



The genre of essay as a literary-critical genre

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ABSTRACT

What is the genre of essay in this work? What is the essence of this genre. Brief information is given about the directions of the essays and their essence, as well as about the Uzbek ADIBS who created in the genre of the essay and their works.

Keywords:

Literary-critical essay, memory essay, publicistic essay, philosophical, essay, M.E. Epstein, N.Rahimjonov

Nowadays, however, the way our critics follow the literary process, the product of our literary critics is equally carefully evaluated. In Uzbek literary studies, the analysis of critical thinking was seriously introduced, mainly by the end of the 60s. This can also be known from the Monographs of a number of our literary scholars on direct literary criticism, the debate and discussions organized in the Journal "Uzbek language and literature", the newspaper "literature and art of Uzbekistan".

Literary criticism is an independent field of literary activity, and, unlike literary studies, mainly monitors the processes taking place in the life of modern literature, identifies the leading principles in these processes, reacts to literary works published on the pages of newspapers and magazines, analyzes them on the basis of the ideological and aesthetic requirements of this period.

The main task of literary criticism is not only to criticize a writer or literary work, but to give a truthful assessment of a literary work or phenomenon, to objectively illuminate the achievements and shortcomings in it[1]. There are genre views such as literary portrait, literary-critical article, review, bibliography, Literary Review, essay, debate, conversation, open letter, pamphlet.

One of the literary and critical processes, the genre of essay has been widely formed in Uzbek literature since the 70s of the 20th century. Examples of essays created in Uzbek literature can be found in Sh.Kholmirezayev, Mirtemir, Said Ahmad, P.Kadyrov, E.Vohidov, Özgün Hoshimov, A.We can see in the examples of creativity of ADIBS such as Mukhtar.

Among the essenavis mentioned above, the autonomous essays of Asqad occupy a special place. He has created thaxes in all directions of the essay, namely literary-critical essay, Memorial essay, publicistic essay, philosophical essay.

"There is such a stage in the life and work of the faithful that it is necessary to give an unbiased assessment of the path that has been traversed in a certain period of creative activity, to the Times and people, to the conversation of predecessors, equals, disciples, to the lessons of their teachers and, finally, to their experiences. It is this aesthetic assessment that shows the individual creative image of artists, their unique personality: thus, it also shows how many people lived in harmony with the pain of his own time, his people"[2], writes N.Rakhimzhonov in the brochure "jilar of scientific thought". In the genre of essay, all of the above features are manifested. In the essays

created by Asqad Mukhtar, N. To what extent are the features noted by rahimzhonov expressed?, what is the power of influence on the reader?, can it meet the requirements of the esse genre to the fullest? a number of questions such as are answered in detail through this graduation qualification work.

Clarification of such issues as the genesis of the esse genre in Uzbek literature, the peculiarities of the formation process, development factors and leading principles is one of the urgent tasks facing our literary studies today. Our researchers reacted to the role and significance of prose genres in the literary life of the 20th century, the history of their formation, as well as the issue of artistic skill, but this issue was not being resolved due to the fact that a fundamental scientific and theoretical study was not created that covered the peculiarities of the esse genre. We tried to fill this gap in this search, to study the genre of essay on the example of the work of Uzbek writers. During our observations, we have come across brief definitions given to essay in the literature of English, Russian, Uzbek. However, in textbooks and manuals published in Uzbek, such as "theory of literature", "introduction to Literary Studies", "Russian-Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary of literary terms", in general, the name of this genre is also not mentioned[3].

The essay is an example of prose creativity with literary, philosophical, historical, biographical, publicistic, religious and literary-critical content, in which it is taken into account not only the world of literature, but also the pen of reality belonging to various aspects of all Sciences, Nature and society. Philosophical-aesthetic, artistic conclusions of the essay express thoughts that shape the psyche of Man and society. Therefore, in all shakily manifestations of the esse genre, the creative personality, its world of thought, worldview and culture are embodied as the main characters. True, the point of view of the creators can be expressed in different ways, in particular, artistic, philosophical, publicistic, as well as in the form of conversation, literary thoughts, a publicistic monologue of lyrical content, recognition, appeal, etc. Just as the artistic skill

and individual style of the ADIBS do not repeat each other, each of the essays they create depicts a different character, a spiritual-intellectual level, unique and unique characters. The genre of essay differs from other genres in that it enters into a lively dialogue with the reader, representing reality in a pictorial way.

Uzbek researchers had a literary-critical reaction to all genres of prose, but did not apply to a clear and serious study of the esse genre. The theoretical manuals of the Uzbek language "theory of literature", "introduction to Literary Studies", "Russian-Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary of literary terms" do not contain information about this genre at all. Only the theoretical manual "literary types and genres", published in 1991, gives a half-page account of esse and badia. It states, among others: "the size and shapes of the essay are different. It can represent a small life scene of two to three lines or an image of events, it can also be a voluminous work typical of the epic genre, from the aphoristic interpretation of thought or supplication"[4]. The badias were also briefly mentioned and the badias were judged as a characteristic principle in genre research. In this scientific and theoretical conclusion, the essay was interpreted only as a work of art, although the possibilities of the essay are wide. The encyclopedic Dictionary defines the essay as: the essay is a genre of philosophical-aesthetic, literary-critical, historical-biographical, publicistic prose"[5]. This definition did not fully reveal the nature of the genre. Because, looking at World Essayism, we witness the creation of essays of lyrical, even fantastic content. "Specifically, A.Kanyu, R.Muzil, T.Mann's work is an example of this. Robert Muzil calls his novel "The featureless man" a fantastic essay"[6].

