



## SHAVKAT RAHMON'S LIFE AND WORK

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**Abstract:** A unique representative of 20th century Uzbek poetry, the nationalist poet Shavkat Rahmon was born on September 12, 1950 in the city of Osh. The poet's father, Rahmonberdi, originally came from the village of Sarai in the Shahrikhan district, and by the will of fate he came to the city of Osh. The poet's mother was also originally from Shahrikhan district. Their family was engaged in trade, from early morning until late autumn, they supplied the herdsmen in the Sarmogul pastures at the foot of the Pamir Mountains with the necessary food and household items. would provide. All work in the house was the responsibility of the imaginative, but diligent, hard-working eldest child, Shavkat Rahman.

**Keywords:** poet, original person, excellent scientist, Shavkat Rahman Lyrics, emblem, Homeland, goodness.

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### **Introduction:**

Since childhood, restless and energetic Shavkat tried to do independent work. At the age of 13, he went to work at a brick factory during his vacation. After learning bricklaying from experienced workers there, he built a two-room house for himself and ten years later married a girl named Shavkat Manzura.

Nationalist poet Shavkat Rahman, a unique representative of Uzbek poetry of the 20th century, was born on September 12, 1950 in the city of Osh. His father, Rahmonberdi, and his mother, Oftobkhan, were originally from Sharikhan. After graduating from high school in 1966, he applied to the Faculty of Philology of TashSU for two years in a row, but failed to pass the exam.

When a competition is announced in the press to the Institute of Literature in Moscow, he sends his poems and passes the competition. There, she takes lessons side by side with writers such as Halima Khudoyberdiyeva, Murad Mukhamad Dost, Sobit Madaliev. In 1973, after graduating from the Institute of Literature named after M. Gorky in Moscow, he moved to Tashkent. He worked as an editor, department head at the Gafur Ghulom Literary and Art Publishing House, and as a responsible employee at the Writers' Union of Uzbekistan. Shaukat Rahman died on October 2, 1996 after a long illness.

I first saw teacher Shavkat Rahmon in August 1988 at the seminar of young artists held in "Dormon". I was lucky enough to be in a group led by that person. If I'm happy with my luck, I'm always worried about whether I'll pass or not. In addition to brother Shavkat, Amon Matjon, Usman Azim, Khurshid Davron, Azim Suyun and many other poetry stars took part in the seminar. Most of my peers who are now famous were discovered then. Especially, the playful and original funny poems of our friend Ghulam Mirza were pure sensation.

In 1966, he graduated from high school with excellent grades. He applied to the Faculty of Philology of Tashkent State University for two years in a row. He works as a typist, then a

proofreader, in a newspaper of Sh region, and there he meets the poet Tursunboy Adashboyev, who is well known in Uzbekistan. shows and his poems are published one after another in the regional newspaper.

One such day, the press announced a creative contest for the Maxim Gorky Institute of Literature in Moscow. Shavkat, who was depressed without entering Tashkent University, read many books on poetry, translated the poems into Russian and wrote his poems. He sends to the competition in Moscow. After some time, he receives a telegram that he has passed the competition. Shavkat, who went to a foreign city and passed the exams, became a student of the Institute of Literature.

After completing analysis in Moscow, Shavkat Rahmon returns to Tashkent. He works as an editor in a number of publishing houses. Almost always engaged in intense creativity.

''Rangin lahzalar'' (1978), ''Yurak qirralari''(1981), ''Ochiq kunlar''(1983), ''Gullayotgan tosh''(1984), ''Uyg'oq tog'lar''(1986), ''Hulvo''(1988) published poetry books. In 1979, Shavkat Rahman translated a book containing the poetry of the famous Spanish poet Federico García Lorca from Russian into Uzbek and published it under the name "Saylanma". He stole Lorca's poems directly from Spanish to Uzbek. In 1989, Lorca's poetry book "The Saddest Joy" was published in Uzbek.

### **Main part**

Shavkat Rahman always tried to express the pains and dreams of the nation. He was not one of those poets who were content with describing their own moods, he did not imagine his destiny apart from that of the nation.

Shavkat Rahman always tried to express the pains and dreams of the nation. He was not one of those poets who were satisfied with describing their own moods, he did not imagine his destiny apart from that of the nation. He was a poet who dreamed of entering the heart of every fellow countryman and lived in constant pain along the way. He was a poet who dreamed that "I will be a song like a river in the deepest part of the heart."

- *Zulfiqor ruh kerak,*
- *kerak chin yog'du,*
- *chin ishq yolqinlari bag'rimga to'lsin*
- *jismimni qoplasin faqat chin og'riq,*
- *chechaklar qop-qora bo'lsa-da,bo'lsin.*

Poems of about ten young artists were analyzed every day of the seminar. My paper book with 50-60 exercises has been on the table for three days. As the volume is taken from his top, he puts a burden on my shoulders ("I am a prisoner awaiting judgment, I am condemned to await judgment"). Finally it's time. Azim is sitting on a linden tree, on the lip of a stream with clear water, swallowing my heart. I feel like a guilty person. I don't even think about whether I will give birth or run away with respect to my reputation.

But Shavkat Rahman analyzed what I wrote in his own quiet voice, excited from the outside, and explained it to me as well (I remember the teacher's comments word for word, but if I write them now, it seems immodest). He ended his speech by saying, "This boy's research is good." Now I understand that this is a blessing of an older poet to an envious brother, a sign that if you study and study, you can become a good poet. I blushed and nodded wordlessly.

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