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Table of Content

No	Paper Title	Author Name	Page No
44	<u>REALITIES AND THEIR TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH IN "NAVOI" OYBEK</u>	Jumaeva Shahlo Shokirovna	110-113
45	<u>INTERNET PROJECTS AND YOUTH PARTICIPATION</u>	Sariev A. B.	114-117
46	<u>TEACHING RUSSIAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN UNIVERSITY AUDIENCE</u>	Sariev Akhtam Borisovich	118-121
47	<u>NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES OF ETHNOPSYCHOLOGICAL, SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AMONG THE POPULATION</u>	G'iyosiddinov Muhridin Oobulion o'g'li, Shayibekova Dilafuz Mavlyakul qizi	122-124
48	<u>EFFECTS OF STYLISTIC DEVICES ON TELEVISION ADVERTISEMENT</u>	Shokirova Markhabo Sharifovna , Mamasidikova Sitorakhon Bakhtiyorjon kizi	125-127
49	<u>SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS IN FAMILIES</u>	G'iyosiddinov Muhridin Oobulion o'g'li, Shavibekova Dilafuz Mavlyakul qizi	128-130
50	<u>THE RELATION OF PERSON AND NATURE IN WILLIAM BLAKE'S POETRY</u>	Sulaymanova Dilnoza Khamzayevna	131-134
51	<u>METHODS OF TEACHING IN FOREIGN AND NONSPECIFIC DIRECTIONS</u>	Sulaymonova. D. A	135-139
52	<u>MODERN METHODS AND WAYS IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES</u>	Sharopova Shakhlo Qahramonovna	140-144
53	<u>MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF PRONOUNS</u>	Jabborova N. Kh	145-148
54	<u>FEATURES OF LINGUO-CULTUROLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF ARTISTIC TEXTS</u>	Z. Z. Gafarova, Balkhova S. Ya.	149-152
55	<u>THE PRINCIPLES OF ECO-FICTION GENRE IN THE WORKS OF AMERICAN WRITER MARY ALICE MONROE</u>	Khayrullayeva Nigorabegim Ne'matillo kizi	153-158



THE PRINCIPLES OF ECO-FICTION GENRE IN THE WORKS OF AMERICAN WRITER MARY ALICE MONROE

Annotation:

The relevance of the research. The article reviews description of the relationship between man and nature in the works of the American writer Mary Alice Munro, the themes of feminism and eco-feminism manifested as the author's style and the features of the eco-fiction genre. In this research, the stylistic devices for describing nature, the symbolism of nature in the author's works and setting in M.E. Monroe's works are also analyzed, and it is shown that the language and poetics of the novels are the main tools of a literary work. The study is aimed at a detailed study of the descriptions and features of the eco-fiction genre in the works of American writer M.A.Monroe's fiction.

The objectives of the research is to highlight several unique artistic elements of the author's works related to the eco-fiction genre (eco-epigraphs, aphorisms, scientific facts, organization names, personal diary, actual pictures, ecological appeals) and to analyse the artistic and figurative expressions such as metaphors, metonymy, epithets, similes, exaggeration, use of periphrase and enumeration widely used in the description of natural landscapes, environmental images, and similarities between man and nature.

Research methods. The methodology uses descriptive, semantic-interpretation and stylistic approaches.

Keywords:

eco-fiction, literary theme, characters, setting, eco-motives.

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INTRODUCTION. In the 21st century, at the peak of globalization, information technology and cybernetics development, engineering and the use of space for human benefits, the return of people to nature, the enjoyment of the environment in which it originated, and the scope and factors of its psychological impact on the individual as a part of nature, both scientific and spiritual study today is becoming relevant. While the influence of this social and natural phenomenon on literature has been observed since ancient times, in the context of modern development, the figurative expression of nature and ecology is becoming more significant. For this reason, it is important to study the characteristics of the eco-fiction genre in literature, to clarify its uniqueness, especially to observe its manifestations and laws in the literature of developed countries.

This research work is one of the first scientific studies devoted to the study of the characteristics of eco-fiction in the work of the American writer Mary Alice Monroe. Its relevance serves to introduce the genre to Uzbek-speaking and other worldwide readers and expand the scope of research in this field.



Due to the works of complex and dramatic nature, which acquired a special essence in American literature in the 19th-20th centuries, theoretical literary scholars such as Henry David Thoreau, Ralph Waldo Emerson, John Moore, Aldo Leopold, Rachel Carson made a great contribution to the philosophical formation of the concept of nature in American literature, and their works mainly focused on the image of nature, environmental problems, and human nature, devoted to its philosophical relationship with the universe.

