

The Nature of Fantastic Stories

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Annotation: This article analyzes the first fantastic stories of the famous writer Tahir Malik. The writing of fantastic stories, the scope of the subject, the language are covered in detail. The story writing skills of the writer, the stories created in the pre-independence period are studied in this article.

Key words: fantastic story, writer's skill, theme, theoretical analysis, water of life, medicine, treatment, conservation of nature, epic nature, life of heroes, genre, form and content.

Enter. It is important to research the work of leading representatives of modern Uzbek literature from a certain scientific and theoretical point of view. Determining the essence of the epic work of talented writers who contribute to the development of today's literature, the historical-genetic basis of their masterpieces, and the factors and reasons that ensure their artistry are among the tasks that must be solved in our literary studies.

Uzbek literature has entered a new path of its development, is eagerly absorbing the advanced traditions of world literature, is creating new works on previously forbidden topics and genres, and is carrying out various experiments in terms of form and content. , in short, in the current period when our national art of words is developing and rising, researching the work of writer Tahir Malik, studying his stories from the point of view of art, showing their achievements and shortcomings are among the important issues on the agenda of our literary studies. The relevance of the research topic is determined by the same.

Analysis of literature on the topic. A. Ulug'ov, U. Normatov, A. Rasulov, Kh. Tokhtaboyev, F. Rajabova, H. Karimov, T. Shermurodov, R. Ibrahimova, R. Sharipova, I. Mirzayev, Uzbek writers of the older generation, such as K. Turdiyeva, wrote articles. Also, T. Irisboyev [1], Sh. Sulaymonov [3], D. Quvvatova [5], R. Ibrahimova, B. Kholikov [4], R. Umurzakov are special candidates for Tahir Malik's work "Shaytanat" and RhD who also defended their dissertations. In these studies, the works "Shaytanat" and "Farewell, Childhood" were analyzed from different aspects. A. Nomozov's book "Tahir Malik Gurunglari" [2] contains interviews and questions with the writer. Memorial books were published after the death of Tahir Malik. In particular, the books of E. Malik "Tahir Malik, who found happiness in unhappiness", Sh. Qadiri "One of the days Tahir Malik", "Tahir Malik in memory of his contemporaries" are among them. In the works mentioned above, interesting events related to the writer's life and work, conversations with the writer are reflected. In some articles of the researcher M. Norbobayeva, the images of orphans in Tahir Malik's stories "Goodbye, Childhood", "Falak", "Charkhpalak" were analyzed.

Research methodology. Adib wrote for children "Journey to the Moon", "Girl who became a star", "Curse", "A strange world" (written on the basis of the stories of children's writer Tursunboy Adashboyev about the difficult days of his childhood), "God be patient", "Oh my dear". , wrote many stories called "Honor", "Memory", "Padarkush". The writer's stories were warmly received by the students.

There are legends and stories about Khizryob - the water of life in our people. The writer decides to write a work about Ibn Sina, a scholar of medicine, and writes the story "Living Water". In the story, a miracle is created "without fantastical representations" [5]. In this fantastic story, the past and the future of the hero's fate are revealed through the events revealed in Khizr's dream. This scene taken from the life of Ibn Sina increased the effectiveness of the work. This is an episode related to Abu Sahl and Ibn Sina meeting two women in the desert. The fate of women was a puzzle for both worlds. Ibn Sina, a doctor who treated a sick old woman with Khizryob, had a dream in his sleep at night. This dream explains the fate of the maidservants to the wise physician. Adib tries to reveal the fate of women in the past, the roots of the tragedy of slave girls through this dream image. Helplessness, the lack of offspring from slave women (the dust sprinkled on the child of a slave woman who was just born in Ibn Sina's dream), and the fact that slavery was a bitter fate for many low-class women in the past are embedded in the essence of the work.

They say that it is good to return to Mozi to work... said A. Qadiri. T. Malik, who wrote a fantastic work about Mazi, in the story "Living Water" while creating the image of Ibn Sina, looks directly at the history of that time. In the story, the era of Khorezmshah, the image of ancient Gurganj is embodied before the eyes of the reader. Love, interest in the distant past, and most importantly, feeling the history from the heart brought great success to the writer.

Conservation of nature is the concern of everyone who is not indifferent to the future of the world. In the 80s, T. Malik wrote the story "Mataassib". This is a fictional story about the tragedy of dolphins, where dolphins wash themselves ashore due to the poisoning of the oceans and seas. This topic has not lost its relevance even today. Because every day we hear and see news that dozens of whales, fish and dolphins have died on the shores of the ocean on the radio, television, newspapers and magazines. Such problems worried the writer as early as the 80s. The story "Saodat" depicts an Uzbek woman who sacrificed her life to save the world.

