

## HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF THE ESSAY GENRE

M. RAKHIMOVA

Samarkand Regional Center of Retraining  
and in-Service Training Personnel of Public Education  
+998933339980, mohinabonu1992@mail.ru

### ABSTRACT:

**This article provides detailed information about the emergence and formation of the genre of essays in world and Uzbek linguistics. Essays on the development of the essay as a genre, individual characteristics and its role in the fields of linguistics, literature and journalism are analyzed.**

**KEYWORDS:** Essay genre, newspaper language, press, journalistic genres, Michel Monten "Essay", linguistics, journalism, personal opinion, experience.

### INTRODUCION:

Genres of the Uzbek periodicals and their linguistic features, means of expressiveness in the language of the newspaper, adherence to the literary language, the importance of speech culture, the study of modern trends in the development of the press language are among the current problems of Uzbek linguistics. The granting of state status to the Uzbek language, freedom in the use of the language, the emergence of objective opportunities in the language of newspapers are becoming more and more figurative, expressive, fluent, concise, authentic, expressive in a luxurious, high-flying style is significantly reduced. This situation increases the diversity, color and impact of the vocabulary of the newspaper language, the language of the newspaper is getting closer to the artistic style. An in-depth analysis of these issues, in particular, the promotion of newspaper culture, coverage of the media in the development of the Uzbek literary language, recommendations for improving the

culture of the press and literacy are among the most pressing issues of modern linguistics. In particular, the essay, which is considered a journalistic genre, is also an object of study that needs to be studied.

Although the essay genre has a history of four hundred years, it does not have a single definition as a genre to this day. This is a testament to how relevant the topic is.

Although this genre began to appear in Uzbek literature in the 70s and 80s of the twentieth century, it was first used as a genre in the work of the French philosopher Michel Monten's "Essay" ("Experiments"). This work by Monten, which has come down to us, consists of three books, written between 1580 and 1588. In this, Monten writes of the Essay: "The contents of my book are myself."

"Monten's philosophical, historical, political, religious, linguistic, pedagogical, moral worldview, general and private views are reflected in his 'experiences'. Monten wrote about the customs, rituals, and content of the books read by different peoples, and if their writings did not return to the main source — the image of the individual — they would become a collection of scattered commentaries, quotations, and excerpts. [1]

"In the essay genre, the author's personality is one of the key features that make up the genre structure and is important. However, not only the author's personality but also social life is analyzed. Another feature is to express the current problems of today. The genre of essay has a strong imagery and expressiveness, which is an expression of the fact that it is a genre of artistic journalism. [2]

As one of the world's essay researchers puts it, "the protagonist in an essay is the author and the reader," and they see each other face to face, "shaking hands." This is a form of communication between the reader and the reader from the first attempt." [3]

Dialogue is another character that shapes the essay genre. No matter what form he chooses to express his thoughts, no matter how he creates the composition, the author's sincere communication with the reader always remains the leader. For example, modern essayist Andrei Bitov describes his essays as "truth is like a genre". [4]

The German philosopher Theodor Arno describes "an essay as a genre that represents a moment that creates an idea that is not logically formed as a whole".

As L.G. Kaida writes, the essay genre dates back to antiquity. In Lucian's Declaration, Plato's Dialogue, and Mark Tullius Cicero's treatises, man's personal attitude to all things in the world is described. [5]

In 1697, Francis Bacon wrote an essay, and in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, B. Franklin's essay became known in the United States as the founder of the political essay genre. In Russian literature and journalism in the 1930s and 1940s, writers such as Marina Tsvetaeva, Konstantin Paustovsky, Ilya Ehrenburg, Alexei Tolstoy, and Joseph Brodsky wrote in the essay genre, but the essay genre is not typical for Russian literature and journalism.

Essays, which belong to the genre of art and journalism, have their own characteristics. The essay genre is the object of study of literature on the one hand, linguistics on the other, and journalism on the third. Therefore, the term "essay" is interpreted differently in different literatures. In particular, in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" "essay (French essay - experience, exercise, sketch) written on literary, philosophical,

social, journalistic and other topics, the problems are interpreted in a free form, not in a systematic scientific way" [6] is described in the "Russian-Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary of Literary Terms" as "Esse -lot.exigo - a work derived from the words approximate, measured, with a free composition, on small topics, expressing personal views and opinions." »[7]. "Essay" is a Latin word meaning "to experiment on oneself." In the "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan" "essay - (French essay - try, try, essay) - a free-form, small prose work. An essay expresses a subjective opinion about an object or event or person." [8] It is also clear from the definitions of the essay genre that the Uzbek essay genre is one of the scientific problems that needs to be studied today.

