DORILMUALLIMIN

Yuldasheva Dilfuza Muydinjanovna
TSTU, Department of Foreign Languages
assistant, supervisor (scientific advisor).
Kuzibayev Bekhruz Bahodir ugli
a student of the AB-6 group of the Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computer Engineering of
the Tashkent State University of Communications.
(Tashkent state transport university)

Annotation: This article talks about Maqsud Sheikhzadeh’s studies at Darilmuallimin, as well as his creative activity in this institution of learning.

Key words: Creativity, medicine teacher, dramaturgy, theater, culture, diligence.

In the early twenties, a group of Uzbek Youth went to study at the Uzbek drama studio opened in Moscow, and others went to study at the Turkish theater Technical School in Baku. Students who graduated academic year from 1925 to 1926, returned to Tashkent gave such a description to their friends with pleasure that the young people who heard their legendary stories were awakened by the desire to go to this beautiful city to study.. One of such young people is the famous theater figure Nazira Alieva, who is the same as her this was how he expressed his state of affairs at the time in his book "art is my life:

“My friends described me the beauty of Baku, exiting air and landscape of the Khazur (Caspian) sea, the foothills located houses, about parks, the fact that the lessons are much more interesting in technical school, in the "Etudes" which was unfamiliar for me. I was caught by the passion to go to Baku...” Secondary education of children who graduated from primary school there was no other educational institution in Aktosh. Therefore, in late 1921, Maqsud accompanied a group of peers he went to Baku with the intention of continuing his studies. The news that he will go to study in the capital of the Republic for teenager born in a remote town in Azerbaijan, is a beautiful dream and awakened the fountain of hopes, as in Nazira Aliyeva. He is the only one of those years to come to Baku, surrounded by an already unknown excitement when he entered the educational institution of pedagogy – dorilmuallimin, the characteristic uneven landscape of the city, blowing from the sea a breeze saturated with the smell of oil reveals the tongue of his lock sent. He was prouded to start studying, in one of these relics of Eastern culture and began to take knowledge with great enthusiasm. At that time, the most famous scientist, poet and writers were teachinhg in this land of knowledge. Therefore, in the youth years of dorilfun

Sheikhzade, knowledgeable teachers played a major role in its formation in the spirit. Maxmudhoja Behbudi unlike teachers, scientists, poets and writers understood the true essence of the Bolshevik state from the very first steps of Soviet power, which is free living of Muslim peoples of the state and felt that it would not allow them to breathe, and therefore they were not interested from the strengthening of Soviet power in Azerbaijan.

Consequently, they did not allow the structure and activities of the komsomol organization in dorilmuallimin, as in the school "rushdia".

Dorilmuallimin is an educational institution opened for boys, and girls studied in dorilmuallimat, which had the same status. Celebrities of that time studied in nearly both of these institutions of knowledge- they carried out educational work. For Maqsud and his peers, Abdullah as poet and Hussein Jovid the poets ‘ lessons were a festive novelty. In addition to them, students J.Gabriel, P.Qasimov, Medinakhanim They were also looking forward to the lessons of teachers such as giyosbeyli, Shafiqahonim Afandizoda.

The famous Uzeir Hajibekov in the Music circle from the Western Music, the famous Muslim Magomaev, on the other hand, used to teach lessons from the ice of the East. One of the Friends of the Uzbek poet, Akram Jafar, who studied with Sheikhzade in dorilmuallimin, recalled that the dear teachers who taught in dorilmuallimin, especially Huseyn Jovid, who was pouring light from his whole being, would sweeten the student’s bread and turn his water into juice.

"In fact," he said, " our everyday life was not very good eating a dish made in sunflower oil with excellent appetite, we melted raw bread in the place of shirmoy (bread).

We were 16 sleeping friends. Maqsud, Aziz, Said Rustamov, Khalil Eminli had come from Aktosh. Azerbaijani literature Naim Karimov. Mahmudkhoja Behbudiy we would go through together with Turkish literature. The periods of Turkish literature called "Tanzimat", "sarvati Funun", "national literature" were especially in the center of attention. Among many, Sheikhzade was also thirsty for science, art. His work, his deed, was reading. We read the work "rubobi shikasta" by tavfik Fikrat so succinctly that even the sheets of the book were crumbled and scattered.

Mikoyil Mushfig and Maqsud Sheikhzade were the Dali - Devon of this book. Going further, our literary interest went a different path and stagnated. And our attitude towards some writers has changed dramatically. Only in Turkish literature, three genius artists: Namik Kamal, Tavfik Fikrat and Abdulhaq Hamid remained a place of worship for us. Sheikhzade said in his travels to adulthood that " Namik Kemal is one of the few artists of a broad nature, who entered not only the history of the lonely literature of the people, but also the history of socio - political thought."

Madinahonim, whose name is mentioned above, was the director of the gossip dorilmuallimat. But at the same time he also taught students in dorilmuallimin. There were few Azeri girls in educational institutions in those years, he brought talented girls from the lands such as Tashsolohli, Musakoyu, Togkesamanli which were distant districts and villages. One such girl was Marvarid Dilbozi, who reached the level of the star of Azerbaijani poetry.

Madinahonim had brought Yakutkhanim with her sister Marvaridhon from the Kazakh district to an educational institution he had headed. Although Marvarid Dilbazi came to Baku a year or two after Maqsud, answering the question of the Uzbek poet’s student years in Baku, he told a story that took place in 1926. According to his memory, in the same year the famous Turkish scientist Mehmet Fuod Fohrulu visited Baku.

The visitor during the same visit also met with Naim Karimov Mahmudhoja Behbudi and dorilmuallimat students. The students who learned about the upcoming meeting remembered the poems of Turkish poets and read them so expressively during the meeting that the Turkish scientist could not hide the tears that began to pour out of his eyes.

At this meeting, which turned into a real holiday, Marvaridhonim Tavfiq Fikrat told the poem "For my nurse", which begins with the line: "We were children, you are buried...

Although these memories of M. Dilbozi are directly related to Maqsud’s life in dorilmuallim, they give a vivid idea of what environment the future poet breathed into, what social and cultural factors were formed under the influence. It can be assumed that Maqsud, who lived intensely and effectively used every opportunity given by Allah for his creative growth, took an active part in the literary night, reading, of course, the poem of one of the Turkish poets or his own. In our eyes, even the story described in another memory of M.Dilbozi does not concern only the life of dorilmuallimat students. The poet recalled that the famous statesman of Azerbaijan of those years Agamali came to dorilmuallimat and was interested in the course process, was extremely pleased to see the level of knowledge of Azeri girls. But when it was asked from the girls "What writers do you know?" they only said the names of Turkish poets such as Yunus Emro, Ziyo Gokalp, Abdulhaq Hamid. "From these interrogations Madinah, who was a little annoyed, began to ask us questions from Nasimi, Fuzuli”- recalled Marvarid Dilbaziy. Hearing our answers, they burst into tears. Dorilmuallimat originally had two directions, two streams: those who studied Russian and those who studied Turkish. Nurulla Shahsuvorov, a teacher of the Russian language, and Jabbor Efendi, who studied in Istanbul, were distracted... As a result of such disputes Naim Karimov’s training programs were changed. Now Azerbaijani literature has begun to be studied more deeply.