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PROBLEM OF RESEARCH METHODS IN KARAKALPAK LITERARY STUDIES

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ABSTRACT

The problem of methods of scientific analysis and methodology is one of the main ones in modern Literary Study. Scientific and theoretical knowledge and views in this direction are increasingly expanding and deepening. In the article puts forward the opinion on the need for a holistic study of such issues as basic and particular methods in Karakalpak Literary Study, the process mastering scientific methods and their effectiveness, the methodological validity of scientific research, the relationship with the Literary Studies of other peoples and originality, the presence of scientific directions and schools.

KEYWORDS

Scientific analysis, method, Karakalpak Literary Study, research, methodology, basic methods.

INTRODUCTION

As it is known, literary studies is a science that studies artistic literature. World literary studies, including Karakalpak literary studies, the subject of literary work, its author (author), information on literary theory, literary history, as well as literary critical articles and scientific-theoretical studies. To this day, in the Karakalpak Literary Studies, the history and theory of

artistic words, national literary criticism, textology and bibliography have been put into scientific circulation. The results achieved in this direction make it possible to talk about the methodological foundations of Karakalpak literary studies, the methods used in it today.

In the study of artistic literature, it is necessary to resort to specific methods of studying literary literature to reveal the importance of the material and its inherent differences, in this case, "and every author uses it (method – T.B.) to follow his own example" [3, p. 17]. The author's work, the plot and the logic of the creation of images in it, related aspects: the author's content, the text, the book, The Reader's perception, that is, the essence of the scientifically look, which is different from the scientifically look, which is based on this method.

In scientific data, the following definitions and opinions are given for the terms approach and method.

Research is a collection of various methods used to solve scientific problems, and one of them dominates [11]. The approach shapes the way of putting a point of view, an aspect, into a scientific system. The richness and productivity of the scientific method is revealed in the union of literary studies, which define the field of application and character of the method [14].

What is a method? "Method" (Greek methodos "word"): a) research method; b) theory, reading) - "research", "method of research". The scientific method is a systematic system of principles and methods, with the help of which objective knowledge of existence is achieved, new knowledge is gathered [12]. Methodology (lat. methodos theory, reading, word logos) means the method of philosophical

recognition, that is, scientific theory, the structure of scientific knowledge, logical design, methods and tools [17].

If we pay attention to the scientific and theoretical opinions given to the term "Method". "Method means the principle of studying an artistic work. The method shows the ways of art as a form of life-enhancing and creative re-creation. The method of literary analysis is the most fundamental part of literary analysis, on which the whole theory of literature is based. Specific methods of literary science were used in all kinds of historical writers. But despite the existence of literary studies as a science for more than two hundred years, there are not many methods of literary studies" [9]. According to Yu.B. Borevtin, the method is a method of thinking [13].

The variety of ways to analyze and discuss literary material, as well as the specificity of scientific methods, make different approaches different. For example, in the textbook "Methodology of Literary Studies" B. Karimov mentions the following research methods: according to the German method M. Krisenbach: 1. Positivist method; 2. Socio-historical method; 3. Phenomenological method; 4. Existential method; 5. Morphological method; 6. Sociological method; 7. Statistical method; 8. Structural method. The classification developed by Yu.Borev is: 1. sociological approach; 2. epistemological approach; 3. narrow-cultural approach; 4. comparative-narrow approach; 5.

biographical approach; 6. rudimentary-genetic approach; 7. ontological approach [3, p.13].

In the teaching-methodical manual of the Azerbaijani scientist A. Hajiyev "History and Methodology of Literary Studies", the methods are given either by name or by the names of orientations or scientific schools in literary studies: mythological school, biographical method, cultural-historical method, anthropological school, comparative-historical method (comparativism), psychological school, religious-historical school, psychoanalysis in literary studies, formalism, historical poetics, hermeneutics, sociological literary studies, structuralism, semiotics, poststructuralism and deconstruction, receptive criticism, neo-Marxism, feminist criticism, individual methods of literary analysis [1, pp. 15-34]. It includes teaching methods, functional, axiological, ritual-mythological, statistical, literary complex learning, mathematical and computer models in the history and theory of literature [1, p. 34.]

