

Literary Journalism In Sirojiddin Sayyid's Works: Harmony Of Genres, Thematic Scope, And Poetic Thought

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Abstract: This article analyzes the role and significance of journalism in Sirojiddin Sayyid's work, examining its intrinsic connection with artistic thinking. The genre system of the poet's journalism is explored through examples of essays, portrait articles, portrait sketches, and literary memoirs. The study scientifically elucidates the synthetic nature of artistic journalism as it bridges literature and journalism, highlighting its imagery, emotional expressiveness, and the active manifestation of the author's persona. In Sirojiddin Sayyid's journalistic works, themes of homeland, history, the creative individual, and national identity are interpreted as central topics.

Keywords: Artistic journalism, essay, portrait article, literary memoir, author's persona, poetic thinking, theme of homeland.

Introduction: Publicism has fully demonstrated its operational field in almost all aspects of our rapidly globalizing and developing century based on the criteria of modernity. Not only did it demonstrate it, but at the same time it further expanded the scope of its tasks, which were only to arouse and shape social thought, to direct a certain thought to real aspects, and to create a picture of reality based on factual information.

Over the centuries, publicism has gained immense importance both in terms of actively reflecting human life in the social aspect and in terms of generalizing elements of various fields at one point. Today, publicism has become an integral part of literature, so that, ultimately, the number of artistic publicistic works and innovations in genres that have emerged at the point where the personality of the publicist and the creator is united is increasing. At first glance, it also resembles the scales of artistic journalism: fiction is at one level, and journalism is at the other. Elements of fiction are prominent in artistic journalism genres - essays, essays, articles, pamphlets, and feuilletons. They effectively use descriptive means such as metaphors, similes, sarcasm, grotesque, and hyperbole based on imagery. At the same time, artistic journalism does not completely bypass journalistic points of view,

such as facts and arguments, in analytical and critical articles. In this respect, artistic journalism genres are likened to a golden bridge connecting the fields of literature and journalism.

It is known that "by the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century, literary journalism had further improved in terms of ideological and methodological diversity. The traditional genres of literary journalism, such as essays, articles, and feuilletons, were expanded to include genres and genre forms such as essays, interviews, side notes, writer's notes, and editorials. Socio-political and spiritual changes in society also had an impact on the genres of literary journalism." [6:7] Literary journalism is considered the most influential tool of journalism in terms of proving the truth of life, the true image of social society with truthful evidence, and the author's assessment of the surrounding reality.

"Certain scientific works have been created in the field of the theory of journalism. The works of E. Zhurbina, V. Roslyakov, A. Shumsky, A. Seytlin, A. Grechnev and others, devoted to the study of issues of journalism, in particular, artistic journalism, are especially noteworthy. These works substantiate the specific features of essays, feuilletons and other artistic and journalistic genres in reflecting life." [7:3] In Uzbek

literary studies, the formation of Uzbek journalism of the 20th century, its principles of development, theoretical aspects, scope of the subject, methodological features, genres and many other issues have been studied in general theoretical and individual aspects by scientists such as O. Togayev, M. Khudoykulov, Kh. Dosmuhamedov.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The issue of literary journalism as a complex theoretical phenomenon formed at the intersection of literary studies and journalism has attracted the attention of a number of foreign and domestic researchers. The theoretical foundations of journalism, the system of genres, the issues of the harmony of art and fact have been widely studied, first of all, in Russian and European literary studies.

In particular, in the scientific works of such scientists as E. Zhurbina, V. Roslyakov, A. Shumsky, A. Seytlin, A. Grechnev, the specific features of journalism, especially such genres of literary journalism as essays, feuilletons, articles in reflecting social reality, are theoretically substantiated. These studies emphasize the openness of the author's position, the harmony of fact and image, and the power of emotional-expressive impact of journalism from other genres of literature.

Since the second half of the 20th century, the active study of the essay genre has been observed in the theory of journalism, which has served to bring about a new stage in literary thought - subjectivity and the author's "I" as a leading phenomenon. It is precisely this aspect that has led to the inextricable connection of artistic journalism with postmodern literary processes.

Issues of journalism in Uzbek literary studies were formed as a separate scientific direction in the 20th century. The research of such scholars as Olimjon Togayev, Mamatkul Khudoykulov, and Khairulla Dosmuhamedov is of great importance in this regard. Their works analyze the stages of formation of Uzbek journalism, the development of genres, the scope of the subject, methodological features, and socio-aesthetic functions.

In particular, scholars have noted the renewal of journalism in terms of subject and idea in Uzbek literature of the period of independence, the transformation of issues of national identity, historical memory, homeland, and spirituality into leading themes. In this process, it is recognized that journalism has begun to emerge not only as a means of conveying information, but also as a form of artistic and aesthetic thought.

METHODOLOGY

This study aims to determine the role and significance

of artistic journalism in the work of Sirojiddin Sayyid, using modern methodological approaches of literary studies and journalism theory. In the process of research, the genre characteristics, aesthetic and social functions, author's position, and issues of poetic thinking of artistic journalism were systematically studied.

The work describes the content and artistic features of the poet's journalistic works using a descriptive method. Using the analytical method, the imagery, symbolism, poetic means of expression, and journalistic elements in journalistic texts were studied in their relationship. Based on the comparative-typological method, Sirojiddin Sayyid's artistic journalism was compared with other journalistic examples in modern Uzbek literature in terms of common and different aspects.

The study also used the method of structural-semantic analysis to clarify the internal structure, semantic layers, and ideological orientation of journalistic texts. Through a contextual approach, the connection of the poet's journalism with the socio-cultural environment, the spirit of the era, and the literary process was highlighted. Where necessary, the hidden layers of meaning and the author's intention of artistic journalistic texts were explained using the method of hermeneutic analysis.

