



# International Journal for Innovative Engineering and Management Research

A Peer Reviewed Open Access International Journal

www.ijiemr.org

**COPY RIGHT**



**ELSEVIER**  
**SSRN**

**2020 IJIEMR.** Personal use of this material is permitted. Permission from IJIEMR must be obtained for all other uses, in any current or future media, including reprinting/republishing this material for advertising or promotional purposes, creating new collective works, for resale or redistribution to servers or lists, or reuse of any copyrighted component of this work in other works. No Reprint should be done to this paper, all copy right is authenticated to Paper Authors

IJIEMR Transactions, online available on 7th Nov 2020. Link

[:http://www.ijiemr.org/downloads.php?vol=Volume-09&issue=ISSUE-11](http://www.ijiemr.org/downloads.php?vol=Volume-09&issue=ISSUE-11)

Title: **OMAN MUKHTOR AUTONOMOUS NOVELS AND LINGUPOETICS**

Volume 09, Issue 11, Pages: 1-4

Paper Authors

**Gayratova Gulzoda Sanat daughter**



USE THIS BARCODE TO ACCESS YOUR ONLINE PAPER

To Secure Your Paper As Per **UGC Guidelines** We Are Providing A Electronic Bar Code

## OMAN MUKHTOR AUTONOMOUS NOVELS AND LINGUPOETICS

Gayratova Gulzoda Sanat daughter.

Bukhara State University, Faculty of Philology

Philology and language teaching (Uzbek)

919792319

Gayratovaguli@gmail.com

DOI: 10.48047/IJEMR/V09/I10/01

**ANNATATION:** The prose of the independence period is colorful and interesting not only because of the peculiarities of the compositional structure of its plot, but also in terms of its speech. Today's generation of artists pays great attention to the effective use of the inner potential of each word, the power of meaning. If the current generation of our people, which is now being renewed spiritually and enlightenment, cannot properly accept such new forms of artistic speech, then no one, not even the most talented artist, will be able to consume new forms of speech. although it enters, it cannot guarantee its permanent existence. In the novels that have been created in recent years, a variety of forms of artistic discourse have emerged, which undoubtedly increase the attractiveness of the works and give them longevity. Omon Mukhtor is one of our most talented prose writers, constantly contributing to the expansion of our views on the world by depicting real events through symbols. After all, literary creation is closely connected with the philosophical worldview. The heroes of Omon Mukhtor are also people who live and act in the world of their intuition and moods, and are distinguished by their uniqueness in a certain moral situation. They are the ones who purify their knowledge from dust and sins and achieve freedom of heart.

**KEYWORDS:** Oman MUKHTOR, prose, image, novel, fiction, image, literary views.

During the period of national independence, the main focus is on the study of cultural, literary and artistic heritage of our people, examples of art using modern, advanced scientific methods, and on this basis to show the global significance of our literary and artistic masterpieces. In particular, it is important to study the works of prominent representatives of the new Uzbek literature in terms of certain scientific and theoretical problems. Talented writers such as Shukur Kholmiraev, Nemat Aminov, Olmas Umarbekov, Utkir Hoshimov, Omon Mukhtor, who made a significant contribution to the development of modern Uzbek prose, -Determination of the literary

basis, the study of the factors and causes that provided the art is one of the tasks of our literature. Well-known Uzbek writer O. Mukhtor was actively involved in the literary process from the 1960s until his death. He left a rich literary legacy in the fields of poetry, drama, especially prose. Over the years, he has written many stories, short stories and novels. The literary community, critics and the general public reacted to the works with great interest and warmth. Omon Mukhtor is a creator with a deep and broad artistic thinking. He has thoroughly studied the cultural and literary riches of the East and the West, which can be seen in the morphological structure, plot-

compositional area, the structure and activity of the protagonist. In recent years, Uzbek novels have undergone significant qualitative changes. The novel is changing both in form and artistic content, in terms of the protagonist, trying to reflect the complex spirit of the time in a unique-modern way. Such a priority feature is the novels of O. Mukhtor ("Bowed head", "Man in the mirror", "A thousand and one faces", "Women's country and kingdom", "Ffu", "Square", "People of love", "Great cleaner").

Throughout his career, the author has created a number of works, including historical novels, which reflect the bright scenes of our great history, with a high respect for the past of our people. An in-depth study of these works on the basis of scientific thinking of the Independence period is an urgent task. In the novels of the famous writer Omon Mukhtor, such as "Ruin on the Hill", "Plato", "People of Love", "The Great Cleaner", reality is expressed in the harmony of two layers (sixty and modern life). This, of course, stems from the specific purpose, the ideal, the essence of the concept that the writer has set for himself.

When we look at about twenty novels created by the author, we see that in his epic work there are two novels devoted to the depiction of a historical period from beginning to end. These are Ffu and The Woman King. Ffu was created in the first period of national independence - from 1993 to 1995. In one of his literary conversations, Oman Mukhtor read a lot of Western literature, especially his novels, but in his work he emphasized that the spirit of the East, the literary and artistic traditions of Eastern literature are stronger. The novel Ffu is a shining example of this idea. To

some extent, the novel is reminiscent of Eastern, especially Uzbek, fairy tales. This is evident in the plot, composition, protagonists, artistic contradictions, style of expression, introduction and conclusion.

