



CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE

Volume: 02 Issue: 03 | March 2021

Peculiarities of Muqimi's Work and Its Significance

Muhitdinova Mukhlisa Satriddinovna¹

Lecturer at Tashkent State University of Economics

Rustamov Dostonbek Jamshid ugli²

Researcher of Tashkent state university of economics

Received 22nd February 2020, Accepted 12th March 2021, Online 31th March 2021

Abstract: The field of textual literature and literary source studies play an important role in the development of world culture and literary-aesthetic thinking. One of the urgent tasks is to study the ancient sources of different periods, which have been preserved for centuries, and to use them to raise the morale of society. The analysis and discussion of manuscript sources is also important in terms of identifying the scientific truth about literary heritage.

Key words: Historical and artistic works, literature, cultural life, calligraphy, materially and spiritually, composition.

Introduction

They are still an invaluable heritage in the treasury of our culture. Hundreds of architectural structures of different sizes were built and repaired during this period, which testifies to the significant development of material culture.

During this period, the creative people made effective use of applied art, painting and fine arts in book and calligraphy, and stamped their unique art on hundreds of works. It is no exaggeration to say

that great achievements have been made in literature, especially in the field of poetry.

In the textology of the independence period, significant work was done to organize the literary heritage of enlightened artists who lived and worked in the literary environment of Kokand in the late XIX - early XX centuries.

Through this "... First of all, a comprehensive study of the unique heritage of our people, created by the creative genius, the life of the great scientists and thinkers who grew up in our country, to awaken a unified vision of scientific and creative activities, the humanistic ideas of the younger generation.

The life and creative heritage of Muqimi, the son of Muhammad Aminkhoja Mirzakhoja, one of such artists, have not been fully and objectively studied in the conditions of communist ideology, but have been fully studied during the period of independence. not studied.

Therefore, there is a need for a comparative study of the manuscripts of Muqimi's poetry and a re-examination of the poet's poetic works on the basis of today's achievements in the field of textual and literary sources.

Muqimi's large-scale lyrical and humorous works have been interpreted differently. The peculiarities of Muqimi's work, the effective methods of teaching the poet's poetry, as well as modern methods and techniques of teaching, the advantages and opportunities of innovative educational technologies are highlighted.

In the textology of the independence period, significant work was done to organize the literary heritage of enlightened artists who lived and worked in the literary environment of Kokand in the late XIX - early XX centuries.

Through this "... First of all, a comprehensive study of the unique heritage of our people, created by the creative genius, the life of the great scientists and thinkers who grew up in our country, to awaken a unified vision of scientific and creative activities, the humanistic ideas of the younger generation.

The life and creative heritage of Muqimi, the son of Muhammad Aminkhoja Mirzakhoja, one of such artists, have not been fully and objectively studied in the conditions of communist ideology, but have been fully studied during the period of independence. not studied.

Therefore, there is a need for a comparative study of the manuscripts of Muqimi's poetry and a re-examination of the poet's poetic works on the basis of today's achievements in the field of textual and literary sources. Muqimi's large-scale lyrical and humorous works have been interpreted differently.

As early as the late 1970s, he picked up the patchwork and returned to Kokand. It is given to creation. He is famous for his poems under the pseudonym Muqimiy. But the poet's personal life did not go well. He could not live long with Sanambibi.

In 1879, Sanambibi divorced Muqimi, leaving his son Akbarkhoja to his mother Ziyodabibi and remarried. Soon after, Mirzakhoja also died. Muqimi came to Tashkent in 1887-1888 and met his father's relatives. Almai meets Nodim Namangani.

Communicates closely with them. The poet lived in severe economic hardship during these years. In 1890 he was forced to sell his father's yard and move to a madrasa room. The profession of calligraphy came to life. He wrote letters to people, copied books, and spent his days earning money from it. Wealthy people who loved literature and art provided financial support.

It is known that he visited Tashkent twice in 1892 and 1899. In the mid-1990s, due to a miracle of Muqimi's fate, he found his nephew Ruzimuhammad Dustmatov, who was studying at the Lazarev Institute of Oriental Languages in Moscow.

In 1898, R. Dustmatov came to Kokand and met his uncle and nephew. When the summer holidays are over, Ruzimuhammad will return to Moscow. R. Dustmatov came to Kokand for the second time in 1904 and served in the Muqimi House Museum until the end of his life.

The last years of Muqimi's life were spent in illness. An earache, and then a "wound" (liver disease) tormented the poet. On December 16, 1902, a terrible earthquake shook Andijan. The city was instantly devastated, killing 4,652 people. The poet is shaken even more by this.

He goes to the city and sees the consequences of the disaster with his own eyes, and the tragedy is over. The poem was published in the Turkestan regional newspaper a month before the poet's death. Muqimi died on May 25, 1903.

Muqimi's creative legacy, which has come down to us, is estimated at around 10,000 lines. They consist mainly of lyrics and comedy. Muqimi was a quick-witted man by nature. Like many of his contemporaries, he could write in both Uzbek and Tajik. Many of his poems have their own writing history. Among his poems written in connection with a certain occasion is a five-byte Tajik historical lament dedicated to the death of the deputy of Tashkent ("Historical death deputy of Tashkent").

Inobi Khodja was one of the organizers and active participants of the Tashkent uprising of 1892. He was exiled to the Irkutsk province on December 10, 1892 by the Turkestan Military District Court. But he is left here because of his illness. The prison passes here. He died here on February 3, 1897.

Many of Muqimi's poems were sung during his lifetime. His poems have spread through more singers. Many well-known artists have connected their lives with Muqimi's work. In the poems of the poet the names Mamajon makay, Nizamkhan, Farzincha (Farzinkhan), Ismail naychi are found.

There are also bytes and poems dedicated to them. These are the names and nicknames of famous artists of that time. It is not in vain that Muqimi has such a close relationship with them. The poet's poems were musical, melodic, and had many buyers. The subject of these poems is mostly traditional, about your. It is dedicated to the description of his beauty, that is, his eyebrows, eyes, face, hair, and stature.

References

1. Сайфуллаева Р., Менглиев Б., Боқиева Г., Курбонова М., Юнусова З., Абузалова М. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. –Т., 2006.

2. Қиличев Э. Ўзбек тилининг амалий стилистикаси. – Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1992.

3. Элгашина А. Использование электронных словарей, энциклопедий, интернет-ресурсов. <http://io.nios.ru/index>

4. Шокиров А. Муқимийнинг янги топилган сатираси. //Адабий мерос. - Тошкент, 1976, 5-сон; Муқимийнинг бир дастхати хақида. // Адабий мерос. - Тошкент, 1978, 10-сон; Муқимий ва Фуркатнинг янги аниқланган шеърлари. //Адабий мерос. - Тошкент, 1984, 2-сон; Муқимийнинг номаълум сатрлари. // Адабий мерос. - Тошкент,

1984, 1-сон; Муқимий дастхат баёзида Фуркат газаллари

5. Каримов Ф. Ўзбек классик адабиётининг баъзи назарий масалалари. /Гулом Каримов - маърифат фидойиси. - Т.: Мумтоз суз, 2009. - Б.56-63;

6. Арипжанова, Л. Х., & Мухитдинова, М. С. (2019). Образовательные возможности новых информационных технологий в обучении иностранным языкам в вузе. Бюллетень науки и практики, 5(4).

7. Jamshid o'g'li, R. D. (2021). Muqimiy Ijodi Va Hayoti—Ibrat Maktabi. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISCOURSE ON INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND EDUCATION, 2(2), 198-201.