While essays are the object of study of linguistics, literature, and journalism, no science can be considered a complete genre. In the scientific literature, essays are combined with all of the humanities in terms of subject matter: philosophy, literary theory and criticism, aesthetics, political science, sociology, and so on. Essays are widely regarded as one of the most effective genres of philosophical expression of the general aspects of the universe and man.

There is no research on the genre of essays, which is one of the genres of art and journalism, until there is a special study on the analysis of the linguistic features of this genre. Essays as a literary genre as a scientific object of literary criticism are described in detail in the book "Journalism and Publicism" by M. Khudoikulov [9] from a journalistic point of view. She defended her dissertation on "Essay genre in modern Uzbek literature" [10]. However, little is known about the essay genre, which occupies a special place among the genres of art and journalism. Only theoretical knowledge of fiction journalism, as well as essays and essename articles that occasionally

appear in the press, contribute to the development of journalism as much as possible. BN Paluanov's dissertation on "Essay genre in Karakalpak literature" [11] was analyzed from the point of view of literature.

VV Reshetov was the first in Uzbek linguistics to study the language of periodicals, he studied the origin of words in the Uzbek press (Uzbek, Arabic, Persian, Russian) and the frequency of word groups, and compiled a dictionary of commonly used words. [12]

Later, AK Borovkov determined the frequency of use of mastered words in journalistic texts on the example of the newspaper "Zarafshon" and devoted to the analysis of the political lexicon of the Uzbek press. [13]

I.A. Kissen conducted observations on the basis of journalistic and literary texts, analyzed 101044 words actively used in Uzbek prose, and tried to identify the peculiarities of the speech of the author and character in fiction. [14]

In the scientific work of MM Mirzaev studied thematic groups of international words and terms in the press and their application in the language of the press. [15]

M. Ayimbetov is another scientist who introduced a statistical method to the linguistic study of Karakalpak, Kazakh and Uzbek journalistic texts and applied the achievements of engineering linguistics. He first defended his dissertation [16] and later published a separate dictionary, [17] monograph. [18]

In M. Ayimbetov's dissertation the comparative analysis of Karakalpak, Kazakh and Uzbek languages on the example of epics, novels, newspapers, magazines, poetry texts was studied for the first time using the methods of engineering-linguistics and information-statistical, probabilistic distribution model. identified a number of typological features of the lexicon and grammar of the languages, including the

construction of its agglutinative lexicons and genetic similarities not only with the Turkic language family, but also with the Indo-European, Finno-Ugric, Caucasian, and Semitic language families.

S.Muhamedov made his observations on newspaper and journalistic texts on the basis of quantitative (statistical) method. [19] For the first time in Uzbek linguistics, he studied the relationship between language and speech using information-statistical methods, on the basis of which he identified a number of typological features of the lexicon and grammar of modern Uzbek publicist speech. Its distinctive features of the Uzbek language in terms of the construction and transmission of agglutinative lexicons revealed similar issues of language standardization, such as the infinity of the possibility of creating new lexicons from a particular source, as well as the fact that this possibility is extremely limited in journalistic speech. The language material, which served as a source of research, was later published in the form of a dictionary. The dictionary is based on the lingvostatic method, in which lexemes are accepted as a unit of vocabulary.

More than 200,000 word usages were obtained. This dictionary is based on the principles of the quantitative model of Turkish texts.

T. Kurbanov's dissertation on "The journalistic style of the modern Uzbek literary language", defended in 1987, for the first time presented scientific conclusions about its linguistic and stylistic features.

For the first time in Uzbek linguistics and methodology, I. Toshaliyev's manual provided information on the functions, types and uses of newspaper headlines, and analyzed the linguistic and methodological features of headlines.

A.Abdusaidov's researches analyze the peculiarities and problems of the press during the years of independence, the skills of some

journalists in the selection and coverage of topics, the coverage of topics in various fields in newspapers, the shortcomings in the use of language. It also outlines the criteria for studying the language skills of journalists, the use of the heritage of writers and philologists in the education of young journalists, and provides some recommendations.

D. Nematova notes that the journalistic style appeared in the system of speech styles of the Uzbek literary language, mainly in the late XIX and early XX centuries.

