



## ANALYSIS OF ANTITHESIS IN THE WORK OF RESEARCHERS

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**Abstract:** *This article is aimed at improving the quality and availability of scientific research in Uzbekistan, creating conditions based on innovative educational practice. Similarly, the importance of antithesis analysis was studied in the work of researchers.*

**Key words:** *scientific research, scientific and pedagogical personnel, innovation, cooperation, competition.*

### INTRODUCTION

Today, in the educational system of our country, research is being conducted on the issues of improving the educational system based on innovative technologies, strengthening its national ground, training socially active and qualified competitive personnel to the level of world standards. The process of radical reform of the education system in Uzbekistan under the leadership of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan ShavkatMirziyoyev in recent years requires the education of a young generation that has thoroughly mastered modern knowledge and can use competitive and innovative technologies. Quality changes and high efficiency in the field of education depend on their compatibility with global educational requirements and the extent to which the competences acquired by pedagogues are put into practice in the future work activities. As a result of quality changes and high efficiency in education, as a result of introducing positive innovations in this field, quality and efficiency in education is ensured, and a pedagogical innovation process is created. In recent years, the reason for the increased interest in conducting scientific research in our country is the laws "On Education" and "On Science and Scientific Activities" issued by the head of our state. development of the system, increasing its quality and efficiency is one of the priority directions of the state policy. Decisions "On additional remuneration to employees" and "On measures to ensure transparency and increase the efficiency of the processes of training personnel with a scientific degree" and "Higher education of the Republic of Uzbekistan The implementation of the tasks defined in the concept of the development of the transport system until 2030 ensures the effectiveness of the use in the direction of the goals of ensuring the need for highly qualified personnel and the effective implementation of scientific and research works.

It is to provide students, masters and all researchers with theoretical information about the methodology of comparative literature, to explain the methods of comparative research of works of art, and to improve their knowledge in this regard. Also, to determine the typological and genetic nature of literary phenomena (visual media, artistic work, literary heritage of writers, literary schools, genres), to reveal the internal laws that belong to the literary phenomenon as a literary fact, regardless of whether it is a historical phenomenon or concrete-historical conditioning. consists of Results and comments. Antithesis analysis method and its founders, basic concepts; macro and microcomparativistics; It consists of providing theoretical knowledge about Eastern and



Western literary relations, translation criticism, criteria of comparative analysis of literary texts, and developing skills of researchers to compare and contrast literary phenomena. During the study of this field, students, masters and researchers should be able to interpret the methodology of comparative research and its main concepts, to know the main literature of comparative literary studies and their summary, to have a general idea about translation, types of translation, translation criticism, to have specific knowledge about comparing the original and the translation. they will have the skills to determine common and specific aspects of literary phenomena through comparison, to analyze issues of poetics, literary relations and literary influence.

