

THE CONCEPT AND ANALYSIS OF LITERARY TEXT

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Abstract:

A measure of literary text perfection is its level of artifacts. In literary text, we distinguish between content and form. artifacts are the artistic quality of a work consisting of an important content and a harmonious combination of the perfect form that corresponds to it. Only a work with complete compatibility, harmony between all its components can be called highly artistic. Artisticism as the nucleus of literary literature directly defines the way it is studied, that is. analysis. Analysis of text is a method of understanding it, reviewing content elements, identifying topics, ideas, motives, methods of visually expressing them, as well as tools for creating images. In other words, it is a disclosure of the artifacts of the text.

Keywords: artistic text, poem, analysis, interpretation, contextual analysis, immanent analysis, comparison, verbal tahlil, written analysis, scientific (philosophical) and academic didactic analysis, analysis principles.

Introduction

Literary work is the main unit of literature. Without reading or knowing the works, there will be no knowledge of literature. There are two mistakes that are unique to the vast majority of readers in understanding and interpreting literary works. The first is that the heroes created by the writer are really perceived as people who have experienced such a fate. The literature is then viewed as "history in images," a method of knowledge in an emotional color. Literature has such opportunities objectively, but they do not end their goal because the mysterious magic of a word with a talented writer, the creative power of fantasy, is realized in a masterpiece.

In fact, almost everything is in real life, because of the heroes, their experiences, their thoughts, their actions, and the conditions and environment in which these heroes act. But, at the same time, all this created by the imagination and hard work of a writer "lives" behind "special" aesthetic laws. Each work, no matter what size or genre (poetry or poetry, story or novel, or drama), is a whole world of art, and its laws and laws are social, psychological, time-space. They differ sharply from the laws of real life because the writer does not multiply it photographically, but focuses on artistic purpose, selects the material and aesthetically absorbs it.

Scientific Significance

In literature, the concepts of analysis and interpretation are widely used, and they are interconnected aspects of the process of understanding a masterpiece. Analysis and interpretation are always present in the process of understanding a masterpiece and its content. The term analysis is usually defined in science as a synonym for invasion, referred to as "analysis." Analysis, on the other hand, is known to involve dividing it into parts to understand the whole, studying the essence of the entire structure of the part, its relationship with other parts and its place in the formation of the whole. Some compare a piece of art to a living organism but oppose the analysis by relying on



the view that "dividing it into parts is nothing more than a lifeless body." However, this same view is unfounded. After all, analysis in literature is also understood to read, only in this case, to read a piece of art as a researcher. In this same reading process, a researcher divides a piece of art into pieces, studying its existence as an artistic event, factors that affect the reader's mind and spirituality, which are the basis for his or her understanding in this way.

We understand the term interpretation as a synonym for the invasion of "interpretation." Interpretation means interpreting a piece of art, understanding its content, and its artistic concept. In a broad sense, the word "interpretation" means to understand, understand, and explain in a certain integrity (not only the purpose of the writer but also the explanation) of what is said or written by others(scientific, philosophical, religious, artistic, etc.). (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) In this sense, in our classical literature, in general, the word "interpretation" in past science is partially spoken by the terms "interpretation" and "interpretation." More specifically, the interpretation is to translate the "language of images" into "the language of logic" in a piece of art, to understand and explain the content expressed in the form of images.

The purpose of the analysis of a masterpiece is to understand the work (secondary purpose of evaluating the work). What, then, does it mean to "understand the poem"? There is also a variation in literature in this matter: some consider understanding the content loaded by the author on the work, others refer to understanding the content that comes from what is described in the poem. According to the first of these views, if the analysis takes the lead in the process of understanding, the second indicates that the position of interpretation prevails; the first prohibits the study of a piece of art in one way or another (contextual analysis), and the second is to study its internal relationships (immanent analysis) ten, depending on the work as a separate existence. However, both of these views cannot be absoluteized. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these prosthesis more and more because they wanted to be a complete man.

If contextual analysis paves the way for the work to understand the content loaded by the author, the faithful analysis will allow the reader to form his or her content, relying on what is described in the work (and, of course, the image of the author in it). Unlike the expert, elements of immanent analysis take the lead in ordinary readers' understanding of the work (hence, all of this is important for a writer of a specific work in the minds of readers because the conclusions examined based on biographical or sociological methods (contextual analysis) will be a decisive factor in the development of literary and theoretical thinking. Of course, they only indirectly influence the development of literature and the upbringing of artistic skills, and an attempt to directly influence artistic skills with these kinds of conclusions only harms literature. Therefore, a piece of art can be understood (analyzed and interpreted) both as a separate whole and within context, both have their place, function, and purpose. In contextual analysis of a masterpiece, it can be approached in a variety of ways so that a number of analysis methods can be talked about. The method of sociological analysis directs the taster to study such issues as the real-life relationship between a piece of art, its historical accuracy, and its relationship with the truth of life and artistic truth. Analyzing the intellectual aspects of the poem, this approach reveals the characteristics of heroes, the nature of conflicts in the poem, the system of images, and so on. A sociological approach also serves as the basis for studying problems related to the creative process, such as the process of transforming the truth of life into artistic reality, the image of a character and a historical figure,



