

## LIFE EXPERIENCES AND WORKS OF MUHAMMAD AMINKHOJA MUKYMI

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### ABSTRACT

This article describes the life and work of Muhammad Aminkhoja Mukymi. The truths about his way of life and creativity, his attitude to the people around him, about how much he valued science. Socio-economic development of the period in which he lived. About the level of justice of the population, excerpts from the works of Tanobchilar are quoted. It was further explained that the population was in a difficult period, that most of the officials were held by their relatives, and all their incomes were exhausted. The difficulties of the resident's lifestyle are described

**Key words:** Tanob, taxes, income, population, realism, net profit, humble, democratic, lifestyle, poet.

Mukymi is one of the founders of Uzbek democratic literature. His father was from Tashkent, his mother was from Khojand, and they lived in Kokand. Mukymi received primary education at a school in her neighborhood. His mother Ayshabibi instilled him a passion for poetry. Muhammad Aminkhoja Muqimi Mirzakhoja was born on May 1, 1850 in the city of Kokand. Although Mukimi was born in a family of bakers, he had a high interest in poetry and literature. Almost all of his works are based on realism, that is, authenticity. The emergence and formation of the democratic direction in Uzbek literature is connected with the name of Mukymi. Forward-thinking poets such as Furqat, Zavqi, Avaz, Kamil opened a new page in the history of Uzbek literature. Mukymi'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. In them, friendship, loyalty, sincerity, loyalty, endurance and fortitude were glorified, and through these, the poet tried to educate people's good qualities. Mukimi sang real love, human being. The essence of his poems are human experiences, joys and sorrows, desires and dreams, struggles. In them, friendship, loyalty, sincerity, loyalty, endurance and fortitude were glorified, and through these, the poet tried to educate people's good qualities. He dreamed of a fair and happy time, he believed that such days would come

(“A time is as good as if you don’t live in the end” and others). In his poems, which contain motifs of longing, complaint, protest, confidence in the future, dreams and ideals of a prosperous life are reflected<sup>1</sup>.

More than 100 poems of various genres were created by the poet. He mainly wrote satires. Muhammad Aminkhoja Muqimi also created about 30 comic works. The most famous of them are: “About the horse”, “About the mud”, “About the cart”. Like satire, Muqimi’s comic views had great social and artistic value. Muqimi wrote, “A person who is honest in his heart will understand me.” In fact, if we look at his works and satires, it is about justice and true humanity. His way of life was simple and humble. He is described as someone who has great respect for science. Poetry, works, literature, all these are necessary for the reality of the continuity of our life. The role of literature in the social development of the population is incomparable. Muhammad Aminkhoja Muqimi is one of the writers who had an admirable and exemplary life path, who was able to make a great contribution to the formation of society in a certain period, and who has a deep place in the hearts of the people. Muhammad Aminkhoja Mukymi is one of the great writers and has led an exemplary life. In his works, he created not only an artistic interpretation, but also expressed his views on economic views and public administration, which can serve as an example for today’s generation. In addition, it is possible to study the geographical situation of the country and the social situation of the regions from the works. The standard of living of the population is also mentioned in the works. Based on this, it is considered appropriate to wrap Mukymi promote it to the general public.

From Mukymi’s satire “Tanobchilar”:

A tanob comes every twelve months,  
Pleasure for others and pain for me.  
Sultan Ali Khoja, Hakimjon together,  
A wife became a son-in-law.

In this satire „Tanob” is tax for monthly. Tax time is a pleasure for the officials who come for the annual land tax, because they have been told falsely by adding the dimensions of the land. Because of this, some residents, that is, farmers, could not get the net profit for their work. In addition, most of the officials are relatives. Muhammad Aminkhoja Mukymi described the events of that time and the difficult times of the people in his satires.

The interpretation of Mukymi’s work “Travel” away from its essence, the text of the comic works “Hajvi Bektur”, “Darigo Molkiz” have been edited, and the paragraphs omitted from the current editions allow us to think anew and draw important

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<sup>1</sup> <https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muqimiy>

general conclusions. It should be noted that there are many works such as the poem titled Although the poet's ghazals and epics on religious-mystical topics, which were newly determined from the sources, are essentially devoted to the artistic interpretation of religious-mystical ideas, the poet's content of the poems is that oppression and heresy are the source of disaster, as well as glorifying justice. absorbed his thoughts. Many sources of information about Mukymi encourage us to think more deeply about the personality and worldview of the creator. Therefore, it is necessary to research the newly discovered works of the poet. The period in which Mukymi lived was a period rich in many social conflicts in the history of our country. In this sense, the analysis of his newly discovered poems has scientific value in studying the literary aesthetic world of the poet, his attitude to the environment and society<sup>2</sup>.

Unfortunately, it is impossible for a poet with faith like Muqimi to have a critical attitude towards religious principles, especially fasting, pilgrimage, and obedience. Literary critic Achilov comments on this verse: "It is impossible to interpret this verse by separating it from Sufism. It is known that in Sufism literature, the ascetic is described as a person who is ignorant of love and enlightenment. He only wants to attain the pleasure of heaven through obedience. The goal of the Sufi is God himself: he has no love of heaven and no fear of hell. If God shows his beauty, hell is better for him than heaven, on the contrary, if there is no source of divine grace, heaven is worse than hell. That's why he says to take care of one thing and light fire in the ascetic's heart, so that he gets rid of the thousand years of asceticism and enters the lake of love<sup>3</sup>.

In conclusion, it should be noted that Muhammad Aminkhoja Mukymi, despite his difficult life path, is a writer who is not full of creativity. It is commendable that he fully described that period and paid great attention to humor in order to make his work more interesting. Muhammad Aminkhoja Mukymi is considered a writer who is not full of creativity, even though his life path is difficult. It is commendable that he fully described that period and paid great attention to humor in order to make his work more interesting.

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<sup>2</sup> Q. Pardayev Muqimiy lirik asarlarining matniy-qiyosiy tahlili

<sup>3</sup> Ochilov 2009, 32].Muqimiy