oybek. Anyone who visits the museum will have the opportunity to view his work.

Oybek's house-museum was founded in 1985 for the 80th anniversary of the writer. On the way to the museum, the visitor sees a bronze statue of Oybek (I. Klinitsky) in the middle of a cozy garden surrounded by ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers. It should be noted that Oybek loved nature with all his heart. Oybek's attitude to nature is one of the unique manifestations of great love for the Motherland in the writer's heart. He planted trees and flowers in his little garden. Among the trees he planted was a large maple and a spruce in the shape of a spear, which for more than half a century have adorned the museum's courtyard and delighted the eyes of visitors. Oybek loved to sit here and relax in the trees. The museum is located in two buildings, built by Oybek himself, divided into a memorial part, a literary exposition and a cozy garden.

An exposition reflecting the life and work of the writer is located in a 5-room building, built in 1940-1941. The basis of the literary exposition was Oybek's diaries, excerpts, letters, photographic material, ethnography, samples of fine and applied art, literary and journalistic works of the writer, as well as the memoirs of his contemporaries about Oybek. This building houses a literary exposition covering all periods of the life and literary activity of the writer. The memorial part of the museum embodies the living spirit and breath of the writer's creative life, inextricably linked with the literary and historical exposition.

After passing the gate and entering, visitors begin to get acquainted with the exposition of the Oybek House-Museum in the room on the left, which once served as a porch. At the entrance to this part, which consists of 5 rooms - on the right - there is a small room. Here are exhibits dedicated to 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 businessman Saidnosir Mirjalilov (1884-1937), a prominent representative of the Uzbek intelligentsia, who was shot in 1937 as an «enemy of the people»: documents, materials, works of fine art. The exposition tells about the activities of this remarkable figure in different directions, and elements of the historical interior tell about the social upheavals of 1929-1937, acquainting visitors





with the strange and tragic fate of S. Mirzhalilov. The breath of a distant and already historical property can be heard from the exhibits presented here. One of the central places in the hall is occupied by Zarifa Saidnosirova's painting «The Mausoleum of Ahmad Yassavi», created in 1925.

The second hall will acquaint you with the life and work of Oybek in the 30-40s. During these years, the writer especially liked the origins of the work 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 Uzbek, the language of one of the peoples of Central Asia. During the terrible storm of 1937, he was expelled from both the Writers' Union and the Institute of Language and Literature, where he was in contact with Cholpon, convicted as the son-in-law of S.Mirjalilov, the treasurer of Turkestan. Autonomous government. In such a dangerous time, he and his family struggled to make ends meet. Nevertheless, with a deep sense of responsibility towards literature, he wrote the novel Blessed Blood. At a time when the novels Enemies of the People by Abdullah Kodiri and Cholpon were banned, Blessed Blood inspired, encouraged and guided young Uzbek writers to write in the novel genre.

The Navoi theme is in the center of the exposition of the third hall. Although Oybek's immortal work about the great poet was completed during the war years, his international attention and fame date back to the post-war period. This work, awarded a prestigious state award, was translated into various foreign languages and became important for the peoples of the world in terms of meeting the great Uzbek writer. Entering the hall, the visitor will notice a torn off copy of the novel «Navoi» behind the barbed wire. This is a gift from former Uzbek prisoners of war to Oybek's house-museum.

The literary and historical exposition ends with a small «Eastern Hall» with a carved ceiling in the style of national carving. All interior items gave the room an oriental flavor. Oybek loved to work, relax and chat with friends in the same room.

In the building on the north side of the courtyard there are memorial rooms: a hotel, a studio (on the first floor), a room of Zarifa Saidnosirova and a hostel (on the second floor).

The basis of the thematic-exposition plan (FER) of the permanent exposition of the house-museum was made by N.Karimov, Sh.Rizaev, U.Yarmukhamedov. The





renewed exposition was created by N.Karimov, Sh.Rizaev, O.Tashmukhamedova, G.Shokirova with the participation of the exhibition artists V.Vyatkin and R.Gabdrakhmonov.

Annually on January 10, on the birthday of Musa Toshmuhammad ogli Oybek, professors and students of the Tashkent Institute of Textile and Light Industry visit the Oybek House-Museum. They will be able to enjoy the rich spiritual and scientific heritage created by Musa Tashmuhammad ogli Oybek.

In conclusion, Oybek, the son of Musa Tashmukhammad, wrote in various fields, that is, he wrote prose and poetry in all genres of fiction - ballads, lyric-epic epics, short stories, essays, short stories, novels, popular (journalistic) articles, translated popular literature fraternal peoples, ancient and European literature. He wrote extensive articles and reviews on literary criticism. The actor also skillfully used all directions of the writing style, since the writer left his mark in various areas of creativity. In his works of art and translations - the style of art and rhetoric, in his articles and speeches - in the works of the formal and popular style, in literature and linguistics, in his translations we see examples of the scientific style, in the house-museum dedicated to the teacher. Oybek's creative school can serve as an example in the education of young people.

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