

ESSAY AS ONE OF THE TYPES OF GENRE OF LITERATURE

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Abstract:

The article discusses several general tips for writing texts of various types. And also the development of writing skills has many positive consequences for cognitive processes and volitional qualities.

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Introduction

Writing is an important skill that is applied in various areas of our lives. Here are some general tips for writing texts of various kinds:

1. Define your goal:
 - Before you start writing, decide on the purpose of your text. It can be persuasion, informing, describing, analyzing, and so on.
2. Auditorium:
 - Consider the audience you're writing for. The style, tone, and difficulty level of the text should be relevant to your target audience.
3. Structure:
 - Break down your text into an introduction, a body, and a conclusion. Provide a logical connection between parts of the text.
4. Clarity and Clarity:
 - Use clear and concise language. Avoid unnecessary complexity, especially if your text is intended for a wide audience.
5. Paragraphs:
 - Divide text into paragraphs to improve readability. Each paragraph should contain one central idea.
6. Style & Tone:
 - Adapt your style and tone to the appropriate situation. For example, the style of writing to a friend may be more informal than the style of a formal document.
7. Spelling & Grammar Checker:
 - Check spelling and grammar carefully. This is important to create an impression of literacy and professionalism.



8. Originality:

- Strive for originality in your presentation. Try to present the information from an unusual point of view or add personal observations to make the text more interesting.

9. Argumentation and rationale:

- If you need to give an opinion or do an analysis, justify your statements. Use facts, data, and logical arguments to support your point.

10. Editing:

- Once you've finished your text, let it rest and then go back and edit. Look at your text with fresh eyes to identify errors and improve its quality.

Be creative, follow the basic rules, and develop your writing skills as needed.

Developing writing skills has many positive effects on cognitive processes and volitional qualities. Here are some notes to your thoughts:

1. Memory:

- When writing texts, we actively use memory. The formulation of thoughts, the choice of words, the argumentation – all this requires the active use of memory. Writing can also be a way of fixing information in memory.

2. Logical and imaginative thinking:

- The written presentation of thoughts requires the logical structure of the text. Thinking through structure, building arguments and counter-arguments develops logical thinking. At the same time, imaginative thinking develops in the creation of images and metaphors.

3. Strong-willed qualities:

- Writing requires perseverance, patience, and self-discipline. The process of creating a copy can be difficult, and achieving a quality result often requires perseverance and endurance.

4. Reading & Theoretical Knowledge:

- Reading fiction not only broadens your horizons, but also enriches your vocabulary. Theoretical knowledge of literature and language helps to consciously use linguistic means and structures.

5. Essay as genre:

- The essay, as a creative form, really allows you to reveal diverse aspects of the world and human experience. It provides a way for the writer to express their thoughts, views, and feelings.

All of these skills have a positive impact on personal and professional development. They can be valuable not only for literary creations, but also for effective communication, information analysis, and decision-making.

These steps represent important steps in preparing for essay writing. Let's take a look at each of them in more detail:

1. Introduction to the essay as a genre of literary work:

- This is the initial stage where you become familiar with the basics of the essay genre. Understanding its definition, features, and purposes will help you form an idea of what is expected of you when creating an essay.

2. Recognition of the essay and identification of its features with specific examples:



- Practical experience is very important. Reading different essays written by different authors allows you to get to know the genre better. Pay attention to the structure, style, argumentation, and features of each author's approach.

3. Analysis of samples and creative tasks:

- This stage involves a more in-depth analysis of essay examples. Try to highlight the key points that make each essay unique. Understand the techniques, structure, and style used.

The main features of the essay are:

- Free Composition: An essay does not have to follow a strict structure like an academic essay, for example.

- Individual impressions: The author shares his or her own thoughts and feelings about a particular issue or event.

- Subjectivity and novelty: the essay presupposes the author's personal attitude to the topic and an original view of it.

- Imagery, aphorism, and colloquial intonation: the essay differs from the formal style by using a more lively and expressive vocabulary.

The main purpose of the essay is:

- To encourage the reader to think, to arouse surprise, to stimulate independent thought and the need for self-expression.

Genre Variety:

- An essay can take a variety of forms, including literary criticism, journalism, and fiction. Each of them has its own characteristics, but the general emphasis remains on the author's personal approach and expressed opinion.

These steps will provide you with the foundation you need to write essays effectively. Don't forget that practice plays a key role in developing essay skills.

I have highlighted the main features of the essay and provided interesting information about its history. Let's take a closer look at each of the signs:

1. Small Volume:

- The essay is a work of small length. It focuses on a specific idea or issue, avoiding unnecessary length and detail.

2. Specific Topic:

- Each essay has a well-defined topic or issue that the writer covers. This makes the text clear and focused.

3. Open Personal Reflection:

- The essay assumes the author's personal attitude to the topic. He not only informs, but also expresses his own thoughts, feelings, and views.

4. Free Composition:

- Unlike more formal genres, the essay has a free composition. The author can structure the text as he pleases, emphasizing his individuality.

5. Paradoxical and aphoristic:

- An essay can contain paradoxes and aphorisms, which gives it sophistication and poignancy.

The author strives to express the idea briefly but vividly.

6. Colloquial intonation and vocabulary:



- The style of the essay is close to colloquialism. The author can use relaxed, close to ordinary conversation vocabulary and intonation, which creates a sense of direct communication.

The history of the essay is associated with the name of Michel Montaigne, who laid the foundations of this genre with his "Essays". The essay originated in the Renaissance, reflecting the assertion of human will, freedom, and personal responsibility. Since then, the essay has evolved as a form of literary expression, emphasizing the author's individual perspective and freedom of approach to the topic.

The diversity and versatility of the essay as a genre are perfectly emphasized. Essays really provide writers with the opportunity to express themselves freely and creatively, touch on a variety of topics, and use different forms. It's the flexibility and openness that makes the essay such an engaging and versatile genre.

The key feature that makes an essay stand out, as Robert Musil has pointed out, is the "decisive thought" or "original idea" that becomes the central element of the text. This thought can be unexpected, intriguing, provoking a dialogue with the reader and making them think.

The essay is not limited by formal rules, which opens up ample opportunities for creativity and experimentation. An essayist, researching a topic, can approach it from a unique point of view, use different styles and forms, creating his own, special "image-expression". Thus, the leading feature of an essay can be considered the originality of thought and the ability of the author to express this idea in his own unique form, making the text bright and unique.

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