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***E. Yerkinbekova¹, L. Kumar²**

¹Alikhan Bokeikhan University,
Republic of Kazakhstan, Semey;

²Toraighyrov University,
Republic of Kazakhstan, Pavlodar.

¹ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0005-8930-336X>

²ORCID :<https://orcid.org/0009-0005-2637-0936>

*e-mail: clerki@mail.ru

ESSAY AS A LITERARY GENRE

The article provides an overview of scientific research related to the genre features of essay writing, systematizes the definitions given to essays. The features of the essay as a literary genre are analyzed and analyzed. The purpose of the study is to determine the genre character and features of the formation of essay writing as a literary genre in Kazakh literature. The relevance of the research topic is due to the constant interest of philologists of various profiles in the essay genre. Being by definition a free form, the essay is difficult to generalize. The study used such methods as generalization, systematization, analysis and formulation. The article examines the philosophical, literary-critical, journalistic and lyrical features of the essay. Only when the lyrical tone of the essay prevails, it will quickly reach the reader's heart and make an impression. The article says that «the work reflects the subtle curves of the human soul, psychological transparency and romantic mood, and also reveals the stylistic originality of the author. Another feature of the essay is its clear formulation. «It artistically reflects philosophical thought and historical knowledge» the conclusion is made.

The results of the study can be used in conducting research related to essay writing, in lectures on the courses «History of Kazakh Literature», «Literary Criticism».

Keywords: literary genre, essay, prose, journalism, literary studies, a memoir novel.

Introduction

Literature reflects the artistic reality of certain periods, embroidering the people's life of yesterday, their breath of today. In the literature of any country, the essay is a valuable genre of artistic creativity. Each genre has its own specifics and its own character.

One of the genres, no matter what phenomena occur within the genres, is the essay genre, which is used for certain stylistic, artistic purposes and occupies a special place among works of art. The Essay genre is a genre of philosophical, aesthetic, literary criticism, journalism, fiction, which is built on new assumptions and conclusions, if you look at established conclusions from a new angle, in your own way, out of habit, along ancient paths.

The word «Essay» translated from French means experience, work, opportunity. Such researchers as the French thinker Michel Montaigne, N. L. Leiderman, L. V. Kupriyanovsky, Z. I. Kirnose, G. M. Zweig, the founders of this genre, classify this genre as autobiographies, biographies, diaries, memoirs, essays, epistolary literature, documentary drama, etc. These genres are similar to the types of art of late antiquity, and the history goes back to the Renaissance, when fiction and documentary literature was an attempt at science and artistic research of man, society, history.

Materials and methods

During the research, methods such as summarization, systematization, analysis, and formulation were used.

In Kazakh literary studies, the novel-essay genre is discussed in N. Baltabaeva's dissertation «The history of the formation of the Kazakh novel-essay genre, individual and traditional principles of its teaching» [1]. In this study, the author, studying the works of prominent representatives of Kazakh literature, reveals the genre features of the novel-essay. Also, several articles by K. Ergobek, S. Negimov, and D. Iskak discuss essayism in Kazakh prose. The history of the emergence of the essay as a literary genre in Kazakh literature, its formation, development, and the origin of the essay genre in Kazakh literature, originating from Abai's *karasoz*, its classical nature, as well as the classification of the essay genre in world literary studies, genre-forming factors, the general rhythm and artistic harmony inherent in the essay in Kazakh literature, and the nature of its transformation into a literary process are taken as a basis.

The founder of the essay genre is the French humanist philosopher M. Montaigne. This genre first appeared in his book «Experiments» [2, p.8]. In this work, the writer reproduces some of his thoughts, conveying the inner world of one person – the author. Everything that makes up the writer's outlook: the past and the present, the fates of many people and events, is considered by him as part of his personality. His work belongs to the Renaissance. The worldview

of this time was based on the scientific method and experiment in cognition. For Montaigne, experience is not a source of scientific knowledge, but of literary and humanistic communication with people, books, works of art, etc. The author discusses everything: politics, philosophy, bookish wisdom, but not as a politician or philosopher, but from the position of an outside observer, offering his own «angle of view», and examines the objects of his depiction «not in isolation, but as an element of the world of culture» [2, p. 6]. Montaigne's observations of the work of his consciousness seem especially valuable; he not only reflects on certain objects, but also observes the process of his thought. His observations are based on a special principle of understanding the world and oneself. Francis Bacon was the first in English literature to give the title essays to his works, published as books in 1597, 1612 and 1625.

