The Characteristics of Fantasy and Fiction Works

DILSHOD NASRIDDINOV

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philological sciences <u>dilshodnasr@gmail.com</u> Uzbekistan State World Languages University Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Abstract The article discusses various trends regarding the phenomena of "fantasy" and "fiction" as a result of human thinking. The internal structure, similarities and differences of these two worlds are given on the basis of several diagrams. The thoughts cited in the article are scientifically based on the opinions of scientists and researchers, there is a correct approach to the text and explanations for them are given. Separate information is also given on the lexical units of fantasy and fantasy from various literary and translated explanatory dictionaries. Separately described are the component and unique types of each phenomenon.

Keywords: phenomenon; fantasy; fiction; genre; Internet; myth; magic; irrational; motive; figure; realistic.

In modern mass culture, fantasy is a kind of concept and it is important that it is reflected in his text. This is the appearance of a public speaking, dates from 80-90 years of the twentieth century and at present this concept is a fairly popular lexical unit. The Internet is also in trend of the fantasy-type sites, including "Ardan - Stacks", electronic magazines: "Cubic Archives", "Active Organic ", " World of Fantasies " and etc. In addition, computer games use fantasy motifs from the books - "Lord of the Rings", "Harry Potter", "Heroes of Sword and Magic". Based on the works of fantasy, films were shot and at the same time shown the films like "Star dust" and "Aragon". [9,169].

Up to now, many scientific studies have been conducted on the term "Fantasy." However, there are no clear conclusions about its essence. There are different opinions about this concept in sources. Also, the genre is attributed to this concept. This genre was created in the 19th century by John Ruskin "King of the Golden River", William Maker "Roses and Rings" (1855), Charles Kingsley "Water Babies" (1863) and Louis Carol "Alice in Wonderland" (1865) artifacts of fantasy for children as such are widespread [1, 461].

The concept of fantasy so many scientists in their scientific studies were called differently. For example, M. S. Galina [3, 161] and E. N. Kovtun [4, 308] Genre Fantasy, A. Karelin refers fiction to the "sub-genre". Dictionaries cited in the comments about Fantasy "Collins Cobuild English Language Dictionary" [7,1704], "Longman Dictionary of English Language and Culture" [5, 1620], related to the genre, are not told in the articles about fantasies. Various researchers were also unable to clarify the spiritual border of fantasy.

In the works of Western literary criticism, the term fantasy began to be used in the 70s of the XX century. Forties in their research work faced two different approaches to the fantasis caused by the characters to whom we come: "Upper Fantasy", that is, works that form an imaginary or fictional world

ISSN 2792-1883 (online), Published in Vol: 2 No: 5 for the month of May-2022

Copyright (c) 2022 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

in front of the reader, as well as "lower fantasy" - works that bring divine in our existence. Also problematic is a fantasy depending on the situation: there are such manifestations as "Heroic fantasy", "Gothic fantasy", "Christian fantasy", "Cultural fantasy" [6, 582].

It can be said that fantasy, as a rule, leads to fantastic fictions. In this case, in the consciousness of the individual there are doubts between the correctness and secret existence.

According to some of scientists, fantasy is an image of fantastic literature, which tells the plot of an imaginary irrational characters which is based. "The world of fantasy is as if he occurred with our universe in a conditional creature, as a parallel world" somewhere or ever", geographically, and this phenomenon, devoid of accuracy in time".

The specificity in the works of the phentez is usually determined depending on their content. We show aspects of Fenthesis, which we consider, based on the followings.

Fantasy

-Basically fairy tales and mythological (archetypic) motivation based on (dragons, ingots, developers, flying carpets, etc.).

-From science to science, that is, to the power of events based on magic. (Example: Invisible created by a person himself not with the help of a magic sticker of substance from above invisible by closing condition.)

-The technical condition, in which, in short, without the technique of expressing feelings and everything else for the magicians on which it is based. (Example: Invisible animals, The laws of nature, that is, the sun, thunder or to the image of the clouds entrance.)

Fiction and fantasy appear in almost the same universe, that is, in human imagination, but we can understand that this fantasy goes towards reality, that is, in the development of works between them there are certain border differences. Commenting on the lexical unity of fiction in this regard, we pass by.

The concept of fiction is also given definitions in many dictionaries. Science fiction (Phantastike - the art of imagination) - that which does not exist in reality created by imagination with the help of the power of imagination-

Images of phenomena, this is based on a total of literary works [2, 343]. The transfer of events that are imaginary, that is, formed in impression, usually causes the appearance of his fantastic works. According to the famous scientist Todorov, fantasy is a moment of doubt between faith or disbelief in these strange natural forces. Since this is a very thin literary form, it is very easy to transfer it from one place to another.

Fiction deals with uncertainty. Fiction is a doubt about human comfort, which faces supernatural phenomena, knows the laws of nature [8, 25]. The fact that a person believes in supernatural forces has existed since time immemorial. Fantastic images, which are the fruit of the imagination of our ancient ancestors, in themselves are not conventional images, perhaps the same is understood as truth. This kind of understanding is far from the minds of the ancestors, while the times were preserved.

At the moment, fiction is not only a product of consolation, traces of reality that exist in due time, in the end, are noticeable - fantasy - this is a force from the same existence that takes a flight. Features of fiction and fantasy in works are usually determined significantly in relation to their essence. We will show the main distinguishing aspects of the fiction on the basis of the followings. **Fiction**

-The laws known to us indicate violations. Such imaginary events usually occur in our universe, perhaps they did not occur or were not expected. (On the future planet Mars is a living assumption of mankind). -Violation of physical, chemical or biological laws or clashes with planets allowing events.

-Technogen is presented as a genre. Its with the help of and mind of mankind was made great progress in science. (aircraft, flying cars.)

Summing up, it can be said that the general features of the concepts of fantasy and fantasy arise in the imagination of individuals, the processes are calculated, and in their inner world we can identify some different aspects of these two worlds. For this, it is necessary for this in the mind of himself, so that they become mainly inside the two worlds and knew how to feel them.

REFERENCES

- Collins Cobuild English Language Dictionary [Text]. London: Clays Ltd, St. Eves plc, 1991. — 1704p. (CCELD).
- 2. Galina M.S. The author's interpretation of the universal myth (the genre of "Fantasy" and women writer) // Public sciences and modernity, 1998. 161 p.
- 3. Gotshok V. Fantasy. Victa. URL: http://mir.fantastics/articles/
- 4. Karelin A. Classics. Fitness Fantasy. URL: http://mif.ru/articles/art.
- 5. Kovtun E.N. The poetics of extraordinary: artistic worlds fiction, fairy tales, utopias, parables and myths (on the material of European literature of the first half of the 20th century). M., 1999. 308 p.
- Nikolukin A.N. The literary encyclopedia of terms and concepts. Moscow: NPK "Intelvak". 2001. - 582 c.
- Osipov A.N. Fantasy // He. Fiction from "A" to "Y": a brief encycl. directory. M., 1999. 320
 p. 8.Steblin-Kamensky M.I. Myth. L: science, 1976. P. 4-5
- **8.** Tolkachev V.S. Fantasy: genre or literary direction. Problems of studying foreign literature, 2010. 169 p.