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COMPARATIVE LITERATURE IN THE INTERPRETATION OF ARTISTIC AND SCIENTIFIC WORKS

Abstract: *The analysis and research of spiritual and cultural heritage, the critical study, mastery, and aesthetic evaluation of the phenomena of the modern literary process form the basis of literary science. These priorities include literary theory, poetics, poetry, textual studies, source studies, international literary relations and literary influence, folklore, history of classical literature, translation studies, literary-aesthetic, artistic-philosophical thinking, the development of literary thought at certain stages.*

Key words: *literary theory, poetics, poetry, textual studies, source studies, international literary relations, literary influence, folklore, history of classical literature.*

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Introduction

Areas of practice, such as the creation of dictionaries of terms and the compilation of bibliographic indexes, also determine the composition of literary science. They are aware of the potential of our science as a separate branch of literature, the state, scale and level of each stage of development.

It is well known that the change of socio-political and philosophical systems is, first of all, the change of worldviews. This, of course, creates a series of new concepts, interpretations, perceptions. It means the formation of a new perception of the world, the relationship between man and society, and social reality. During independence, the science of literature, based on universal values and the principles of beauty, goodness and justice, was established; It is expanding its possibilities with new methods of interpretation and analysis, taking root and writing. In this regard, the socio-philosophical, literary and aesthetic theoretical ideas put forward in the works of the first President Islam Karimov "Independence and spirituality", "High spirituality is an invincible force", "Attention to literature - attention to spirituality, attention to the future" serve as a methodological basis for our literary criticism.

II.Literature review

It should be noted that as a practical result of the large-scale work carried out in our country since the early days of independence, literature and art, culture and the press have been completely freed from ideological pressure, - said the first President in his book "High spirituality is an invincible force." - The idea that any work of art, any work of art should be class and serve a certain idea, the interests of the communist ideology, has become a thing of the past. Necessary conditions have been created for free creativity, for the full and true reflection of our national values and rich spirituality, the history of our people, and its meaningful life today" (133 p). As a result of this socio-literary environment the ideological and thematic analysis of works of art in literary criticism was completely stopped. The principle of studying the content of a literary work as an artistic value, the creative research as a spiritual and intellectual value, and the literary process as a phenomenon of beauty in motion, the history of art. In this sense, a unified concept is at the forefront of theoretical generalized research and scientific works that study the history of literature, cultural and religious heritage, and the events of modern literary

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life. In particular, it is a philosophical and aesthetic view that the phenomenon of a harmoniously developed work of art is not only a reflection of the creative personality and worldview, but also of the socio-spiritual conditions in which it is created.

In particular, the selected works of academician Azizhon Kayumov, consisting of 12 books, have been completed. These volumes, which embody the lifelong creative research of the master literary critic, examine the artistic features of stone inscriptions from the first morning of the IV-VII centuries from the "Monuments of antiquity" to the middle of the XIX - early XX centuries ("XVI century Uzbek literature", "Kokand literature" environment "; "Indian literary sites "); The literary heritage, artistic-aesthetic, socio-philosophical, enlightenment-moral views of the great word artists are studied ("The great scholar of Khorezm", "Ahmad Fergani", "Abu Rayhon Beruni", "Abu Ali ibn Sino", "Stories of Amir Temur", Talented works "Shohruhbek Mirzo", "Ulugbek Mirzo", "Creativity of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur", "Chimyonli poet Huvaydo", "Komil Khorezmi", "Poet Furkat") demonstrate the richness and power of our classical literature, the culture of intelligent analysis, scientific - also confirms the level of theoretical thinking.

This series is based on historical and typological analysis of Alisher Navoi's life and career, artistic skills, and the socio-aesthetic significance of his works. Academician Izzat Sultan's reprinted Navoi Notebook of the Heart also reveals a new perspective. In particular, the personality and works of the artist are approached as a historical-cultural, intellectual phenomenon, studied and theoretically generalized.

