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**GENRE FEATURES OF MODERN KARAKALPAK STORIES**

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The story genre has entered Karakalpak literature since the last century. To date, the narrative genre has been enriched with genre qualities in several thematic areas. Since the story is a small epic genre, it has the opportunity to fit any event and era in society. "The story is always considered a masterpiece genre of literature", says Boris Polevoy. The most active writers focus their tactics on the genre of the first story when they need to quickly, impressively and vividly present the most important events and events of the society in which they live. [3: 262]

A story is a literary genre that describes an event concisely and briefly. In a story, the plot revolves around one character. A short story is a piece of prose fiction that can typically be read in a single sitting and focuses on a self-contained incident or series of linked incidents, with the intent of evoking a single effect or mood. The short story is one of the oldest types of literature and has existed in the form of legends, mythic tales, folk tales, fairy tales, tall tales, fables and anecdotes in various ancient communities around the world. The modern short story developed in the early 20th century. As a concentrated, concise form of narrative and descriptive prose fiction, the short story has been theorised about through the traditional elements of dramatic structure: exposition (the introduction of setting, situation, and main characters), complication (the event that introduces the conflict), rising action, crisis (the decisive moment for the protagonist and his commitment to a course of action), climax (the point of highest interest in terms of the conflict and the point with the most action) and resolution (the point when the conflict is resolved). Because of their length, short stories may or may not follow this pattern. For example, modern short stories only occasionally have an exposition, more typically beginning in the middle of the action. As with longer stories, plots of short stories also have a climax, crisis or turning point. In general, short stories feature endings which are either conclusive or open-ended. Ambiguity is a recurrent trope in short stories; whether in their ending, characterisation or length. As with any art form, the exact characteristics of a short story will vary depending on who is its creator, says L. Timofeev. [5:359]

Short stories have no set length. In terms of word count, there is no official demarcation between an anecdote, a short story, and a novel. Rather, the form's parameters are given by the rhetorical and practical context in which a given story



is produced and considered so that what constitutes a short story may differ between genres, countries, eras, and commentators. Like the novel, the short story's predominant shape reflects the demands of the available markets for publication, and the evolution of the form seems closely tied to the evolution of the publishing industry and the submission guidelines of its constituent houses.

Satire is a genre of the visual, literary, and performing arts, usually in the form of fiction and less frequently non-fiction, in which vices, follies, abuses, and shortcomings are held up to ridicule, often with the intent of exposing or shaming the perceived flaws of individuals, corporations, government, or society itself into improvement. Although satire is usually meant to be humorous, its greater purpose is often constructive social criticism, using wit to draw attention to both particular and wider issues in society.

A feature of satire is strong irony or sarcasm - "in satire, irony is militant", according to literary critic Northrop Frye but parody, burlesque, exaggeration, juxtaposition, comparison, analogy, and double entendre are all frequently used in satirical speech and writing. This "militant" irony or sarcasm often professes to approve of (or at least accept as natural) the very things the satirist wishes to question. Satire is found in many artistic forms of expression, including internet memes, literature, plays, commentary, music, film and television shows, and media such as lyrics.

No writer is indifferent to the environment in which he lives. The writer M. Nizanov can satirically describe the changes in a person's character. For its nature and social role, satire has enjoyed in many societies a special freedom license to mock prominent individuals and institutions. The satiric impulse, and its ritualized expressions, carry out the function of resolving social tension. Institutions like the ritual clowns, by giving expression to the antisocial tendencies, represent a safety valve which re-establishes equilibrium and health in the collective imaginary, which are jeopardized by the repressive aspects of society.

The state of political satire in a given society reflects the tolerance or intolerance that characterizes it, and the state of civil liberties and human rights. Under totalitarian regimes any criticism of a political system, and especially satire, is suppressed.

The strength of the writer's satire lies in the fact that even if the facts described in his satire are not directed at a specific address, the reader can clearly understand who he wants to write about. In 2010-2020, no new stories appeared in Karakalpak literature. There are very few innovations in terms of new compositional approaches and form. We can group the stories published between these years as



follows: 1. Humor; 2. Satire; 3. Didacticism; 4. Psychological; 5. The society does not exist; 6. The problem of dreams, girls, etc.