and the relationship between a real historical figure (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you. For example, the appearance of vulgar sociology in shoe literature was the result of the absorption of the position of the same method. Critical articles that relied only on this method in the analysis of a masterpiece and thus evaluated it on the basis then became a program to assassinate their authors, but the reader prepared the public to understand those artists as "enemies of the people" and their works as "harmful." The method of historical and cultural analysis is aimed at studying artifacts in the context of national cultural traditions, as well as in the literary and cultural context of the time. It is well-known that a masterpiece is born in the time of cultural and literary traditions, and a number of its artistic characteristics are vividly reflected and understood only in this context. For example, there are a number of poems by Cho'lpon that can be understood and understood only in the context of our mummified literature, especially in the context of imagination. Or it is evident that a number of features of "The Last Days" (such as ab'sa·lom's haste, motives, letters, and so on) have reached the time of folklore and classical poetry. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you. The comparative method involves analyzing a masterpiece in comparison with another work(s). A writer can study a specific work in the past or at the same time, by comparing it with one created in another national literature or in his own literature. The object of comparison is determined by the purpose of the study. Let's say that comparing the work with a work created in the past makes it possible to gain an idea of its traditions and innovations and some artistic elements; In comparison with other representatives of national literature, a wide range of opportunities will be created to study such issues as literary communication and influence and typological generality in the development of national literature. For example, a comparative analysis of the "Hamsas" of Nebuchadnezzar and Nizamiy allows both artists to understand and explain the artistic uniqueness of their worldview, and to evaluate the genius of Nebuchadnezzar objectively.

The biographical method involves studying a masterpiece in the context of the author's way of life. Because the author's personality is reflected in the poem, a number of places in it are brighter understood in the context of the author's biography.

Therefore, the biographical method plays a leading role in understanding the content entrusted to the work by the author. For example, A. Qahhor's stories "The Thief" and "Horror" have been discussed in the past, but when they are taken in a biographical context, it is understood that the nobleman tried to artistically understand the problems of the time they were created, to express his thoughts on the people of that era, about the people of the time. In many ways, how effective a biographical method will be depends on the biographical material under the researcher. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to answers with you. The creative-genetic method is close to the biographical method and is used in congeniation with it to study the artistic history of a piece of art. This method allows a writer to observe the process of transforming life's material into an artistic image and the way the literary text is counted. This method prohibits the researcher from thoroughly studying the works, various publication options, historical documents and h.ni, and revealing the history and factors of the work's creation based on specific facts. As one of the most effective studies in our literature, you can point to R. Ram's



scientific work on the creative history of A. Qahhor novels. All of the above methods are aimed at studying the work's external relationships, all of which rely on the principle of history. It is also worth noting that in the analysis of a specific masterpiece, they are used in a preservation, that is, if one or two of them are leaders in the analysis, the rest will complement them. On the other hand, in the contextual analysis process, the writer also uses the methods of immanent analysis to expand his capabilities. Structural, stylistic, and semiotic methods can be shown as immanent analysis methods. The structured method explores the parts of a piece of art and their interactions. In this context, the researcher will be able to focus on the organization of the text or the distortion of artistic events. Stylistic analysis focuses on studying the stylistic uniqueness of the text, and semiotic analysis focuses on studying the meaning of linguistic characters in a masterpiece. In addition, studying specific sociological research methods, as well as critical works about that work, will be an important factor in studying a piece of art, more precisely its social existence.

The inability to have perfect and complete analysis is the first principle to be followed in the implementation of the analysis of a masterpiece. The second principle to be followed in the analysis of a literary work is that any analysis is personal reasoning and that it will never be an absolute truth.

According to the form of artistic analysis, it is divided into two types: (1) oral; 2) Do not write. The literary work is also analyzed in oral form. But preparing in writing for such an analysis will be more effective. Among the literary analysis is a wide range of written forms. This type of analysis is characterized not only by the time it was mentioned but also by the fact that it later influenced people after a large period of time, developed national artistic thinking, and inherited from ancestors to generations.

Analysis of a masterpiece is based on the objective:

- 1) scientific (philosophical);
- 2) You can divide into two types, such as academic (didactic).

Philosophical (scientific) analysis is a powerful emotional and intellectual activity aimed at understanding the logic and aesthetic characteristics of a literary work. Scientific analysis requires that the conclusions from a piece of art meet the levels achieved by the knowledge of literature. Each idea expressed in the analysis process should be based on both logical concepts and aesthetic laws. Scientific analysis should also show the role of the work being studied in global literature and the level of impact on the development of national thinking. Philosophical analysis prohibits higher popularity and an expert view of any literary phenomenon. The main thing in scientific analysis is to be able to show the artistic, effectiveness, charm, and magic of a piece of art. Philological analysis is the result of scientific and aesthetic activities. It is mainly done by one person. The expert engaged in scientific analysis will be unlimited in terms of time or opportunity. The abstract. Clearly, the concept of artistic text is one of the most important and significant concepts in literature. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you. This is because thanks to the same analysis, it is open and easy for artifacts to be understood. There are also certain principles for analyzing literary text. During the analysis, it is recommended not to deviate from these principles. There are also several types and methods of analyzing a masterpiece. For example, oral and written, scientific and educational analysis. The person conducting the scientific analysis seeks only the



main goal he sets. It is an aesthetic and pedagogical activity that is carried out in order to achieve a pedagogical goal, such as the formation of students as perfect individuals. During the academic analysis, the teacher does not have the opportunity to choose the work. The work to be analyzed will have to be inspected only for a certain period of time, in the process coordinated with the age and intellectual level of the students. In this regard, didactic analysis is more complex than philosophical analysis.

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