By the 21st century, the problem of ecology has become the most urgent for the whole world. Environmental problems such as animal population, air quality, water quality, and global climate change are reflected in the novels of contemporary American literature, especially in Rachel Carson's "*Silent Spring*", James Graham Ballard's "*The Drought*", Ursula Le Guin's "*The Dispossessed*," and in "*Carbon Dreams*" by Susan M. Gaines and "*Solar*" by Ian McEwan.

As a result of the environmental movements led by women, in the 90s of the 20th century, novels created by women writers expressing their sympathies through both feminism and environmental themes began to appear in the world, enriching American literature and this new type of criticism against the dominant system in American culture was founded by ecofeminists. Eco-feminist writers including Joan Lynn Slonczewski, Ursula K. Le Guin, Miriam Simos Starhawk, Sherry S. Tepper, , Suzy McKee Charnas, Suzette Haden Elgin, Octavia Butler, Barbara Kingsolver, Margaret Atwood, Sally Miller Gearhart, Dorothy Bryant, Marge Percy, Marian Engel and Alice Walker, opposed gender discrimination and criticized androcentrism and anthropocentrism. They created works imbued with the feelings of preserving the environment, sympathy for the fate of the Mother Earth, always being in harmony with nature, and left their names forever sealed in world literature.

The famous writer Mary Alice Monroe, who entered the modern American literature with her novels that uniquely describe the relationship between man and nature, showed herself in a series of novels of the eco-fiction genre with a style that combined her deep sympathy for people and a naturalistic worldview. M.E. Monroe's books on environmental topics make him known as a bestselling novelist. As a result of Monroe's family's move to the Isle of Palms, a major event occurred in the writer's evolutionary development. Her writing began to combine feminist themes with environmental messages and metaphors, thus bridging her life as a writer and conservationist.

Mother Nature is the main theme of M.A. Monroe's "*Beach House Series*" and the novels "*Time is a River*", "*Sweetgrass*", "*The Butterfly's Daughter*", "*Skyward*", although the author describes this theme as a family that we experience in everyday life, it was analyzed that it was able to illuminate in communion with the complex but sacred feelings related to the environment.

METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH. The notion of an eco-fiction and its principles are studied in many prominent books and manuals related to the theory of literature such as in Patrick D. Murphy's *Further Afield in the Study of Nature-Oriented Literature*. (2000), Jim. Dwyer's "This Way to Sustainability Conference", *Mary Woodbury's "Dragonfly Eco-fiction Database"*(2014), Mike Vasey's "Bioregional Studies" Correspondence with Jim Dwyer. (1996), R.Nesh's "Dikaya priroda i amerikanskiy razum"(Wildlife and American Mind) (2004), John Stadler's "Eco-fiction"(1978), Carolyn Merchant's "In Radical ecology: the search for a livable world" (1992), Charlene Spretnak's "Ecofeminism: Our Roots and Flowering. *Reweaving the World: The Emergence of Feminism*, edited by Irene Diamond and Gloria Ornstein (1990). The theme of eco-feminism was also specially studied in the works of Russian literary scientists such as E.R. Martynova, E.S. Burmistrova and S.V. Grechishkina.

RESEARCH METHODS. The method employed in this research is descriptive, semantic-interpretation and stylistic analysis which aimed at identifying principles of eco-fiction genre.



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION. M.E. Monroe was able to skillfully interpret global ecological ideas and the fact that nature protection is a topical issue through his many works. As a result of this research, it is necessary to highlight several unique artistic elements of the author's works related to the eco-fiction genre:

- *Eco-epigraphs*
- *Aphorisms*
- *Scientific facts*
- *Organization names*
- *Personal diary*
- *Current pictures*
- *Environmental calls (point of view, sound)*

1. We can find meaningful words of H.D.Thoreau, a naturalistic writer, about nature in Monroe's novel "Time is a River". One of the chapters in this work of the writer, who is used to starting the chapters of his works mainly with **epigraphs** and scientific facts, begins with the following thoughts of Thoreau:

"I went to the woods because I wished to live deliberately, to face only the essential facts of life and see if I could not learn what it had to teach, and not, when I came to die, discover that I had not lived". In this passage, it is mentioned that it is possible to learn what the meaning of life should be while living in the mountains, and then it is necessary not to regret that it was not enough to live.

In another chapter of the work, there is another wise word: *"Time is the substance from which I am made. Time is a river which carries me along. But I am the river.* The above words of J.L. Borges can be clearly understood through the proverb "Time erodes a mountain, water gnaws a rock." Time, like a river, flows only forward. It cannot be stopped or reversed.

