

CHANGING APPROACHES TO ANALYSIS IN LITERARY-CRITICAL ESSAYS

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Abstract. The analysis of a literary critical essay should be viewed through the prism of its communicative function. It is important to note that in modern times, the text no longer reflects only the product of thought and the event sealed in written form, it draws attention to the interactions between the participants of communication, even if they are far from each other. Therefore, researching the essay as a communicative text is an important aspect.

Key words. Look and someone, the method of speech.

Annotatsiya. Adabiy tanqidiy esse tahliliga uning kommunikativ funktsiya prizmasi orqali qarash kerak. Ta'kidlash muhimki, zamonaviylikda matn endi faqat fikrlash mahsulini va yozma shaklda muhrlangan hodisani aks ettirmaydi, ular bir-biridan uzoqda bo'lsalar ham kommunikatsiya ishtirokchilari o'rtasidagi o'zaro ta'sirlarga diqqatni jalb qiladi. Shuning uchun essenini aloqa o'rnatish qobiliyatiga ega matn sifatida tadqiq qilish muhim aspektni tashkil etadi.

Kalit so'zlar. Qarash va kimdir, nutqning usulbozlik

In the process of writing a critical essay, the author relies on a unique approach to essay writing, which, in our opinion, has great potential for development. The use of logical argumentation is becoming more and more popular, which is based on facts, but different methods can be used to prove the originality of the audience's reception of the original text. For example, to the analysis of M. Svetaeva's poetics, B.M. Gasparov's introduction can be cited: "We have to talk not about individual works, but about the most general features of the evolution of Svetaeva's poetics. There are aspects that are difficult to prove and one can only strive to be reliable. I'm not going to talk about anything new, I'm just trying to express the emotions that can arise in anyone who has read Svetaeva's works in a row, early and late."

The recognition of the ever-expanding genre aimed at identifying and demonstrating the individuality of the author, at the same time emphasizing some aspects of the reader's personality, requires the serious attention of researchers in our time when the worldview of the individual is freed from the remnants of the totalitarian system.

Essayists' desire to figuratively express their personal position leads to an emphasis on artistic methods of revealing the thoughts and ideas of the work. The transformation of this genre was not ignored by literary experts. Modern theoretical ideas, especially related to poetics, are mainly based on the view that the essay as a literary form is formed by the inseparability of conceptual and figurative types of reflection: "The integral nature of the essay is its flexible combination of philosophical, scientific, journalistic and artistic principles. is defined by" . An important feature of the essay, unlike scientific literature, is recognized as "the presence of factual elements (that is, imagery, expressiveness, everything that is an expression of its artistry and publicism)." Each unique essay has a scientific, journalistic and artistic "balance", it



approaches and moves away from the three poles. The most important criterion for differentiation is one or another character of imagery in the work," writes researcher T. Lyamzina.

In our opinion, important considerations are related to the poetics of the essay, which were also expressed in V. Shubinsky's article "Looking and Someone" and published in "New Literary Review". The chosen topic, as well as the subjectivism that Shubinsky himself emphasized, help him to draw an important conclusion that will guide the research of the artistic aspect of the essay: "Only in the essay does the author remain as the direct subject of speech remains. Unlike a scientific treatise, an argumentative article, or a political leaflet, this speech has no practical purpose. Even finding out the truth. The object of evaluation is not correctness, but the beauty of the thought and the elegance of the statement.

The analysis of a literary critical essay should be viewed through the prism of its communicative function. It is important to note that in modern times, the text no longer reflects only the product of thought and the event sealed in written form, it draws attention to the interactions between the participants of communication, even if they are far from each other. Therefore, researching the essay as a communicative text is an important aspect.

An essay is often thought of as a collection of random thoughts written down on paper. However, this genre has its own characteristics, including a specific pragmatics, various options for thematic-spiritual and structural content, a special collection and distribution of text elements, a specific stylistic formation and other characteristic features. 'peculiarities included. We can say with confidence that an essay should start from a clearly defined pragmatic situation, whether it is a text of any monologic genre or a reportage, story or travel impressions. This situation serves as the basis for the creation of this genre and should begin with a well-developed text model, taking into account the main elements of the genre. Identifying stable elements and classifying genres allows the process of text creation to be purposeful and conscious, rather than random and intuitive. This, in turn, paves the way for the development of teaching methods for literary and critical essays.

