

THE LIFE AND WORK OF MUHAMMAD AMINHOJA EXPLORE

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Abstract: *Studying Mukhimiy's life started while he was alive. Different discussions for his poems can be proof for that. Four years after the death of the poet, his initial completion was published by Nikolai Ostroumov in 1907 under the name "Devoni Muqimiy". In that completion consisted of not only his poems, there was his brief biography and creation. In 1910 in Portsev lithography was carried out the second edition of the works of the poet with the name "Devoni Muqimiy maa hajviyot". A number of articles were published in newspapers and journals. the auspicious work was carried out by the great poet Gafur Gulom. On his initiative, in 1938 was established and published the "Muqimiy bayozi". In "Bayoz" were given 27 poems of the poet, consisting of 800 lines, which were placed according to the features of the genre (satire-humor, lyrics) and they were given with the necessary explanations, dictionaries. In 1950 the works of the poet were issued in Russian in Moscow under the name "Lirika i satira". On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his death in 1953 a number of studies were created about him and laid the foundation for his studies. H.Yagubov's "Uzbek poet Mukhimiy", A.Olimjonov's "Muhammad Amin Mukhimiy", H. Zaripov's "Muhammad Amin Mukhimiy", H.Razzakov's books "Mukhimiy and Zavkhy", a collection of articles" were published. This article covers the study of Mukhimiy's life and activities in the textbooks of literature in the pre-Independence period.*

Keywords: *Literary Heritage, Kokand madrasahs, Democratic literature " Muqimiy bayozi ", " Dorig'o mulkimiz ", " Dorig'o mulkimiz ", " Dar mardumi oqjar batariqi muxammas ", " Dar mazammati zamona ", " Ho'qandlik bir boyning sha'niga Muqimiy shoirning aytkon she'ridur", " Ho'qandlik bir boyning sha'niga Muqimiy shoirning aytkon she'ridur ", " Dar mazammati qurbaqa"*

Introduction

One of such artists is Muhammad Aminhoja Muqimi, who has a worthy place in the history of Uzbek literature. The poet was born in 1850 in Bekvachcha mahalla (now Muqimiy Street) of Kokand. His father was Mirzakhoja Mirfozil oglu, a baker, and his mother was Bibioysha Sayidolim Nodirshaykh's daughter. The role of the mother in the acquisition of poetic nature is invaluable. Because her mother had a great education and was very good at oral art.

Main part

It is thanks to this woman that poetic talent develops in Muqimi. He wrote his first poem at the age of ten. Muqimi had five children and a third child. Muhammad Aminkhoja graduated from

the Abduhalil Teacher's School in his neighborhood. He was also interested in calligraphy and learned calligraphy from the famous Kokand calligrapher Muhammad Yusuf. From the age of 15-16, the poet began to write poems under the pseudonym "Muqimiy" ("permanence"). Later, according to some sources, he studied at the Hokimoyim Madrasah in Kokand and the Bukhara Madrasah, where he mastered Arabic and Persian. After graduating from the Kokand madrasah, he went to Bukhara to continue his education. He was engaged in science and enlightenment there for several years and was known as a mature and leading poet of his time. Muqimi graduated in 1876 and returned to Kokand. He was received with caution by the Kokand nobility. The poet himself writes, "It was the disliked Kokand nobility that allowed me to reconsider my views and develop new moral and literary views. My frustration has helped me a lot." Apparently, the social environment has a special place in Muqimi's sharpening of his pen. Information about the author's life and work is also important in the study of literature. Where does this information come from? They can be taken from biographies written by the writers themselves, from sources mentioned or written by the author's contemporaries, peers, teachers or students, acquaintances and fans. We all know that enjoying the rare spiritual riches left to us by our Uzbek writers, knowing the spirit of each historical period, the way of life of our people, the social relations of this period will reach the hearts of readers through more writers. Another of the best factors in this regard is the materials preserved in the works of writers and writers. It is obvious that biographical information, with its content, plays a special role in educating young people in the spirit of understanding and feeling our national spirituality. For example, speaking about Muqimi, Nikolai Ostroumov, in his article, assessed his personality and said: indicates that. Acquaintance with the textbooks "Adabiyot" and "Uzbek adabiyati" of general secondary schools shows that the childhood and development of the writer are very short, and it is difficult to know his inner world and psyche. 'ladi. That is why the use of information and communication materials and the press in the study of the life and work of the writer is very important for every educator today. The use of the writer's own ideas in the analysis of a work of art is also effective. Based on the above, it can be said that, as the poet himself said, the development of new moral and literary views and his frustration greatly helped him because he was not well received by the Kokand nobility. The author's biography includes a variety of materials: an excerpt from the author's life, especially with the work being studied; creative image, an article describing the content; can be presented in the form of an extensive report on the writer's entire life and career. Of course, it is not possible to use such a wide range of materials in Uzbek literature classes. It makes sense to think of small pieces of this material. In general, the use of ideas and sentences uttered by the author allows the reader to get acquainted with the period in which the writer under study lived and worked. Getting acquainted with the history of the work, introducing students to the historical context allows to show the social situation of the period, to focus on the position chosen by the author.

Conclusion

It should be noted that Muqimi's work has been widely studied in the twentieth century. Although books, collections, and poems by the poet have been published, one-sided before independence, only in the interests of the former Soviet government studied his religious and mystical works have not been studied.

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