



## The Role of Mukimi's Works in Uzbek Literature

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### ABSTRACT

This article discusses the analysis of Mukimi's works and their features.

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After our Uzbek people gained freedom and independence, their consciousness and philosophical outlook gradually began to appear. In this regard, the memories of our writers were deeply looked through, and this continues to this day. It would not be an exaggeration to say that the announcement of 1991 as the year of "Alisher Navoi" in our country was an excellent support for our compatriots in their dream to preserve their native language and culture and pass them on to generations. During the period of colonialism and authoritarian rule, our culture suffered greatly. Especially the admirers of the communist ideology tried hard to destroy the culture of our people. Despite heavy losses, the Uzbek people managed to maintain their independence and national culture. In the public consciousness of a people with a high spiritual culture, its roots are strong, this national culture can never be completely

destroyed. This means that there is an opportunity to restore the cultural heritage and raise it to a higher level. Our great figures, who laid a solid foundation for our future great state, played an incomparable role in the history of socio-philosophical thinking, cultural and literary development of our people, such as Khoja Ahmed Yassavi, Bahovuddin Naqshband, Imam Bukhari, Imam Termizi, Amir Temur, Mirzo Ulugbek, Alisher Navoi, Babur Mirza... In the history of our literature, we can also add Mavlano Mukimi, a writer who grew up in the literary environment of Kokand in the late XIX - early XX centuries. His economic outlook, political analysis, views on pure love, he skillfully reflected in his poems. His literary heritage includes ghazal, poetry, mukhammas, muraba, satire and humor. In addition to the fact that Mukimi's works are imbued with deep optimism, they are distinguished by the artistic glorification of fidelity, fortitude, justice, honesty, patience, true love for the Motherland and country. The works of our writer not only nourish a person, but also give him a mood, excite the feelings of his heart, create motives that strive for beauty (Oshiq Bolibman, Navbakhor, Aylading ketding...). He educates the younger generation, forms true human qualities in his heart (Tanobchilar ..). Effectively presents the news of science and social life (in "Saylov", "Loy", "Characteristics of a Moscow Rich Man"). Perhaps that is why interest in the life and work of Mukimi, the eldest son of Uzbek, arose during his lifetime. He was one of those who won respect and attention in the circle of such poets as Furkat, Mukhiy, Zavkiy, Nisbat, Mukhayir, and carried on close creative activity with them. Even his fame brought to his doorstep the royal officials, as far as wealth is concerned, they repeatedly offer a non-greedy writer to write for them in exchange for wealth, but the popular poet repeatedly refuses. At the same time, valuable information about the life and work of Mukimi is contained in several studies created during the Soviet era. Among them are the studies of such scientists as Khamil Yakubov (Uzbek poet Mukimiy), Abdulla Olimdzhonov (Muhammad Amin Mukimiy), Hamid Olimjon, Khodi Zaripov, Khashimjon Razzakov (Mukimiy and Zavkiy, Mukimiy and Furkat), Gulom Karimov, Abdurashid Abdugafurov, Abduvakhid Shakirov. In this regard, Gulom Karimov's initiatives are worthy of praise. Gulom Karimov published various works by Mukimi in 1958, 1960, 1973, 1974. Studies of the poetic work of the poet, in particular, in 1962, a doctoral dissertation was approved on the topic "Uzbek democratic poet Mukimi and the literature of his time", a monograph "The life and work of Mukimi" published in 1970, dedicated to the study of the life and work of Mukimi - the first major monograph. It studied in detail the life and work of the poet, which embodied the achievements of urbanism that existed at that time. Unfortunately, due to the strong pressure of the communist ideology, Mukimi's work was not published in these publications in full and in high quality. Also, as a result of A. Shokirov's scientific research of the manuscripts of the literary heritage of Mukimi, new information was obtained about the poems and autographs of the poet. It is worth noting that the works of the poet were preserved by different people in different manuscripts and lithographs, in the notebooks of artists, in the collections of literature lovers, in some postage papers. Of great importance in restoring the biography of Mukimi, determining his personality and worldview as a creator is the publication by A. Shakirov in print of newly discovered works by Mukimi. Even today, the work of Mohammad Aminkhozh Mukimi, a prominent representative of the Kokand literary environment, attracts the attention of specialists more than ever. In particular, our great ancestor, who was recognized by the name of our president, is widely popularized among young people. It would not be an exaggeration to say that not only the scientific heritage of our great ancestor, but also his exemplary qualities on different pages of our life open the doors of goodness and happiness to us. The proof of the word is his "Journey", which consists of four parts. The history of the creation of travel stories is such that Mukimi lived all his life in a whirlpool of poverty. The life of this hungry, damp dwelling had a good effect on the health of the poet, he suffered from an ulcer, was ill with jaundice, because of pain in his ears he turned to doctors and, having received advice from them to change the air,

opened a new chapter in his life and thus laid a new genre in Uzbek literature.

From Kokand to Shakhimardon

From Kokand to Fergana

From Kokand to Isfara

From a trip to Isfara.

During these trips, Mukimi explores these regions with a broad interpretation and writes poetry. He praises the achievements of societies, complains about their shortcomings, the standard of living of the population, customs and traditions, prices in the markets are the main topics in his works.

I went to the city "Yakkatut"

Grocery store is bad

They sell one kurt per person,

To be honest, it's a nightmare. (From Kokand to Isfara).

In conclusion, we have inherited the best creative works from a good person. Unfortunately, Mukimi's will before his death is an example for all of us: "To my comrades Siddiqi, Ainy, Fitrat, Kurbi and Akonir Makhdom and my sons Vadud Makhmud, Abdukadir Shakuri! I bequeath to you. Stroke the heads of teachers working in the field of education! Help education! Remove dissonance from the middle! Do not leave the children of Turkestan without knowledge! Show everyone the way to freedom! Help victims of education like us! Hurry to the land of Bukhara. Bring freedom to the surface as soon as possible!" It is a great honor for every child of this country to share the memory of the man who spread enlightenment. Because Mukimi, who dedicated his life to literature in the name of spirituality, is a role model, not only for today's, but also for tomorrow's future generations.

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