

Azizzoda Laziz (1889 - 1987) was born in the city of Tashkent in the family of a book cover artist and a farmer. His father lived by renting small plots of land from rich people. After graduating from an old-style primary school, he studied at a madrasa until 1917. In the same year, for a short period of time, he was a literary employee and editor-in-chief of the "Turon" newspaper. From the end of 1917 to 1920, he was a member of the old and new city faction committee, in 1918, he was the secretary of the "Ehsan" committee, which helped the hungry, and a member of "Jamiyati Khairiya" , worked in Bukhara at the end of 1920-1922 in the state publishing house and "Ozod Bukhara" newspapers. From June 23, 1922 to January 27, 1923, he was detained. " member of the editorial board in the magazine. After the abolition of the restrictions of the GPU in 1924, he came to Tashkent and studied at the Eastern Department of SAKU. In 1924-1926, he was a researcher at the Academy Center under the People's Commissariat of Education of Uzbekistan. From December 22, 1926 from then on, he teaches at the Eastern Workers' Communist University in Moscow and studies at a graduate school until April 1927. But unexpectedly, he was again imprisoned by the order of G. Yagoda, the deputy chairman of the GPU. For refusing to serve this organization, he was exiled to the village of Novo-Chumaki, Bayevsky district, Novosibrsk region. In 1928, due to his illness, he was transferred to Komen. After serving a three-year prison term in 1930, he was arrested again this year and sentenced to 10 years. In 1940, despite the end of his term in Magadan, it was extended again. He worked at "Dalstroy" until February 1947 and finally came to Tashkent this year, but he was not given permission to live. works as He came to Osh in August 1948, but when he could not find a suitable job, he returned to Tashkent and was deported by the State Security Service on April 22, 1949. After returning from exile in 1957, he worked at the Institute of Oriental Studies named after Abu Rayhan Beruni until the last days of his life. In 1914-1926, he wrote articles in the press with the signatures of Laziz Azizzoda, Laziz, Totli, Oqsoq Temur, Yosh yurak. His “Turkistonda uyg‘onish tarixi” (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi adabiyot muzeyi, L.Azizzoda fondi), "Mahmudhoja Behbudi" ("Maorif va o’qitguvchi" 1927 №11) and ther articles - books wrote it down. In 1966, Laziz Azizzoda applied to the Supreme Court of Uzbekistan, and the "criminal case" of 1927 and 1949 was investigated and suspended, that is, he was fully acquitted.L. Azizzoda died in November 1987.