2. In the novel "Beach House for Rent", Monroe tries to emphasize that the events experienced by the heroes of the work are directly related to the lifestyle of these birds, their nature and their conservation, by presenting **actual pictures** of rare birds in each section. The author reveals one of the features of the eco-fiction genre through the presence of color pictures of birds that are declining on the coast of America, such as Red knot, American Oyster, Semipalmated Sandpiper, and Brown Pelican, taken by skilled photographers. Also, the appearance of Heather, one of the protagonists of the work, is described as beautiful and graceful as the birds in the work. ("She's very waiflike....Tinyboned and slender.....She's rather like her canaries"¹).
3. In all the eco-fiction works of M.Monro, any animal or animal takes part, of course, **scientific facts** are given at the beginning about the way of life, species and characteristics of that representative of nature, as well as, if we talk about a place, interesting specific information about the landscape, flora and fauna of this place.

*Hatchlings are two inches long when they emerge from the nest. Adults weigh in at 250-400 pounds and the shell length can measure more than three feet in length. It takes 20-30 years for them to mature and reproduce but no one knows for certain how long they live. It could be as long as 100 years.*²

¹ Monroe M.A. Beach House for Rent.—New York: Gallery books, 2017.—p.303

² Monroe M.A. An Ocean Boulevard.—New York: Gallery books, 2020.—p.152



Providing such information serves to ensure the scientific and genre complexity of the work. There is no doubt that the balance of both scientific and literary texts in one work will help the reader to improve his ecological and geographical knowledge and spirituality.

4. The presence of **the names of organizations** involved in environmental protection in all works of the writer calling for the preservation of nature helps to form ecological culture while reading the work. In addition, during the writing of each work, Monroe spent a long time in these organizations and became familiar with their activities and contribution to nature. Monroe is still active as a conservationist. Among other things, Monroe serves on the South Carolina Aquarium Board and is a member of The Leatherback Trust, a non-profit sea turtle conservation organization. He is especially proud of his 20 years as an official volunteer with the Island Turtle Team, the group that first sparked his love of sea turtles and is the inspiration for his Beach House series saga. The names of the following environmental organizations can be found in Monroe's environmental works:

Island Turtle Team, South Carolina Aquarium, Sea Turtle Hospital, South Carolina Center for Birds of Prey, South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, La Cruz Habitat Protection, the Coastal Conservation League, The National Trust for Historic Preservation, Friends of Coastal South Carolina, Ducks Unlimited, Surfrider International, Charleston Waterkeeper and etc.

In the prefaces to “Beach House”, “Swimming Lessons”, “Sweetgrass”, and “Skyward”, M.A. Monroe expresses his gratitude to organizations and passionate workers who are willing to teach people about the preservation of nature and its unique secrets. At the end of the works, he gives personal appeals to the readers urging them to contribute to the protection of ecology, environment and wild nature. Along with being influenced by the textile events during the work, giving the names of such real environmental organizations encourages the characters in the work to feel as if they are standing next to us.

CONCLUSION. It is the need of the hour for a mature person of the new century to be able to show the elements of ecological culture. Ecological culture is a high indicator of practical activity aimed at acquiring a deep knowledge of the environment, a sense of nature protection, caring for plants and animals, rational use of natural resources, concern for their reproduction. A person who can reflect these qualities can be called the owner of ecological culture.

In Monroe's novel "Skyward", the character of Roy Simmons, who is far from ecological culture, always hunts birds of prey to bring food to his family. At a time when eagles, hawks, falcons and other game birds are included in the Red Book, this hero's act is a sign of neglect of nature. His son, Brady, takes responsibility for his father's deed and is sent to a care center for injured and distressed birds of prey as moral punishment. During the play, while serving his sentence at the bird treatment center, Brady has to take care of an eagle shot by his father, and the love of the staff causes Brady to take a positive turn and increase his environmental culture. If we pay attention to the address at the end of the book, we are once again convinced that Monroe is not only an artist, but also an environmental conservationist:

“How many of us have looked into a brilliant sky and felt our emotions stir at the sight of a hawk, falcon or eagle riding a thermal? Yet few of us know much about them.....Human interference through loss of habitat, toxins and trauma is by far the greatest cause of their death.”³ The author calls the reader to environmental awareness so that all birds of prey can live safely, like the image of birds in need of care mentioned in the work.

³ Monroe M.A. Skyward. —Canada: Mira Books, 2003.—p.317



In the current era of globalization, the problem of ecology has become the most urgent for the whole world - scientific and technical progress, although it changes human life for the better, does not pass without harmful consequences for nature and does not affect human health. Such problems are reflected in the contemporary literature of the United States, which can be seen in the environmental features of Mary Alice Monroe's works.

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