A. Mamajonov found that the frequency of simple sentences in journalistic texts is higher than that of compound sentences. In her work "Interpretation of conjunctions in the journalistic works of the independence period" J. Djumabaeva noted that in this style the typical types of conjunctions with equal and subordinate clauses are often used. emphasis has been placed on the sequence of events, summarizing, emphasizing, urging, commenting, persistence, reminding, and so on.

M.Rakhmonov, G.Karimov, L.M.Emelyantseva, K.Yusupov, their scientific works are devoted to the study of the Uzbek press language, the works of K.Bekbergenov, B.Yusupova, T.Masharipova studied the style of Karakalpak newspaper materials. The research also examines the content and form of journalistic genres and provides information about their language and style.

The study and development of essays from the literary and journalistic genres showed that the essay genre was revived in the 80s and 90s with the emergence of modern journalism. Publicity and freedom of opinion allowed for the open discussion of any topic in society and the free expression of their views. Today, the openness and responsiveness of the essay genre has increased the need and interest in the genre. With the development of journalism, it became more popular than other genres.

#### REFERENCES:

- 1) Epstein M.N. Essay on essay / M.N. Epstein. - M., 1998. - p. 225-240.
- 2) Lyamzina T.Yu. Genre essay (K probleme formirovaniya teorii) [electronic resource] // [http://psujourn.narod.ru/lib/liamzina\\_essay.htm](http://psujourn.narod.ru/lib/liamzina_essay.htm). - (Data contact: 13.04.2013).
- 3) Dmitrovskiy A.L. Essay as a genre of journalism: dissertation ... candidate of philological sciences: 10.01.10.- St. Petersburg, 2002.- 202 p. : il. RGB OD, 61 03-10 / 438-0.
- 4) Esseizm [electronic resource] // [http://terme.ru/dictionary/951/word/yes\\_eizm](http://terme.ru/dictionary/951/word/yes_eizm). - (Data contact: 13.04.2013).
- 5) Where L.G. Essay: Stylistic portrait. - M., 2008. - S.16.
- 6) Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language. - Tashkent: State Scientific Publishing House "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan", 2008, 5 volumes. -B.57.
- 7) Khotamov N., Sarimosqov B. Russian-Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary of Literary Terms. - T: Teacher, 1983. - P.370-371.
- 8) National encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. - Tashkent: State Scientific Publishing House "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan", 2005, 10 volumes. -B. 268.
- 9) Khudoyqulov M. Journalism and publicism. - Tashkent: University, 2008.
- 10) Kochkarova M. Essay genre in modern Uzbek literature. Filol. fan.nomz .... dis. avtoref. - Tashkent, 2004.
- 11) Paluanov B.N. Essay genre in Karakalpak literature. - Tashkent, 2002.
- 12) Reshetov V.V. Lexical composition of modern Uzbek press // Problems of writing. Vyp.Nº 1, - Tashkent, 1934. - C. 41-51.
- 13) Borovkov A.K. Izmeneniya v oblasti uzbekskoy leksiki i novyy alfavit (na osnovo russkoy grafiki) // AKN Uzbekistana. 1940. Nº 7.

- 14) Kissen I.A. Opyt statisticheskogo issledovaniya chastotnosti lexiki peredovykh statey gazety «Kizil Uzbekistan» // Nauch.trudy TashGU. New series. Vyp. 247. - Tashkent, 1964. - S.44-58; Kissen I.A. Slovar naibolee upotrebitelnykh slov sovremennogo uzbekskogo literaturnogo yazyka.- Tashkent: O'quvchi, 1972.
- 15) Mirzaev M.M. Sovetsko-internatsionalnye slova v uzbekskoy periodicheskoy pechati (1945-1950 gg.): Avtoref.diss. ... Kand.fil.nauk. -T.: 1951.
- 16) Ayimbetov M. Opyt lingvostatisticheskogo analiza lexiki i morfologii karakalpakskogo publitsisticheskogo teksta: Avtoref. dis. ..kand.filol.nauk. - Nukus, 1987. -P.155.
- 17) Ayimbetov M., Nasirov D. Alphabetical-frequency dictionary of selected works of Berdakh. - Nukus: Karakalpakstan, 1993. - P.128.
- 18) Ayimbetov M. Explain the linguistic-statistical analysis of vocabulary and morphology of Karakalpak publicist text. - Nukus: Bilim, 1991. - P.128.
- 19) Muhamedov S. Statistical analysis of lexical-morphological structure of Uzbek newspaper texts: Author. dis.... kand. filol. science. - Tashkent, 1980. - P.25.