



**GREAT RUSSIAN WRITER, PLAYWRIGHT PROSE WRITER-  
ALEXANDER SERGEYEVICH PUSHKIN'S HUGE LEGACY ON THE  
PATH OF HIS WORK**

Choriyoroova Nodira

Philology Faculty of the Denau Institute of Entrepreneurship and  
Pedagogy of Russian Language in Multilingual Groups  
Educational Direction 209-Group 2-Stage Student  
Tel: +998 94 231 23 13, nodirachoriyoroova@gmail.com

**Annotation**

In this article, The Great Russian writer, who founded the realistic direction of new Russian literature, the playwright and prose writer, literary critic and theorist, historian, publicist Alexander Sergeyevich Pushkin's enormous legacy on the path of his life and work is vividly reflected. In addition, the article provides accurate information on the life of Pushkin and his publications.

**Keywords:** Realistic direction, literature critic, playwright, theorist, historian, publicist, painter of the spiritual world, Russian national poet, founder of the.

Russian literary language A. S. Pushkin was born on June 6, 1799 in the city of Moscow in a noble family . In his house there was a library from books by French and Russian writers. Pushkin's uncle Vasily Lvovich Pushkin was a poet and was creative in the stream of the Karamzins . He always strove for light and became great and mature. the Great Russian writer, playwright and prose writer, literary critic and theorist, historian, publicist, who laid the foundation for the realistic direction of the new Russian literature, one of the most iconic literary figures of the first half of the 19th century. Pushkin still enjoyed fame as the greatest Russian national poet at the time of his life.

He will become a poet who embodied in himself the wisdom and tenderness of the soul of any people in the world. Russia, and not only Russia, is a painter of the human world in Russian-speaking people of the whole world, no doubt, Alexander Sergeyevich Pushkin. He always strove for light and became great and mature. In this regard, the great poet of the Russian people Alexander Blok described:" how sonorous is the name of Pushkin." His father, Sergei Lvovich, was a descendant of the ancient nobility, a guard officer, writing French poems. His mother Nadezhda Osipovna was brought up by Peter Abyssinian A.P. He was the grandson of Hannibal (originally name Abraham). His parents handed over to the upbringing of the young Pushkin's





grandmother Maria Alekseevna and his nanny Arina Rodionovna. His uncle Vasily Lvovich was one of the most prominent poets of the time, and the famous poets of the Pushkin's became frequent guests. This atmosphere instilled in Pushkin a passion for poetry. In 1811-1817 he received an education at the Lyceum in Tsarskoe Selo. Pushkin's first poem was printed in the press as early as 1814. In December 1833, Nicholas I appointed Pushkin as kamer — Junker. In 1837, in a duel with the young French officer George Dantes, Pushkin was seriously wounded and died.

Many of Pushkin's works were translated into Uzbek ("Boris Godunov", "Dubrovsky", "Prisoner of the Caucasus" by Chulpan (1936-37), "Yevgeny Onegin" by Oybek (1937), "Bakhchisarai fountain" by Usman Nosir (1937), "Captain's daughter" by Abdulla Kahhor (1939), "Ruslan and Lyudmila" translated by Mirtemir (1948). Pushkin's first poems saw the face of the press in 1913. During his studies at the Lyceum, he writes about 120 poems and 2 epics (unfinished). And his poem dedicated to the farewell night with the Lyceum took part in this night G. R. Awarded the high grade of Derzhavin, he Predicts that Pushkin will become a great poet.

Pushkin's poems, exposing oppression and serfdom, written under the influence of freedom forces in Russian society, his participation in the circle "green light", extremely angered Tsar Alexander I. He exiled Pushkin to Yekaterinoslav in May 1820. The travels of the Caucasus and Crimea allowed the beginning of a new era in Pushkin's work. He was originally J. Byron wrote his romantic epics under his influence.

The first example of Pushkin's romanticism — the epic "prisoner of the Caucasus" (1820-21)-was a great success between them, as it expressed the mood of the freedom-loving youth of the 20s. Pushkin continued to describe reality with romantic paints, creating epics "brothers Pirates" (1821-22) and "Bakhchisarai fountain" (1923). And the epic "Gypsies" was the fruit of a serious turn that took place in Pushkin's creative evolution.

