

## THE USE OF ECONOMIC TERMS IN MUQIMI'S WORKS

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### ABSTRACT

This article talks about the life path, creativity, works and economic views of Muhammad Aminkhoja Muqimi, a great thinker and great statesman who lived in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and created under the pseudonym "Muqimi". In his works, Muhammad Aminkhoja Muqimi clearly described the economic and political situations that occurred in our society in the 19th-20th centuries, and in his works, the main emphasis was on the injustices of the state leaders and officials of that time, and the oppression of the common people.

**Keywords:** Muqimi, Kokan, satire, economy, modern works, comic works, Bukhara, Tanobchilar, Hakimjon, independence, madrasa, farmer, literature.

We all know that after the independence of our country, as there were changes in every sphere of our society, there were some changes in our rich history and classic literature. For example, our Jadids, who lived and created during the former USSR, were condemned as traitors to the state because they openly described and showed the injustices and oppression of the people that happened in that period through their works and ghazals. After the independence of our country, the names of these great patriots and people's writers were revived as statesmen.

Muhammad Aminkhoja Muqimi has a special place among these writers. He is considered to be one of our great thinkers who clearly described the situations, the oppression and injustice of the officials to the population. Since we have great writers and thinkers who sacrificed their lives for our independence, bright future and peace, why should we not study their life and work, learn from their ways of life? Of course, we should do these things, study their ways of life and draw the necessary conclusions from their works and ghazals, and it is no exaggeration to say that it is the duty of each of us to perform these actions.

Muhammad Aminkhoja Muqimi is one of our great writers who flourished creatively in the early years of the colonial period, occupied a deep place in the heart of the nation, had an exemplary way of life, and was considered one of the great representatives of the renaissance period, made a great contribution to the economic and social development of the society at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. Mukimi is his nickname, and his real name is Muhammad Aminkhoja son of Mirzakhoja. The nickname Muqimi means "permanence".

Mukimi devotes his whole life to reading and creativity. Muqimi penetrated into the heart of the society and gained fame with several comic works and humors, taking the lyrics of his works and strongly criticizing the rulers of the time and their policies. Although many of Muqimi's works have not reached us, among those that have arrived, only a few are worthy of praise. For example, one of the most famous works of Mukimi's pen is Sayohatnama, the comedy Tanobchilar, which is directly related to the economy, including "Loy", "Burun", "Ko'saman", "Malaria" and "Horse" humorous poems are works that preserve the eternity of the poet's work. Conflicts between the worldviews and aspirations of the poet and the environment are one of the main factors that cause criticism in the poet's work. This is more common in his works in

the comic direction. During his lifetime, Mukymi created about 30 comic works. Among them, the comic works "Tanobchilar", "Saylov", "Devonamen", "Ko'samen", "Loy", "Shikoyati bezgak", "Definition of oven" are clear examples. One of the most famous satires of the writer is the comic "Tanobchilar". After graduating from madrasa in Bukhara in 1876 and returning to Kokan, the poet worked as a mirza in the land development court and wrote a comic work. In the work, the image of cunning local officials such as Sultan Ali and Hakimjon, who used the labor of poor farmers for their own benefit and caused great damage by deceiving them, is exposed by the poet in sharp verses. The satirical story "Tanobchilar" begins with the complaint of a peasant who suffered from the oppression of officials.

### TANOBCHILAR

Bo'ldi, taajjub qiziq hangomalar,

Arz etayin endi yozib nomalar.

Adl qulog'i-la eshit holimi,

Zulm qilur, baski, menga zolimi.

O'n iki oyda keladur bir tanob, O'zgalara rohat-u menga azob.

The beginning of the work began with a description of the socio-economic status of the population of that period. From the verses quoted above, we can see the oppression of the officials to the people. In this, the opinion was expressed that the drought that comes every 12 months creates new difficulties for the population and farmers.

Sulton Ali Xo'ja, Hakimjon ikav,

Biri xotun, biri sifatida bo'ldi kuyav.

Ikkalasi bo'ldi chunan ittifoq,

Go'yo xayol aylaki, qilmay nifoq.

Osh yesalar o'rtada sarson ilik,

X'oja - chirog' yog'i, Hakimjon - pilik.

The above verses describe the attitude of local hypocritical officials named Sultan Ali Khoja and Hakimjon towards each other. Through this we can see the social and state administration of that time. These two officials fraudulently used the people for their own interests and had a brotherly relationship with each other while doing these things. He described one of the officials as a swindler and the other as a stout, very rude, blind person. People who lived under leaders with such negative vices suffered greatly. Of course, interpreting these verses in today's example, we should try not to repeat these mistakes, because economic and social development is unlikely in a society where such vices exist.

We can see that Tanobchilars Sultan Ali Khoja and Hakimjon are likened to a bride and groom, and that they are related to each other and interested in each other like pilik, from the verses that are quoted as "the heart wanders in the middle of the meal". In short, with the help of this short critical and humorous work, Muqimi sheds light on the socio-economic situation of the time he lived in, the tricks of deceitful and hypocritical officials, oppression of the people, and economic crimes in his verses. Analyzing the work, we can assess the economic and social situation of that time. It was too much of a burden for a people who were unable to meet their basic needs. Observing that Mukimi took these aspects into account, it can be concluded that he also expressed his economic views through this work.

To sum up, Muqimi also poetically expressed his economic views in his works. With this, Muqimi wrote important works not only in literature, but also in the historical formation of the economy of Uzbekistan. Based on this, today it is important to study, analyze, and teach Mukimi's life and work to the general public, especially to economists. We can learn many examples and lessons from his life, especially economic personnel and leaders, and we can learn a lot of economic information from his works.

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