



**MUHAMMAD AMINXO'JA MUQIMIY: THE GREAT  
LUMINARY OF UZBEK LITERATURE**

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***Annotation.** This article explores the complex legacy of Uzbek poet Mukimi (1850-1903) and the challenges of understanding his work in its historical context. It argues that Soviet interpretations of Mukimi were shaped by ideology, downplaying his religious themes and social critique. With Uzbek independence, scholars began to re-evaluate Mukimi's work, highlighting the influence of Russian colonialism and the importance of textual criticism to recover his original voice. The article concludes by emphasizing the enduring relevance of Mukimi's poetry, which grapples with timeless themes and offers a counterpoint to the materialism of today's world.*

***Keywords:** Mukimi (Uzbek poet), Uzbek literature, colonialism (Russian colonialism), Soviet ideology, censorship, textual criticism, social commentary, religious themes, mysticism, globalization, ethical values*

Muhammad Aminxo'ja Muqimiy is considered one of the eminent figures in Uzbek literature, renowned for his poetry, creativity, and significant contributions to the national literary heritage. His life, works, and literary significance have left a lasting impact on Uzbek literature and continue to inspire generations. This article delves into the essence of Muqimiy's life, his literary endeavors, and his profound influence on the cultural and social landscape of Uzbekistan.

Muhammad Aminxo'ja Muqimiy was born into the Nonvoylar family, yet his inclination towards poetry and literature was evident from an early age. Raised by

his mother, Oyshabibi, who possessed exceptional teaching skills and a deep understanding of oral literature, Muqimiy developed a keen interest in literary pursuits. It was through the influence of his mother that Muqimiy's poetic talent flourished. She acquainted him with the works of prominent poets such as Alisher Navoiy and Hofiz Jomiy, fostering his love for Eastern classical literature. Muqimiy penned his first verses at the tender age of ten, showcasing early signs of his literary genius.[1]

Despite being born into modest circumstances, Muqimiy's literary aspirations were boundless. His poetic repertoire predominantly reflected realism, emphasizing authenticity and truthfulness in his works. Moreover, Muqimiy's upbringing instilled in him a sense of justice and righteousness, themes that permeated throughout his poetry. His poems often depicted the struggles of the common people and advocated for social justice and equality.[2]

Muqimiy's literary journey was intertwined with his personal experiences and observations of society, particularly its socio-economic conditions. Through his works, he offered a poignant portrayal of the economic realities and societal dynamics of his time. His keen observations and astute analysis of the economic landscape are evident in his writings, providing valuable insights into the socio-economic fabric of Uzbekistan during his era. Muhammad Aminxo'ja Muqimiy was born into the Nonvoylar family, where his early upbringing was deeply influenced by his mother, Oyshabibi, a woman of remarkable intellect and literary acumen. Under her tutelage, Muqimiy was introduced to the rich tapestry of Eastern classical literature, instilling in him a profound love for poetry from a young age. His admiration for literary giants such as Alisher Navoiy and Hofiz Jomiy served as a springboard for his own poetic endeavors.

Muqimiy's poetry was not merely a reflection of his literary prowess but also a manifestation of his deep-rooted sense of justice and empathy for the common people. Themes of social justice, equality, and the plight of the downtrodden resonated throughout his works, echoing the struggles of ordinary citizens in an unjust society. His poems served as a clarion call for societal reform, advocating for

the rights and dignity of every individual.[3]

One of Muqimiy's notable works, "Tanobchilar" (The Tax Collectors), delved into the intricacies of the contemporary taxation system, shedding light on its shortcomings and the challenges faced by the common people. The poem vividly depicted the struggles of peasants burdened by excessive taxes and the exploitation they endured at the hands of tax collectors. Through his narrative, Muqimiy not only highlighted the flaws in the taxation system but also advocated for reforms to alleviate the hardships faced by the rural populace.

In addition to his literary endeavors, Muqimiy played a significant role in advocating for social and political reforms. His poems served as a medium for expressing dissent against oppressive governance and societal injustices. Muqimiy fearlessly critiqued the prevailing power structures and governmental policies, often facing repercussions for his outspokenness. Despite the risks, he remained steadfast in his commitment to truth and justice, earning him the admiration of his contemporaries and future generations alike.[4]

Muqimiy's return to Bukhara in 1876 marked a significant chapter in his life. However, his aspirations to pursue education and literary pursuits were met with resistance from the conservative authorities of Bukhara. Denied the opportunity to engage in scholarly pursuits, Muqimiy found himself compelled to serve as a scribe in the local court. His experiences in the Bukhara court system provided him with firsthand insights into the injustices and inequities prevalent in society, inspiring many of his later works.[5]

Muqimiy's literary legacy extends beyond his poetic prowess; he was also a visionary thinker whose ideas transcended his time. His writings reflected his deep concern for the welfare of society and his unwavering commitment to the principles of justice and equality. Muqimiy's advocacy for social reform and his critique of the existing power structures resonate with contemporary issues, making his works relevant even in modern times.

Furthermore, Muqimiy's life and works serve as a source of inspiration for future generations of writers and intellectuals. His dedication to the pursuit of

knowledge, coupled with his unwavering commitment to social justice, continues to inspire aspiring poets and scholars. Muqimiy's legacy serves as a reminder of the power of literature to effect change and the enduring relevance of timeless principles such as justice, equality, and compassion.

Muqimiy's poetic style is characterized by its realism, grounded in a deep understanding of the socio-economic conditions of his time. His works offer vivid portrayals of everyday life, capturing the struggles and aspirations of the common people. Through his poetry, Muqimiy advocated for social reform and highlighted the injustices prevalent in society. His verses resonated with audiences, offering a voice to the marginalized and oppressed.[6]

In the work of the poet, we can find many different poems, including another poem: Shame on a group of contemporary people He regrets that it is humanity. An increase in corruption in society strangers know that infidels are involved. As a result, the moral of the people it is noted that corruption, unbelief, immorality, and drunkenness are on the rise. Vitality is one of the main and leading features of this lyric. Mukimi sang real love and humanity. Human experiences, joys and sorrows, desires and dreams, struggles are the essence of his poems. In them, friendship, loyalty, sincerity, loyalty, perseverance and fortitude were glorified, and through these, the poet tried to cultivate good qualities in people. He is a poet who dreams of a just and happy time. He was a real optimist thinker. When comparing the text of the editions of Muhammed Aminkhoja Muqimi's works with the poet's autograph, it was found that the text of most of the poetic works is not in accordance with the original. Because based on the demands of the ideology of the Shura period, the poet's poems on religious and mystical themes were edited and shortened. Strong sociocritical verses and clauses in the text of comic works were also omitted. As a result, edited works were interpreted contrary to their content. Also, in the article, one letter of the poet in Persian, unknown to the scientific community, and two muhammas attributed to Amiri's ghazal and his own ghazal are published for the first time. Muqimi's newly discovered works are important in studying the poet's worldview, attitude to social reality, literary and aesthetic world.[7]

In conclusion, Muhammad Aminxo'ja Muqimiy occupies a revered place in Uzbek literature and culture. His life, works, and enduring legacy serve as a testament to the transformative power of literature and the indelible impact of visionary thinkers. Through his poetry, Muqimiy not only chronicled the social and economic realities of his time but also advocated for a more just and equitable society. His writings continue to resonate with audiences, offering insights into the human condition and inspiring generations to strive for a better world.

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