The study of the literary-critical essay emphasizes the importance of choosing a starting point and a direction of analysis, which should be related to the study of the communicative function of the text. Studying the essay only from the point of view of text linguistics seems narrow to us, because this approach limits the scope of the research. "The main research object of text linguistics is the spoken text, its main features are consistency and integrity." However, in order to understand complex texts such as literary-critical essays, it is necessary to take into account the multifaceted meaning of the text and involve many extra-textual, non-linguistic factors.

This implies the analysis of the historical contexts in which the text was created, the general situation in which it appeared, the communicative purpose of the author, his worldview, emotions, biography, etc. Therefore, in our opinion, it is almost impossible to emphasize the aspects within the text in the analysis of the literary-critical essay, because its content and formal structure are determined by many extratextual, non-linguistic factors and driving motives.

We are N.S. We fully agree with the position of Bolotnova, who emphasizes that when studying a text through communication, one should not limit oneself to the analysis of its structural integrity, logical sequence, and structural complexity. In our opinion, research in this field should incorporate elements of pragmatics, rhetoric, communicative stylistics, poetics, and literary criticism based on the multifaceted nature of the object being studied.



This opens the door to the exploration of works with a genre nature that we have not yet clearly defined. Such works include "Books of Reflection" by I. Annenskiy, which can be described as "critical prose". Also a number of his essays and speeches recorded by his contemporaries. Among them are "Gogol's idealism of art", aesthetics of "Myortvyev's shower" and its legacy, "Speech about Dostoevsky", "Goncharov and his Oblomov", "On modern lyricism", "Leonid Andreev's theater" and others.

Also on the list is Yu. Eichenwald's "Silhouettes of Russian Writers" written in an impressionistic style, M. Voloshin's collection of journalistic articles called "Images of Creativity", A. Ters-Sinyavsky's "Walks with Pushkin", V. Nabokov's "Nikolai Gogol" (this is an essay or etude can be called) and several other essays, V. Yerofeev's collection of essays "In the Labyrinth of Cursed Questions", L. Anninsky's book "Silver and Black" dedicated to the works of twenty-two great poets of the "Silver Age", "New "Mother Tongue" collection by P. Weil and A. Genis, published as part of the "educational literature for the generation" project and recommended for teachers and high school students. These are works dedicated to the work of Russian writers and often based on the same source, but written at different times of the 20th century.

We believe that the terms "essay" and "article" can be used interchangeably in the context of critical genres. Our hypothesis is as follows: to determine a free genre such as a literary-critical essay, taking into account the diversity of its structural and stylistic variations, from the traditional approach to the analysis of the genre, which in this case is typical for stable forms such as the story, and portrait or landscape it is necessary to abandon the study of the basic artistic methods specific to sketches. Instead, we suggest to focus on the analysis of the text taking into account its communicative-pragmatic function.

This approach is the ability of the text to have a communicative effect that reflects the author's intentions and his worldview, as well as the author's view of the work of art and its creator. From this point of view, it is possible to assume that the methodological possibility of systematic description of a number of genre forms has been determined. This is especially important at a time when information about the essay, including literary-critical types, is presented in the form of a set of arbitrary characteristics compared to those taken from the field of methodical and textual organization of speech in modern literature. The proposed method will allow further development of the theory of this genre in the future. It is also taken into account in terms of content and form.

The study allows us to draw a conclusion about the structure of the literary-critical essay, which is often used by famous writers and poets. For example, I. Annenskiy, K. Balmont, A. Bely and others. Writers (V. Nabokov, V. Yerofeev, I. Erenburg) and literary critics (L. Anninsky, Yu. Eichenwald, A. Ters-Sinyavsky, V. Shklovsky, P. Weil, A. Genis) are also distinguished among the authors.

Among the Uzbek authors who created in the genre of essays, it is possible to highlight Tulebergen Qayipbergenov, Kamil Avaz and Farid Usman, who recently published the historical essay "Babur's reign". Sh. Famous literary scholars such as Kholmiraev, Aziz Abdurazzoq, and O. Sharafitdinov also use the essay genre in their works. These people have deep cultural and philological knowledge, as well as extensive literary creative experience.



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