The prose of stories on such topics is not a joke. What damaged our reputation was the overestimation of human psychology and the people involved in psychology. The following genres are important in genre changes of the analyzed genres:

1. Humor-satire
2. Image-story
3. Detective story
4. Tale-story

Fine literature is full of various genre characteristics and flourishes. This is a phenomenon that belongs to the national folk literature of every nation. From the earliest times when fine literature began to take form, fine literature flourished on the basis of some necessity of human society. Today, all types of literary works, genres, and eras have come into existence due to the satisfaction of some kind of demand of the society. Humor-satire is the sum of such femininity. The characteristic feature of humor-satire is that the attitude towards the object of the image is a good ideal with the number, it can be seen in the fact that the character of the character is surpassed by the character of the character.

The satire could not be overstated. The famous Uzbek poet A. Qahhar expressed the following opinion about the use of satire: "The one who uses satire, if he has the guts, can't look at people's faces, if he doesn't have the guts, he rushes around with an ax in his hand." In fact, the people like satire, real satirical jokes flowed out and became more interesting. There must be people who do not read satirical stories, feuilletons, parodies, satirical stories and novels. We can cite as examples such works as Hamzan's "Maysaranıń isi", "Tirilgen óli", "Sum Bala", E. Vahidov's "Altin diywal".

Thanks to the scientific skills of the Uzbek writer Tokhta Boboev, satire in literature can be studied as a phenomenon that synthesizes both humor and beautiful journalism. The reason is that in humor and in journalism, the writing, image creation, and composition are characterized by several variations in style. For example, satire, humor, and society are both sad and funny, because the poem is said to be funny. [2:460]

According to Al E.Khudoyberdiev, "Satire is pathos, pathos is a form of comedy, and humor, which used to be called West comedy, is also used in this work. The separation of satire and humor has come to the fore in democratic literature, and both satire and humor have become separate genres, but they differ from each other. But he liked the satire, he kept the humor in mind." [5:476]



Between 2010 and 2020, among the stories published in the press, humor and satire met the demands of the genre. In the satirical play "Sebet" by M.Nizanov, the head of a company gives a gift of basket penen New year to ten five households that were illuminated on the day of New year. It can be considered as a satire when the person who is doing the work appears, and the event is explained by pointing a knife at him. It is not necessary to have a funny moment in satire. The selected plot should be presented in sharp descriptive ways. These words, which he said during the meeting of the head of story, played an important role in the creation of his heroic image:

“– Áne, sóytip meniń jeti nasırımdı jerge búgesiz! – dedi baslıq qabaq shıtıp. – Paket degen ne sol? Uyat emes pe?! Biziń mákememiz qaysı mákemedem kem?! Basqa mákemeler veteranların sıylap, sebet penen sawǵa jiberedi. Qarap tursań háwesiń keledi. Ishinde alma deyseń be, apelsin deyseń be, shokolad, vafli, ortasında shampanskiy turadı, qurǵa shıqqan palwanday gárdiyip! Sırtın gúlli pylonka menen qaplaydı, ishinde hámme zat kórinip turatuǵın. Joqarısınan gúlin keltirip lenta menen baylaydı. Áne, sawǵamısań, sawǵa! Biz nege sonı isley almaymız?!” [4:5]

The words of the beginning, the two words of the couplet, are full of ideas and themes. No matter how much money is used, the people in the main positions of the government will give the child's wedding ceremony penen koresetip before the special holiday. In the example of the "Generous" title, such characters were born in the society. Satire has always served as an educational element of society. In terms of number, satire is characteristic of all eras.

However, depending on certain historical circumstances, it is also possible that it will not be recorded. However, in the literature of many peoples, satire is accepted as a unit of resistance to progress. Satire is an important genre in which the moral standards of the society are maintained. He played a special role in the formation of the national society. M.Nizanov's satirical works, which we have been talking about, are works that are appreciated by the society and the people in his work, with their frankness and determination.