The English poet and playwright Ben Jonson first used the word essayist in 1609.

The term «essay» was especially widespread in England, France, and Poland. In Germany, the term «sketze» is used – a sketch, a record of impressions, a fragmentary story.

Translated from French, *essai* means «test, attempt», and the word itself is derived from the Latin *exagium* – «weighing». In the «Great Encyclopedic Dictionary», an essay is understood as a genre of prose – philosophical, journalistic, literary-critical or historical-biographical [3]. The «Projective Philosophical Dictionary» states that «an essay combines: existential authenticity, coming from a document, mental generality, coming from philosophy, figurative concreteness and plasticity, coming from literature» [4]. Indeed, the essay demonstrates the interaction of conceptual and figurative thinking. In addition, all definitions emphasize the main features of the essay – free form, individual interpretation and subjectivity.

Results and discussion

Researchers give different definitions of essay. «Essays are written theoretical reflections of major writers who have turned to the language of sociology, psychology, religion, and literary criticism. In these essays, two principles must be distinguished: «formalizing» (theoretical: religious, scientific, philosophical) and «artistic» (figurative, rhetorical)» [5, p. 34].

The essay is based on a sense of the mysteriousness of nature, a special solemnity of language colors, a richly decorated composition. In this work of art, the essayist generously conveys his intellectual wealth, the experience that he saw and felt in his life's journey. In the character of the Essay, his native works are characterized by bold assumptions and sharp proposals, reasoning and controversial assumptions, thoughts, conclusions, encouraging the expansion of the horizons of knowledge.

A number of researchers claim that «The essay is connected with science, journalism and fiction, although, in addition to them, it is an independent genre. The essay examines the genre closest to «expert literature» and uses philosophy, literature, politics, criticism, art, aesthetics, ideology as objects» [6, p. 378].

The most important factors for an essay are: relevance, expressiveness and imagery. Life itself proves that the authors of successfully written essays can be philosophers, historians, cultural scientists, art historians, journalists, knowledgeable in the private sphere, and therefore, the genre of the essay depends on the intellectual wealth of the author, on the originality of the style of conveying to the people what he learned, saw, felt, connected with life.

As for classification, in the context of the subject of the article it is more convenient to divide the entire set of essayistic works into two large groups: a subjective essay, where the main attention is paid to the disclosure of the author's position, and an objective essay, where the personal principle is subordinated to the subject of description or a certain idea.

N. Baltabaeva identifies the following types of works related to the essay genre: «essay», «essay-story», «essay-criticism», «essay-story», «essay-ballad», «historical essay», «story-essay», «memory essay» [1].

One of the tasks of the essay genre is to impress the reader with your thoughts. The starting point can be a bright statement or a polemical definition that determines the further presentation. It is distinguished by freedom of narration, the author needs to win the reader's trust and interest, attract his attention with simple and capacious sentences.

The famous theorist of essay writing, the founder of humanistics as a discipline integrating the entire set of humanities, M. Epstein asserts that «the calling of the essay is to defend free thought, to move away from the dogmas imposed on man by society, to form a new social consciousness» [6, p. 350]. In this regard, he places «self-justification of individuality» first among the features of the essay as a genre. In his opinion, the author's «I» in the essay is not the direct subject of description, but is revealed indirectly, through the attitude to the issues raised. It is the connecting center that holds any set of issues involved in the discussion process in an aesthetic and value unity. M. N. Epstein introduces such a concept as «thought-form» or «essay» [7, p. 150], meaning «a free combination of a specific image and an idea that generalizes it». And the idea and image «are fastened together through the personality of the one who connects them in the experience of self-knowledge».

Essayistics poses problems of a universal and national nature, turns to literature itself as a subject of reflection.