"Ffu" is a realistic novel. It describes some of the events that took place in a region of one of the Muslim Eastern countries where a certain period of history - the monarchy - existed. However, the play uses the "magic-magic" motif of Uzbek fairy tales, which played an important role in the development of the novel's artistic and philosophical concept. "People of Love" and "The Great Cleaner" are interrelated in terms of theme, plot, protagonist and period, and is the first novel-dilogy in the epic work of Omon Mukhtor. He is told about the personality and work of the great national poet, thinker Alisher Navoi. Of course, there are certain reasons why a writer with a great deal of experience in epic literature turned to the life of Hazrat Navoi. First of all, during the period of national independence, there was a great interest in the history of our country (Turkistan), the people (Uzbeks), and this process continues to this day. In his novels, O. Mukhtor included the characters of Abdurauf Fitrat, Fayzulla Khodjaev ("Plato"), Mavloni Lutfi, Ismail Somoni ("Ruins on the Hill"). If we put together a series of historical personalities of the writer, the most important, decisive stages of the national maze occur. It is no longer just history, but an artistic chronicle: the reign of the Bukhara gods and the Arab conquest ("Woman King"); The liberation of Movarounnahr from the Arab conquest and the restoration of its state, the national-cultural, enlightenment life in space ("The Hill on the Hill"), the intensification of feudal chaos and oppression, the suppression of free thought ("A Thousand and One

Images") ), the socio-economic crisis of the khanates, in particular, the Emirate of Bukhara, the activities of the Jadids and their destruction during the Soviet era ("Plato"). True, there are some seemingly missing links in this chronicle: (Amir Temur's time, the adventures and tragic fate of Mirzo Babur, the life and personality of the great Sufis (A. Gijduvani, Haji Ahmad Yassavi, B. Naqshbandi)). This "defect" can be explained as follows: in recent years, a number of epic and dramatic works have been written and are being written about the statesmen and governors whose names are mentioned. Therefore, it can be understood that O. Mukhtor tried to eliminate the "flaws" in the national art of speech, not in his work. In addition, the writer continued to create serious and productive work until the end of his life.

It should be noted that there is another compelling reason for the writer to re-apply to the personality, period and artistic heritage of A. Navoi. It is known that A. Navoi described the life of his contemporaries and fans in a deified and idealized way. Most of them were historians and artists who enjoyed the love and patronage of the Prophet. This, of course, prevented Navoi from being seen and evaluated as a living soul, a human being with certain weaknesses. Of course, this does not mean that the "Sultan of the Gazelle" (Prince Maqsud's price) should be taken down from the sky of glory and added to the group of ordinary people. On the contrary, a deeper understanding of the great poet's greatness, and an understanding of his human inclinations, desires, and goals, means looking at the content of the contradictions inherent in each genius.

The period of national independence requires a clear and accurate assessment of

all stages of the past, its historical figures in terms of modern thinking, worldview, level, capabilities. Omon Mukhtor's novel-dilogy, dedicated to the master of our poetry, was born as a result of such a need. Omon Mukhtor began his career in the novel genre, which is considered to be the most difficult and responsible, after a long creative - artistic preparation - after nearly twenty years of literary experience. His first novel, *The Winds of the Years*, was widely criticized by Soviet-era literary critics. Because in his first novel, the writer tried to create man and life in a way and style that differs from the usual - traditional views. However, the novel "Bent Head", created at the height of the perestroika period, was warmly welcomed by the readers of the nation, the literary community, and fans of the literary word wrote dozens of letters to the author, expressing their gratitude. This time, literary criticism also tried to give an objective, fair assessment of the work. Because in this great epic form, the social injustices of the dictatorial Soviet era were portrayed in a new spirit and form on the basis of sharp drama and tragedy.

#### **LIST OF REFERENCES:**

1. Autonomous O. The creator is compelled to be interested. UzAS "July 15, 2005
2. Mukhtar O. Navoi and artist Abulkhair. Novels.T: "Sharq", 2006. 223 pages.
3. Autonomous O. Sherlock Holmes in Bukhara. T: Davrpress, 2008. 256 pages.
4. Autonomous O. Love is stronger than death. Roman. "Star of the East", 2010, issues 4-5.
5. Mukhtar O. The wife of the king. Novels. T: Sharq, 2010, 464 pages.
6. Muxtor O. Staryy Sunduk. Fairy tales. T: Ghafur Ghulam, 2010, p.63.
7. Toraev Damin. New Uzbek literature. T: "Science", 2008



# International Journal for Innovative Engineering and Management Research

*A Peer Reviewed Open Access International Journal*

[www.ijiemr.org](http://www.ijiemr.org)

8. Nomon Rakhimjanov Uzbek poetry of the independence period.-T: "Science", 2007.