The humor made a lot of satire. It is necessary to create a light laugh in the flow of this genre. Humorous characters should choose a funny moment of the plot and increase its emotional quality. B. Bekmuratov is a cartoonist who shows humor in today's literary process. His catchphrase, "Búgin-aq ketsin...", is a funny plot moment, with the children among the employees working under his arm. In a hurry, if the character of Rısbay was given to the head of the story, the author would not have painted his portrait. Rısbay's actions, in which a new head is replaced by a single head, fully explain the idea-thematics of story.



Z. Qıtaybekova, a researcher of Karakalpak gurrińs in the period of independence, expressed some thoughts about the genre. This year story-fable, story-monologue, story-dialogue, fictional detective stories. In the decade we have analyzed, there are allegorical, detective, and elegiac novels. For example, A. Abdiev's work "Búrkit shıń" is a story-fable, and the king of birds is an example of the eagle's family, and the last title of the people is the only "Mártlik ólim". The eagles that are left in front of you will be killed by the eagles, but the eagle will try to kill the crows, ravens, worms, and ants. tkerip bergen. The idea of what the author has to say through the gurri is marked by these lines in the story:

"...márt ólim búrkitlerge gána tán: onı ózgertip bolmaydı. Tábiyat nızamı solay. Bunday biyiklikke ushıw, joqarıda jasaw hám jan shıqqannan soń tánnıń buzılmağan, sasımağan, mángilik muzlağan, iyt-qusqa jem bolmağan ólim tek búrkitlerge tán ekenligin hámmesi (bas jánzatlar) sezip, qızganısh ishlerin órter edi..."[1:7]

Allegorical pictures are used to describe the events in our life and the behavior of people. This súwretlew tool can be used not only for the world of animals, but also for other everyday objects and mythological images. Allegorical pictures weapons have been related to content in many cases. It is not related to a single subject or object with other tools of photography. Allegorical pictures prevailed in the symbols. Symbolic works have appeared since the early times, but in those times, through the use of súwretlew weapons, the society has broken the basic meaning of people's behavior. Through the flow of art work, we learn both aesthetics and education. Pictures tool is different from other picturing tools due to its didactic meaning. In other calculations, such a function is not available. We, if we take the spoon or the spoon, look at it with the help of allegorical painting.

The detective genre plays under the direction of B. Bekmuratov, A. Ábdiev, J. Ótegenov. The detective genre was not fully developed in Karakalpak prose. Punishment in this genre is mostly liked by the writers, but in my younger days, I started to use the examples of the genre in the stories.

For example, J. Ótegenov's "Ağayınshil velosipedshi" is a detective genre, then the detective is standing on the border of Khojeli, he is making four trips to Turkmenistan with his bicycle, and he is looking for a suspicious person, the result of his suspicious actions, and in the end, he is a sensitive detective. The nature of my glass talked about. In the story, the character of the hero, who is familiar to detectives, is written. Even though the author has made forty attempts as a detective, you don't come back until you reach the window, and you don't take anything out of trust. Another reputable site does not provide any authorship information about the identity of the alleged author, his past and present status.



His past was told by the detective, my eyes standing in the middle of story, and the words of the detective:

“...Búgin tań atar-atpastan bólimge keldim de qosımsha kúsh alıp, Rústemniń úyi tárepke kettik. Átiraptı tıń-tıńlap gúzetiwge alǵanbız. Túslikten óte uzaqtan kútken adamımızdıń qarası kórindi. Ol ádettegiden de erinip velosiped pedalıń basıp kiyatırǵan sıyaqlı. Men onı dárwazasınıń aldında kótip turdım. Meniń quwanışında shek joq, sebebi, jumbaqtıń sheshimiz tabılǵan edi. Ol kúndegidey amanlastı. Men oǵan házir kelip qonǵan kepterlerin tekseriwimiz kerekligin aytım.

Ol únsiz hám tilsiz maǵan tigildi...” [6:8]

As a matter of fact, if the story is successful, then the selected plot moment is closely related. The story, who had many explanations and explanations, were unsuccessful. Al J. Ótegenov, despite being a journalist, was able to correctly describe this feature of the genre. Genre complexity in modern Karakalpak novels is serving the development of our national prose, content and formality.

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