



ASPECTS ABOUT MUKIMI'S "SAYOHATNOMA"

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Annotation: This article talks about the travelogue genre, the life of Muhammad Aminkhoji Mukimi and the creation of this work, the cities he visited, and his impressions.

Keywords: Travelogue, murabba, humourist, democratic poet, socio-economic condition, calligraphy, lovely, precious places, quatrains, playful lines, preacher, dishonest sellers

“Sayohatnoma” is a genre dedicated to depicting the experiences and details of travel in fiction. The historical and artistic value of travelogues depends on the purpose, style and skill of the author. In the history of literature, there are dozens of works with prosaic and poetic descriptions of travel experiences. In prose travelogues, the leading place is occupied by sequential details of places and events, while in poetic travelogues the image is described in a condensed and generalized form. “Safarnoma” by Nasir Khisraw is one of the first examples of this genre, in which the impressions of a 7-year journey are described in prose. Poetic travelogues are more common in the history of Uzbek literature. Mukimi’s work “Sayohatnoma”, written in the form of murabba, is one of the true examples of this genre with its ideological and artistic features. Nodim's travelogue, created following his trip to Samarkand and Tashkent, is written in the form of an ode.



Having lost his family due to life's hardships and helplessness, Mukimi, a lyrical poet and great humorist, turned to calligraphy as one of his professions. While his two sons lived together, he tried his best to earn money for his daily life through this craft. However, when he suffers from diseases such as fever, yellow fever and ear pain, doctors advise him to change the air more often.

After this, Mukimi left his son in the care of his sisters and began traveling with the little money he earned. He also travels to Tashkent several times and also visits such beautiful places as Isfara, Kanibadam, and Fergana. It was during these travels that he drew inspiration and presented the work “Sayohatnoma” written in a completely new genre for Uzbek literature.

Traveling to different cities and villages, Mukimi divides the work “Sayohatnoma” into four parts, based on his impressions. Basically, on the advice of friends, the writer traveled more often to the Fergana Valley, and a description of his travels from Kokan to Shakhimardan, from Kokan to Fergana and from Kokan to Isfara has reached us.

Mukimi’s written work is not just impressions of the trip, but he was able to clearly describe the structure and state of the region at that time, the state and crying of the people who lived there. First of all, at the beginning of the work, he mentioned the reasons for traveling and emphasized that a person who is tired of life and problems in marriage should travel sometimes. We can see this in the following verses:

Faryodkim garduni dun,
Aylar yurak-bag’rimni xun.
Ko’rdiki, bir ahli funun
Charx anga kajraftor ekan.



The interesting thing about this work of a sensitive poet is that the work is written in the form of small quatrains, the rhymes correspond to each other, and the images of the place are skillfully composed of playful lines.

The socio-economic state of the places during the journey from Kokan to Shakhimardon is fully reflected in this work by Mukimi. The first place he went to was a village called “Oltharma”, and there the writer notes the situation in the market and 500 old women listening to the words of the preacher, and that the thousandth headman here is extremely unfair and greedy.

After the murder, he said that he went to Dormancha, the place of the robbers and that all the residents there were unhappy with the situation.

After that, he will visit Boribalik and Ak Yer, where most of the rich people live. His work notes that although the residents live there richly, guests do not come, and if they do, they live poorly.

His final destinations are "Roshidon", described as a model of paradise, "Altirik", which has a cunning centurion, "Chimion", which has a garden, and "Vadil", which has beautiful nature.

As for the trip from Kokan to Fergana, he will first visit “Kudash” and “Yayfan”. According to him, people often quarrel there, but the air is clean. In the following lines, "Nursukh" and "Besharik" leave, describing that they visited "Nursukh" and "Besharik" and that the social situation is unsatisfactory. The focus in this area is on the narrowness of the market and its stunningly beautiful nature.

“Rafqon” ajoyib joy ekan,
Bir ko’cha ketgan bir soy ekan,
Salqin supa hay-hay ekan,
Kim ko’rsa, hang-u mang ekan.



The poet's journey from Kokan to Isfara began with "Yakkatut". He says there are a lot of dishonest sellers and people here. The next destination was Nursukh and he described the place as a beautiful city with gardens full of fruits and mosques.

Then he reaches "Rabat", where there are few people, and finally to "Isfara". Mukimi describes this country with positive thoughts, that is, it is full of generous, kind people and indicates the good socio-economic condition of the regions. That's why he ends his journey.

Anhor-u syu cho'llari,
O'ynab kelodur suvlari,
Shirinki zardolulari,
Qand-u asal bekor ekan.

In conclusion, we note that the prose and poetic work "Sayohatnoma", presented by one of our great poets Mukimi, is present today in the literature of all nations. That is, after this work by Mukimi, several contemporaries, such as Zavki, and Furkat, created their "Sayohatnoma". Although travelogues are still being created in a new style, the creation of "Sayohatnoma" which has its formation and history in Uzbek classical literature, is a product of the creativity of Muhammad Aminkhoji Mukimi.

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