In the educational course "Ethics and methods of its study", which is written in the form of a systematic and synergistic approach, we include the following terms and categories: 1. Systematic approach; 2. Biographical method; 3. Cultural-historical method; 4. Comparative-historical method. Comparative studies; 5. Sociological method; 6. Psychological inclination; 7. Formal method; 8. Method of literary hermeneutics; 9. Structural method; 10. Receptive aesthetics. Aesthetics

of influence. 11. The category of "meaning" in the context of systematic and synergistic approach to literary learning. 12. Concept in literature. 13. Literature as discourse [7, p.28-233].

Among the relevant methods of learning the literary process, V.I. Lukov shows the following: 1. Biographical method; 2. Cultural-historical method; 3. Comparative-historical method; 4. Sociological method; 5. Formal method; 6. Systematic structural method; 7. Deconstructivism; 8. Typological method; 9. Historical-functional method; 10. Historical-genetic method; 11. Historical-theoretical method [14].

In the workshop "History of Literary Education" (author: A. Belskaya), the methods of literary study are presented as follows: 1. Biographical method; 2. Psychological method; 3. Psychoanalytic method; 4. Phenomenological approach; 5. Formal method; 6. Structural method; 7. Cultural-historical method; 8. Comparative method; 9. Comparative-historical method; 10. Sociological method; 11. Mythopoetic analysis method; 12. Archetypal method; 13. Motive analysis method; 14. Intertextual analysis method; 15. Method of literary hermeneutics; 16. Receptive aesthetics [10, p.9-33].

The classification presented in the educational-methodological complex "Theoretical-methodological foundations of modern literary studies" in Uzbek fully corresponds to the classification proposed by Y. Borev

[3, p. 13]. It is said that the complex includes philological, aesthetic, formal, biographical, historical-cultural, comparative-historical, sociological methods of analysis, as well as psychoanalytical, structural, existential, linguo-poetic, phenomenological methods [3, p.16]. Also, the study guide "Methodology of Literary Studies" authored by B. Karimov, the author of this complex, mentions the following methods: 1. Biographical method; 2. Sociological method; 3. Formal method; 4. Structural method; 5. Psychological method; 6. Linguistic method; 7. Comparative-historical method [5, p.19-82].

In the application, it is noted that the historical-biographical and historical-functional aspects of Uzbek literature were disclosed by the Uzbek scientist A. Rasulov, and the interest in methods of literary study, its history, and analysis criteria increased in Uzbek literary studies [5, p.16].

In addition to this, the information on scientific methods in Uzbek literary studies and, if we stop, historical-typological, historical-cultural, comparative-historical, sociological, formal, structural, biographical, psychological, psychoanalytical, etc. It is noted that a number of analysis systems have been formed, as well as the use of two or more of these systems of artistic text analysis together, and several types of analysis have been realized, and in the practice of analysis, there have been different orientations of analysis of artistic works [4, p. 211-212].

In D. Kuronov's course "Artistic analysis tools", contextual and immanent analysis of the work of art will be discussed, sociological analysis method, historical-cultural analysis, comparative method, biographical method, qualitative-genetic methods in contextual analysis will be discussed. The scientist mentions structural, stylistic and semiotic methods as methods of immanent analysis and confirms the importance of learning the reception of a literary work, despite the wide spread of researches in this field, the methods of learning the reception of a literary work have not been sufficiently developed and tested. The author of the book says that in the analysis of a specific work of art, the previously mentioned methods are used in combination, that is, one or two of them are the leader in the analysis, and the rest complement them. This situation tells the author that the literary work has a composite structure, that this compositeness makes it possible to study the artistic work directly within the framework of a study, and that the study of the work is based on one or several theoretical aspects connected in a circular manner, and the analysis of the literary work. It is the opinion that the system approach is considered as a fundamental criterion for systematic approach, and that this criterion is widely used in modern literature, combining concepts such as systematic analysis, complex analysis (philological), and all of these are considered to be a complete study of a literary work [6, p. 460-470].

