

# COMPARISON OF DEVELOPING PERIODS OF FANTASY IN THE WORKS OF KHUDOYBERDI TOKHTABOYEV AND URSULA LE GUIN

**Hasanova Khurshida**

Teacher of Navoi State Pedagogical Institute

**Abstract:** The article examines the comparison of the comparative aspect of the periods of development of fiction in the works of Khudoyberdi Tokhtabayev and Ursula Le Guin. The works of Khudoyberdi Tokhtabayev and Ursula Le Guin are analyzed and compared from the point of view of the change of the system of adaptation of periods. In the analysis of the comparison of the fantasy genre, the works intended for the general public, the problems of transferring specific comparative features of the fantasy genre to the fantasy formula were solved.

**Key words:** Fantasy, Khudoyberdi Tokhtabayev, Ursula Le Guin, image system, comparative source, science fiction

Fantasy is a genre of speculative fiction involving magical elements, typically set in a fictional universe and usually inspired by mythology or folklore. The term "fantasy" can also be used to describe a "work of this genre", usually literary.

Its roots are in oral traditions, which became fantasy literature and drama. From the twentieth century, it has expanded further into various media, including film, television, graphic novels, manga, animations and video games.

Fantasy is distinguished from the genres of science fiction and horror by the absence of scientific or macabre themes, although these can occur in fantasy. In popular culture, the fantasy genre predominantly features settings that emulate Earth, but with a sense of otherness. In its broadest sense, however, fantasy consists of works by many writers, artists, filmmakers, and musicians from ancient myths and legends to many recent and popular works.

Nowadays, there is a trend of literary works in which the author participates as a creator, creating a unique world with its own history, culture and ethnic groups speaking different invented languages. Such artistic creation belongs to relatively new literary genres - science fiction and fantasy.

Khudoyberdi Tokhtabayev, one of the famous representatives of Uzbek children's literature, is considered one of the writers who perfectly illuminates the character of children and the spiritual world of children in his works. Khudoyberdi Tokhtabayev started a new era in Uzbek literature, especially in prose. Readers were extremely pleased with the behavior, speech, and character of the characters he created. The writer was able to transfer the cheerfulness and innocence of his nature to his works. The characters created by the writer live in the hearts of many readers with their unique characteristics. The reason is that the character of these heroes is remarkably bright, cheerful, childlike innocence and naivety, laughter, humor, made the nature of the character even brighter.

As we mentioned above, the genre of fantasy in literature was formed in the 20th century, but it originates from ancient times and is closely related to the customs and traditions of people. These are popular myths, legends, and fairy tales. It is believed that the prehistoric



era of this genre began with chivalric romances. Their action takes place in a historical period, but they take place in a conventionally "fascinating" space where real geography and boundaries are not important. It was usually some sort of kingdom where knights were pitted against wizards and giants. It was in novels of chivalry that the patterns and traditions of modern fantasy began to emerge.

Currently, the relevance of research on this topic is undeniable, because the appearance of new works around the world and their adaptation to film indicates the increasing popularity of such literature. The plot of the work written in the fantasy genre is based on the principle of adventure, in which the hero fulfils his task and finds inner harmony.

Nevertheless, the question of the literary independence of the fantasy genre has not yet been fully resolved, which is undoubtedly due to the unclear boundaries of these two directions. Traditionally, science fiction prose describes the future scientific and technological progress of human civilization, while fantasy novels recreate the era of ancient magical civilizations, balanced at the intersection of historical chronicle, fairy tale, and heroic epic. At the same time, some works combine the characteristics of both genres, which does not allow them to be unconditionally connected to both directions.

In order to study the genre of fiction, to distinguish its linguistic and stylistic features, we first of all turned to a tool such as linguistic and cultural comparison and analysis. Since the text is analyzed from different positions, there are also different approaches to linguistic and stylistic analysis.