III. Analysis

The relationship between the various branches of literary science (philosophy, folklore, history, astronomy, fine and applied arts, religion, cinema, theater, music, the processes of interaction, influence) has deepened. In this sense, the beauty and ugliness of aesthetics, tragedy and the horizons of meaning, such as comic, ups and downs, have expanded. Now art, artistic conditionality, artistic image, symbolism, symbolism, the author's personality are studied as universal categories of aesthetics. In short, the aesthetics of artistic creation and its reality. The first book of fundamental research "Scenes of XX century literature" by Professor Naim Karimov with educational and biographical novels "Cholpon", "Maqsud Shaykhzoda", "The Miracle of Kadyri" by Professor Umarali Normatov was given priority in the study of socio-philosophical content. literary-critical articles with monographs, "Nafosat gurunglari" complex of essays, memoirs, notes and conversations, three-volume selected works of Professor Ankaboy Kuljanov, literary-scientific articles, interpretations, etudes, "Criticism, interpretation, evaluation" by Professor Abdugafur Rasulov, "Art is a novelty",

"Unique identity" is a collection of literary-critical articles. They discuss the complex relationship of literary property with being, the unique world of art, the relationship between words and symbols, literary generations, the phenomenon of art and creativity, and the processes and problems of word art.

Professor Naim Karimov's enlightening and biographical novel "Maqsud Shaykhzoda" contains memoirs of his contemporaries about the life and fate of the poet, playwright, literary scholar, translator and pedagogue Maqsud Shaykhzoda. reflected with passion. It reveals the incomparable intellectuals who have broken the shackles of political and ideological oppression and found their way to the hearts of the people. Naim Karimov believes that the main task of the art of speech, the culture of scientific and artistic thinking is to bring up a person spiritually and morally, intellectually, to adorn his personality with the rays of enlightenment. This concept is the core of enlightenment ideas in Naim Karimov's aesthetic views. In particular, Maqsud Shaykhzoda encouraged people to spiritual beauty, truthfulness and humanism through kind words in exchange for his life and work. His destiny is a unique symbol of spiritual and moral perfection. It is a rebellion against a dictatorial system that oppresses human dignity and identity, and oppression is evil. A Soviet system based on despotism can bend a person, enslave him, and torture him. And, however, the enlightening ideas that free thought, free spirit, and the word of justice cannot be enslaved define the high art of Maqsud Shaykhzoda.

In such cases, the enlightened meanings of the noble word, the just thought, the magnificent example of a statue restored to beauty, to the reality of life, are the priorities of the scholar's aesthetic views. Another feature of Naim Karimov's work is that the main goal of literature and, consequently, the art of expression is the moral and intellectual development of people and societies.

Professor Abdugafur Rasulov's "Betakror o'zlik" consists of literary and critical articles. Whether he is a brilliant figure of the science of our literature, the analysis of the work of art is consistent with his literary and aesthetic views, carried out such as Abdullah Qahhor ("Abdullah Qahhor Universiteti", "Saralar sandig'idagi roman", "Sarob"da yozuvchi mahorati", "Badiiy tasvir vositalari", "Sarob"da psixologik tasvir"), Rahmat Fayzi ("Hazrati Inson yodi"), Pirmqul Kadyrov ("Zamon san'atkor talqinida"), Olmas Umarbekov ("Asarlari yashayaptiki..."), Khudoyberdi Tokhtaboyev ("G'aroyib saltanat", "Betakror uslubning kashf etilishi", "Hoshimjon. Sehrli qalpoqcha. Sariq dev", "Akrom bilag'on Hoshimning do'sti, Garri Pottering og'asi", "Sho'rpeshona Orifjon", "Mangu muammo", Tursunboy Adashboyev ("Ijodiy o'zlik sari yo'l"), Homil Yakubov ("Tanqid maydonida turish mashaqqati"), Ozod Sharafiddinov ("Ozod Sharafiddinovni anglash"), Ibrahim Gafurov

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("Munavvar siymo"). The great potential and socio-aesthetic significance of the word in the literary text, in the heart of the work of art, has been sensitively analyzed. And, most importantly, they justify the law that a simple word acquires universal status in the process of becoming an aesthetic meaning.

One of the leading principles of our literary criticism in recent years is the analysis of the best works of Uzbek literature in the world context. Compared to the works that make up the history of world art, it has a consistent, firm direction. In the field of comparative literature, literary influence and international literary relations, remarkable results are being achieved on the basis of typological, historical-analytical methods of analysis. In this regard, the well-known literary critic Pariza Mirzaakhmedova's monograph in Russian "Classics and modernity in the field of literary relations" and "Chingiz Aytmatov and modern cultural issues "Adabiy aloqalar milliy adabiyotlar taraqqiyotining manbasi tariqasida"; plays an important role in the development of the route. Literary scholar Muhabbat Sharafiddinova's monograph "Uzbek prose of the XX century in the context of world literature", talented literary critic Zamira Kasimova in Russian "The concept of time and man in terms of national and world literary traditions: A. Fitrat, A. Kadyri, Cholpon's dissertation". The study of the young literary critic Dilshoda Ibrahimova in German and translated into Russian on "Hildenbrand's Song, Its Common Oriental and Western Features (Text Structure, Problems of Comparative Analysis)" is a testament to the success of international literary relations.

