

Conceptual Basis of Analysis of a Film Text by Genre Features

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Abstract: This article examines the problems that arise in the genre analysis of a literary text and the ways to overcome them on a scientific basis. Problems such as the ambiguity of genres, differences in different editions of the text, the level of preparation of students, unnecessary information in literature textbooks, and the variability of modern genres are analyzed. Also, approaches such as the principle of unity of form and content, the method of comparing text variants, taking into account the level of preparation of students, and monitoring the evolution of genres are proposed to overcome these problems. The article emphasizes the need to develop new methodologies and approaches in the genre analysis of a literary text.

Keywords: Fictional text, genre analysis, unity of form and content, intertextuality, discourse analysis, linguopoetic analysis, structural-semiotic analysis, cognitive analysis, intergenre synthesis, methodology of literary studies.

Introduction: Analysis of a literary text by genre features is a scientific approach in literary studies based on a deep study of the relationship between the form and content of the text, language and style, genre and structure. This methodology of text analysis is closely related not only to linguistics, but also to such areas as literary studies, semiotics, structuralism, and discourse analysis.

Genre is a set of features that determine the form and content of a work of art and distinguish it from other works. The main task of a genre is to systematize the text, determine its structural and semantic features. Genres are variable, they are formed and develop depending on the historical, cultural, and social context.

Genre is a category that allows you to classify works of art in terms of form, content, and style. Genre theory is a key tool in literary analysis, and its development dates back to Aristotle's Poetics. Aristotle distinguished three main genres: epic, dramatic, and lyric. Later, genre theory was developed and expanded by scholars such

as Northrop Frye, Gérard Genette, and Mikhail Bakhtin. Frye classified genres into four main categories: "romance", "comedy", and "tragedy". Genette analyzed genres in terms of form and content. Bakhtin focused on studying genres in a social and cultural context.

Genre shapes the reader's expectations when reading works. For example, a reader reading a detective story expects a crime and its solution. Genres serve as a means of mutual communication. They provide a purposeful dialogue between the author and the reader. Genres reflect the cultural and historical characteristics of their time. For example, works created during the Romantic period often focused on nature and the human psyche. In modern literature, inter-genre synthesis is widespread. For example, the novel "Station Eleven" is considered a combination of romance, post-apocalyptic and anatomy.

Genre theory is a methodological basis for analyzing literary works, allowing for an in-depth study of the structure, language and style of works. Genres give

authors direction in creating a work, and help readers correctly perceive the work. Genres change over time, and these changes reflect cultural and social changes in society.

The main principles of genre analysis of a literary text:

- The principle of unity of form and content: It is necessary to ensure a balance between the form and content of a literary text, to determine their interrelation. The dialectical unity of form and content helps to fully understand the text.
- The principle of intertextuality: A literary text interacts with other texts and forms its meaning through them. Intertextuality allows for a deeper analysis of the text.
- The principle of the discursive approach: It is necessary to study a literary text not only from the point of view of linguistic units, but also in its social and cultural context. Discourse analysis helps to determine the purpose, audience, and communicative function of the text.

Methods of genre analysis of a literary text

1. Linguvopoetic analysis: Study of the linguistic and stylistic features of the text, lexical, morphological, and syntactic means. This method helps to determine the aesthetic and poetic properties of the text.
2. Structural-semiotic analysis: Viewing the text as a system of structure and signs. This approach is based on the study of the internal structure of the text and the system of signs.
3. Cognitive analysis: Analysis of the text from the point of view of the reader's cognitive and thinking processes. This method helps to determine how the text affects the reader.

The problems that arise in the genre analysis of a literary text today can be summarized as follows:

Studying only the text in itself, not taking into account its historical, cultural and social context. This prevents a full understanding of the text. Studying only the superficial aspects of the text, ignoring its deep semantic and structural features. This prevents the determination of the true meaning of the text. Studying individual parts of the text, not taking into account their interrelationships. This prevents understanding the general structure and purpose of the text.

Works of fiction often embody several genre features. For example, in Gafur Ghulam's *Shum Bola*, the age of the hero is given as 17 in the first edition, and 14 in the later edition. This situation leads to difficulties in determining the genre features of the work.

Or,

literature textbooks sometimes provide unnecessary information about the life and work of a writer. For

example, the information about Turob Tola lists many of his positions. Such details can confuse the reader.

Changes in the text in different editions of works of fiction complicate genre analysis. For example, it is known that the novel *Bygone Days* was published with several changes. These changes create problems in determining the genre characteristics of the work.

As a result of students trying to analyze a work of fiction without fully digesting it, incorrect conclusions can be drawn. For example, in the problematic analysis of *Oedipus Rex*, students may think without fully understanding the literary text.

Genres in modern literature are constantly changing. This situation creates difficulties for literary scholars in determining the genre characteristics of works.

When analyzing a literary text by genre, it is necessary to take into account the above problems. Factors such as the ambiguity of genres, intertextuality, the evolution of genres, the importance of cultural and historical context, and the interaction of genres require new approaches to the analysis of works of fiction. To solve these problems, new methodologies and approaches should be developed in literary studies. Works of fiction often combine several genre features, which makes their precise genre classification difficult.

When analyzing a text, it is necessary to apply the principle of unity of form and content. According to this principle, the genre features of a work can be determined by determining the relationship between the form (structure) and content (idea and content) of the text.

Literature textbooks sometimes provide unnecessary information about the life and work of the creator, which can confuse the reader. Textbooks should only focus on information that affects the genre features of the work. For example, the information about Turob Tola lists many of his positions. Such details can confuse the reader. Changes in the text in different editions of works of fiction complicate genre analysis. It is necessary to use the method of comparing different editions of the work. Through this method, the text of a certain work is compared with other variants and the essence of linguistic differences is elucidated in relation to the writer's point of view, artistic and aesthetic intention, and the idea of the work.

As a result of students' attempts to analyze a work of art without fully digesting it, incorrect conclusions may be drawn. It is necessary to take into account the level of preparation of students and familiarize them with the content of the work. For example, in the problematic analysis of *Oedipus the King*, students may think without fully understanding the literary text.

Genres in modern literature are constantly changing. This creates difficulties for literary scholars in determining the genre characteristics of works.

It is necessary to observe the evolution of genres and identify new forms. For this, new methodologies and approaches should be developed in literary studies. In order to overcome the above-mentioned problems in genre analysis of a literary text, approaches such as the principle of unity of form and content, the method of comparing text variants, taking into account the level of preparation of students, and monitoring the evolution of genres are considered effective. Using these methods, new methodologies and approaches can be developed in literary studies.

Genre analysis of a literary text is a scientific approach aimed at identifying the relationship between the form, content, language, style, genre, and context of a text. This analysis methodology helps to understand the text more deeply and opens the way for new scientific research in literary studies.

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