Many of the writer's stories were written on the basis of "order". His close friends and colleagues offered to write a story within this theme, and after these suggestions, several stories appeared in the world. "Radio needs a small work. When we were children, my father often scolded us, saying, "Don't eat melons, don't eat watermelons, you will get poisoned." They did not bring home a single melon and did not eat it. We heard a lot about children being poisoned. After thinking about it, I decided to write about the benefits and harms of saltpeter in melon. I wrote a comic-fiction story about a melon saturated with saltpetre, which poisons not only us, but also aliens" [2]. This story, "Prestupniy Mutallib", was translated into Russian and published in an annual collection in Moscow. Then Ibn Sina wrote his fantastic story "Living Water" while preparing for the Millennium. The writer says about this: "Guliston" magazine is preparing a special issue dedicated to theater art. Our friend Sa'dulla Ahmed said, "What will be the future of the theater? Why don't you think about it?" - he said. This suggestion also inspired me. In the fantastic story "Goodbye, Othello", I described what it would be like to play "Othello" in the future with the participation of biorobots instead of actors. As an excuse, I put forward the idea that the world will recognize Abror Hidoyatov's genius on stage" [2].

After a series of stories were published, the writer decided to write a short story. The story is a small epic genre in which the life of the hero is written in one day.

Analysis and results. There was very little reference to fiction in the pre-independence years. Tahir Malik intended to write a short story in this direction. The writer himself says about this: "One year, my friend Sabriddin, who works on the radio, said, "I am preparing a broadcast about the harm of chemicals sprayed on crops. It would be great if you could write a fantastic story on this topic," he said. This inspired me. Because I knew a lot about the poisoning of our land and villagers" [2]. Indeed, the writer was a meticulous person. Along the way, he found plots, themes, characters for his future works. He tried to explain the poisoning of rural people from chemicals sprayed on crops in his works such as "Samon yoli elchilar", "Charkhpalak", "Devona". In this regard, the writer began to write fantastic works.

In fiction, there are mainly two directions: one is fiction - science is not given much importance. An artistic work is created based on a scientific idea. Ray Bradbury is of that category. The second

direction is called "science fiction", from which more importance is attached to proving a scientific idea. Ayzek Azimov belongs to this category. Our friend Hojiakbar also created in this direction. Tahir Malik wrote science fiction works.

"Writing science-fiction works based on the national ground spread deep roots in the work of Hojiakbar Shaykhov's peers Tahir Malik, Mahkam Mahmudov, Askar Qasimov," writes literary critic P. Shermuhamedov. - Acute problems of the society are written in these "blood vessels" that cannot be seen with the naked eye. At this point, it should be noted that fiction is not, as some people think, a collection of clichés, and a fantasy writer is not a "poppy dreamer". A fiction writer must convincingly express a serious scientific hypothesis, an idea as if it had come true. For example, it is now clear that there is no life on Mars. However, everyone reads the books of the Polish writer Stanislav Lem, who wrote a work about the life of Mars, with interest. In addition, everyone knows that the robot created in his work by the Czech writer Karel Chapek, who invented the term "Robot", has now become a reality. Although the scientific ideas expressed by the fantasy writer have not been proven, the reason why the work has been read for many years is the solution to the second problem, that is, the work was written with high artistic skill and was able to draw fictional characters in a lifelike way. . Nowadays, laser light is not a product of imagination but has become a reality. However, the book "The Miracle of Engineer Garin" is still read with interest. The fact that the scientific formulas presented in the work are wrong does not satisfy anyone. The reason for this is the skill of the writer, the high artistic level of the work. These aspects gave the work a long life.

Tahir Malik's works are also popular nowadays. Because the writer wrote works on current topics of the years before independence. When talking about the fantastic literature, we should also recognize the name of Tahir Malik along with H. Shaykhov, M. Mahmudov, Rustam Obid, Hasan-Husan Tursunov, Qudrat Dostmuhamedov, Tursunboy Samatov. Because in the 70s and 80s of the 20th century, the writer was deeply concerned about the problems that are important for us, in particular, the Arol tragedy and the problems that human heredity can change as a result of spraying poison on cotton fields. They began to cover these problems in their stories and stories.

Conclusions and suggestions.

Tahir Malik turns to history to connect history to today. As we know, life consists of conflicts. Adib is well aware that the conflicts in the life of people of knowledge are very strong and in some cases end with a sad outcome. It cannot be said that the thorns of envy and provocation that are burning in the gulshan of scientists have disappeared today. In "Falak", "Poisonous Dust", "Messengers of the Milky Way" ("Davron"), and "Devona" thoughts are expressed in different ways about the evils that have a serious negative impact on the development of science. The intention of the writer is "Let there be no envy, incitement, gossip among scientists." This idea is repeatedly mentioned in the literary works.

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