A LOOK AT MUKIMI'S LIFE PATH AND CREATIVE ACTIVITY

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Abstract: *This article provides brief information about one of the founders of Uzbek realism, Muhammad Aminkhoja Mukimi, his conflicted life and creative path. The literary life of the period in which Mukimi lived and worked and the influence of this environment on Mukimi's work are discussed.*

Key words: *poet, satirist, poetic talent, madrasa, Uzbek literature, democratic direction, ghazal, mukhammas, comic work.*

Muhammad Aminkhoja Mukimi was an Uzbek writer, poet, satirist, and one of the founders of Uzbek realism. The poet's nickname "Mukimi" means "permanence". Muhammad Aminkhoja, known by the nickname Mukimi, was born in 1850 (the exact date of birth has not yet been determined) in Kokand, in the family of Mirzakhoja, a baker. Muhammad Aminxo'ja oiladagi besh nafar farzand ichida yolg'iz o'g'il farzand edi. Mukimi's mother, Ayshabibi, was educated, intelligent, well-educated, well-versed in folklore, and along with these qualities, she was also a talented poetess. Thanks to this woman, Mukimi's poetic talent develops from a young age. His mother introduced his son to the oriental classical literature in the form of artists like Alisher Navoi and Hafiz Jami, and his love for them remained until the end of his life. Mukimi started writing his first poems at the age of ten.

In 1865, Mukimi's spiritual leader and mother, who provided support in every way, died. As a result of this, in Mukimi's poems, there is a shadow of mourning for his mother who died early.

In 1872, after graduating from the Kokand madrasa, Mukimi went to the city of Bukhara and continued his education at the famous Mukhtar Ayim madrasa. During his studies at the madrasa, he mastered the Persian language, studied the methods of writing poetry, and expanded his knowledge in various subjects. Madarasa education played a big role in his spiritual development. It was there that he created a lot, in his poems imitation of great poets can be felt, but behind the mirror of imitation, the poet's unusual, unique voice is heard.

In the late 1870s, he returned to Kokand and continued his creative work. After the death of his father, when his financial condition worsened, he moved to a small room of "Hazrat" madrasa (1885), his whole life was spent in poverty. He traveled to Tashkent several times (1887-1888, 1892), got acquainted with the news in Tashkent. He deeply studied the cultural and literary life of Tashkent. He established contacts and creative collaborations with advanced artists such as Almaiy and Nodim. The literary life of the period when Mukimi lived and worked was complicated. This environment had a strong influence on Mukimi's work. In the early period of his work, there are elements of formalism, indulgence in artistic inclinations. But he quickly gave up such traditions and looked critically at the evils in society and old beliefs. He learned from Navoi, Jami, Nizami, and Fuzuli, who attached importance to his ghazals. He recognized Jami as his mentor. He continued the traditions of Uzbek and Persian classical poets. The emergence and formation of the democratic direction in Uzbek literature is connected with the name of Mukimi. Forward-thinking poets such as Furqat, Zavqi, Avaz, Kamil opened a new page in the history of Uzbek literature. Mukimi's lyrics are imbued with deep optimism, vitality is one of the main and leading features of these lyrics. Mukimi sang real love, human being. The essence of his poems are human experiences, joys and sorrows, desires and dreams, struggles. Friendship, loyalty, sincerity, loyalty, endurance and fortitude were glorified in his poems, and through these, the poet tried to educate good qualities in people. He dreamed of

a fair and happy time and believed that such days would come. His poems, which contain motifs of longing, complaint, and protest, reflect faith in the future and dreams and ideals of a prosperous life.

The conflict between the critical worldview and aspirations and the environment brought out a critical direction in his work. This is more reflected in his behavior. His comic works are divided into satire and humor. In his satires, the tsarist officials and some local rich people were exposed, and the capitalist and immoral relations entering the country and their consequences were shown.

