

To Study the Life and Activities of Muhammad Aminkhuja Mukimi

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Annotation.

Muhammad Aminkhoja Mukimi-Uzbek writer, poet, satirist. One of the founders of Uzbek realism. The pseudonym of the poet "Mukimi" - means "permanence". As a lyric poet and foremost satirist, Muhammad Aminkhuja was known among the most famous representatives of the Uzbek national literature between the last quarter of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX century.

He emerged on the stage as an ardent supporter of the oppressed working people, the poor artisans, and the homeless peasants. Injustice and violence in the colonial system, the existed ruthless order-rules are brutally condemned in a national style by Mukimi.

Key words: innate talent, realism, moral and literary outlooks, views, debates, madrasah, satirical and critical works, poverty, humour

Muhammad Amankhuja was born in Begwachcha mahalle of Kokand in 1850 in the family of Mirzakhoja Mirfozil son. The role of his mother Ayshabibi in the formation of his passion and ability to poetry is unequivocally great while the baker father Mirzakhoja paid serious attention to his sons education. This woman, who has innate talent, fastinates her listeners with the ability of memorizing a huge number of fairy tales and songs and telling them in impressionable and expressive way. She was also called "Humarbibi" by her neighbors and friends. It is because of this woman that Mukimi develops a poetic talent and she introduces her son to the classics of the East in the form of artists such as Alisher Navoi and Hafiz Jami, and her love for them is preserved for the rest of her life. This virtue in the mother, undoubtedly, had a positive effect on the infant Muhammed Aminkhuja. After studying at the school of the his mahalle, in 1865, his mother, who supported him in all aspects, died. As a result, in Mukimi's poems the shadow of grief started to reflect.

Mukimi went to Bukhara in 1872-73 and pursued his studies at the madrasah "Mehtar Ayim". In 1876, after graudating, he returned and builded a family. At the madrasa, he mastered the Persian language, learned how to write poetry, and expanded his knowledge in various subjects. His education at the Madrasa played a great role in his spiritual development. It was here that he wrote a lot, the imitation for great poets was well appeared in his poems, but behind the mirror of imitation there was an unusual, peculiar "voice" of the poet.

With his plans full of fame, he returned to Kokand, but the Kokand wealthies met him cautiously and did not accept. As the poet himself wrote, " the same unpleasant Kokand wealthies enabled me to look at my points of view and develop my new moral and literary outlooks. They helped me a lot my desire to be disappeared". In the second half of the year 1870, a wonderful poem by Mukimi appeared in a satiric approach.

At the beginning of 1880s, Young Poets' Circle, which was distinguished by a new approach to the poetry, was established by Mukimi and his several colleagues. There were Furqat, Zavkiy, Kamil, Nisbat and Mukhairs who established New Uzbek realism. But from that time on, there was a disagreement between young poets and old poetry figures. Literary debates went into sharp ideological squabbles, and then, many poets of that period ended up in political persecution.

After the death of his father, he had to move to Tashkent to supply his family, which remained under the care of him. The short term of the life of the poet in Tashkent affected to expand his views, become his perseverance and skills more perfect with bringing him a useful, blessed tone. Despite their novelty, courage and originality of their works, no one printed them and there would nothing left to eat. After the death of his father, when his living condition worsened, so that, he moved to a small cell of the madrasah "Hazrat" (1885), where he lived all his life in poverty. Several times he travelled to Tashkent (1887-88, 1892), had got acquainted with the news in Tashkent. He studied the cultural and literary life of Tashkent in depth. Like Almai and Nadim, he began to be in touch with such creative people. Literary life was complicated when he lived and worked. Such an environment had a strong impact on his creativity. In the first period of his works, there were partial forms of qualities of formalism and the inclinations of art. But he quickly looked with a critical view at the old convictions and scarcities of the society, abandoning his previous outlooks. He learned from Navoi, Jami, Nizami and Fizuli, they wrote muhammases for their gazelles. He chose Jami as a master for himself. He continued the traditions of uzbek, persian classical poets.

It is mentioned to say that the emergence and formation of a democratic approach in Uzbek literature was associated with Mukimiy. The last years of his life passed by correcting mistakes in his books and copying them. On may 25, 1903, he died at the age of fifty three.

More than 100 poems of different genres were created by the poet. Mukimiy also created about 30 satirical works. The most famous of them: "about the horse", "about the Loy", "about the cart". Like satire, satire's satire humours views were of immense social and artistic value. He wrote that "a truthful person in his heart understands me."

He was distinguished among the poets with his own powerful talent and his own style. He was a poet who came out of the ordinary people and gave all his strength and enthusiasm for this people. To conduct the research of Mukimiy works began when he was alive. Some articles, disputes about the different attitudes expressed in his poems are the evidence of this. After the death of the poet, for the first time his devan -"Devoni Mukhimi" was published by N.Ostroumov. Along with the poetic works, a brief description of his biography and creativity was also given in it. While the author of the article N. Ostroumov evaluated his personality, the poet was presented as an image of darvish and the main occupation of the poet was praying and writing poems, the author said. In 1910 in Portsev lithography, the second edition of the poet's works under the name" Devoni Mukhimi maa hajviyot " was carried out. Serious and extensive study of the poet's creativity began in the 30s of the last century. During this period, Mukimiy works were carried out to collect, study, publish intensively and efficiently. A number of articles were published in newspapers and journals. The great poet Gafur Gulam stood at the beginning of this auspicious work. On his initiative, in 1938 "Mukimiy Bayazi" was established and published. In "Bayaz", it was given 27 poems, consisting of 800 couplets which were arranged according to the characteristics of the genre.(satire, humour, lyrics) and it was given the necessary explanations and dictionaries. In 1950, the works of the poet were printed in Russian language in Moscow under the name of "Lyrics and satire". On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his death in 1953 year, a number of researches were created about him and established special study structure of Mukimiy

In conclusion, the work of Mukimiy is completely new to the old Uzbek literature that he began to interfere directly into the life of ordinary people. In this way, literature became close the poor people and their life .His satires does not make the reader bored. Sometime he makes us laugh, sometimes makes think deeply. So, if we learn about his life and works , we can expand our spiritual views.

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