

Muqumi's legacy

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Annotation: *The performer of the great lyrical poems of his time, Muqumi's works and comedies are still loved and read. Many literary critics and scholars are still studying his work. Muqumi's legacy should be studied not only as one of the most passionate works of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, but also as an example and knowledge for young people.*

Keywords: *Muqumi, Muqumi's legacy, history, relevance, scholarly studies, translations, classifications.*

Much of Muqumi's legacy consists of ghazals, murabbas and muhammas. Many of the poet's poems have been sung since he was alive. In the poems of the enlightened poet, beautiful human births were quickly spread among the people because they were pleasantly and clearly expressed. In his poems, Mamajon mentions famous artists of his time, such as Makaji, Nizamkhan, Farzincha, Ismail Naychi. It is no coincidence that Muqumi's work was in the spotlight of his contemporaries. Just as the poet's poetry was musical and melodic, so was their content. Muqumi was a poet who wrote poems about the national liberation movement and created a school with his own potential and status. The research of poets such as Shokirov and O. Juraboev on the sources of manuscripts is a worthy contribution to the study of poetry. interpreted contrary to the essence of z. For this reason, it is important to re-evaluate the poet's poetic heritage on the basis of the criteria of the ideology of independence, to determine his permanent worldview, his relationship to social reality, his attitude as a commentator.

In 1953, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of Muqumi's death, a number of studies were conducted and the foundation of Muqumi was laid. Scholars such as Homil Yakubov, Abdulla Olimjanov, Hodi Zaripov, Hoshimjon Razzokov, Gulom Karimov, Abdurashid Abdugafurov have created significant works. Muqimology went in two directions:

a) Direct study of Muqumi's work,

b) a socio-historical study of the poet's work, a comparative study of the heritage of his contemporaries and successors. Professor Gulom Karimov (1909-1991) was the founder of the school of local lore. Alloma's first article on this subject was devoted to Muqumi in his History of Uzbek Literature (Book 3) (1966, 1975, 1987), written for university students from the History of the Study of Muqumi's Life and Works (1957). doctoral dissertation "Uzbek democratic poet Muqumi and the literature of his time", defended in 1962, published in 1970 "Muqimiy. His monograph "Life and work" are the best examples of the science of stability. The works of the poet have been realized to this day

T.: Turon zamin ziyo, 2015.- B. 184-185. Most of his publications in Uzbek, Russian and other languages are associated with the name of literary scholar, Professor Gulom Karimov. Muqumi studies

has reached a new level with the advent of independence. The complex creative path of the poet, his rich literary heritage needs to be examined and drawn from the point of view of independence, the interests of the Nation and the Motherland. Followers of Professor Gulom Karimov are working effectively in this direction. Research by Nurboy Jabborov, Koldosh Pardayev.

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In our opinion, the following results were obtained in the study of the poet's literary heritage:

1. Information about the literary environment and sources of creative heritage of Muqimi's biography.

2. New sources on the poet's poetic works were identified, put into scientific circulation and analyzed.

3. Muqimi knew the ideas about the genre and ideological features of your poetic works.

Books dedicated to Muqimi's work in recent years: H. Yakubov's "Uzbek democratic poet Muqimiy" (1953), A. Olimjanov's "Muhammad Amin Muqimiy" (1953), H. Rozzok's "Muqimiy and Zavqiy" (1955) and others. A collection of articles entitled "Furqat and Muqimi" (1958), a edition of Muqimi's "Selected Works" (1958) in Russian and Uzbek, and a two-volume collection of Muqimi's works (1960) are good examples. . In 1970, Ghafur Ghulam published a book called Muqimiy. His first monograph "Life and work" was published. Much of Muqimi's legacy consists of ghazals, murabbas and muhammas. Many of the poet's poems have been sung since he was alive. In the poems of the enlightened poet, beautiful human births were quickly spread among the people because they were pleasantly and clearly expressed. In his poems, Mamajon mentions famous artists of his time, such as Makajon, Nizamkhan, Farzincha, Ismail Naychi. It is no coincidence that Muqimi's work was in the spotlight of his contemporaries. Just as the poet's poetry was musical and melodic, so was their content. Muqimi was a poet who wrote poems about the national liberation movement and created a school with his own potential and status. The research of poets such as Shokirov and O. Juraboev on the sources of manuscripts is a worthy contribution to the study of poetry. interpreted contrary to the essence of z. For this reason, it is important to re-evaluate the poet's poetic heritage on the basis of the criteria of the ideology of independence, to determine his permanent worldview, his relationship to social reality, his attitude as a commentator.

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