Essay cannot be delimited in terms of volume. In particular, literary scholar Marhabo Kochgorova says in one of his scientific articles: "The Essays "popular uprising" by the Spanish philosopher José Ortega-I-Gosset, "what is philosophy" are smaller than the average novel, and larger than the story, or "literature and commandment" by the English essayist George Oruel of some scientific publicistic content,

“murder of an elephant” Such prose-reflections are also essay in the rightful sense. Because in the works mentioned above, the features inherent in the essay are clearly visible.”

The dictionary of English terms contains a very short and concise definition: “short prosaic reflections inherent in a special subject are essays.” Not counting the view of the volume, it is he who revealed the essence of the genre of the essay, its nature anchayin. Because in Europe, any meditation, thought is referred to as an essay or an English “essay”. So, the essay is not only a literary genre, but also a favorable creative genre, reflecting the realities, hypotheses and reflections of all sciences, various manifestations of art, the peat that is happening and is about to happen in the life of society as a whole. It is this feature of the essay that fully distinguishes it from other genres. For people of different professions – biologist, chemist, philosopher, mathematician, doctor, psychic, agronomist, master of sports, literary critic, linguist, Writer, Poet, Artist, actor and even journalist, the essay is an equally equal genre. A professional other than a writer cannot write a novel. Because, the novel is a professional genre. But a specialist of any profession can write an essay. Because, on the basis of a certain reflection personal experience, a soul is felt and an essay is created. Therefore, it should be, the Russian literary critic M.E. Epstein described his essay on the genre as “the rules of free creation. Essayism and Essayism in the life of modern culture”. Importantly, M. Epstein comprehensively covered the genre nature and essence of the essay.

N. Rahimjonov's scholarship on essay and artistry is also notable. "What gives the artists... a holistic aesthetic whole is the artistic “me” – the artistic worldview,” says the scientist[7]. It does not distinguish between esse and Badia, using “esse” in one place and “badia” in the other. Perhaps the scientist considered both genres to be the same form of creativity. Because essayistic considerations can be applied both in pure form and in blended form. According to the personal attitude of the author, the variety of reflections, it is appropriate to say that essay and Badia are equal genres. Marhabo

Kokorova, however, writes that “Esse Badia is a broader concept, but these genres have formed in their own right, one in the East and one in the West, without denying each other”[8]. In our Uzbek literature, the etymology of the badia genre goes back to our classical literature. Because in ancient Eastern literature there is an art of artistic proverb. Also, Babur's "Baburnoma" contains genre views of essay, in particular, a turfa in the form of road memory, ocherk, personal experiences, scientific contemplation, which gives sufficient reason to call the work a classical form of the esse genre.

The essay is considered a set of observations and discussions about the history of the adabiot and about certain problems, representatives of the current literary process. In it, the problems of literature, the free expression of observations about life, various means of the writer or poet life path (memories, myths, confessions, etc.)K based feedback is reflected. An inherent leading quality of the essay is the ability to think freely, the direction of the plot, which combines independence with freedom, and the inner plate with a hero - the content based on episodes.

In an essay written in a literary-critical direction, especially in an essay-novel, The composition is often distinctive. All the reasoning of the critic-they are free, although saturated with fantasy, but clearly Jeep around the problems of the life and work of a writer. Along with the direction of scientific mazarian research, the characteristics of scientific popularity and enlightenment take priority. N.Karimov, O.Sharafiddinov, Otayor and Sh.Kholmirezayev is the leader of genre-specific features in his essay-novels. N.Karimov's works dedicated to artists such as Oybek, Hamid Olimjon, Osman Nazir, Chulpan, Maqsud Shaykhzoda can be cited as vivid examples of essay. For example, the essay dedicated to the life and work of Osman Nazareth is embedded in the harmony of scientific and essayistic thought. The narrative about the poet-he is a plurality of Legends, which of them contains a lot of truth, which contains a lot of lies, makes munaqqid think far away, urges him to write the truth, falls in the footsteps of the poet and begins a journey

into the distant lands, and thus the essay-novel about the poet sees the face of the world. In this work, the breadth of munaqqid's imagination is evident in the unique interpretation of the path of life and creativity of the Uzbek poet, whose tragedy died at the age of navqiran. In the essay, munaqqid feels free, the colorful flow of thought gives inga a great opportunity.

Esse takes on the role of a scout in artistic creation, just like ocherk. From this, however, the conclusion that "the essay is a superficial, test genre" should not be inferred. Because the essay is a complex genre built on the basis of philosophical-analytical thoughts, various reflections.

Life events that also develop in essays, and the characters that are formed on the ground of these events, form a plot line. Accordingly, S. While the writer himself serves as the organizing component in Ahmad's essay "What I lost and what I found", Sh. In kholmirezayev's series essays "smell Purple, uncle", the image of The Immortal Umarbekov served as a center for organizing the writer's personal experiences, the heroines' relationship, the paradoxical reflections into a single place, which were included as details. In the compositional structure of the essay, the tablets of nature, including the seasons of the year, birds, fauna, in addition to revealing the mood and state of the hero, serve as a logical basis for combining plot elements.

List of literature used:

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