

TYOLOGICAL SIMILARITY AND INTERACTION – AN ACTUAL PROBLEM OF COMPARATIVE LITERATURE

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Abstract: This article examines the study of the uniqueness of national literatures, their historical development and interaction based on the comparison of national literature with others.

Key words: literary influence, interpretation, reception, intercultural communication, interactions.

Since ancient times, Uzbek literature has been and continues to be in close contact with the literature of Turkic, Arabic, and Persian-speaking regions, and later with Russian and Western European literary traditions. Aspects like leaving national frameworks, thinking on a broad scale, entering into creative communication have been the main features of advanced aesthetic vision in all eras.

Unique traditions in cultural-literary relations, activity in international relations observed in Uzbekistan in recent years require serious attention to comparative literature, in particular, to issues of mutual relations and the theory and practice of influence.

In this regard, N.I.Konrad emphasizes that the scope and role of communication in the entire literary process, as well as the essence in the history of the literature of certain nations, are different in different periods and in different historical conditions "[1]. These thoughts of Konrad are also related to the issues of artistic reception that we discussed above, and we can once again understand how important the reception of a work is in the development of literary studies. That is why the research of literary relations, the theory of interaction, the interpretation of the work and its reception is considered one of the important tasks of literary studies.

The economic-social, cultural-aesthetic process of the beginning of the 21st century requires a serious approach to mutual relations, in particular, to the issue of influence in literature [2]. It is known that at the new stage of development, the Uzbek national way of thinking was influenced by various directions and currents in the world social consciousness. Historically, there are contacts and positive developments in the political, economic and cultural spheres between people in the world. Therefore, the analysis of this process will never lose its relevance, but it is even more important today, when integration between countries in the economic and cultural spheres is on the rise. In comparative literary studies, direct or contact relations occupy a central place in terms of their real influence on national literatures or the literary process of a certain period.

In comparative literature, direct or contact relations occupy a central place in terms of their real impact on national literatures or the literary process of a certain period. Therefore, the field of comparative literary studies includes the study of the uniqueness of national literatures, their historical development and interaction based on the comparison of one or another national literature with others.

Since ancient times, Uzbekistan has had economic, social and scientific relations with many countries, and as a result of these relations, along with China, India, Greece and Iran, it has contributed to the enrichment of the world culture. Abu Ali ibnSina, Farabi, Khorezmi, Abu RaikhanBeruniy are great scholars who had a great influence on the world civilization of the next period with their rich scientific

heritage. In particular, the epics included in Khazrat Navoi's "Khamsa" created in the Turkish language had a strong influence on Azerbaijani, Turkish, Uyghur, Persian, and Indian poets. Later, it was the literature of these languages that influenced Zahiruddin Babur, and the art and literature that arose and developed during the Babur dynasty played a major role in the life of the Indian people. Thanks to Navoi, Uzbek literature flourished by entering into wide-scale contact with all literatures and great artists of the East [3].

We all know from history that after the annexation of the Central Asian lands to Russia, Russian and Uzbek cultural and literary relations developed, and the literary lovers in our country had the opportunity to enjoy the works of great Russian authors such as Belinsky, Pushkin, Krylov, Lermontov, Tolstoy, and Chekhov. We can see in the example of the works created under their influence, how inspiring the great works of these giant writers were not only for ordinary readers, but also for Uzbek writers. In particular, Oibek was fascinated by Pushkin's works and admitted that he was influenced by them, while Abdulla Qahkhor said that he sees Chekhov as his teacher and admits that his stories such as "The Patient", "Pomegranate", "Thief", "The Audience" were written under the influence of Chekhov. In this regard, Abdulla Qahkhor said: "Anton Pavlovich is a great representative of the Russian people, who radiated warm light like the life-giving spring sun and raised various talents on the Uzbek soil" [4].

Today, the most famous works of our Uzbek writers have been translated into many languages and are becoming more and more popular in Bulgaria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Russia, France and the Republic of Germany. Abdulla Qadiri with "Past Days" and "Scorpion from the Altar", Oybek with "Kutlug' Khan" and "Navoi", Abdulla Qahhor with his novellas and "Sinchalak", G. Gulom, H. Olimjon, Shaykhzada, Mirtemir, Zulfiya lyricist with their works, as well as many of our writers have entered the homes of 14 republics and many autonomous republics with their works [5]. To this day, our writers speak to all nations in their own language through their books.

At this point, it should be emphasized that the place of translation is incomparable in all types of literary relations, be it literary influence or cooperation ties. For example, G. Salomov also admitted that it is possible to study the problems of translation independently of the issues of literary communication, but it is difficult to imagine the interaction and influence of literature without literary translation. Translation is considered a process of interaction between two cultures, languages, and intercultural communication, which accelerates the process of interaction and mutual influence of national literatures.

While covering the issues of literary influence in literary studies, we considered it permissible to quote the opinions of the French literary scholar Paul van Tieghem in this regard. According to his opinion, "impact is the basis of comparative literary studies. The content and form of works of art can simultaneously be influenced or appropriated by other writers". This means that there are two sides of the same process. Putting forward the idea that foreign literary "influences" can help writers develop and form their "way of thinking and feeling", comparativists included the concept of "mastering the content of the work" next to the concept of "literary influence" [6]. According to Tieghem, the influence is simultaneous mastery without which it cannot happen.

Therefore, the field of comparative literature also includes the study of the uniqueness of national literatures, their historical development based on the comparison of one or another national literature with others.

The comparative-historical method is based on the development laws of socio-historical development when researching the global literary process. Because the historical process has its own characteristics within each geographical region, it also has a number of general laws. Based on these laws, it is possible to study the literature of different nations in a comparative aspect.

In conclusion, relations between literatures, in particular, typological similarities, influence and interpretation issues do not lose their relevance as an integral part of intercultural communication.

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