

THE ROLE OF MUKIMI IN UZBEK COMIC LITERATURE.*Saydaliyeva Lazizakhon,**Student of Tashkent State University of Economics,**Faculty of Corporate Governance.**Email: lazizasaydaliyeva@gmail.com**Supervisor: Muxlisa Muhitdinova*

Abstract: the poet's rich scientific and artistic heritage has been carefully studied by literary critics. Works such as collection, research, publication of works of authorship were carried out. Examples of this are the works of Gulom Karimov, Khomil Yakubov, Abdulla Olimdzhonov, Khodi Zaripov, Khoshimjon Razzokov, Abdurashid Abdugafurov, Sabir Abdulla, Turob Tula. Gafur Gulyam, who knew well the literary environment of Kokand and had a warm attitude towards it, highly appreciated his work on the life and work of Mukimi.

This article is literally dedicated to the study of the poet Muqimi's creative heritage, his work in the science of humor, and his work, which describes some aspects of society's problems through humor.

Key words: Real, creative heritage, comic art.

O'ZBEK HAJVIY ADABYOTIDA MUQIMIY ROLI.

Annotatsiya: shoir va yozuvchi Muhammad Aminxo'ja Mirzaxo'ja o'g'lining boy ilmiy-badiiy merosi adabiyotshunoslar tomonidan puxta o'rganilgan. Muallif asarlarini to'plash, tadqiq qilish, nashr etish kabi ishlarni amalga oshirishda G'ulom Karimov, Homil Yoqubov, Abdulla Olimjonov, Xodi Zaripov, Hoshimjon Razzoqov, Abdurashid Abdug'ofurov, Sobir Abdulla, Turob To'la kabilarning asarlari misol bo'la oladi. Qo'qon adabiy muhitini yaxshi bilgan, unga iliq munosabatda bo'lgan akademik G'afur G'ulom Muqimiy hayoti va ijodini yuksak baholagan va o'z faoliyati davomida tadqiq qilgan.

Ushbu maqola tom ma'noda shoir Muqimiy ijodiy merosini o'rganish, uning hajv ilmi bilan shug'ullanishi va jamiyatdagi muammolarni ayrim jihatlarini hajv orqali tasvirlagan ijodini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan.

Kalit so'zlar: Muqimiy, ijodiy meros, hajv san'ati.

Kirish qism.

XIX-XX asr o'zbek mumtoz adabiyotiga chuqurroq nazar tashlasak, Qo'qon adabiy muhiti alohida o'rin tutganini ko'rish mumkin. Albatta, bu davrni Amiriy, Maxmur, Fazliy, Gulxaniy, Nodirabegim, Uvaysiy, Muxiy Xo'qandiy, Muqimiy, Zavqiy, Furqat, Xaziniy, Isoxon Ibrat kabi ijodkorlar ijodisiz tasavvur qilish qiyin. Ana shunday adiblar merosini o'rganish, ularni keng targ'ib qilish ma'naviyatimizni yanada yuksaltirishga xizmat qiladi.

Bu ikki buyuk asr orasida yashab ijod qilgan Muhammad Aminxo'ja Mirzaxo'ja o'g'li Muqimiy (1850–1903) ijodiy merosi katta ahamiyatga ega. Muqimiy o'zbek adabiyotining noyob va hassos namoyandalardan biridir.

Xalqimizning ijtimoiy-falsafiy tafakkuri, madaniy-adabiy taraqqiyotimiz tarixida beqiyos rol o'ynagan ulug' siymolar nomi va sha'ni o'zining haqiqiy qadr-qimmatini topmoqda. Markaziy Osiyoda mashhur Mavlono Muqimiy tarix sinovlaridan muvaffaqiyatli o'tib kelayotgan, abadiyatga daxldor ana shunday namoyandalardan biridir.

Tekshirishlardan ma'lum bo'lishicha, Muqimiy qo'lyozmalaridan ko'pgina lirik asarlar yo'qolgan yoki hanuzgacha topilgani yo'q. Uning adabiy merosi hali mukammal o'rganilmagan yoki Istiqlolgacha bo'lgan davrdagi tuzum mafkurasining tazyiqi bilan biryoqlama tahlil etilgan.

