

The Portrait of Earth and Sky in 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.



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Introduction. It is important to study the work of leading representatives of modern Uzbek literature from a certain scientific and theoretical perspective. Determining the essence of the epic work of talented writers who contribute to the development of today's literature, the historical and genetic foundations of the mature works they created, and studying the factors and reasons that ensured their artistry are among the tasks that must be solved in our literary studies.

In this era when Uzbek literature has entered a new path of development, is eagerly absorbing the advanced traditions of world literature, is creating new works on previously forbidden topics and genres, is carrying out diverse experiments in form and content, in short, our national art of speech is developing and rising, studying the work of the writer Tohir Malik, studying his stories from an artistic point of view, and 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 this.

Analysis of literature on the topic. Articles were written by Uzbek literary critics of the older generation, such as A.Ulug'ov, U.Normatov, A.Rasulov, Kh.Tokhtaboyev, F.Rajabova, H.Karimov, T.Shermurodov, R.Ibrohimova, R.Sharipova, I.Mirzayev, K.Turdiyeva, on the work of the writer chosen as the object. Also, T.Irisboyev [1], Sh.Sulaymonov [3], D.Quvvatova [5], R.Ibrohimova, B.Kholikov [4], R.Umurzokov defended their special candidate and PhD dissertations on the work of Tohir Malik "Shaytanat". In these studies, the works "Shaytanat" and "Alvido, bolalik" were analyzed from different aspects. A.Nomozov's book "Tohir Malik Gurunglari" [2] contains interviews and questions and answers with the writer. After Tohir Malik's death, memoirs were published. In particular, E.Malik's books "Tohir Malik, Who Found Happiness from Unhappiness", Sh.Qodiriy's "Kunlaring birida Tohir Malik", "Tohir Malik in the Memories of Contemporaries" are among them. The above-mentioned works also contain interesting stories related to the writer's life and work, as well as interviews with the writer. In

some articles by researcher M.Norbobayeva, the images of orphans in Tohir Malik's stories "Alvido, bolalik", "Falak", "Charkhpalak" are analyzed.

Research methodology. The writer wrote many stories for children, including "A Journey to the Moon," "The Girl Who Became a Star," "Curse," "A Strange World" (based on the stories of children's writer Tursunboy Adashbayev about his difficult childhood), "May God Give You Suffering," "Oh My Mother," "Honus," "Hotira," and "Padarkush." The writer's stories were warmly received by readers.

There are legends and stories among our people about Khizriab - the water of life. The writer decided to write a work about the scholar of medicine Ibn Sina and wrote the story "The Water of Life". In the story, a miracle is created "without fantastic details" [5]. In this fantastic story, the past and future of the hero's fate are clarified through the events that Khizr saw in his dream. This fragment from the life of Ibn Sina increased the impact of the work. This is an episode related to the meeting of two women in the desert by Abu Sahl and Ibn Sina. The fate of women was a mystery to both worlds. The doctor - Ibn Sina, who treated the sick old woman with Khizriab, had a dream in his sleep at night. This dream clarified the fate of the maidservants for the wise doctor. Through this dream, the writer wanted to reveal the fate of women in the past and the roots of the tragedy of the maidservants. The work is rooted in the themes of helplessness, the lack of offspring from slave women (Avicenna's dream of dust being sprinkled on a slave woman's newborn child), and the bitter fate of slavery for many lower-class women in the past.

A.Qodiriy said that it is good to return to the forest and work... It is about the forest that T. Malik, who wrote a fantastic work about the forest, creates the image of Ibn Sina in the story "Water of Life", while directly looking at the history of that period. In the story, the era of Khorezmshah, the image of ancient Gurganj is embodied before the reader's eyes. Love for the distant past, interest, and most importantly, feeling history from the heart brought the writer great success.

Preservation of nature is the concern of every person who is not indifferent to the future fate of the world. In the 80s, T. Malik wrote the story "Mataassib". This is a fantastic story about the tragedy of dolphins, which depicts dolphins throwing themselves onto the shore as a result of poisoning the oceans and seas. This topic has not lost its relevance today. Because every day we hear and see news on the radio, television, newspapers and magazines that dozens of whales, fish and dolphins have died on the shores of such and such an ocean. The writer was already thinking and worrying about such problems in the 80s. In his story "Saodat", an Uzbek woman is described who sacrificed her life to save the world.

