

“CHARACTERISTICS OF COMPARATIVE LITERATURE”

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**Abstract:** *This article describes the characteristics of comparative literature and international literary relations and relations, literary and artistic influence in literary studies tools, similar or common international and national literary events aspects and specific aspects that arose under its influence are analyzed.*

**Key words:** *literary studies, comparative literature, literary relations, style, trend, comparativism, typological similarity, plot, methodology.*

Comparative literature issues of composition of world literature and national literature learns in relation to each other, relying on the method of historical-genetic analysis, and he mainly literary processes, various currents and currents in world literature schools, as well as international literary relations and relations, literary and artistic influence tools, similar or common international and national literary events aspects or the unique aspects that arose under the influence of this commonality, investigates and summarizes the problems of literary translation and gives theoretical conclusions.

The object of investigation of comparative literature is world and national literature in addition to the highlighted issues related to literature, the works of the major representatives of national literature, or a separate work (which is an example of their work) it can. Even a separate literary genre or a specific literary style, literary direction, or literary genre is also an object of analysis of comparative literary studies can be entered.

The social-historical experience experienced by various literatures in the world The similarity of the processes is literary, which appeared in those national literatures provided the similarity of phenomena. Therefore, comparative literature is national literary phenomena against the background of social and cultural development of nations and they investigates in connection with the cultural-literary relations between them. In this respect, in some cases, comparative literature is also called "Comparative historical literature". is maintained and it is a component of the history of world literature (N.I. Konrad). In addition, it is more "comparativism" in the international arena, or also called "comparative studies". Naturally, many views are "Comparative to find out how the history of the formation of "literary studies" as a science went encourages.

The first signs of comparative-historical literary studies were German scholars In the works of I. G. Gerder, J. Benfey, English scientist J. Denlon and Russian scientist F. I. Buslayev Although it was manifested, its main principles were developed by the European H. M. Poznett and in the works of Russian A.N. Veselovsky will have a complete description. For example, comparative literary studies mainly as a science in Russia in the 19th century has appeared, and mainly the professor of St. Petersburg University, founded by academician Alexander Nikolayevich Veselovsky (1838). Veselovsky with his major work "Historical Poetics" created in 1870-1906 In the history of literary studies, he is said to

be the founder of "Comparative Literary Studies". is a scientist who has achieved a proud status. It was formed under the influence of German idealistic philosophy.

A.N. Veselovsky left a huge scientific legacy in this field. Already 26 volumes of books and 280 scientific articles were written by him. It is the original idea, root and foundation of literary studies. Under the influence of Veselovsky, from 1914 to 1918, he began to study the problems of international relations and literary relations in Western Europe. relatively great interest was born. As a result, French scientists F. Baldansperje and Pol The van Tieghems' scientific activities and actions are a special science even in this vast region led to the emergence of "Comparative Literary Studies". It's both "Revue de literature comparae" since 1921 on the initiative of a French scientist. A scientific publication called "Journal of Comparative Literary Studies" was introduced. many monographs were published as an appendix to it, and as a result He made a significant contribution to the further development of Western European comparativism. Later, by 1939-45, the comparative study of US literature became a major center. Initiated by W. Friedrich, R. Welleck and others "Comparative Literature", two highly influential multi-series studies of comparative literature and "Comparative Study of Literature" magazines were established and this field is in them serious researches, which made a great contribution to the development, began to be published.

Since 1963, the geography of comparative literary studies is even more expanded, and now Germany, Canada, and France are leading in this front started to do. During these times, a number of German scientists led by K. Weiss were also prominent created studies. Since 1966, to publicize work in this field "Arkadia" magazine, specialized and published in Germany played a major role in the development of this aspect of literary studies. Initiative of scientists of the world. In 1955, the International Association of Comparative Literary Studies was established and Paris was designated as its center. Likewise in this aspect of science scientific researches of Hungarian scientists such as I. Sheter, T. Klanitsam, G. Vayda also gained a certain importance.

50-60 years of the last century in Russia in the field of comparative literature there were great searches that will remain in the history of the network. 20th century Russian from literary critics N.I. Konrad, V.M. Zhirmunsky, V. Ya. Propp, I.G. Neupokoyeva and others, unlike Western European and American comparativists, In the comparative study of literature and folklore, similarities are found not only in plot or they interpret it as a simple migration of motives, but also as typological phenomena. Based on the theoretical generalizations they created, methodologically facing the renewal process, now world comparative literary studies has its own the main topic direction and topical problems of the region he fully accepted the principle of determining the content of the problems. In London in other words, N.I. Conrad and W.M. Zhirmunskys in the world of comparative literature and studies "the need for ideological import and export" in the process of international literary relations inevitability" created the law.

Uzbek scientists F. Sulaymonova, B. Sarimsakov, K. Imomov, In the works of H. Hamidiy, M. Jorayev and others, elements of comparative historical literature can be found to one degree or another. It should be said that the similarity of literary events is, on the one hand, social and cultural of peoples to the similarity in development, and on the other hand,

the cultural between them and based on literary connections; accordingly, of the literary process differ in typological similarities and literary connections and influences. Comparative Literary studies compare different national literatures, general reveals the laws. Literature does not have a nation, it has a national character.

So, comparative literature studies two or more nations and countries the difference and proportionality between them by comparing and studying the literature, as well as the contribution of each of them to the treasury of world culture is determined.

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