1824 Pushkin is released from his duty of Service and sent into exile to the village of Mikhailovskoe (Pskov). The poet, who was persecuted for the second time, after a short mental crush, succumbed to reading and collected fairy tales and songs of the inhabitants of this surroundings, writes the tragedy "Boris Godunov" (1825), the epic "Count Nulin", "Tatabbu to the Koran", "Andrei Shen'e", "October 19" and other famous poems, continues the work on the poetic novel "Yevgeny Onegin". In the late 1820s-early 1830s, realism was ennobled in Pushkin's work, in addition to "Count Nulin", the epics "Poltava" (1828-9), "House in Kolomna" (1830), "Copper Rider" (1833) and some plays and prose works ("Belkin Captain's stories", "Daughter" and others), which later formed the poet's "little tragedies".) creates.





The publication of the poetic novel "Yevgeny Onegin" in 1833 was a huge event in the history of Russian literature. In the novel, important issues of the era in which Pushkin lived found their perception, the character of people common during that period is an excellent skill against the background of historical, social and domestic conditions. During this period, which entered the history of Russian literature as "Boldino autumn", the poet created the epic "House in Kolomna", "Belkin's stories", as well as other "small tragedies". Each of these works constitutes a separate page in Pushkin's work, especially with the fact that the "Greedy Knight", "a party at the age of Plague", "Stone guest", "Mozart and Saleri" raised issues of universal significance "small tragedies".

Pushkin wants to write the history of Peter the great, taking the opportunity to work in the state archive, while serving in the collegium of tashki in the summer of 1831 on the condition. Working in the archive will allow Pushkin To Correctly Explain the complex issues of the history and current period of Russia. Pushkin's epic "copper rider" comes to the field as a result of such changes that took place in his worldview. Pushkin was interested in the history of Russia of the 30s, diligently studied the reasons for the emergence of the Pugachyov Uprising, went to the places where the uprising took place and recorded Russian folk songs, fairy tales and legends. Pushkin effectively used these materials, which he collected about the Pugachyov uprising, in the stories "the history of Pugachyov" (1833), "Dubrovsky" (1832-33) and "Captain's daughter" (1833-36).

Pushkin took an active part in the Literaturnaya gazeta (Literary Newspaper), published by his friends in 1831-32, fighting for the triumph of nationalism and realism in literature. After a long effort, in April 1836, Sovremennik ("contemporary") managed to release the 1st issue of the magazine. A.S. Pushkin's huge creative heritage:

Novels:

"Freedom" (1817, oda),

"To chaadaev" (1818)

"The village" (1819)

"Dagger" (1821)

"Imitation of the Koran"

"Andrey Shene"

"October 19"

"Song about Stenka Razin"

"Letter to Siberia"

Poems like "Dream"

"Ruslan and Lyudmila"





"Prisoner of the Caucasus" (1820-21)

"Brothers Pirates" (1821-22)

"Bakhchisarai fountain" (1823)

"Count Nulin"

"Poltava"

"Copper rider" (1833)

"Gavriliada" (poema)

"Yevgeny Onegin" (poetic novel)

"The Abyssinian of Peter the great"

"Boris Godunov" (tragedy)

"Journey to Arzrum"

Stories: "Dubrovsky" (1832-33)

"Captain daughter" (1836)

Prose works:

"Arrow"

"Storm"

Fairy tales:

"The tale of Pop and his servant Balda "(1830-34)

"The tale of the fisherman and the fish "(1830)

"The tale of King Saltan" (1831)

"The tale of the Golden Rooster" (1834)

Conclusion

In conclusion, Pushkin's services to Russian literature grew in size, and as his creative activity acquired new and new facets, the black forces around him began to become more and more united and active. As a result of this, his duel with George Dantes was organized and the Great Russian poet was killed.

Pushkin's role in the fate of Russian culture is hugely great. He made a huge contribution to the formation of the Russian literary language, along with the founding of new Russian literature. Pushkin's work had a great influence on the development of not only subsequent Russian literature, but also such art forms as music, theater, ballet, painting. Among other fraternal literature, the influence of Pushkin's creativity is noticeable in the development of Uzbek literature of the 20th century.





### List of Used Literature

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### E-Learning Resources

1. <https://kh-davron.uz/kutubxona/jahon/pushkin-poetry.html>
2. <https://peskiadmin.ru/uz/osnovnye-temy-i-motivy-liriki-pushkina-lirika-kak-rod.html>
3. [https://uz.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aleksandr\\_Pushkin](https://uz.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aleksandr_Pushkin)
4. <https://eurodomik.ru/uz/installation/pushkin-referat---a-pushkin-yavlyaetsya-rodonachalnikom-sozdatelem.html>