Literary critic Murad Ibragimov discusses the universal nature of philosophical literature, such as "East and West: Crossroads of Cultures" includes "Fitrat and Milton or self-awareness through acquaintances", "Attar and Western philosophy", "Human interpretation in the philosophy of Umar Khayyam and Dante", "Historical memory and national Self-awareness", the creation of spiritual and intellectual values of human thought, cultural history under the eternal and eternal contradictions of the transition period.

In his study "On the history of Russian literary and theoretical thought (until the twentieth century)" from the book "Literature is my existence" by literary critic Murod Ibragimov, the scientist describes a periodic phenomenon that marked a certain stage in world aesthetics. Thinkers such as Lomonosov, Belinsky, and Chernyshevsky explore their literary and aesthetic views. In this regard, such chapters as "Laws of Realistic Art", "Philosophical and Aesthetic Interpretation of Beauty", "Real Criticism and Creative Worldview", "Improvement of Popular Theory", "Synthesis between Literary Critics" are distinguished by a high scientific and theoretical level.

Professor Muhammadjon Kholbekov's important pamphlets and monographs on international

literary relations ("Uzbek literature in France", "Uzbek-French literary relations") were in the public eye. In recent years, the well-known scholar's treatises "Amir Temur's correspondence with the kings of Europe", "Alisher Navoi's works in French", "Universal principles in world literature" confirm that more and more consistent research is being conducted in this area.

Professor Muhammadjon Kholbekov pays special attention to the fact that the interrelationships of the artistic cultures of peoples living in distant lands, the influence of literature on each other, the processes of reflection determine the development of national spirituality, as well as a qualitatively new stage in the development of world literature; shows the novelty and theoretical weight of scientific conclusions. There is no doubt that the emergence of human values based on the national spirit as a natural and legitimate product of this phenomenon, says Professor Muhammadjon Kholbekov.

IV. Discussion

Research on the role of Uzbek literary and aesthetic thought in world culture, its socio-philosophical value and significance has also gained a special focus. This is one of the remarkable achievements of our literature during the years of independence.

There are many artists in the history of world culture who enjoy the artistic, philosophical and spiritual ocean of the East. Among them are artists who have been inspired by the verses of the Holy Qur'an in European history and who have been able to discover divine wisdom. Goethe's "West-East devon" and Pushkin's "Quote from the Qur'an" are proof of this. Literary critic D. Kambarova's monograph "Inspiration from the Qur'an" compares Pushkin's "Quotes from the Qur'an" with the Arabic text of the Qur'an, the Russian translation, and Goethe's poems under the influence of the Qur'an.

Literary works are also influential on the issues of literary communication and influence on the evolution of the worldview of artists, the poetics of their works of art. In this regard, it is worth mentioning the research of R. Vahidov, M. Hoshimova "Literary brotherhood knows no boundaries", K. Kurambayeva "Mirtemir and Karakalpak literary environment."

Thanks to independence, ethnography, natural sciences, and astronomy emerged as separate branches of science. And, today, it is expanding its horizons with new research. Oybek's first research, "Abdulla Qodiriyning ijod yo'li", laid the foundation for this direction. Academician Izzat Sultan's works "Yozuvchi Abdulla Qodiriy haqida", "Ulkan adib saboqlari", "Abdulla Qodiriyning o'tgan kunlari", the main chapters of the textbook "Adabiyot nazariyasi" are devoted to the analysis of Abdullah Qadiri's work; Academician Matyokub Kushjanov's "Abdulla

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Qodiriyning tasvirlash san'ati", "Qodiriy erksizlik qurboni" Ahmad Aliyev's "Abdulla Qodiriy", "Ijod va izlanishlar", Professor Sabir Mirvaliyev's "Abdulla Qodiriy" research, Professor Umarali Normatov's "Qodiriy Bog'i", "Haqiqat taqozosi" Professor Bahodir Karim's monograph "Abdulla Qodiriy: tahlil va talqin", Habibullo Qadiri's "Otam haqida", "Qodiriyning so'nggi kunlari" play an important role in the development of Qadiri.

There has long been no significant research in translation studies aimed at the scientific and theoretical generalization of the literary process. Professor Ninel Vladimirova's monograph "Development of Uzbek prose in the twentieth century and the problems of literary translation" (in Russian), the textbook "Fundamentals of Translation Studies" by the famous literary critic, intellectual translator Ibrahim Gafurov, Zuhridin Isomiddinov's "History of the Turkish epic" takes place.

