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A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TYPOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS IN THE WORKS OF AMON MUKHTAR AND OSCAR WILDE

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Annotation: Literature, as a reflection of human experiences and emotions, often exhibits unique typological characteristics that distinguish one author from another. Amon Mukhtar, a contemporary writer known for his thought-provoking narratives, and Oscar Wilde, a literary icon of the 19th century renowned for his wit and social commentary, both bring distinct elements to the world of literature. This article aims to explore and compare the typological characteristics found in the works of Amon Mukhtar and Oscar Wilde.

Key words: literature, typological characteristics, social commentary, cultural identity.

Introduction: Amon Mukhtar: A Modern Voice. Amon Mukhtar, a contemporary has gained recognition for his ability to weave intricate tales that delve into the complexities of human nature and societal issues. One of the prominent typological characteristics in Mukhtar's works is his exploration of cultural identity and the impact of globalization on traditional values. Mukhtar often presents characters grappling with the clash between tradition and modernity, offering readers a nuanced understanding of the challenges faced by individuals in a rapidly changing world. Moreover, Mukhtar's works are marked by a keen sense of social awareness. He addresses pressing issues such as inequality, corruption, and the struggles of marginalized communities. Through his storytelling, Mukhtar invites readers to confront uncomfortable truths about society while also highlighting the resilience of the human spirit. Wilde Oscar - English writer, critic. He stands close to the French symbolists with his magnificent poems. In 1882, he traveled throughout the US and read lectures on aesthetics. The rebellious mood of young writers in the play "Religion or Nihilists" (1882), "Duke of Padunsk" (1883), and "Salome" (1893), played in this period and later, plays an important role in social life. He returned to London and worked with newspapers and magazines. He moved to Paris after spending two years in prison (1895-97) on charges of immorality. The depression that followed Wilder's life in prison is reflected in the autobiographical work of the Redding Prison Ballad (1898), and in his "Repentance in Prison" (1905), published shortly after his death. The comedies of "Mrs. Windermere" (1892), "The Perfect Man" (1895), "How Important to Be Serious" (1896), "Happy Prince" and "Star Child" (1888) reflects the habits of the environment in which he lived. "Portrait of Dorian Gray" (1891) is a great example of a late 19th century intellectual novel. In his critical essays of the 80s (Collection of Intentions, 1891), Wilde approached recent events in modern English literature. At the same time, he highly appreciated folk singing and poetry of P. Berange, O. Balzac, L. N. Omon Mukhtar was an Uzbek writer, poet, playwright. In 1958 he graduated from high school, in 1964 - from journalism department of Tashkent State University. He worked for the Children's Committee, the Uzbek Radio and the Cinema Committee. He was the editor of the literary publishing house. Since 1983 she has been working in the magazine "Sharq Yulduzi". He is currently the Editor-in-Chief of the journal. A collection of poetry and translation books by Oman Mukhtar's "Yoguddu" (1979), "Pearl" (1985), "Shiddat" (1990) and others. He has also published a number of new adult fairy tales and fantasy books for adults and children. The author is the author of a number of short stories and stories, such as "Nigoh" (1968), "Birds and Dreams" (1971), "Urban Kelinchak" (1973), "Task" (1988), "Dead Man" (1995). Her heroes are ordinary people of profession. In his poems, stories, and stories, the writer does not follow anyone but tries to paint a vivid picture with a clear idea. It seems that he has learned from such teachers as Aini, Fitrat, Gafur Gulom. Although poet and writer Oman Mukhtar's work began in

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the late 50's, his first collection of poems was published in 1966. Aman Mukhtar was awarded the Writers' Association Award in 1999 for his novel "Bent Head." In 1999 he was awarded the title of Honored Art Worker of Uzbekistan in honor of the writer's anniversary. Poet and writer Oman Mukhtar was born in 1941 in Bukhara. After graduating from high school, he worked as a literary critic at the publishing houses, the Uzbek State Committee for Radio and Television, the Uzbekfilm film studio, and the Gafur Gulom literary and art publishing house. was editor-inchief of the magazine. His works have been published since 1958. The first collection of sunny roads was published in 1966. In 1968 a collection of Bukhara short stories was published by Nigoh. The sequel to this book is published in 1971, "Birds and Dreams." His poems include: Melody (1974), "Yogdu" (1979), "Pearl" (1985), "Shiddat" (1990), "Grandma Tales" (1971), " Day One ”(1985),“ After a Thousand Years ”(1991), a collection of poetry, fairy tales and stories.His works have been published since 1958. The first collection of sunsets was published in 1966. In 1968 a collection of Bukhara short stories was published by Nigoh. The sequel to this book is published in 1971, "Birds and Dreams." His poems include: Melody (1974), "Yogdu" (1979), "Pearl" (1985), "Shiddat" (1990), "Grandma Tales" (1971), " Day One ”(1985),“ After a Thousand Years ”(1991), a collection of poetry, fairy tales and stories. Oman Mukhtor's novels "Ruins on the Hill", "A Thousand Shades", and "Man in the Mirror" have been a part of the trilogy "The Qibla to the Fourth." In recent years, he has published novels "Afu", "Country of the Country and the Kingdom of Women" and "Plato". These works are written in a new style and attract the attention of readers and the literary community. Uzbek writer Omon Mukhtar is a creative artist with a unique artistic and aesthetic world. The author of the book, Omon Mukhtor (1941-2013), who made a significant contribution to contemporary Uzbek romance with his creative research, was influenced by the scholar, scholar and educated father Sulaymonhoja Mukhtorov. The amateur poet, who participated in the literary association led by his mentor Tashpulat Hamid, was known for his diligence, dedication, and ability to bring home books with books. The first story written by Oman Mukhtar was published in the journal “Mushtum”.