Linguistic and stylistic analysis studies the text as a system consisting of levels. In the course of further research, these levels will be considered both separately and in interaction. To study the visual means of the artistic text, the aesthetic effect of their synthesis.

The fantasy genre, which attracts a wide audience of readers, is one of the most popular genres of modern literature. There are many directions within this genre, and their variety can satisfy the needs of even the most demanding readers. However, despite the fact that the fantasy genre is very diverse in its manifestations, in this study we will try to highlight a number of features that distinguish it from other genres. These features are usually related to story building and the creation of secondary worlds.

In this study, we describe how the linguistic and cultural comparative features of the fantasy genre are realized by fiction in the works of Ursula Le Guin.

Thus, the relevance of this scientific article lies in the study of the creativity of the fantasy genre in the works of Ursula Le Guin in terms of linguistic and cultural comparison, and her works are rarely studied in our country. W. Le Guin's works are of great cultural interest, because the author aims to model different worlds and cultures based on myth as a structural and important element. The issues presented in all of V. Le Guin's works relate to fundamental universal values, and her works are of particular importance in the modern world, which is experiencing a deep spiritual and civilizational crisis. Novels and stories of the writer far exceed the scope of popular literature and culture, raise modern science fiction and fantasy to the level of "high" (classical) fiction, have a strong philosophical and aesthetic potential.

The writer Ursula Le Guin entered world literature as the author of works written in the genre of science fiction and fantasy. Ursula Le Guin, born in the family of a famous anthropologist writer, and well-educated, created a unique literary style. In each work, he not only draws a storyline that reveals the personal characteristics of the characters but also raises



questions of a global universal nature. The writer talks about conflicts of cultural interests, philosophical ways of human development, and the place of women in society. All his works are divided into two main directions: science fiction and fantasy.

Another aspect of Ursula Le Guin's work is a series of novels written in the fantasy genre in the tradition of linguistic and cultural comparison of the fantasy genre, the development of which has become a unique phenomenon of the 20th century. In the minds of many readers and even writers, the term "fantasy" is associated with a popular form of storytelling, which is quite limited in scope, but is in great demand in the book market. At first glance, the novels fit this description perfectly and are incredibly simple in plot, mostly following the fairy tale formula. But the simplicity of the world created by Ursula Le Guin is deceptive, and the writer touches on important, complex and serious topics such as self-knowledge, personal development, life and death, and good and evil.

The fantasy world created by Ursula Le Guin is so clearly established and unique that it is difficult to connect it with any specific spatiotemporal reality. The history, mythology and philosophy of the sea of the earth organically combine fantastic elements belonging to various philosophical and mythological systems of the ancient peoples of the earth: the Scandinavians, the Celts, the ancient Chinese, and the native Indians of North America.

The results of the research show that Ursula Le Guin's works are beyond any literary genre, be it science fiction, fantasy, etc. According to the writer, good literature, including science fiction, cannot be called genre prose in general. This approach to creative work distinguishes Ursula Le Guin from other fantasy writers.

When creating fantastic worlds, the writer takes responsibility for their existence, because despite all their strangeness and unusualness, these worlds are integral parts of the single world of people, and therefore they are real. In addition, by creating a cultural system, the writer realizes that the people's culture is alive, that there is a world, and that all cultures and peoples, despite their differences, are connected and form a whole. It is possible to preserve this unity, to prevent the disappearance of any culture, each of which is unique, with the help of communication - dialogue of cultures.

In short, writers can be associated with a lack of deep understanding of the features and functions of the fantasy genre. There are many national versions of fantasy, and the great authors who create in this genre develop specific features of their poetics. However, in the public mind, the entire layer of fantasy works is perceived through the prism of epic fantasy. Magical objects, lots of chases, fights and competitions help to attract and hold the viewer's attention, but make the word "average". Often, cinematography presents this kind of "moderate" fantasy, using the techniques of various advanced genres. We can say that the visual appearance of the fantasy is still being developed.

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