The tendency to theoretically generalize the events of the modern literary process as a field of creative personalities, mastery - the history of art, a synthesis of life and social realities. In this regard, the works of Professor Naim Karimov "Kurban Beregin", Professor Umarali Normatov's "Magic of Creation", literary critic Ibrahim Gafurov's "Hayo - savior", "Eternal grace", "Freedom of language", Professor Nomon Rakhimjanov's "Askad Mukhtor poetics", Monographs "Historical stories seek truth" (co-authored), "Lyrics of Halima Khudoiberdiyeva" (co-authored), "Uzbek poetry of the independence period", "Burning word" by Professor Kazakboy Yuldashev, "Inquisitive eyes of truth" by Professor Yuldash Solijonov Dilrabo Quvvatova's "Diversity of Genres and Styles in Uzbek Poetry in the Second Half of the 20th Century", Tohir Shermurodov's "In Search of Attractive Speech", dozens of scholars' pamphlets, and monographs attracted the attention of the scientific and literary community.

Well-known literary critic, writer, translator Ibrahim Gafurov deserves special mention for the high scientific, theoretical and artistic level of his two-volume works. The book "Hayo - savior" includes mansurs written in recent years, classical literature, classical figures, poems and stories on the path of classical history. The author calls his short lyrical works "my novels". In fact, they give the impression of a colorful life, a strange human life that takes place every second of every second of life, like the cream and ore of a novel that has not yet been written, but is in fact a miracle. They embody our contemporaries, who are living in the depths of time, living in the depths of rich experiences, searching for the true meaning of humanity. It is as if he invites the reader to a feast of wonderful thoughts and beautiful feelings, which are constantly taking place in the worlds of a beautiful heart and a beautiful mind.

In the chapter "Crystallization of the Nation" in the book "Eternal grace", there are pamphlets

reflecting the birth, formation, awakening of the national consciousness and self-knowledge in very complex, difficult historical and social processes, the penetration into the modern world ("Missing Morality", "Adiblar gulshani"). In his literary works, he discusses morality, spirituality, and the role of man in the modern world. Dostoevsky said, "Beauty saves the world." Ibrahim Gafurov, following in the footsteps of Dostoevsky, puts forward the idea that modesty, decency and morality will save the world. According to the author's deep conviction, "eternal grace" is modesty, decency and morality. The eternal beauty embodied in our hearts, the heavenly morality is the only criterion for human humanity.

During the glorious years of independence, the personality and art of the word artists, the psychology of literary creation in the history of the creation of their works have taken a firm step as a new direction. In this regard, the work of the literary critic Ozod Sharafiddinov "Cho'lponni anglash", Naim Karimov's educational-biographical novel "Cho'lpon", Nomon Rakhimjanov's research manual "Biography of Fiction" on the history of writing dramas, academic and aesthetic views of academician Izzat Sultan, Sh. I would like to mention Ergasheva's pamphlet "Mohipaykari of the Heart", dedicated to the creation of epics with lyrics by Saida Zunnunova.

In literary studies, the memory of famous writers and literary critics is developing as a new principle. The novelty and quality of this direction is that there is a culture of studying and evaluating the creative personality, talents and works in the form of national and human values.

Another feature is the tendency to approach, analyze and generalize the literary-aesthetic, philosophical, enlightenment-moral views of writers and scholars as a single process in unity with the period-social reality. "In memory of Gafur Gulam's contemporaries", "Scientist of the time" dedicated to the 100th anniversary of Maqsud Shaykhzoda, "In memory of Askad Mukhtor's contemporaries", "In memory of Shuhrat's contemporaries", "In memory of Shukur Kholmiraev's contemporaries", "Childhood happiness" "Professor Gaffor Muminov in the memory of his friends", "Professor Asil Rashidov in the eyes of friends", "Stability" (about Professor Hamidjon Homidi), "Heart feels" (by Professor Pirmat Shermuhamedov), Umrzak Uljaboyev's "Lives in Memory" are important.