Many of the writer's stories were written on a "commission". His close friends and colleagues suggested that he write a story on a given topic, and several stories were published after these suggestions. "A small work is needed for the radio. When we were children, my father would often scold us, saying, 'Don't eat melons, don't eat watermelons, you'll get poisoned.' He himself would not bring a single melon home, and he would not eat any. We heard a lot about children getting poisoned. After thinking about it, I decided to write about the benefits and harms of the saltpeter contained in melons. I wrote a comic-fantasy story about a melon saturated with saltpeter, which poisons not only us, but also aliens" [2]. This story, "The Transgressive Mutallib", was translated into Russian and published in an annual collection in Moscow. Then, while preparing for the millennium of Ibn Sina, he wrote a fantastic story called "The Water of Life". The writer says about it: "A special issue dedicated to theater art was being prepared in the magazine "Guliston". Our friend Sa'dulla Ahmad said, "What will the future of theater be like? Imagine that?" This suggestion also inspired me. In the fantastic story "Farewell, Othello", I described what it would be like if "Othello" were staged in the future with biorobots instead of actors. Under the pretext, I also put forward the idea that the world would recognize Abror Hidoyatov's stage genius" [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 one day of the hero's life is recorded.

Analysis and results. In the years before independence, fiction was rarely used. It was in this direction that Tahir Malik intended to write a short story. The writer himself says about this: "One year, my friend Sabridin, who works on the radio, said, "I am preparing a broadcast about the harm of chemicals being sprayed on crops. It would be great if you could write a fantastic story on this topic." This inspired me. Because I knew a lot about the poisoning of our land and rural people" [2]. Indeed, the writer was a very meticulous person. He found plots, themes, and characters for his future works along the way. He tried to cover in detail the poisoning of villagers from chemicals sprayed on crops in his works such as "Messengers of the Milky Way", "Carousel", and "Devon". In this way, the writer began to write works of fiction. Fantastikada, asosan, ikki yo'nalish bor: biri fantastika – ilmiylikka katta ahamiyat berilmaydi. Bir ilmiy g'oya asosida badiiy asar yaratiladi. Rey Bredberi shu toifadan. Ikkinchi yo'nalish – "ilmiy-fantastika", deyiladi, undan ilmiy g'oyani isbotlashga ko'proq ahamiyat beriladi. Ayzek Azimov shu toifadan. Do'stimiz Hojiakbar ham shu yo'nalishda ijod qilgan. Tohir Malik ilmiy fantastik asarlar yozgan.

"Writing science fiction works based on national grounds has deep roots in the work of Hodzhiakbar Shaykhov's peers, Tohir Malik, Mahkam Mahmudov, and Askar Qasimov," writes literary critic P. Shermukhamedov. "In these sometimes invisible "blood vessels" of their work, acute problems of society are written down." It should be noted here that fiction, as some people think, is not a collection of empty words, and a fiction writer is not a "poppy dream." A fiction writer must convincingly present a serious scientific hypothesis, an idea, as if it had come true. For example, it is now clear to everyone that there is no life on Mars. However, everyone reads the books of the Polish writer Stanislaw Lem, who wrote a work about life on Mars, with interest. In addition, it is well known that the robot created in the work of the Czech writer Karel Capek, 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, namely, the high artistic skill of the work, the ability to draw fictional characters in lifelike form. Nowadays, laser light has become a reality, not a product of imagination. However, the book "The Miracle of Engineer Garin" is still read with interest. No one is satisfied with the fact that the scientific formulas presented in the work are wrong. The reason for this is the skill of the writer and the high artistic level of the work. These aspects have given the work a long life.

The works of Tohir Malik are also read with love today. Because the writer wrote works on topical topics of the pre-independence years. When talking about fantasy literature, we should also recognize the name of Tohir Malik, along with H. Shaykhov, M. Mahmudov, Rustam Obid, Hasan-Husan Tursunov, Kudrat Do'stmuhamedov, Tursunboy Samatov. Because the writer was deeply concerned with the problems that were important to us in the 70s-80s of the 20th century, in particular, the Aral Sea tragedy and the possibility of human heredity changing as a result of spraying poison on cotton fields. He began to cover these problems in his stories and tales.

Conclusions and suggestions. Tohir Malik turns to history to connect history with the present. As we know, life consists of contradictions. The writer is well aware that the contradictions in the lives of scientists are very strong, and in some cases end with tragic consequences. The thorns of envy and incitement that grow in the flowerbed of scientists cannot be said to have disappeared today. The vices that seriously negatively affect the development of science are discussed in various ways in "Falak", "Zeharli g'ubor", "Samoa yoli elchilari" ("Davron"), "Devona". The writer's intention is "Let there be no envy, incitement, and gossip among scientists." The writer repeatedly reminds us of this idea in his works.

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