

## ON THE LITERARY-CRITICAL VIEWS OF OMON MUHTOR

**Shoira Axmedova**

Professor of the Asian International University,  
Doctor of Philology

**Annotation:** This article contains considerations on the literary-critical views of the People's Writer of Uzbekistan, Omon Mukhtor. The writer's observations about the literary process and some of his articles are analyzed.

**Keywords:** writer, critical thinking, literary criticism, literary process, literary text, assessment, article.

**Introduction.** The new Uzbek literature of the early 20th century demanded literary criticism with a new content and form in line with its spirit. Therefore, during this period, writers such as Fitrat, Chulpon, Abdulla Qodiriy, Sadridin Ainiy worked in the field of literary criticism along with artistic creativity.

In the 30s of the 20th century, Oybek, Gafur Ghulom, Uygun, Hamid Olimjon and others made a great contribution to the development of literary criticism, and in the 40s, M. Shaykhzoda, A. Kahhor and others. In each period, along with critics, writers also showed activity in the development of literature and literary criticism of this period. In this field, the role of talented Uzbek writers O. Yakubov, P. Qodirov, Sh. Kholmiraev, Amon Mukhtar deserves special attention. These writers, continuing the traditions of their masters, paid close attention to the literary process along with artistic creation, contributing to the development and improvement of literary criticism. Amon Mukhtar also paid attention to the spirit of struggle of literary criticism, its influence on the process of improving literature, its role in the aesthetic education of our people, and the issues of raising its social status. His numerous articles, literary thoughts, reviews, and literary critical conversations are vivid evidence of our opinion.

**The main part.** Reflecting on the literary process, Amon Mukhtar also appears as an active writer and a passionate publicist of his time. This can be seen in the writer's article entitled "Time, the criterion of time." In addition, in his conversations with critics, the writer provides readers with extensive information about the literary process, his creativity, and his works.

The roundtable discussion entitled "Everyone has their own land, their own sky..." was conducted with literary critic Ahmad Ataboy. The conversation will focus on the formation of Uzbek prose, including the novel genre, in comparison with classic examples of other types and genres created in the history of our literature. Amon Mukhtar proudly speaks about the antiquity of Uzbek prose, examples of prose in Uzbek legends, fairy tales, and epics, our thousand-year-old prose. His critical perspective can be seen in the following thoughts about novel writing: "In the years after the coup, Qodiriy, Chulpon, and Fitrat emerged, learning from world literature. Their scope of thought was universal, wasn't it? They tried to capture universal human problems. For example, in "Bygone Days," not only showing history, not only showing the complexities of family relationships, but also universal issues come first. The issue of human destiny, human thought is also high in Chulpon's novel "Night and Day." Take Fitrat's prose works, the stories "Mi'raj" and "Qiyamat," you can agree or disagree with their views, that's another matter, they reflect human thought more than showing the era."

Amon Mukhtar regrets that during the period of repression, all of these things were cut off, that only one type of thinking remained, not world thinking, but only Soviet thinking - the world was cut off from the world's thinking, and it was limited.

As an elderly writer, Amon Mukhtar continues the tradition of his teachers and pays attention to the works being created in Uzbek literature today. New and good works delight him. This can be seen from the following remarks of the writer: I have the impression that in recent years our literature, and one of its parts, prose, is on the verge of a serious rise. On the one hand, the attention paid to the upbringing of creative youth, and on the other hand, the good, noteworthy works published today reinforce my impression. Here are two new works in my hands. I got acquainted with them the other day. The novel "Shovkin" by the talented writer Erkin Azam and the novel "Javzo" by the young writer Risolat Khaydarova. Erkin goes from a small situation to a large world content. He looks at the era and universal values through the mirror of the lives of a narrow circle of people, typical of a well-known, experienced writer. Life itself creates a gallery of diverse images, the heroes of the work, both in a state of mind and in a state of mind, encounter various problems and are constantly on the move. The treatise clearly defines a certain historical event. From the description of the disunity that occurred after the death of Huseyn Boykaro, it brings out a holistic meaning about unity, love, and fate, which has always been important for our people. The language in both works is Uzbek and attractive.

From the integrity of the mind, the skill of writing emerges. And the skill is shaped by the knowledge and literacy level of the creator. In fact, it is what shapes the soul.

**In conclusion.** Such conclusions of the writer will at least slightly inspire the person of today. In addition to being a lesson for young people entering literature, they can also be programmed in them to feel the responsibility of literature and the word. In addition to literature and the literary process, Amon Mukhtar has a number of articles devoted to the development of the Uzbek language, its progress, which clearly show that the writer is not indifferent to today's problems. The writer's article "From left to right, or from right to left?.." was written under the heading "Attention to the language, attention to the people" on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Uzbek language being granted the status of the state language.

The study of the literary and critical views of the people's writer of Uzbekistan, Amon Mukhtar, is one of the important tasks facing literary studies, which serves as a key to revealing the creative laboratory and image of the writer.

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