

MUKIMI'S LIFE AND WORK**Matmuratova Nilufar Zakhid kizi***The student of Turtkul faculty of Toshkent state university of Economics*nilufarmatmuratova5@gmail.com

Abstract: Science and creativity are alive and well. A person seeking enlightenment is not afraid to make mistakes. An enlightened person does not laugh at other people's mistakes. If you don't know, don't tell, don't tell, keep quiet. He corrects the mistake, expresses his opinion. He doesn't blush, even if he makes a mistake. It is inherent in our cells. Our country has become a country of muted voices. We were brought up with poems that even a bud opened its mouth and it was a disaster. Even though we were free and independent, we were not free from inner anxiety. It's really easy to build a city, but it's hard to change your mind. These words mean that science and creativity are always criticized, but you should not be afraid of this and it is interesting to write the truth. This article tells about the life path, creativity, creativity and economic views of Muhammad Aminkhoji Mukimi, a great thinker and great statesman who lived in the late 19th and early 20th centuries under the pseudonym "Mukimi".

Keywords: Mukimi, Mukimi's life, creativity, works, economic views and opposition.

Introduction

In our country today, much attention is paid to the social development of society, adequate spiritual nutrition of young people, and the formation of a highly moral personality in society. In this regard, attention to literature and representatives of our literature is increasing in Uzbekistan today. Judging by the following comments by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev, you can see that my attention to literature is increasing: "Literature shows the heart of the people, the spirituality of the people. In difficult times, it is necessary to find a way to people's hearts, lead them to noble goals, and use the impressive power of literature to inspire. We will create all conditions for studying the heritage of our ancestors, for creating great literature worthy of our great culture." Literature in the true sense of the word is considered to be the factor that has the greatest impact on the social development of society. By increasing attention to literature, it is possible to raise the public consciousness of society and develop it in every possible way. Writers describe the consciousness of their people, their worldview and desires based on

various literary works. In addition, with the help of many works of art, it is possible to describe the socio-economic situation of a certain period and draw conclusions about the life of that period. Also, representatives of literature express through their works the pain and experiences of people. No other factor can have a strong impact on the social life of a literary society. Instilling a spiritual idea in society, especially in the minds of young people, literature is of great importance in the formation of a highly spiritual personality in the future.

Thus, Mukimi, who played a major role in literature, was able to fearlessly criticize the country's management system and tax system in his works. In the process of getting acquainted with his works, we see that he studied many problems of his time. If we imagine the twentieth century before our eyes, we will be able to see such problems as the hardships of war, hunger, physical and spiritual oppression, humiliation. Mukimi, the son of the poet Muhammad Aminkhoja, who dreamed of a bright day, expresses unpleasant moods and past times in his works. Mukimi is one of the famous figures of Uzbek literature of the XIX century. With his work, he continued the best traditions of Oriental literature, known in world literature as Devan literature. Because he considered Jami, Alisher Navoi, to be his mentor. Overcoming them, he fought with great fortitude against enemies and revealed the pain of the people with his unique works.

A large part of Mukimi's literary heritage consists of attractive gazelles, lively and lively murabbs, and soulful mohammas. Along with folk oral art, the poet's lyrics were effectively influenced by the work of centuries-old poets, especially Lutfi, Navoi, Babur, Mashrab, Amiri. In his texts, Mukimi glorified true love, devotion and fidelity — qualities that make a person beautiful and spiritually beautiful, and condemned infidelity, dishonesty, qualities that tarnish human dignity. The poet has created more than 100 poems of various genres.

The main part

The son of Muhammad Aminkhodji Mirzakhodji, who received a unique name in the world of poetry under the pseudonym Mukimi, was born in the family of Mirzakhodji Mirzafil's son, known as the baker, in the Bekvaccia Kohana neighborhood in the middle of the XIX century. He was born as the third. Like many writers, the poet's love of poetry was awakened by the examples of his mother Bibioisha's oral work and the works of other poets and writers. In fact, Aminkhoja devoted all his work to creating samples of humorous literature based on highlighting the pain of the people, the social problems tormenting them, the main vices of the state system and the actions of officials, and scoffing at them. . Of course, Mukimi's work did not fall into such an artistic direction by chance, he witnessed the tyranny of the khanates in decline and the oppression of the

common people by tsarist Russia, which occupied Central Asia, including East Turkestan, during his reign. life, and these factors influenced him. It would not be a mistake to say that his pen was sharp, and he became one of the writers who defined the democratic literature of his time.

The Mukimi lived in a difficult time. During such a difficult period, tsarist Russia colonized Central Asia, including the Uzbek khanates. Mukimi was a poet who came from ordinary people and gave all his strength to this people. At the same time, he sheds light on the changes taking place in public life as a result of the Russian invasion, and makes a worthy contribution to the renewal of literature. His poems were distributed in different cities of Turkestan during his lifetime and were popular among the people. Mukimi was a scholar who wrote poetry about the national liberation movement and created a school with its own potential and status. He became an ardent singer of oppressed workers, poor artisans and homeless peasants. He actively condemns the injustice and violence of the colonial system and the orders of that time.