The global problem that humanity has faced, and to which essayists have immediately responded, is genetic manipulation and cloning. The genre form of

essay has been in demand throughout the history of mankind, since its content is «...the tragic face of time, the disharmony of reality...» and the resulting «...contradiction of man himself...» [7, p. 32]. This ideological position of essay writers is explained by their desire to overcome the tragic gap between universal and individual-personal values of man and to find, as far as possible, a point of support in life – those moral and ethical guidelines that could lead peoples and cultures out of the chaos into which revolutions and wars have plunged them.

M.N. Epstein discovers in the essay not only a range of two (or more) diverse points of view of the genre, but also a strategically sustained cognitive method – essayism. From his point of view, this method consists in the fact that it itself is the subject of writing, it «turns into a method of writing, into a starting point» [6, p. 123].

The author's inner thought determines the freedom of composition, different speech manners, types, kinds of statements, easily connected in the space of a single work. The author's observations of his own personality are presented as universal.

Works in the essay style on national literature, primary sources: «The Thirty-eighth Word of Edification» by Abai Kunanbaev, «Diary of a Journey through Issyk-Kul» by Shokan Ualikhanov, «The Life of Mutilgan» by Shakarim Kudaiberdiuly. Essay types in the legacy of the Kazakh writer, who formed his school based on Abai's aphorisms, continued to develop taking into account traditions and innovations. «Country and Land» by Oralkhan Bokey, «When Letters Speak» by Abdilda Tazhibaev, «Eltinzhai» by Gafu Kairbekov, «Me and My Contemporaries» by Azil Khan Nurshaykov, «A Plate of Bread» by Safuan Shaimerdenov, «Saken Seyfullin» by Tursynbek Kakishev, Mukhtar Magauin «I», «The Ghost of Days That Will Never Come» by Kalikhan Iskakov, «Fix Your Cradle» by Tursyn Zhurtbay and others.

Today, the essay genre, as a literary genre, is gaining its viability. «The viability of the essay must be determined by the fact that it absorbs the good qualities of fiction and science and allows the reader to move the game» [9, p. 230].

Critic K. Ergobek: «An essay is a genre that relates to any genre that exists in every literature. An essay is a collection of experiences and reflections. An essay is the idea that due to the lyrical moment of contemplation, global thoughts and exciting problems can arise» [10, p. 70].

The main principle of the essay is that it combines several genres. Even in the context of a short essay, one can notice deep philosophical thoughts, qualities inherent in artistic and literary works, «critical intuition» and journalistic knowledge. The essayist speaks only for himself. In the essay, the author expresses his opinion on the issue under consideration and offers new ideas. The essay is of a philosophical, literary-critical and journalistic nature. It is worth noting that one of the main characteristics of the essay is its artistic, but at the same time critical

nature. Lyricism is one of the characteristic features of the essay. Lyricism is «the transformation of what you want to say into a mysterious image.» Only when the lyrical tone of the essay prevails, will it quickly reach the heart of the reader and make an impression. The stylistic originality of the author is manifested in the reflection in the essay of the subtle curves of the human soul, psychological transparency and romantic mood.

An essay is a clear, concise text on a specific topic. It artistically reflects philosophical thought and historical knowledge. An essay also has a journalistic, literary-critical character. The main difference between an essay and other genres is that it is written in free form. When writing an essay, the author does not rely on a specific compositional structure.

«The main genre feature of the essay is the freedom of its compositional construction. There is no single standard here, as in other genres. The author freely expresses his thoughts, systematically and unsystematically. The opinion may be specific about a book, a writer, a theme or literary life, or it may consist of scattered thoughts about some general literary issue. Sometimes in memoirs, opinions about the writer's work are expressed by showing his actions and quoting his words» [11, p. 230].

The essay «I» by Mukhtar Magauin in the novel, along with realistic images of the writer's life, clearly reveals the truth about the structure of Soviet society. The writer, who has always been an innovator in Kazakh verbal art, never forgetting about national interests and making them his main principle, reflects on his path in this work and touches on the current problems that tormented his time.

«Me. Who am I? None of them knows. My own understanding is also unclear. The obvious truth is: my origin is male, my religion is Islam, my race is Turkish, my nationality is Kazakh, my motto is Alash, my name is Mukhtar, my surname is Magauin, my year of birth is 1940 A. D., and my current age is over fifty-six» [12]. The novel does not tell the biography of the author. The essay is distinguished by its dialogic nature: question-answer units, rhetorical questions that require a mental answer, not necessarily coinciding with the one offered by the author. Despite the compositional freedom, the main theses and arguments must be consistent and not contradictory, expressing a strictly individual position of the author.

