
Scientific Research and Research on the Life and Work of Muhammad Aminhoji Mukimi

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Abstract: The unique works of Muhammad Aminkhoji Mukimi have always had their fans and have been studied by many scientists and researchers.

Keywords: Mukimi, scientific works, travel notes, muhammas, scientific researchers.

In the history of our national literature, the literary atmosphere of Kokand in the XIX and XX centuries occupies a special place. Many of our patriots who spread the knowledge of that time, especially Furkat, Zavki, Nadirabegim, Uvaisi, Mukhi Hokandi, Isokhan Ibrat, are great figures who called the whole people to spirituality and sought to bring enlightenment to the masses. Of course, in this way their real goal was to get rid of economic backwardness, social decline, political unrest and legal inequality.

Interest in the life and work of Muhammad Aminhoji Mukimi, who showed equal enthusiasm along with the same people, is high both during his lifetime and still. Of great importance in the study of Mukimi's work are the research and scientific research of Doctor of Philology, Professor Ghulam Karimov. The founding of the Mukimiyod school is also associated with the name of Professor Ghulam Karimov. Professor Ghulam Karimov's study of the life and work of Mohammed Aminhoji Mukimi is the most commendable work he has done on Mukimi: He defended his doctoral dissertation "The Uzbek democratic poet Mukimi and the literature of his time" in 1962, published the monograph "Mukimi" and his life and work in 1970, and also published books by Mukimi a few years later. As a result of studying the life and work of Mukimi over the years, it is appropriate to draw another important conclusion of Ghulam Karimov: "Mukimi's poems, like folk songs, express deep meaning in a very simple but clear way. When creating a poem, he paid special attention to the issues of rhythm, rhyme, radif, which ensure its sonority and musicality. He knew the rich and colorful Aruz Sea well". Some of Mukimi's works were recorded from the lips of artists, and some were kept in the side notebooks of literature lovers. The singing of murabba Mukimi was especially popular among the artists of that time. In particular: "Ol xabar", "Ayrilmasun", "Yodimga tushdi", "Zoru nolon aylading", "Ul kun jonon", "Kim desun?", "Yolgiz", "Dogman", "Yakka bu Fargonada", "Ozim har joydaman", "Muborak", "Arzimni aytay", "Ey nozanin", "Ey chehrasi tobonim", "Konglim sandadur" and others occupy a deep place in the hearts of listeners. Unfortunately, even in the practice of modern traditional music, Mukimi's poems and ghazals are always chosen as the first and wonderful works of art are created. It would not be an exaggeration to say that this means that the poet's aruz and rhythm are perfect in his works.

In 1938, the poet Gafur Ghulam compiled and published "Mukimi Bayozi", and along with his poetic works, brief information about his biography and work is also given. Among our famous poets, Hamid Olimjon also contributed to a wider coverage of the life and work of

Mukimi with his numerous articles. H. Yakubov "The Uzbek Poet Mukimi", A. Olimzhanov "Muhammad Amin Mukimi", Kh. Zaripov "Muhammad Mukimi", H. Razzakov "Mukimi and Zavki" and "Furqat and Mukimi" also become important.

Our blessed independence has opened up ample opportunities for us to study the heritage of our ancestors in more depth. In 1998, an important event was the publication of the three-volume "Tazkirai Kayumi" by teacher Polatjon Kayumov. In this work you can find valuable information about our poet and satirist. In addition, some of his poems were translated into foreign languages, in Kokand, a town in the Fergana region, a house-museum was created on one of the streets of Tashkent, and the Uzbek State Music and Drama Theater was named Mukimi.

Mukimi's love for literature in his youth was instilled in him by his mother through the works of Mavlano Alisher Navoi and Hafiz Jami, the highest representatives of oriental classical literature. When Mukimi became an indispensable representative of literature and became a skilled poet, he studied the classical literary figures Mukhammas Alisher Navoi, Jami, Fizuli, Amir, Makhmur and is associated with the gazelles of other modern friends such as Furkat, Mukhayir, Umidi, Muntazir, Nadim, Zavki, Almai. For example, "Nigorim...", "Noma yazmadin", "Hijrani zor olturgusi", "Kerak", "Gul" (a great poem from the Navoi ghazal), "Mekuni, yo not?". (Muhammas from the Jami gazelle), "Asar vermaz", "Ixtiyor etmazmidim", "Rahmat sango", "Orzu" (Muhammas from the Fuzuli gazelle), "Zabon ochtim qilay tavsifini hurmat qilamiz..." (Mukhammas from the Gozi gazelle), "Mujgoning", "Khob boldi", "Muborak", "Shirin", "Kozgolmasun" (Muhammas in Amir's gazelles), "About the village of Hapalak" (Muhammas from Makhmura's gazelle), "To a girl from Kashmir", "Your eyes", "Loneliness", "Killer of waiting", "Your appearance is beautiful", "Kam-kam bolur" (Mukhammas from Furkat's gazelle), "Mushtak yuzingga" (Mukhammas from Mukhayir's gazelle), "Asherkho dorad" (Mukhammas from Muntazir's gazelle), "Bormu anga hech chora", "Bu parishon holimi" (Muhammas from Nodima ghazal), "Orzular g'unchasidin..." (muhammas to Umidi ghazal), "Hayolim san pari paykardadur" (muhammas to Zavkiy ghazal), "Kamlanmasun", "Hayot" (mukhammas to Almay's gazelle).

IXTIYOR ETMAZMIDIM

(Mukhammas to Fuzuli gazelle)

0 'lmasa g'am cho'x hasrat ixtisor etmazmidim,
 Toqatim yetsaydi tamkin-u viqor etmazmidim,
 Xush yor o'lsaydi zulmidin firor etmazmidim,
 Aql yor o'lsaydi tarki ishqi yor etmazmidim,
 Ixtiyor o'lsaydi rohat ixtiyor etmazmidim.
 Jona yetdim, ey jafujo1, zahri hijroning yutub,
 Aylading bing va'da, bo'ldi subh kelmassan gedub,
 0 'lturarsan g'ayra, ey soqiy, mayi gulgun dutub,
 Nesha mahram aylading sham'i, bani mahrum edub,
 Ban saning bazmingda jon naqdin nisor etmazmidim.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, we note that the works of the prolific artist Muhammad Aminkhoji Mukimi are very meaningful and melodic. Perhaps that is why he has not lost his significance and place over the centuries, and there are always those who seek and study his works.

List of used literature:

1. Gafur Ghulam. Spiritual and educational significance of his work. Collection of conference abstracts. Tashkent, 2003.
2. Mukimi. Preparation for publication and introduction - G. Karimov. T. Publishing house of literature and art named after G. Ghulam, 1974.
3. "Stars of spirituality" (publishing house "public heritage" named after Abdulla Kadiri, Tashkent, 1999).