



AN OVERVIEW OF THE GENRES OF WORKS OF ART

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Annotation: this article is devoted to the study of general information about the genres of fiction. Study the genres of fiction and their types through the article. Identifying the genre of the work according to general information, highlighting the essence of the content and improving knowledge. Repeating fiction genres and discussing its place in fiction through examples

Keywords: epic, lyrical, lyrical, dramatic genres, parody, pamphlet, novel, epistle, ode, drama.

Аннотация. Данная статья посвящена изучению общих сведений о жанрах художественных произведений. Изучение жанров художественного произведения и их видов через статью. Определение жанра произведения по общим данным, освещение сути содержания и совершенствование знаний. Повторение жанров художественного произведения и обсуждение его места в художественной литературе с помощью примеров.

Ключевые слова: эпические, лирические, лироэпические, драматические жанры, пародия, памфлет, роман, послание, ода, драма.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola badiiy asarlarning janrlari haqida umumiy ma'lumotni o'rganishga bag'ishlangan. Maqola orqali badiiy asar janrlarini va ularning turlarini o'rganish. Umumiy ma'lumotlarga ko'ra asar janrini aniqlash, tarkibning mohiyatini yoritish va bilimlarni takomillashtirish. Badiiy asar janrlarini takrorlash va uning badiiy adabiyotdagi o'rnini misollar orqali muhokama qilish.

Kalitso'zlar: epik, lirik, liroepik, dramatikjanrlar, parodiya, risola, roman, xabar, oda, drama.

All literary texts are traditionally divided into three groups according to the branches of literature: lyric, epic, and drama. Each of these branches includes different literary genres, also referred to as types. Genre is a fundamental concept in literary studies. How are they different, and by what features are they grouped together? Experts have explained how to classify literary works and how to determine their genre based on specific characteristics. According to the definition by T. G. Ignatyeva, a genre is a feature of a text that indicates its typical parameters. This means that each literary work has a set of special characteristics that link it with similar works. The discussion of literary genres began thousands of years ago. The ancient philosopher Aristotle, in his treatise "Poetics," proposed his own classification. He presented a list of genres which he grouped into three categories: narrative, lyrical, and dramatic. This list was fixed and not subject to change. Every author was expected to define the genre of their work and strictly follow the given parameters. This classification remained the standard for a long time. In the 18th century, the approach changed. Some genres became outdated and disappeared, while others emerged and gained popularity. This process

continues today: authors are free to choose the form of their work and even invent new genres. Because of this non-static nature, as E. E. Barinova writes, creating a single clear classification is extremely difficult. Today, genres in literary studies are grouped into three major categories. According to the form of narration, they are divided into epic, lyric, and drama. Epic, according to the encyclopedia "Literature and Language," describes external actions and events in the surrounding world in relation to the author. These are mostly prose texts. Lyric mainly includes poetic forms that emphasize the expression of inner emotions and feelings. Drama includes genres in which events are conveyed through the words and actions of characters. The main epic genres are the epic, novel, novella, short story, and fable. An epic, simply put, is a large-scale literary work, usually in the form of a long narrative poem, often focused on grand historical or mythological events. When you hear the word "epic," think of Homer's "Iliad" or Virgil's "Aeneid." These are classic examples of epics in literature. A novel is a large epic form that covers a broad range of private and public life events, depicting numerous human characters in their conflicting relationships as they evolve. A novella is a literary genre with an unstable volume, occupying a middle ground between a short story, a tale, and a novel. Sometimes a novella is based on a chronological event. Examples include "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich" by Solzhenitsyn or "Uyezdnoye" by Zamyatin. A short story is a small epic form of fiction, usually narrating a single event that constitutes a separate episode in a person's life. Therefore, the volume and number of characters in a short story are limited. A fable is a didactic genre: a short story in verse or prose with a clearly formulated moral that gives the story an allegorical meaning. The moral is usually presented at the beginning or end of the fable. Examples include the fables of Ivan Andreevich Krylov. "How often has the world been told that flattery is vile and harmful, but it's all in vain, and a flatterer will always find a place in the heart." Somewhere, a raven got a piece of cheese; it perched on a fir tree, ready to eat, but paused in thought, holding the cheese in its beak. A parody is a "mocking work" based on an already existing well-known literary piece.

Lyric genres traditionally include the following: ode, poem, elegy, song, "duma," epistle, ballad, epigram, and poem. The most popular lyric genre is considered to be the poem. A poem can be dedicated to various themes and individuals. It may be a friendly message like "In the depths of the Siberian mines" by A. S. Pushkin, a love poem like "I remember a wonderful moment" by A. S. Pushkin, a philosophical poem like "I walk alone down the road" by M. Y. Lermontov, or a nature poem like "In the wild north stands alone" by M. Y. Lermontov. An ode is a lyrical literary genre, a solemn song that praises and glorifies the person it is addressed to. An elegy is a poetic philosophical reflection on the vicissitudes of life. An epigram is a work aimed at ridiculing a person or event. An epistle is a poetic message or letter. A romance is a small piece that stirs emotions and imagination. Besides these, there are genres such as the sonnet, hymn, and humorous verse. Lyric forms also include the poem—a large narrative-like poetic work—and the ballad, a piece mainly focused on an important dramatic topic, often involving transformation motifs or fantastical images. The founder of the Russian ballad was V. A. Zhukovsky. However, it would be incorrect to claim that the poem and ballad are exclusively lyric genres. Depending on the plot and manner of presentation, they can also be classified as epic. Most often, genres formed at the intersection of the two branches are referred to under the general category of "lyrical-epic." There are mixed-genre lyrical and epic works that combine the features of both forms, such as the verse novel, poem, and ballad. In dramatic literature, three main genres are traditionally



distinguished: tragedy, comedy, and drama. A tragedy is a dramatic genre that depicts a clash of worldviews, a sharp and irreconcilable conflict leading to catastrophic consequences. A tragedy always ends with the death of the main character, and sometimes other characters as well. The term “tragedy” originates from the Greek words “tragos” meaning “goat” and “oide” meaning “song,” literally translating to “goat song.” However, the content of a tragedy usually concerns the fate of a hero who fights selflessly for the triumph of the new and progressive over the old. Such are many of Shakespeare’s characters, for example. Comedy is an artistic work with a humorous plot, the opposite of tragedy. The term “comedy” consists of two Greek words: “komos,” which translates as “merry procession” or “festival in honor of Dionysus,” and “ode,” meaning “song.” This term emerged in the sixth century BC in Ancient Greece. The first comedy writer was the poet Susarion. Comedies became especially popular in Athens in the fifth to fourth centuries BC, thanks to the work of Aristophanes. The most striking examples of comedy in Russian literature include “Woe from Wit” by A. S. Griboyedov, “The Minor” by D. Fonvizin, and plays by Mayakovsky. Drama (from the Greek “drama,” meaning “action”) as a genre of dramatic literature was fully formed in the eighteenth century. Drama portrays the intense struggle of characters and a sharp, mainly social, conflict. In Ostrovsky’s “The Storm,” this conflict is represented by the clash between Katerina and the “dark kingdom” of tyranny and ignorance that cripples people’s lives. The action in a drama often ends with the death of the protagonist. However, the conflict in a drama does not necessarily require a tragic ending to be resolved. Knowledge of literary genres helps better understand the author's intent and appreciate their craftsmanship. Use these clues to easily identify which genres different works belong to.

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