



THE CHARACTERISTIC USE OF SATIRE IN THE WORK OF MUHAMMAD AMINKHUJA MUKIMIY

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Annotaion.

By the 19th century, in our literature a new direction, a large generation began to grow. If their first representatives were Munis, Ogahi, Almaiy, then their next representatives are Ibrat, Mukimiy, Furqat, Zavkiy. These are well-known representatives of Uzbek literature of the period of national Renaissance. The purpose of this article is to study the heritage of creative works of Mavlene Mukimiy.

Key words.

Satire, satirism, lyricist, community, criticize, humour, critical and satirical images, muhammas, murabba's, gazel and others.

The outstanding poet Aminkhudja Mukimiy was born in the family of a baker in Kukand. After graduating from the old school, he studied at the madrasah. In 1877 he worked in Kukand in the cabinet of land construction. During that time, he witnessed some falsities of the people whose job were to measure lands and then he wrote "Tanobists"¹. In 1970s the poems written under the pseudonym "Mukimiy" became very popular. So far, around 10ming couplets of the poet's works have reached us. They consist of mainly lyrics and satires.

The serious conflict between the colonial conditions, the existing unfair regime, the period of dominant violence and the aspirations of humanity, justice, faith and utterance, in a word, the imbalance between the high ideal and the despicable community helped Mukimiy develop his sharp critical outlooks in his works. By the end of the XIX and early XX centuries, the poet's health deteriorated. In his letters to his niece, he expressed that he was sick for five or six months. Even so, Mukimiy did not leave his pen until the end of his life. "The poem which was written by Mukimiy, devoting one rich man" (April 22) which was printed on the pages of "newspaper of the Turkistan region" in January and April of the year 1903 and the history of the poem written on the occasion of the terrible Andijan earthquakes (January 15) and were the last major works of the poet based on the social topic.

In his last written poems there is a sign that the poet was diagnosed with hepatitis. This disease caused to depart his life on May 25, 1903. A large part of the literary heritage left by Mukimiy is made up of attractive gazelles, vibrant and cheerful murabba's, sociable muhammas.

His poems spreaded quickly among the people because of having been expressed the beautiful human feelings in a pleasant and understandable way. In his poems, he wrote about well-known artists of his time, such as Mamajon Makai, Nozimkhon, Farzincha, Ismail flutist.

Satirism plays a significant role in his creative heritage. Mukimiy's satires are inextricably linked with the main motives of his work that help to fully visualize the creative image of the poet and to comprehend the social significance of the poet's works. He created critical, satirical and humorous works in the satirism to strengthen complaining about the dominant atmosphere, dissatisfaction with the existing order procedures, griefs and regretness.

1. Tanobist – the person who collects taxes from each tanob land.

As a representative of the new era, it was clear that the poet's creativity was strongly influenced by the changing social perception of the nation. Because he was a creator who did not break away from existence, from social life, from the grief of the surrounding people, but rather was together with them. Therefore, in his works, to deny bad habits in the life of society and individuals, to make them laugh, to criticize, in other words, social attitude lead as an active role.

The original signs of the new Uzbek literature are also manifested in these aspects. In classical literature, satirism was let down. Because being busy with satirism would become literature closer to ordinary life or to the living of ordinary people, and require to write about poor living conditions, instead of praising divine love- Allah. In the eyes of classical writers, this case is excluded from its main function, consisting in praising the attributes of Allah, who revived literature.

The new period involves imposing new views. He was a creative person who embodied the new views of the new era. Therefore, satirism plays an important role in his work. He directed his works to correct the injustices, backwardness, crudeness in the life of the society and hoped that to happen possibly. In this sense, the concepts of Mukimiy- lyricist and the Mukimiy-satirist depend on each others, one completes the other. The only difference is that while the lyrical poet used the same literary methods, created noble and sincere, positive images, as a satirical poet, he created critical and satirical images, supporting different literary methods and revealed the ridiculous, disgusting appearance of the vicious people.

His satire is divided into 2: satire and humour in terms of its content and style, artistic method. The Mukimiy satires are rich in content and colorful in thematic terms. It can be said that his satires covered all the basic principles of the life of society.

To clarify the essence of his satires and to facilitate our feedback on them, these satires can be conditionally divided into three groups, regarding on the object of criticism:

1. Satires aimed at showing the oppression of Soviets and local officials, revealing and exposing their disgusting images ("Tanobists", "Dodkhahim", "Axtaring", "Election", "Tar fruits" and others);
2. Satires aimed at exposing the local rich's habits and show their lownesses as a result of the private ownership ("in the description of Moscow rich", "Hajvi Viktorboy", "Hajvi Viktor", "Voqelai Viktorr", "Dar shikoyati Laxtin", "Voqelai ko'r Ashurboy Hoji", "Toyi Ikanbachcha", :Haji qadoqchi ", "Gap to'g'risida gap" and others)
3. Satires dedicated to criticize the people of religion who are spongers of the society, describe the impurity and ridiculous cases in their beaviours ("Saint")

No matter how popular he was as a lyricist, he gained such great fame among the people, even as a strong satirist. The poet made a critical analysis of the well-familiarized events, choosing the characters and the topics from that. He developed by the spirit of that period. The "raw material" for his satirism were, first of all, the domination of the colonial order established by the Soviets, injustices and violences, the overthrow of the human rights, the deception and cruelty of Soviet and local officials. The hard economic situation of the working artisans, the devastation of the city-villages under colonial oppression, the fate of a helpless person occupied a leading place in the works of Mukimiy.

In conclusion, it should be said that Mukimiy works reflected a number of changes that have occurred throughout the XIX century in the life of the country.

For the first time, the establishment of factories, the emergence of the working class, the entrance of Russians whose language, religion, behavior, temperament are sharply different from ours, into Turkistan and the impact of this on the life of the local people were reflected in his works. He was against any backwardness of the society. Laughter in the hands of the poet is not a rude roar or just a cheerful, unpleasant joke, but also to criticize some hindrance to the development of the life and to warn weak and negative characters in the minds, bad habits and behaviours in the nature of individuals.

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