

Muqimi's Relations With His Contemporaries and The Work He Did With Them**Muhitdinova Mukhlisa Satriddinovna¹**

Lecturer at Tashkent State University of Economics

Rustamov Dostonbek Jamshid ugli²

Researcher of Tashkent state university of economics

ABSTRACT

The field of textual literature and literary source studies play an important role in the development of world culture and literary-aesthetic thinking. One of the urgent tasks is to study the ancient sources of different periods, which have been preserved for centuries, and to use them to raise the morale of society. The analysis and discussion of manuscript sources is also important in terms of identifying the scientific truth about literary heritage.

Keywords: *Historical poet's outlook, democrat, literary camps, spiritual life, culture, literary life, satirical school.*

In the 80s and 90s of the 19th century, Muqimi was a conscious and consistent democratic poet. The main part of Muqimi's creative heritage was created during this period. Continuing his work in the field of lyric poetry, Muqimi created poems that are wonderful, vibrant examples of our classical poetry.

His work in the field of pilgrimage, in particular, was uiumli and effective. It can be said that Muqimi created a satirical school in literature in the second half of the 19th century. Furqat, Zavqiy, Muhayyir, Nisbat, Nusrat, Zoriy and Bash Qalar united around Muqimi, raised the banner of satire in literature and created a rich critical literature. Epistolary literature also plays an important role in Muqimi's creative heritage.

The large number of poetic and prose letters that have come down to us is not only an invaluable document in the study of Muqimny's biography, but also a rich source of information in the study of the poet's outlook, as well as the literary life of his time.

In our native literature, the rich and weighty name created by the democrat as a poet is not only valuable, but also valuable and valuable as the leader of a strong literary movement. Muqimi's role in the literary environment of Kokand in the second half of the 19th century was significant, as was his role in the formation of Uzbek democratic literature.

In this regard, Furkat's is published in the "Turkistan Provincial Newspaper". Speaking about the literary life of Kokand in this part of the biography, Furqat Kokand says that when he returned to Kokand from Margilan in the early 80's, there was a well-organized literary circle. Furkat also joined

the circle and took an active part in creative work together with Muqimi and Zavqiy.

This novelty in literary life angered the reactionary writers, who united the young forces in a circle and began to create successfully in new literary and aesthetic positions, intensifying the struggle in literary life.

On the literary front, this struggle is vividly reflected in many documents. It is clear from those documents that the ruling groups and the reactionary writers who lamented them (Sh. Suleiman the Magnificent, Muhyi and others) tried by all means to disrupt the work of democratic poets, or to subjugate their work to their own interests.

When they finally failed to achieve their goals, they resorted to slander and libel against them, thereby damaging their reputation. The following episode is noteworthy in terms of imagining a sharp struggle between literary camps.

In 1886, the poet Muhyn wrote a large work entitled "The Complaint of the Companions of the Companions of the Companions of the Companions of the Companions" In this play, Muhyi tried his best to discredit the group of poets, led by Muqimi, and to disrupt their work.

At the heart of Muqimi's lyrics is the theme of love. Not only in our classical literature or in the poetry of the East, but also in the world literature, there are many works that are very old, but always young, eternally alive, and many masterpieces have been created in them.

This theme gave the great Alisher Navoi endless meanings in the 15th century, and almost five centuries later it served as a source of inspiration for Muqimi. This is not accidental, of course. Because the main object of literature is man. It is impossible to imagine a person without love is an integral part of a person's spiritual life. To sing a song about love is to sing about life.

In this sense, Muqimi's lyrics are deeply life lyrics. This vitality is the main and leading feature of Muqimi's lyrics. The excellent social value of Muqimny's lyrics is also provided by its vitality.

Because at a time when Islamic priests were propagating religious fanaticism, secularism, mysticism, and sowing the seeds of pessimism in society, singing about life, singing love was a great courage of great social value.

References

1. Сайфуллаева Р., Менглиев Б., Боқиева Г., Қурбонова М., Юнусова З., Абузалова М. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. –Т., 2006.
2. Қиличев Э. Ўзбек тилининг амалий стилистикаси. – Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1992.
3. Элгашина А. Использование электронных словарей, энциклопедий, интернет-ресурсов. <http://io.nios.ru/index>

4. Шокиров А. Муқимийнинг янги топилган сатираси. //Адабий мерос. - Тошкент, 1976, 5-сон; Муқимийнинг бир дастхати хақида. // Адабий мерос. - Тошкент, 1978, 10-сон; Муқимий ва Фуркатнинг янги аниқланган шеърлари. //Адабий мерос. - Тошкент, 1984, 2-сон; Муқимийнинг номаълум сатрлари. // Адабий мерос. - Тошкент, 1984, 1-сон; Муқимий дастхат баёзида Фуркат газаллари
5. Каримов Ф. Узбек классик адабиётининг баъзи назарий масалалари. /Гулом Каримов - маърифат фидойиси. - Т.: Мумтоз суз, 2009. - Б.56-63;
6. Арипжанова, Л. Х., & Мухитдинова, М. С. (2019). Образовательные возможности новых информационных технологий в обучении иностранным языкам в вузе. Бюллетень науки и практики, 5(4).
7. Jamshid o'g'li, R. D. (2021). Muqimiy Ijodi Va Hayoti—Ibrat Maktabi. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISCOURSE ON INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND EDUCATION, 2(2), 198-201.