«In those difficult times that weighed on your heart, the very sorrow and grief gave you strength... What gave you strength even in those difficult days?» It must be faith. You would love yourself very much. If I do not write, Kazakh literature will stagnate. If I do not fight, the ancient heritage will be forgotten forever, I am the only one who carries the spirit of my ancestors, and I, only I, will pass on the legacy of Alash to future generations. Without me, my nation will be destroyed, and my generation will not be able to prosper. «You thought: «I, I...» [12, p. 7], – he says.

Nurgali Makhan about this essay-novella:

«M. Magauin's «I» is a work in the genre of autobiographical memoirs, enriched by the author's view of the time and environment in which the writer himself lived. Here, through his own experience, it is told about the painful and tragic life of a national intellectual, colonized and deprived of spiritual freedom, in science and literature.

In a word, M. Magauin's «I» is an autobiographical obituary of the writer. It presents the author's unique view of his surroundings and society, his grievances and regrets, his sorrows and joys, his gratitude to teachers as a student, his advice to young people who aspire to become writers in the future, as well as the good and the bad. what he saw in people. All the characters are «historical» people who really existed. That is why Magauin's autobiographical essay-novel «I» is an indispensable source of information for future historians and specialists studying the history of Kazakh literary criticism» [13].

Critic A. M. Kekenova says the following about this work: «The main goal of this work by a writer distinguished by his unique artistic expression in Kazakh verbal art, whose outstanding works breathe the Kazakh spirit and historical knowledge, was to share what he has today, looking back at his past life.» [14].

One of the features of the essay in this work is the author's position. Distinctive genre features of the essay are a strictly individual author's position, focused on reasoning, encouraging reflection. Indeed, the essay on the novel «I» is a work that provides extensive information about the writer's creative laboratory, documents the circumstances under which each of his works was born, as well as the joys and sorrows that the writer experienced before his innovative works saw the light of day. the path to the reader. Special artistry is a combination of thought and image, abstract and logical. Syncretism of scientific, artistic and journalistic stylistic interaction. Emphasized addressability – orientation towards the reader, who brings his consciousness and culture into this communication. The substantive basis of the genre is the author's personality, his worldview.

If we analyze the meaning of the word «I» in the title of the work from a philosophical point of view, then «I» in philosophy is the spiritual center of a person's individuality, his individuality, his view of the world and himself. A person who is able to independently control his actions and shows comprehensive initiative has his own «I». In the history of philosophy, many concepts explain «I» as an ideological basis, and one can see the real historical basis of «I». In them, this problem was often posed as a fundamental problem of constructing philosophical systems. According to Descartes, «I» acts as an intuitive basis of rational knowledge, as belonging to a thinking substance and thereby asserts its independence.

The self-concept is a system of ideas about oneself that is considered relatively stable, more or less significant and unique, on the basis of which an individual builds his relationships with other people and views himself from this point of view.

The circumstances that led to the creation of the work, the transformation of the original idea into artistic images, the process of creating a work of art, the psychological state of the author during the creation of the work, such as imagination, feeling, perception, fantasy, and suggestion, his worldview, creative mood, author's position, etc. – questions that play an important role in revealing the creative personality of the author.

Conclusion

The basis of the modern essay is the «theory» arising from phenomena in all spheres of public life, a unique representation and presentation of a certain concept. The level of the essayist's thinking is «global». The importance of thinking at the «global» level helps people, first of all, to clearly see the current, transitional periods among the main problems of their everyday life.

The general content of essay writing as a powerful cultural phenomenon is complex life material and serious moral and ethical problems of life. Questions of a universal human nature – a person's place in the world, his understanding of his own personality, attitude to the surrounding reality, to humanity, search for cultural and national identity – make up the core of essay writing, the authors of which keenly feel the merits of this literary form, although they do not always call their works essays. The essay reflects the subtle curves of the human soul, psychological clarity and romantic mood, reveals the stylistic originality of the author. Another feature of the essay is its clear formulation. It artistically reflects philosophical thought and historical knowledge. Another feature of the essay is its clear formulation. It artistically reflects philosophical thought and historical knowledge.