RESULTS

In the Uzbek literature of the period of independence, the examples of artistic journalism created by many of our creators serve as a source of inspiration for a number of studies.

In this regard, it can be said that in the work of Sirojiddin Sayyid, whose range of topics in the field of poetry is wide, relatively new genres of artistic journalism - essay or *badia*, portrait drawing, portrait-article, conversation-interview, etc. - also form a wide scope. It is no exaggeration to say that artistic journalism has become one of the lifeblood of the poet's work. The poet's first big step into journalism is manifested in the book "*Mehr qolur, muhabbat qolur*", published by the "Cholpon" publishing house in 1992. This book contains the poet's works and articles. Later, one after another, the poet's prose works began to be published. Books such as "*Yashasin yomg'irlar*" (2007), which contains articles, poems, memoirs and interviews, "*Bug'doybo'y Vatan*" (2011), which contains artistic and journalistic articles, interviews and poems, and "*Matonat manzumasi*" (2018), which contains poems and articles, are evidence of our opinion.

In 2018-2019, Sirojiddin Sayyid's works written from 1975 to 2018 were collected in one place and published in the fourth volume, *Asarlari*. All of these books

contain the poet's works in various genres. At the end of the books, examples of artistic journalism written in different years are reflected. According to the distribution of genres, each article, fiction, or literary interview that occupies the last pages of the collections demonstrates the author's consistent work in the field of journalism. His works so far include "I'm leaving, I'll tell you the end", "Son of a Jew", "Goodbye, spring", "Long live the rains!", "The trace left behind", "The poet and poetry", "The issue of the "head" in poetry", "My leaves are also falling", "Charming passions", "Oh, the homeland that gave me a heart like a river", "Your father's door or how to write about the homeland", "The "tulpori" of reading", "The immortal Umarbekov street", "Learning the homeland (lessons of Ustoz Shukur Kholmirezayev), "Hello, weapon! Goodbye, weapon!", "A Translator's Hokisor", "Two Centuries - One Life", "Diary of Longing" and many more articles, memoirs and essays, portrait-articles or portrait drawings, which are included in the collections, prove that the poet's thinking is clear and his skill in creating artistic images is high, even in journalistic tones. Because, "another important feature of the writer's journalism is manifested in the author's work through images. The writer may not mention this event in detail while reacting to a specific event of his time. That is, a journalistic problem expressed in figurative language and symbols, like propaganda, agitation, and journalistic thought, performs a greater task than a purely journalistic work by affecting not the reader's mind, but his psyche and emotions." [6:12] In this sense, it is worth saying that even in the process of reacting to the most political, social, and urgent issues, Sirojiddin Sayyid beautifully "dresses" the word and illuminates it with artistic imagery. As a result, emotional sensitivity is manifested in the image and expression. This process is especially clearly visible in his essays and articles about the Motherland. Although in some of his publicistic works, the author aims to describe historical events and the great oppression of the material and spiritual condition of the Uzbek nation during the Soviet regime, and the nation's enslavement, he expresses historical facts in such a high level of figurative language that, as a result, the reader, even if he has read about these events in historical works, feels a sense of spiritual purification not only in his mind, but also in his soul as a result of the power of influence, aesthetic and psychological appeal of the word. The creator can clearly demonstrate his life-giving palette in the depiction of characters or in the manner of describing a certain situation. It is precisely in terms of these characteristics that the work created by the creator of artistic journalism is of paramount importance, with its richness in artistic elements, the dominance of

psychological interpretation, and the possession of philosophical observation, compared to a report or socio-political column prepared by an ordinary journalist, or a work based on factual information written by a historian.

The following genres of journalism stand out in the creative work of Sirojiddin Sayyid:

- 1) essay;
- 2) article (portrait-article and portrait sketches);
- 3) literary memoirs.

A characteristic feature of all these journalistic genres is the harmony of poetic vision, logical thinking with artistic imagery, and, moreover, the full manifestation of the poet's personality. Among journalistic forms, essays are significant, and thematically, some of them are created on historical topics, some are biographical because they are directly related to the creative work, and some are created on literary-critical topics. The essays in Sirojiddin Sayyid's work are considered mature examples of the genre. The word essay is derived from the French word "essay" and means "experiment, test". The dictionary of literary criticism defines an essay as follows: "a prose work, a literary genre, in which the author's personal thoughts on a particular issue are expressed. There are no restrictions on the compositional structure or thematic aspect of an essay, it allows the author to express his thoughts and experiences literally freely.

CONCLUSION

The basis of literary journalism is the social, philosophical, scientific and artistic concept put forward by the author or in a particular journalistic work. The creative writer's literary journalism is based on three main factors: the writer's worldview and the historical values of the era and nation to which he belongs; national and universal problems of the creator's time; the commonality of both factors with the creative personality and artistic concept. Artistic journalism is the most effective means of journalism in terms of proving the truth of life, the true image of social society with truthful evidence, and the author's assessment of the surrounding reality. The traditional genres of literary journalism, such as essays, articles, feuilletons, have expanded to include genres and genre forms such as essays, interviews, sidebars, writer's notes, and editorials. Socio-political, spiritual changes in society also influenced the genres of the writer's journalism. When examining the subject matter of the author, we can see that the theme of the Motherland is in the main plan in both his poetry and journalism. It is worth recognizing that in all of Sirojiddin Sayyid's poetry, the image of the Motherland is more prominent

than other topics. Sirojiddin Sayyid's journalistic prose embodies various themes such as Motherland, Mother, love, loyalty, hatred, remembrance of ancestors, history, nature, beauty, poetry and poetry.

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