Mukimi introduced the topic of workers and the gallery of types into Uzbek literature. Based on the impressions of his trips to different cities and villages, he wrote a 4-part "Travel" work. The work is composed of 4-line stanzas, written in a light, playful tone. He realistically depicts the hardships of people's lives and the destruction of villages. The poet approved the good, praised the beauty, laughed at the shortcomings and reprimanded, criticized the evil and various vices.

Studying Mukimi's work, collecting and publishing his works began during his lifetime. At first, Ostroumov published the collection "Devoni Mukimi" (T., 1907), then in 1910-1912, a collection of his works was published under the name "Devoni Mukimi maa hajviyot". In later periods, Gafur Ghulam, Oybek, Khodi Zarifov, Hamil Yakubov, H. Razzokov, Ghulam Karimov, Abdukadir Hayitmetov and others studied Mukimi's work. Samples of his poems have been translated into foreign languages. A house-museum has been established in Kokand. A town in the Fergana region, one of the streets of Tashkent, the Uzbek State Musical Drama Theater is called after his name - Mukimiy. About the poet Sabir Abdulla created the novel "Mavlano Mukimi" and the drama "Mukimi". Most of Mukimi's ghazals have been turned into songs.

Sabir Abdulla, one of the writers who contributed to the development of Uzbek art with his unique dramas, worked on the novel "Mavlano Mukimi" in 1965. In the work, the author refers to the memories of Mukimi and his contemporaries. There are no fictional characters in the novel, the given names give us detailed information about known and unknown poets, musicians and singers - Mukimi's contemporaries.

Although the theme of love prevails in the work of the poet, the historical conditions of his time, the presence of poems and verses dedicated to contemporary artists (poets, singers and musicians) serve as a valuable source about this period. It is known that Mukimi's poetry developed in close connection with music. The writer is the author of many ghazals, mukhammas and murabbas. Murabba, which is related to his creative heritage, was widely sung by singers during his lifetime. Ghulam Karimov said, "Mukimi's poems, like folk songs, are extremely simple, but express a deep meaning in a clear form. When creating a poetic poem, he paid special attention to the issues of rhythm, rhyme, radif, which ensure its sonority and musicality. He was well aware of the rich and colorful sea of Aruz."

It is known that mukhammas have an important place in the creative heritage of Mukimi. Famous literary figures associated Mukhammas with the ghazals of Alisher Navoi, Jami, Fuzuli, Amir, Makhmur and other contemporary friends such as Furqat, Mukhayir, Umidi, Muntazir, Nadim, Zavqi, Almai.

At the beginning of 1880, Mukimi and several colleagues founded the Young Poets Circle, which was distinguished by its new approach to poetry. Such poets as Furqat, Zavqiy, Kamil, Nisbat and Muhayyir, who founded the new Uzbek realism, joined it. But since that time, disagreements arise between young poets and old poets. Literary debates lead to sharp ideological differences, and many poets of that time faced political persecution.

After the death of his father, Mukimi is forced to move to Tashkent to help his dependent family. The poet's short-term work in Tashkent is useful and beneficial for him, leads to the expansion of his worldview, the improvement of his determination and skills. Despite the modernity of his poems, sharp thoughts and originality of his works, his poems were not published anywhere. The financial situation of the resident begins to become difficult, he has no means of living. Because of this, he is forced to sell his father's house and live with his son Akbarkhoja in a small room in the madrasa. It was there, in a small room in the madrasa, that he created his wonderful works that immortalized his name.

Mukimi lived a very simple and poor life, and spent the last years of his life correcting his mistakes in books and copying them. He died on May 25, 1903 at the age of fifty-three.

The poet has written more than 100 poems of various genres, as well as about 30 comic works. Mukimi's comic views had great social and artistic significance. Mukimi wrote, "Only a sincere person will understand me."

The streets of Uzbekistan, the State Musical Theater of Uzbekistan, the Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, and others are named after the name of Mukimi.

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