Oscar Wilde: The Victorian Satirist. Oscar Wilde, a literary figure of the Victorian era, is celebrated for his wit, satire, and exploration of societal norms. One of the typological characteristics that define Wilde's works is his keen observational humor, often laced with irony and satire. In works like "The Importance of Being Earnest" and "The Picture of Dorian Gray," Wilde employs sharp wit to critique the hypocrisy and superficiality of the upper class in Victorian society.

Wilde's exploration of the duality of human nature is another recurring theme. In "The Picture of Dorian Gray," he delves into the consequences of unchecked hedonism and the pursuit of aesthetic perfection. Wilde's characters often grapple with the tension between societal expectations and the pursuit of personal desires, adding layers of complexity to his narratives.

Comparative Analysis. While Amon Mukhtar and Oscar Wilde belong to different time periods and cultural contexts, their works share some intriguing parallels. Both authors engage in a critical examination of societal norms and challenge the status quo through their characters and narratives. Additionally, the exploration of the individual's struggle with societal expectations is a common theme in the works of both Mukhtar and Wilde. However, the ways in which these typological characteristics manifest differ significantly. Mukhtar's focus on contemporary issues in the context of globalization reflects a concern for the evolving nature of societies, whereas Wilde's critiques are deeply rooted in the societal norms and expectations of his Victorian milieu. Behind every word there is a fact, an astonishing event or an absolute fact that relates to historical and social meaning. " The four-way Qibla trilogy is based on one literary and philosophical concept. Issues pertaining to perpetual themes set out in the Thousand Shapes are supplemented by The Man in the Mirror and expanded on the Ruins of the Hill. Umarali

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Normatov says that these novels embody the absurd sense of the modern literature.Because our reader is not accustomed to this type of work. ” On the eve of Uzbekistan's independence and early independence, the literature, as well as in every field, made significant changes and first steps towards development. The writers, like the entire Uzbek people, set new goals for themselves. For many years now, we have had the opportunity to fulfill the creative intentions of the heart. The time required new living and creativity. At the same time, Oman Mukhtar's novel was presented to the reader. In this regard, the writer wrote: “I, for one, have spent 20 years of creating this series. There were times when I wrote certain chapters of a piece of paper and finished it ten years later and the last fifteen or twenty years later. There are other works in it. They did not interfere with each other. Not only me, but most writers carry ideas with their imagination and heart. This is especially true in large-scale genre works.” In our opinion, this approach to creativity is an evidence of the professionalism of the writer. As such issues cover the writer's thoughts, he has made the intention of writing novels about the past days in three novels. But the writer combined artworks of Western literature with the rich literary and philosophical traditions of the East, bringing national thought into modern forms and artistic expression. In this regard, Ahmed Otaboy explains the significant changes in our literature, including in the work of our famous writer Oman Mukhtar, that "the experience in form, the depth of content, the pursuit of universal themes are the first fruits of the free creative thinking achieved by independence." Because the structure does not have a specific system of events, the images of the hero's mental processes are imaginary, figurative, and romantic. The third novel of the trilogy, Orientalist Religious, Philosophical, and Ethical, presents itself as a ruinous history on the hill, a great path to greater justice, and a Qibla as a symbol of human aspiration for faith. The works of Oman Mukhtar do not duplicate each other. They try to illuminate certain aspects of human thinking through vivid artistic images and symbolic details. Consequently, Oman Mukhtar, who began his career in the 1960s and '70s with traditional realistic works of Uzbek literature and took a worthy place in the literary process, began to address non-traditional ways of reflecting the complex aspects of the human spirit, starting with the 1989 bent novel. As a result, the Uzbek literature of the late 20th and early 21st centuries was enriched with powerful works of art that focused exclusively on Oman Mukhtar, with the use of unconventional images aimed at exploring the inner world of the human being. Selected by Aman Mukhtar to compare the world of creativity, the English writer Oscar Wilde has a place in the history of European and world literature as a brilliant representative of the literary aesthetics, poet, essayist, prose master, comedian.

Conclusion. The typological characteristics found in the works of Amon Mukhtar and Oscar Wilde showcase the diversity and richness of literature across different times and cultures. While Mukhtar brings a contemporary African perspective, addressing issues of cultural identity and globalization, Wilde, a Victorian satirist, challenges societal norms with his sharp wit and exploration of human nature. Together, these authors contribute to the vast tapestry of literature, offering readers thought-provoking insights into the complexities of the human experience.

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