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*Э. Еркинбекова¹, Л. Құмар²

¹Alikhan Bokeikhan University,

Қазақстан Республикасы, Семей қ.

²Торайғыров университеті,

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ЭССЕ ӘДЕБИ ЖАНР РЕТІНДЕ

Мақалада эссеистиканың жанрлық ерешеліктеріне байланысты ғылыми зерттеулерге шолу жасалып, эссеге берген анықтамалар жүйеленді. Эссенің әдеби жанр ретіндегі ерекшеліктері сараланып,

талдау жасалды. Зерттеудің мақсаты – қазақ әдебиетіндегі эссеистиканың әдеби жанр ретінде қалыптасуы мен жанрлық сипаты мен ерекшеліктерін айқындау. Зерттеу тақырыбының өзектілігі әр түрлі саладағы зерттеушілердің эссе жанрына деген қызығушылығының тұрақтылығына байланысты. Эссе еркін жанр түрінде танылғанымен, эссені жалпылама сипаттау қиын. Зерттеу барысында жинақтау, жүйелеу, саралау, тұжырымдау сияқты әдістер қолданылды. Мақалада эссенің философиялық, әдеби-сыншылық, публицистикалық, лирикалық сипаттары туралы қамтылады. Эссенің лирикалық сарыны басым болғанда ғана ол оқырманының жүрегіне тез жетеді, әсерлі болады. Мақалада «Эсседі адам жанының нәзік иірімдері мен толқындары, психологиялық молдірлік пен романтикалық рух көрініс тауып, автордың стильдік ерекшелігі айқындалады. Эссенің тағы бір ерекшелігі – айшықты сөз оралымдары. Онда философиялық ой, тарихи таным көркем түрде көрініс табады» деген қорытынды жасалады.

Зерттеу нәтижелерін эссеистикаға қатысты зерттеулер жүргізуде, «Қазақ әдебиетінің тарихы», «Әдебиеттану» курстарынан дәрістерде қолдануға болады.

Кілтті сөздер: әдеби жанр, эссеист, проза, публицистика, әдебиеттану, мемуарлық роман

*Э. Еркинбекова¹, Л. Кумар²

¹Alikhan Bokeikhan University,
Республика Казахстан, г. Семей;

²Торайғыров университет,
Республика Казахстан, г. Павлодар.

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ЭССЕ КАК ЛИТЕРАТУРНЫЙ ЖАНР

В статье представлен обзор научных исследований, связанных с жанровыми особенностями эссеистики, систематизированы определения, которые даются эссе. Проанализированы особенности эссе как литературного жанра. Целью исследования является определение жанрового характера и особенностей становления эссе как литературного жанра в казахской литературе. Актуальность темы исследования обусловлена постоянным интересом филологов

различных профилей к жанру эссе. Будучи по определению свободной формой, эссе трудно поддается обобщению. В исследовании использовались такие методы, как обобщение, систематизация, анализ и формулирование. В статье рассматриваются философские, литературно-критические, публицистические и лирические особенности эссе. Только при преобладании лирической окраски, эссе быстро дойдет до сердца читателя и произведет впечатление. В статье говорится, что «в произведении отражены тонкие изгибы человеческой души, психологическая прозрачность и романтический настрой, а также раскрыта стилистическая своеобразие автора. Еще одной особенностью эссе является четкая формулировка. Делается вывод, что «философская мысль и исторические знания в нем находят художественное отражение».

Результаты исследования могут быть использованы при проведении исследований, связанных с изучением эссеистики, на лекциях по курсам «История казахской литературы», «Литературная критика».

Ключевые слова: литературный жанр, эссеист, проза, публицистика, литературоведение, мемуарный роман.

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«Toraighyrov University» баспасынан басылып шығарылған
Торайғыров университеті
140008, Павлодар қ., Ломов к., 64, 137 каб.

«Toraighyrov University» баспасы
Торайғыров университеті
140008, Павлодар қ., Ломов к., 64, 137 каб.
67-36-69
e-mail: kereku@tou.edu.kz
www.vestnik.tou.edu.kz