

**THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE PROCESSES IN THE SATIRE "TANOBCHILAR" TO
THE ECONOMY**

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Annotation: *In this article, the economic content of the satire written by Muhammad Aminkhoja Muqimi is highlighted by the author. In addition, an explanatory review of the work of the poet "Tanobchilar" was covered in detail, the economy and tax system of that time were discussed in detail, and important conclusions were drawn.*

Key words: *Satire, tax, social reality, interpretation, farmer, tax system, market economy.*

INTRODUCTION

The period of national renaissance, which includes the period from the second half of the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century, occupies a special place in the history of our literature. Satire, derived from the Latin word "composite", is a type of comedy, understanding the object of the image through the means of mischievous laughter. It is a unique way of artistic reflection of reality, in which absurd, baseless, wrong events and vices in society are exposed. The object of Satire is processed through the image created by changing the real appearance of events, increasing, exaggerating, exaggerating, intensifying and many other types of conditioning. Muqimi also emphasizes these aspects in his works.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

Samples were taken from the research done in the past century on Muqimi's work. At the same time, the history of the initial stages of economic development in Uzbekistan in the 19th-20th centuries was also used, starting with the economic views of the resident.

Structural, linguistic, economic-historical analysis methods were used to illuminate the research topic.

Q. Pardayev about Muqimi "Many sources that provide information about Muqimi encourage us to think more deeply about the creator's personality and worldview. Therefore, it is necessary to research the newly discovered works of the poet. The period in which Mukimi lived was a period rich in many social conflicts in the history of our country. In this respect, the analysis of his newly discovered poems has scientific value in studying the poet's literary aesthetic world, his attitude to the environment and society." writes in his article "Textual-comparative analysis of important lyrical works".

CONSIDERATIONS AND RESULTS

In the times when Muqimi lived, the injustices done to the people, the way of life and helplessness of the people were satirized by the owner of a sharp pen. The work of Tanobchilar also appeared in this connection. Among the situations described in this satire, the artificial increase of taxes, excess duties and taxes of the ferrymen on the Akjar ferry of that time speaks about the economic and social situation of that time.

It is written against the oppression of Hakimjon and Sultanalihaja, the surveyors of the land court. In the beginning, a farmer tells the story:

“Bo’ldi, taajjub qiziq hangomalar,
Arz etayin emdi yozib nomalar.
Adi qulog’i-la eshit holimi,
Zulm qilur, baski, menga zolimi.
O’n ikki oyda keladur bir tanob,
O’zgalara rohat-u menga azob”

This work is one of the unique stories of Muqimi's work. Here too, the development of events is described in the column of protests between the government and the people. At the very beginning of the verses, one can understand how complicated the situation is. In his masterpiece, he fully discusses economic issues.

Mukimi's skill is that he tells the story in the peasant language at the beginning of the work, and then gives it from the speech of both Hakimjon and Sultanalihaja.

“Sulton Ali Xoja, Hakimjon ikav,
Biri xotun, birisi bo’ldi kuyav.
Osh yesalar o`rtada sarson ilik,
Xo`ja - chiroq yog`i, Hakimjon – pilik”

From this simile, we can understand that Hakimjon and Sultanali, who are like the oil and wick of a lamp, eat the rights of the people together. The word "tanob" means to measure. In those times, land surveyors determined land taxes in the land court. Tanobchilar, who neglect their duties, have also received bribes from the people. The work is about economic issues

“Xoh tanobingni du chandon qilay,
Xoh karam birla boshingni silar”

exposes their oppression and colonialism. As the poet said, "Everywhere nightingales have been replaced by crows." In this place, he was able to complain about the social environment of that system, i.e. the bribery of the people in high positions and the cases of harming the people.

During this period, the law could not show its power, taxes were implemented directly according to the will of tax collectors. That is, each link of the tax system was managed by local officials. In this case, we can see that the tax system in the country has been severely criticized. As the human factor directly participates in the accounting books at every level, due to a number of errors, the balance in the state economy is disturbed due to the fact that funds do not go to the state budget.

CONCLUSION. To sum up, despite the composition of the above-mentioned work being written by a literary poet, it shed light on the hierarchical view of the economic

system. In addition, some processes in satires can be interpreted as important elements in the stages of development of the current market economy.

Because it is one of the most important tasks of the field to convey the literary heritage of the past to the present and future generations

Soʻzni, Muqimiy , kerak etmak tamom ,
Mazzasi qolmas uzun oʻlsa kalom !

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