Democratic literature arose in the 2nd half of the 19th century on the basis of new historical conditions and reflected the life of that time. It is not difficult to catch elements of patriotism in the poet's work even from the interpretation of the images of the poem "Tanobchilar", which is the main example of his poetic repertoire. Reflecting on the poem, it should be noted that the actions and words of Sultan Ali Khoja and Hakimjan, the heroes of the work, and, most importantly, their treatment of ordinary people, are not difficult to understand at almost all these times. Note that the attitude of officials towards ordinary, poor people is described. Mukimi, describing their relationship with each other, expresses their hypocrisy and blind condescension towards each other as follows:

Sultan Ali Khoja, Hakimjonav, One is the wife, the other is the groom.

The two became such a union, As if in a dream,

In the middle of the dishes there is a wandering zucchini, lamp oil of Khoja, pilik Hakimjon.

From the meaning expressed in the couplets, it is not difficult to understand that the officials of that time treated each other with the same proposal as the newly-married bride and groom, and they treated the common people the same way a priest treats his disciples. From this poetic passage, it can be understood that Mukimi was recognized as the democratic poet of his time. Democratic literature is considered the most advanced literature of its time, because it began to describe the realities of life, rather than paint the realities of life. Mukimi's works are unique and very important because they are based on the realities of life. With his work, he continued the best traditions of Oriental literature in world literature, known as Devonian literature. At the same

time, he highlighted the changes in public life caused by the Russian invasion and made a significant contribution to the renewal of literature. He became famous among local poets for his great talent and unique style. The study of Mukimi's work began during his lifetime, and this quality has become a unique feature among writers, because the world, including Uzbek literature, considers poets and writers whose life and work began to be studied during his lifetime. I haven't met either. Evidence of this can be seen in discussions and articles about the various views expressed in his poems. Four years after the poet's death, his collection was first published in 1907 by Nikolai Ostroumov. It contains brief information about the biography and work of the poet, poetic works. In 1910, the second edition of the poet's works was published in the Porttsevo topography under the title "Devoni Mukimiy maa gayviet". A serious and comprehensive study of the poet's work began in the 30s of the 20th century. During this period, the collection, study and publication of Mukimi's works were carried out intensively and effectively. Several articles have been published in newspapers and magazines.

In Mukimi's works, one can clearly see the level of economic and social life of the population in the late XIX - early XX centuries. As an example, let's turn to the satire "Tanobchilar". The poem has the following stanza:

Tanob comes every twelve months,
Pleasure for others is pain for me.

If you pay attention to this verse, Mukimi, speaking in the language of a simple poor farmer, expresses that the approach of the tax time is very painful for him. This clearly shows that the economic situation of the people has reached extreme poverty in terms of taxes paid to landlords and the state.

Can you listen with a sober ear?
It depresses me, but it depresses me.

The poem adds that the economic downturn is getting worse every day. Another poem by Mukimi, reflecting the main characteristics of the socio-political life of that period, is the poem "Elections", which is also the reason for the introduction of the practice of appointing officials such as the fifties, centurions and thousands of the sovereign government of the Shura. through elections, he made the basic policy that he implemented clearly invisible. According to the rules established by the tsarist government, the appointment of people to lower positions - thousands, cell phones, judges and other positions was carried out by election and was called "jarandor", which means "method of people's government". This important social event was widely reflected

in democratic literature, a number of satirical works were written on this topic, some of which were published in the modern press.

Conclusion

One can learn from Mukimi's works that Mukimi was well versed in economics and reacted to economic changes in society with his works. Mukimi is one of the few poets who expressed his economic views in poetry. Because in his works he was able to describe the current economic situation and the economic system in a way that was clear and understandable to the people. Mukimi was able to express people's pain with his works and always found a place in people's hearts.

In his works, he condemns the abuse of official position by officials and the state of corruption. By such actions, Mukimi was able to prevent various vices in society and contribute to the development of society. You can get full information about the economic system that developed during this period and the mechanism of its operation on the basis of his work related to economics. In such works, he managed to highlight the real state of the economic system and its impact on the standard of living of the population.[3]

It is important to study the life and work of Mukimi and disseminate them to the general public, especially among economic Kurds.

Resources:

1. <https://www.imivmerosi.uz/>
2. "Muqimiy lirik asarlarining matniy-qiyosiy tahlili" asari Q. Pardayev
3. "Muqimiyning iqtisodiy qarashlari" asari Maxmudov N.M. Avazov N. Toshkent "Iqtisodiyot" 2021