

Muqimi way of life

**Abdurahmonov Abdulaziz*

**Tashkent State University of Economics*

Student of the Faculty of Economics

abduraxmonovabdulaziz7679@gmail.com

Annotation: Muhammad Aminkhoja Muqimi is one of the distinctive features of the Uzbek classical literature and the enlightenment of the national renaissance. His life is worth setting an example for today's youth. Muqimi lived the simplest life of his time, but did great creative work.

Key words: mukumi life, Scientific problems, the study of history, works, published works, material hardships, writers, Gofur Gulom,

The study of the poet's work began in his lifetime. After Muqimi's death, the poet's office was first published under the title "Muqimiy's office" (1907). In addition to poetic examples, it provides a brief biography and work of the sensitive poet. In 1910, the poet's comic poems were published under the title Muqimiy maa hajviyot, and in 1912, another collection of Muqimi's poems was published.

A serious and effective study of the poet's work began in the 1930s. During this period, a serious and effective study of the works of Muqimiy Poet was carried out, the collection, study and publication of his works were carried out. A number of articles have been published in newspapers and magazines. Our great poet Ghafur Ghulam was at the forefront of this good work..

In this respect, G'. The collection, compiled by Ghulam and called Muqimiy Bayozi, was of great importance. In 1950, Muqimi's second collection, Lyrics and Satire, was published in Russian in Moscow.

The year 1953 marked a new era in the study of Muqimi's work. This year, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his death, special books on Muqimi's life and work were published, and selected works of the poet were published in Uzbek and Russian.

In 1850, a son was born to Mirzakhoja, a baker living in the Bekvachcha district of Kokand. The boy was named Muhammad Aminhoja. Years later, he became known as Muqimi.

Having received his primary education in a neighborhood school, Muqimi began to show a special talent for poetry and art from a young age. Her mother, Aishabibi, is a very sensitive and articulate woman. It was under the influence of many fairy tales, epics and songs that he told that the future poet developed a love for words.

After graduating from high school, he went to the Hokim Oyim madrasah in Kokand, and in 1872-1873 to Bukhara, where he continued his studies at the Mehtar Anbar madrasah. In 1876 he returned to Kokand and married. From the same period he worked as a mirza in the land development court, and then as a ferry driver in Akjar, on the banks of the Syrdarya.

After some time, Muqimi handed over the task and returned to Kokand. Due to financial difficulties, the husband leaves his only son to his mother and remarries. Disappointed, the poet left his father's house, took a room in the Hazrat Madrasa in the neighborhood and began to live there.

The poet reads and creates in his life in solitude and solitude. Muqimi was a very skilled calligrapher.

There are many people who want to use the services of the poet, who learned from the most famous calligrapher of his time, Muhammad Yusuf Khattot, and this profession will be his main source of livelihood.

Although the first years of Muqimi's work were partly formal, his poetic skills developed over the years, and his sharp comedies and high artistic ghazals became popular.

In Muqimi Kokand he leads a literary group consisting of Furkat, Zavkiy, Nisbat, Muhaytash.

After the death of his father in 1885, Muqimi became the breadwinner of the family. His financial situation is even more difficult than before. In 1887 he went to Tashkent in search of a solution to the difficulties. During this journey, the poet finds relatives and makes friends.

After Tashkent, Muqimi traveled to a number of towns and villages in the Fergana Valley and wrote poems about his travels. These works became known as the Travels.

Material hardship, need, and mental anguish negatively affect the poet's health. From 1898 to 18999, his health deteriorated and he was bedridden for months. At the height of his career in 1903, Muqimi died at the age of 53 from a serious illness.

He inherited a rich eternal heritage from Muqimi. The poet wrote mainly in the field of poetry. His works are diverse in terms of their subject matter and artistic and ideological features. The total volume of the heritage that has come down to us from Muqimi is about 10,000 lines.

In conclusion, it should be noted that until the end of his life, Mukumi covered the socio-economic life of the time and was an example to many contemporaries. His work is important not only for literary lovers of that time, but also for today's youth.

References:

1. G'ulom Karimov - marifat fidoisi. - T.: Mumtoz sus, 2009. - B.56-63;
- Sirojiddinov Sh., Umarova S. O'zbek matnshunosligi kirralari. - 2015.- B. 7-9;
2. Matnshunoslik saboklari. - T.: Navoiy universiteti, 2019. - B. 18;
3. Jabborov N. Badiy matn tahrining xus husiyatlari / "O'zbek adabiyotshunosligining talqin va tahlil muammolari" mazuidagi ilmiy-nazari anjuman materiallari. - Toshkent, Mumtoz suz, 2014.- B. 28-32;
4. O'zbek matnshunosligining dolzarb muammolari / "Zamonaviy o'zbek adabiyotshunosliging yangilanish tamoyillari" mavzusidagi/Toshkent, 1943, 5 may;
5. www.ziyonet.uz.tstu_info@edu.uz info.com.uz
6. <http://ru.wikipedia.org> www.elektron-lugat.zn.uz
7. www.ru.1september.ru