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COMPARISON OF THE ESSAY GENRE IN UZBEK LITERATURE AND THE ESSAY GENRE IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

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Abdurahmanova Mukhlisa Ulfat Qizi
Termiz State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article gives a brief description of the essay, its types and characteristics. Essay-related discussions and scholarly opinions are provided. The essay genre in English literature and the essay genre in Uzbek literature are compared. General points related to the essay are presented.

KEYWORDS

Essay; fiction; essay; subjective; literary critical; essay; prose work; literary essay; literary and creative essay; free essay; reasoned essay; scientific essay; explanatory essay; philosophical essay; critical essay; sociological essay; historical essay;

INTRODUCTION

First we have a question, what is an essay? And why do we need it? Why should we write this?

Word .

means But this word narrows its original meaning in the Uzbek language and is used in the meaning of a creative written work written in a student

environment. The essay helps the reader to perceive fiction correctly, express thoughts deeply, logically, concisely and independently in writing. An essay is French for "esse" and essai means "try, trial, essay" and is a loosely composed short prose work. Through it, a subjective opinion is expressed about things and events or about a person. Essays are philosophical, historical and biographical, journalistic, literary critical, popular science or purely artistic.

The content consists of individual impressions and opinions that do not require exhaustive detail or precision regarding a particular cause or issue. Essay as an independent genre was formed in the work of A. Montel. Essays began to be created in Uzbek literature in the 70s and 80s of the 20th century. In English literature, Sir Francis Bacon introduced the essay form into science. Although Bacon was known in his day as a philosopher and scientist, today he enjoys the greatest attention as an author, especially an essayist. He introduced the essay form to English literature and published a total of fifty-eight essays in three collections between 1597 and 1625. His essays were short, dealt with a variety of topics of general interest, and contained sentences so memorable that many of them are still quoted today. Also about the essay below by Edward

Great Hoagland fics included. It begins with the following words: "A few years ago, an English professor at a major university of foreign studies

visited our office for students studying English programs, especially for advanced students. Has America published a collection of essays? Essay collection., although I would answer in the negative, it is a very interesting source of ideas and thoughts for free discussion and debate, carefully studied in English classes. I was very interested in this idea. And perhaps in time there will be a significant increase in the exchange of information between cultures through the printed page. Essentially, it is "an exchange of information between the writer and Edward Hoagland in his essay 'About the Essay'." followed by an interpretation of the name. And readers will be invited to read this first essay. as a kind of rule concerning the nature and purpose of the essay (p. 26). can be found in For convenience, essays are sorted alphabetically by author's last name. However, this does not mean that lecturers must strictly follow this presentation procedure. Given the diversity of abilities and the volume of essays provided, teachers should be free to organize the classroom presentation according to the interests and needs of their students. The reader who loves to seek ideas in the realm of discussions and philosophy concerts will find in this short collection of compelling evidence of the liveliness of the essay, the inspiring key to the lasting communication that every language teacher in the world dreams of.

Edward Hoagland wrote books about North America, wilderness and especially wildlife, and nature essays.

Although Hoagland also wrote several short stories, he is best known as an essayist. During his professional career, he has occasionally taught writing at various colleges in the New York area, as well as at the University of Iowa in a renowned creative writing program. Essays on Essays were first published in 1976.

Sometimes we hear that compositions are old-fashioned, such and such. "The Last Essayist", but market facts say otherwise. It is almost easier to sell essays to a writer than stories, which is why they are many and strange, although there are no anthologies and comparable collections of essays that publish the best stories of two great years. Such changes in the tastes of the reading public, of course, are not always beneficial. The art of storytelling undoubtedly predates rock art; and if we ever find ourselves in caves again, it will be the only art after cinema, along with drawing and acting), in the art of building novels, photographs, essays, biographies and other things, everything is gone. In history, as in form, there is a sense that anything is possible. And it was, nothing beyond measure was done; has permanence. Essays, by comparison, seem to Montaigne four hundred years old, changing, new, and sometimes false works. He succumbed to many of the excesses of the era, from fake biographies to lies and hallucinations, as well as the traditional failed careerism of journalism. Essays on how young writers are making a name for themselves - Village Voice on ordinary crowdsourced newsprint.

Hybrid cars like Rolling Stone, New York Review of books, etc. Essays hang somewhere between two strong poles: this is what I think, this is what I am. Autobiographies that are not novels are usually extended essays.

A personal essay is like a speaking human voice, its order is the natural flow of ideas, not a systematic plan, but reason. Although it is more deliberate or informal than an article or pamphlet, somewhere it contains a thought that cannot be expressed, but its real center, in fewer words than an essayist would use. Essays don't usually break into abstracts like articles do, but the author's style does. "Pile", a combination of individuality and originality, and strength, standing like a pile on wool and not giving in to combing. Essays refer to the animal world, the surface of which shines with fur clothes, magazine articles, works in the plant kingdom instead of the author's flat plain cotton fabric. Nose, on the other hand, essays can be of a lower "level" than fiction because we don't have to argue much about their meaning. According to the old distinction between teaching and storytelling, the essayist, no matter how cleverly he masks his intentions, is in some way a teacher or a reformer within himself, and the essay is meant to convey the same message to each of us. The emphasis on judgment makes essays less universal in their appeal than short stories.

The essay is divided into 3 types by content. They are:

1. Literary essay
2. Literary and creative essay
3. Free essay

Written images, text with pictures, and stories familiar to us in elementary grades are also similar to essays, but we cannot call them essays. Because in such written works the student cannot cover the topic broadly and creatively, they are limited in certain aspects.

An essay written about a particular work of art, or the characters and characters within it, is considered a timeless essay. In such essays, the interpretation of a work of art or the fate of the heroes and characters in it is highlighted and analyzed.

If the reader approaches the interpretation of a particular work of art or the fate of characters with their own independent opinion, such an essay is called a literary and creative essay. That is, in this type of essay, much attention is paid to independent and creative thinking. Thus, we can distinguish this type of essay from the type of literary essay.

In a free type of essay, the student expresses his knowledge on a particular subject, his personal worldview, his opinion and his thoughts on this matter. A free essay summarizes the student's information and knowledge on a specific topic from various disciplines along with their personal opinion.

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