

# Genre Variations Of Orazbay Abdirakhmanov`S Publication «Teñiz Toli, Ay Jariq»

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**Abstract.** This article analyzes the genre characteristics of O. Abdurakhmanov's work "The Sea is Full, the Moon is Bright". Information is given about the origin of this genre and what works were created in the literary field.

**Key words.** Genre, fantasy, fiction, motif, fairy tale, mythology, folklore, ecology.

Fantasy is one of the non-scientific genres of literature. In recent times, as well as in some literary works of the present day, his taste is "cheer up" intended for young boys and girls. It was not something he wanted to be called "passing time". In other words, the fantasy gained widespread attention and began to be likened to science fiction. However, the fantasy genre that our predecessors spoke of—one that combined nature and the magical world—was more enticing to humans than extraterrestrial worlds in a far-off galaxy. We can define fantasy as an unrestricted genre of narrative. Authors of fantasy literature sometimes modified fairy tale or mythical themes.

Events that occur in an imagined, cultured world rather than the actual or real reality are described as fantasy. Even intricate fictional events are only recounted from the protagonist's perspective.

First steps in the fantasy genre were taken by artists like Walter Scott, Henry Haggard, and Louis Jacioli in the early 1800s. It hasn't, however, attained the intended level. The man referred to be the "father" of this genre is John Ronald Reul Tolkien. an English novelist, known for books including "The Silmarillion," "The Lord of the Rings," and "The Hobbit." [1] His writings eventually achieved enormous heights, despite the fact that many laughed at him when they saw them published in the newspaper. "Orta Jer dáwiri" was the title of the first literary-historical book produced.

In the 1980s of the 20th century, Russian literature began to use this type. Russian fiction literature was incredibly rich prior to it. Fantasy is a rich genre, Al. Other recipients of fantasy prizes were N. Perumov, M. Semyonova ("Volkodav" - "Qasqir iyt"), A. Belyanin, and Yu. Nikitin ("Megamir" - "Mega World"). A.Veltman is one of the pioneers of modern Russian fantasy. His works include "Dushpanniń úy haywanı", "Ólmes Kashshey", "Vladimirdi's fans from the Golden Sun", "Jańa Emilyya yaki ózgerisler", and so on. Similar to Veltmann's fantasy figures from England or America, he attempted to make the connection between the governmental structure and the lives of the populace and peasants. [1]

One of the trends in modern Uzbek fiction is its approach to real life. In the previous period, Uzbek literature developed only by following the example of European or Russian literature, but it began to develop in the genre of fantasy together with other genres. Before him, a family of fantasy hunters was born. The best fiction in Uzbek literature is T. Malikti's works such as "Saman Joli elshileri", H.Shaykhti's "Ottan shiqqan adam", "Rene jumbađı", "Ájayıp kóleńke", M. Mahmudov's "Men-men emespen", "Teris kózler planetasi". [4] It is not only that the works of these authors are related to beautiful fiction, but we can also believe that they include social, philosophical, political, and spiritual exercises in them.

This genre is only now taking shape in Karakalpak literature. We would be wrong to say that the composer O.Abdirakhmanov is the beginning of this genre. Among his works on nature conservation, his work "Teñiz toli, ay jariq..." is dedicated to the Aral region and the theme of ecological neglect. I think, as a result of his beautiful impressions, he tried to give this theme in a different form.

The genre has two different sorts of origins when we examine its criteria. First of all, fantasy and fiction have similarities in the inclusion of fairy tales and folklore ideas. Second, the shift of challenging repercussions was the focus of the events that took place in the made-up universe. One of these characteristics permeates all of the fantasies found in literature, whether it is from developed or global literary traditions. Furthermore, the work of O. Ábdirakhmanov that we are discussing exhibits excellent cultivation. Though he

also mentions future events that may be revealed, the author has not yet disclosed the hero Tilegen's early years.

Our stunning Aral Sea may wind up up at auction if efforts are not made to improve the Aral Sea's reputation and raise public awareness of environmental deterioration. The author seems to have experienced the remarkable structures constructed in the Aktumsyk area, "Qiyamet Aral JShJ," and the attempt by the governing businesspeople to put Aral up for worldwide auction. I don't think this has any aspects of fiction or folklore.

Out of all the other incidents, he only discussed the harm he inflicted when it transformed into Aralkum during the Aral problem, the time when his nose was searching for individuals. As an elder, he himself was present at the sale. Even the scientists who were hiding behind them took pride in Aral's expressive qualities. Subsequently, he sent an article titled "Araldın` qarıydarları" via the "Geography and Business" website. It has appealing representations of several ethnicities. The Aral Sea's sands were the reason the Japanese came. Businessmen from China and Russia are vying for control of the Jura layer, which sits in the center of the Aral Sea.

The Arabs intended to sell camels to Östirt, west of the Aral Sea, while the Americans wanted to buy horses at that time. All the questions must be addressed in order to ascertain Aral's current situation. If so, camels are covered in the "Red Book" together with camels. "No one has the right to sell them and to auction Aral," he states.

The author's prince of the dead, Aral, was taken in. Why should we put him up for sale or sell him to other people if he is so wealthy? The Aral Sea and Karakalpakstan belong to the Karakalpak people.

The incidents described in the poem "Teniz toli, ay jarik..." are extremely personal to me. Tilegen said that modern humans were responsible for the Aral River's stretching. While Jabirin is now getting ready for the next family, he has already taken this scenario and is returning to look for Aral. Therefore, even if the events in the play are dreams, they should still be acted upon in order to be repeated in reality.

There is only one hero that comes to me when I think of a genre: let Aral train beneath the moon and dream of the Tilegen mountain. It contains a good balance of imaginative imagery and historical events blended with lunar happenings. The heroes' (left-back author's) point of view is presented throughout the proceedings.

The genre of fantasy is still very much with us today. It is uncommon to find this genre in other countries. The history of this genre raises history to the level of historians and concentrates attention on a single issue or the exercise's core, therefore it is inappropriate to look for any form of truth in it.

So, as soon as the spell is over, everyone understands the fantasy genre from childhood. In our opinion, the author hoped to present the old theme in a new form through this work. Aral has enriched our literature by giving it a well-known, poetic form. All of them were excited, and the mood of those who read the book was enlightened.

Most of these techniques are influenced by Western culture. Before long, we were young, our clear and beautiful literature, and our narratives were digested. The reason is that it was written only in the fantasy genre, and it was full of imaginative, historical, social, and humanist ideas.

Through this article, we tried to discuss the work of O.Abdirakhmanov and introduce the history of the genre. We hope that if the readers are impressed by such works, then in Karakalpak literature, there will be more writers of this genre in the future.

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