B. Karimov's manual entitled "Methodology of Literary Studies" provides information on scientific methods in a slightly different way, and focuses on the importance of learning critical works of literary works. In the section called "Hermeneutics and Methodology" of the application, the author draws attention to the Eastern culture, its interpretations of the Holy Qur'an, commentaries on the Hadiths, and confirms that hermeneutics exists in its own form in the East: T.B.) like "Eastern hermeneutics" ... expanded the scope of the topic of its discussion and "moved" in the West, but did not enter the scope of the science of artistic literature. In the 20th century, Uzbek literary scholars were forced to turn not to the traditional scientific criteria of the East, but to the scientific and literary principles of Western methods. According to the author, this situation creates an opportunity for Uzbek literary studies to adopt the most advanced theoretical-philosophical principles of world literary studies, to synthesize Western and Eastern literary studies, and to embark on its own fundamental path [5, p.83-84].

In general, research methods in literary studies vary according to the criteria of scientific approach, and they are:

1. Methods focused on studying the author (biographical, psychological, psychoanalytical methods);

2. Methods focused on learning the text's formal differences (formal, structural methods);
3. Methods focused on learning the literary and cultural-historical context (cultural-historical, historical-typological, comparative method (comparativistics), comparative historical method, sociological method, mythopoetic analysis method, motive analysis method, intertextual analysis method);
4. Methods oriented to the book reader (hermeneutics) are divided into 4 groups [16].

Thus, a brief look at the materials of Russian and Uzbek literary studies will help to clarify the understanding that there are many different scientific opinions and points of view in this direction.

As for Karakalpak literary studies, we have N. Zhapakov's monographs entitled "Problem of realism in Karakalpak literature on the verge of revolution", "On the road to socialist realism" [2], as well as K. Maksetov's "Poetics of Karakalpak heroic epics", "Aesthetics of Karakalpak folklore" [8] is devoted to the moment. In addition, K. Kamalov's monograph "Evolution of the artistic method in Karakalpak literature" examines the emergence, variation and uniqueness of the artistic method in Karakalpak literature from a historical point of view. As we have seen, the problem of artistic method has been solved to one degree or another in these studies. That said,

research methods in Karakalpak literary studies have not been the object of special research until now.

Karakalpak literary studies appeared as a part of world literary studies in the first quarter of the 20th century, went through its own evolutionary path, and until the 1990s, it developed in cooperation with Russian literary studies, including the literature studies of former Aukham republics. It is known to everyone that during almost 100 years of scientific study of Karakalpak literature, a number of researches, scientific articles, and literary reviews were published. Undoubtedly, these materials enriched Karakalpak literature from a scientific, theoretical and methodological point of view, and created a basis for further research. In particular, in Karakalpak literary studies, the personality of the writer and his authorship, ideological-artistic, genre-stylistic, formal, structural, artistic-aesthetic features of individual works, the evolution of national literature and its place in world literature and culture, etc. learned. This situation makes it possible to discuss the methods and methodological foundations of Karakalpak literary studies, the leading (point) and individual methods, orientations and scientific schools in literature.

In short, the methods of scientific research are one of the most important issues in contemporary literary studies, and the scientific concepts and views in this direction are gradually becoming more complex and deepening. Scientific methods and methodology in the

study of Karakalpak literature are currently open issues, the process of mastering research methods by local methods and the effectiveness of research, the state of methodological preparation of research works, the connection and difference with the literature studies of other peoples, orientations in national literature studies and scientific schools require learning on their own.

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