

Relationship between Uzbek and Russian Satirists

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Abstract

This article discusses the similarities of two famous satirists Muhammad Aminkhoji Mukimi and Antosha Chekhov.

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As every nation has its well-deserved and beloved writers, so the Uzbek people have their beloved children. In particular, Muhammad Aminhoja Mukimi is one of the most prominent figures in Uzbek literature of the 19th century. Our writer was born in Kokand in 1850 in the family of a simple baker. Exactly 10 years later, in one of the ordinary Russian villages, the satirist Antosha Chekhov was born, who entered Russian literature like a bright sun. Although these two writers lived and worked in different worlds, the similarity of their worldview and character is striking. First of all, the human qualities of our two writers should be highly appreciated. Mukimi and Chekhov lived almost the same strategy all their lives and, like people-loving writers, proved to the public that writing is not only glory and titles. That is, since Antosha Chekhov expelled Emperor Nicholas II Maxim Gorky from the Academy, he strongly rejects the newly awarded title of academician. The same can be observed with Mukimi, when he became known for writing many works, the tsarist government, which ruled the territories of our country, asked him, Mukimi, suffering from helplessness and barely making a living, to work for them and write for them in exchange for large sums of money and rewards. How many times they offer, but every time they get rejected.

The works of the great Uzbek figure Muhammad Aminkhoji Mukimi cover a wide variety of broad topics, in particular, his economic and political outlook is clearly and concisely expressed in "Saylov", "In Characteristics of a Moscow Rich Man", and, of course, in "Tanobchilar", they support our opinion on this check. The fact that poems and ghazals on the theme of love are written in a fluent, simple language, as well as their closeness to the heart, testifies to the skill of the writer. In his works "Oshiq bolibman", "Aylading ketding", "Lolazor aylab keling" and "Qachongacha", he sings of feelings of pure love and longing for a loved one. His travel stories in 4 parts especially added to his fame. In works consisting of an analysis of the regions that visited Kokand, Shakhimardan, Ferghana, Isfara, he explained in detail the political processes, economic conditions and customs of these places.

Antosha Chekhov also created spectacularly. He left an indelible mark not only in works of art, but also in dramaturgy. All his famous plays were staged in Uzbek and Russian theaters of the republic. The English writer John Galsworthy remarked, "Chekhov's plays have never completely satisfied us on the English stage, in part because they seem to have been written for the finest Russian actors in the world...". Under this statement one can feel deep respect for a person who has a real Russian nature and heart. We know that pain is no less important in Chekhov's work than humor. Because he is one of the writers who wrote for his people and nation. To clarify Galsworthy's opinion at this

point, only this people can feel with their hearts what Chekhov wrote for the people, therefore no actors in the world can perform Chekhov's plays so skillfully as Russian actors. In the same way, no one can feel most of the works of Muhammad Aminkhoji Mukimi with their hearts like representatives of our people.

Writers similar in many characteristics also died due to a serious illness. Muhammad Aminkhodzha Mukimi died of cancer, and Antosha Chekhov died of pulmonary tuberculosis, which had bothered him since he was 10 years old.

Chekhov's work had such a great influence on the writers of the world that there are still such areas of knowledge as "Chekhov studies", "Schools of Chekhov's stories", "Chekhov's dramaturgy".

Spreading the glory of our great ancestor Muhammad Aminhoji Mukimi is certainly one of the greatest responsibilities entrusted to us young people.

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