The literary and aesthetic views of writers also play an important role in the development of the science of literature. Erkin Vahidov's "Iztirob", Abdulla Aripov's fourth volume of selected works and literary-critical articles defining the content of "Adolat ko'z'gusi" complex, Muhammad Ali's "Oshiq bo'lmay haq diydorin ko'rsa bo'lmas", Mirpolat Mirzo's "Surur", Ulugbek Hamdam's "Badiiy tafakkur tadriji" He talks about the importance of the writer's personality, talent and creativity in life and society, as

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well as the art and skill of his works. It should also be noted that Zulfiya, I. Sultan, Shukrullo, R. Bobojon, H. Gulom, O. Yakubov, P. Kadyrov, M. Qoriyev, O. Umarbekov, U. Nazarov, Sh. Xolmirzayev, O. Hoshimov, O. Mukhtor, I. Gafurov. The secrets of artistic creation of poets and writers such as H. Dostmuhammad, A. Dilmurod, I. Otamurod, N. Eshanqul, psychology of literary process, literary work and artistic skill, social significance and potential of aesthetic influence of words, artistic perception and expression, methods of painting and Conversations, speeches, and articles on the possibilities of literature also play an important role in the study of theoretical issues in literature.

There is an unwritten rule in the art of speech. In particular, great literature is created by great talents - great people. This is due, first of all, to the level of talent and personality of the artist, as well as to the fact that the writer's aesthetic ideas and views are expressed in artistic images. It acquires a unique content. As an aesthetic phenomenon, it becomes a new page in art culture. Fitrat, A. Qodiriy, Cholpon, Oybek, M. Shaykhzoda, Mirtemir, Zulfiya, I. Sultan, A. Mukhtor, O. Yoqubov, P. Qodirov, U. Nazarov, R. Parfi, Sh. Xolmirzayev, O. The idea that the work of such artists as Hoshimov, A. Oripov, J. Kamol, N. Aminov is a unique phenomenon of beauty not only in the literature of the Turkic peoples, but also in world art is the axis of the creative research of our scientists.

Some of the conclusions we draw from the above considerations are as follows:

In our literary criticism, the principle of studying, evaluating, and drawing scientific conclusions has been established as a specific manifestation of spiritual culture, national values, literary phenomena, works of art, and the creative phenomenon. Literary criticism, like literature and art, has a unique role in the development of the taste of the time, the artistic and aesthetic level of the nation, the spirituality of society. The culture of theoretical generalization is constantly improving as scholars study and evaluate literature, cultural, historical and religious heritage as universal values, with a deep understanding of this great responsibility of their time.

The general state of fiction also determines the level of literary science. At a time when history, philosophy, religion, art, cinema, theater, music, fine and applied arts have a great influence on the personality of the creator, the principle of studying and mastering works as a synthesis of these factors is growing. The method of historical, comparative, biographical analysis is gaining priority.

Whether a young researcher or a eminent scientist is hesitant to write a dissertation on a subject,

he begins his research by compiling a bibliography. In this sense, bibliography is the bismillah of scientific research. The second edition of the "Bibliography of Uzbek Literature and Criticism" (1900–1941) by the well-known literary critic Sherali Turdiyev and Boyis Qoriyev (Altai) was published. Of course, it is just a drop in the face of a great thirst for bibliographic data. However, there is still a spiritual and intellectual need for literary research in all genres and genres of prose, poetry, drama, etc., as well as bibliographies of newspaper and magazine articles. One of the most important requirements of today is the creation of a bibliography of literary and critical works published in periodicals and periodicals from the early twentieth century to the present day.

Ninel Vladimirova's study "The development of Uzbek prose in the twentieth century and the problems of literary translation" and Ibrahim Gafurov's textbook "Fundamentals of Translation Studies" play an important role in creating the history and theory of translation studies. Twenty years have passed since the establishment of the World Literature magazine. Meanwhile, well-developed examples of world classics have become the intellectual property of Uzbek readers. There was a huge increase in the translation of works of art and science. However, in recent years, except for the magnificent study of the depth of meanings of Ibrahim Gafurov's unique translations of the Holy Qur'an by four authors, there are no speeches that have left their mark on our cultural life. A new generation of translators has arrived who translates from the originals (English, French, German, Spanish, Arabic, Chinese, Japanese, Hindi). This is the symbolic virtue of independence. Now the task is to bring up a new generation of translators. In our science, there is also a responsibility to present translation studies as an independent science.

V. Conclusion

As artistic and aesthetic thought became more closely intertwined with other disciplines, many new terms related to these disciplines emerged. Absurd, absurd art, avant-garde, axiology, aleatorics, analytical aesthetics, antiphase, anthromorphism, apocalypse, association, asteism, astrophism, attribution, atticism, etc. Our literary criticism is also responsible for very effective and enjoyable, hard work, such as the creation of encyclopedic dictionaries of literary terms related to literary theory, aesthetics, philosophy.

Thus, the honorable research of raising the science of literature to the level of world standards gives great hope for its future.

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