Shunga qaramay, bizgacha yetib kelgan asarlarining o'zi ham Muqimiyning katta she'riy iste'dodidan, hozirjavoblighi va zukkoligidan darak beradi. Uning g'azal va muxammaslari, xususan, "Sayohatnoma" asari o'zbek she'riyati taraqqiyotiga munosib ulush bo'lib qo'shilgan. Shoirning o'ziga xos uslubiy qirralari uning asarlari tilidagi xalqchillik va xalqonalikda, poetik mahorati badiiy san'atlardan o'rinli foydalana olishida, hayotga yaqinligida ko'zga tashlanadi. Shoirning hayot yo'li bir tekisda kechmaganligi tabiiy. G'azallaridan birida:

Kelsam Hindu Marvdin balki topardim e'tibor,

Shul erur aybim Muqimiy, mardumi Farg'onaman

degan shikoyat va nolasining o'ziyoq uning zamona alg'ov-dalg'ovlaridan, muhitning nizo va fitnalaridan tinimsiz ozor chekkanligini ko'rsatadi. Shundan kelib chiqib, biz Muqimiyning o'sha murakkabliklar va ziddiyatlarga to'la davrdagi ijodiy faoliyatida shon-shuhratga emas, ma'naviy kamolotga intilish, she'riyat va ijodga talpinish ustun bo'lgan deya xulosa chiqarishimiz mumkin.

Manbalardan ma'lum bo'lishicha, Muqimiy o'zi yashagan davr adabiy muhiti namoyandalaridan ma'naviy g'amxo'rlik, hamfikrlilik hamda rahnamolik ko'radi. Zavqiy, Furqat singari mashhur zamondoshlariga bo'lgan ehtiromini ifodalovchi satrlari bundan dalolat beradi.

...O'zlarin zakki olib, xat qilmadilar loaqal,

Emdi Zavqiy yurmasun deb xalq aro hushyor man.

Hasbi hol aylab qilibtur xat, so'rab holin, Muqim,

To qiyomat Furqatiydin emdi minnatdorman.

Muqimiy lirik she'rlarida boshqalarni kamolotga da'vat etar ekan, bu borada o'zi har tomonlama ibrat ko'rsata olgan betakror shaxs ham bo'lgan. Yurtboshimiz iboralari bilan aytganda: "Har qanday bosqin va istilolarga qaramasdan, har qanday og'ir va murakkab sharoitda ham ota-bobolarimiz o'zligini yo'qotmasdan, ma'naviy hayot mezonlari, odob-axloq qoidalariga amal qilib, komillik sari intilib yashagani bugun ham barchamizga ibrat bo'lib, kuch-quvvat bag'ishlab kelmoqda."

Muqimiy dunyoqarashi va intilishlari bilan muhit o'rtasidagi ziddiyat uning ijodida tanqidiy yo'nalishni maydonga keltirgan. Bu uning hajviyotida ko'proq aks etgan. Hajviyoti mazmunan satira va yumorga bo'linadi. Satiralarida chor amaldorlari, ayrim mahalliy boylarning kirdikorlari ochib tashlangan («Tanobchilar» va boshqa) «Saylov», «Dar mazammati zamona» va boshqada o'lkaga kirib kelayotgan kapitalistik va g'ayriaxloqiy munosabatlar hamda ularning oqibatlari ko'rsatilgan. Ba'zan, o'sha davrdagi hukmron qarashlarga ergashib, Dukchi eshon haqida ham hajviy asarlar yozgan («Hajvi halifai Mingtepa»).

Xulosa qilib aytganda, Muqimiy yashab ijod etgan davr adabiy hayoti murakkab edi. Bunday muhit Muqimiy ijodiga kuchli ta'sir ko'rsatdi. Ijodining ilk davrida qisman shaklbozlik unsurlari, san'atpardozlik mayllariga berilish ham uchraydi. Lekin tezda bu xil an'analardan voz kechib, jamiyatdagi illatlarga, eskilik aqidalariga tanqidiy nazar bilan qaradi.

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