

LITERARY ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF A LITERARY TEXT ON LITERARY STUDIES MAKING-AS A PEDAGOGICAL PROBLEM

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Annotation: *The article highlights the problems of integrative connections in literature lessons in the modern educational space, the types of integration of both external and internal nature are highlighted. The author has developed the concept of the formation of cultural competence of students, based on the theory of integration, on the idea of literary education as an integral system.*

Today, the issues of development of competencies in higher education institutions related to literature are becoming more important and relevant. Such an update is mainly facilitated by competency-oriented education, which assumes the creation of an educational environment that can ensure the formation of competencies of students in certain areas of activity. In teaching academic subjects, it is given the importance that it is sufficient to meet the foundations of science. Both the role and role of the subjects in the formation of personality and the spiritual needs of the students themselves were little taken into account.

Today, the transition from education in the capacity of "giving knowledge to the learner" to productive education, from science-oriented education to the development of the learner, to education focused on the formation of his motivation, motivational sphere, independent thinking is becoming important.

Since literary studies is a science fiction that argues about fiction, it is necessary to consistently study the general theoretical information about it in the following order. "Literature" (ar.- etiquette is the plural form of the word obod, which in lexicon means good behavior) the term is used in practice in broad and narrow meanings. The scope of the concept of "literature" when used in a broad sense includes books, pamphlets, articles, and, in general, artistic and scientific works, written and published by the majority for some person (circulated without a slave in the period before the discovery of the printing press). Literature, at the same time, is divided into different areas and called by different names. Chunonchi, works on agriculture — "agricultural literature", works on techniques—"technical literature", works on medicine — "medical literature", works on politics — "political literature", works on word art-are referred to as "artistic literature", etc. The term "literature" is narrow, that is, when applied in a special sense, refers only to the gina of

fiction (novels, povests, stories, ocherks, poems, ballads, poyemas, qasidas, dramas, comedies, tragedies, etc.

It is known that at the moment the term "literatura" is used in the languages of several peoples of the world, including Russian, and in Uzbek, the term "literature". Both terms mean the same in the present tense. However, the two terms are also etymologically distinct from each other in terms of the history of their use. "Literatura" (Franz. literature-written literature) the term appeared in World Science in the XVIII—XIX centuries. The term actually arose from the addition of the words "letter" and "logos"; literature is a printed word, mainly used to mean "written literature".

The critic V, who was the first in Russia to scientifically substantiate the term. G. Belinsky. In Russia, the term "poetry" was used in place of "literatura" until the middle of the 19th century. The term "literature" in a special and narrow sense began to be used in its own Beck language at the beginning of the 20th century. In Uzbek, the term "literature" was used in the sense of works written with the aim of teaching people to correctly understand and live good behavior and life in general. Accordingly, in the past, along with fiction, scientific, historical, moral books in general were also included in the framework of the concept of the term "literature".

The peculiarity of literary analysis and interpretation of a literary text on literary studies lies in the understanding and reaction of the essence of each work. In the analysis and interpretation of the artistic text, the future teacher should first of all acquire professional competence. Professional competence in the field of literary studies, such as artistic analysis and interpretation, is the skills of artistic analysis, the skills of interpreting artistic text, representing a system of motivation to solve problems in this area in the process of their practical solution. The main goal of literary education is the preparation of a competent literary critic, that is, the formation of a mature, independent, responsible, professionally trained person capable of steps related to professional activities.

At the stage of education in a higher educational institution, in the process of professional competence of a literary critic and the formation of his personality, it is necessary to strengthen the development of quality/qualities and abilities necessary for the future specialist to achieve the peaks of the profession and the creative, socially significant goals set by the person himself. On the basis of this process - a continuous and succession - based process - lies a multidisciplinary, interdisciplinary, competency-based approach.

The basis for the training of students studying in the direction of literary studies is the formation of their professional competence for the artistic analysis and interpretation of the text, since the text is the main unit and the main educational unit of humanitarian thinking. The artistic text is of the greatest importance in the educational process of literary scholars, after all it is the highest form of verbal expression in the improvement and selection of means of expressing the content of an idea. It has a number of special functions. Differs in structure with a higher degree of complexity. When working with it,

the essence characteristics of the practical activity of the future literary critic are observed. To reveal the content and structure of the competency under study, the main concepts of literary analysis and interpretation of the artistic text are considered below.

A special place in literary studies is occupied by the means of literary analysis and interpretation of a literary text. It is important here, first of all, to give a definition of the artistic text to the concepts of literary analysis and interpretation, since there are several interpretations of these scientific definitions. It can also be noted that in the context of the study to be created, it is necessary to significantly indicate the distinguishing signs of an artistic text that manifest themselves in such a concomitant (as one of the forms of an idea) of an idea and an image, if the form fully corresponds to the idea and gives it the opportunity

In our research work, the literary analysis of the artistic text is understood as such an analysis that synthesizes all the knowledge and achievements of linguistics, methodology, literary studies and cultural history, and it is considered as a means and instrument of knowing the artistic text in the structural content-formal integrity of a certain system of linguistic means conditioned by the author's attitude

Therefore, we will focus on the relevance and content of the text.

The text is the appearance of speech, which in terms of its function is a complete colloquial whole. Each text has a complex structure and content content, which is an example of oral and written creativity. The term "text" is interpreted differently in the scientific literature. The Explanatory Dictionary of the proper bek language refers to the fact that the word of the text is borrowed from Arabic, is an outdated biblical word, and is exactly the equivalent of the meaning that the word text means. In the "Explanatory Dictionary", the word text is defined as:

1. Written, copied or printed creative, scientific work, speech, document, etc. or a fragment of them; text, article text.
2. A poem, a word based on a piece of music, such as a melody, an opera, a romance, etc.
3. The name of one of the large fonts in the polygraph.

Linguist E. In his book "linguistic interpretation of the text", sabrev gives the definition "a murakab structure in which the elements of the text – all are closely interacted and represent nominative-aesthetic information directed to a certain purpose from the point of view of the avtor".

I. Rasulov, on the other hand, defines the text as: "a larger unit than a sentence is a complex syntactic whole, consisting of a combination of thought and syntactically related sentences. In it, the thought is much more complete than the sentence".

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