### MAIN PARTS

Many scientific studies have been carried out by the scientists and researchers of our country and the world, dedicated to the improvement of the system of participation in international programs on the effectiveness of the training of scientific and pedagogical personnel in the conditions of innovative education, the study of their experience, analysis and evaluation. In fact, they cover different aspects of this broad scientific problem. Scientific research conducted in this direction can be conditionally divided into 3 groups. Scientific research conducted by scientists of the Republic of Uzbekistan: R. Djuraev, Sh. Qurbanov, U. Inoyatov, R. Ahliddinov, E. Seytkhalilov, S. Turgunov, M. Vakhobov and others in the general higher education system Pedagogical conditions for monitoring the quality of teaching, as well as the issues of improving the management of teaching quality, introducing a systematic and active approach, have been researched. By K. Karimov, B. Usmonov, Ya. Ismadiyarov, A. Magrupov, M. Kadirov, J. Eltazarov, post-higher education in the Republic of Uzbekistan, in particular, the actual problems of training scientific and pedagogical personnel through doctoral studies, higher education The role of innovative infrastructures and human capital factors in the training of scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel meeting the requirements of the market economy in educational institutions was analyzed. In the scientific publications of I.M. Gafurjanov, B.Kh. Eshchanov and others, the purpose, tasks, principles and strategic directions of the continuous pedagogical education development system were researched, and the high socio-cultural importance of pedagogical education in the sustainable development of society was justified. Research by foreign experts and educational scientists: Hans Sonneveld, A. Quiram., Melinda Maris, D.H. Stephen, Glen N. Gaulton, Bruce Alberts, B.L. In the research conducted by Gubman, the problems encountered in the training of scientific-pedagogical personnel, the role of innovative educational technologies, comparative analysis of educational practices, professional and other problems faced by young scientists during doctoral studies were analyzed. Research conducted by scientists of the CIS countries: issues of training highly qualified scientific and pedagogical personnel, improving the quality and effectiveness of training scientific and pedagogical personnel in higher education institutions T.V. Serova, J.I. Alferov, N.I. Arister, V.I. Baydenko, B.I. Bedniy, T.S. Bendyukov, M.B. Researched by Gitman, V.A. Gurtov, I.G. Dezhina, C.B. Egerev, and others. In the scientific publications of these researchers, modern trends in the development of post-secondary education in Russian and foreign universities were



analyzed, as well as proposals for increasing the effectiveness of doctoral studies were given. In addition, attention was paid to the need to improve the methods and forms of evaluating the effectiveness of scientific personnel training, proposals were put forward to improve the system of evaluating the effectiveness of scientific and pedagogical personnel training in doctoral studies in the CIS countries, and to increase the efficiency of scientific and research work.

Antithesis analysis is one of the stages of the methodology for knowing and changing existing phenomena. The methodology of comparison forms the basis for comparing different processes existing in a certain space and time. Therefore, there is a need to determine the place of comparative analysis in the methodology. It is known that methodology is the teaching of scientific research methods. Scientific research methods in all disciplines are divided into empirical and theoretical methods. It is on the basis of empirical and theoretical methods that every science, including literary studies, forms its research methods. "Without research methods, no science can achieve its goal (strategy), to reveal the essence of the research object. Because the identification of the phenomena of nature and society by this or that science, the discovery of their specific laws, and the generation of scientific-philosophical ideas about them are undoubtedly carried out through certain methods" (17, 291). The empirical method is related to observation and experimentation, and consists of stages such as planning, description, and statistics. Theoretical methods include analysis, synthesis, abstraction, induction, deduction, analogical modeling. All theoretical methods go through stages such as comparison, generalization, classification (classification), evaluation. So, it is clear that comparison is one of the main stages of all theoretical scientific conclusions. Therefore, before conducting a comparative analysis, it is necessary to thoroughly study scientific research methods and understand their role in comparison. We briefly explain the theoretical methods: Analysis - analysis, synthesis - conclusion, abstraction - abstraction, induction - transition from general to specific, deduction - moving from specific to general, analogy - analysis of similar features, modeling - creating a model (creating a prototype: mas : artistic model of the world, electronic model of the textbook). Each of these theoretical methods can be compared. In comparative analysis, analysis, synthesis, deduction and induction are necessary elements, without which comparative analysis cannot be carried out. For example, deduction is the process of separating events into constituents, and comparative analysis includes the results of this process. Therefore, antithesis analysis affects all theoretical methods aimed at understanding and changing the phenomena of reality. Based on this, there are concepts such as comparative synthesis, comparative induction, and comparative deduction in science. For example, comparative synthesis is the process of identifying similarities and differences between phenomena. It is based on the results of knowledge integration in their constituent elements. In essence, comparative synthesis answers the question "what is the difference between the objects of comparative analysis?"



Comparative induction is a movement from the particular to the general, the process of identifying the similarities and differences of the compared literary events.<sup>5</sup>

Antithesis analysis and comparative-contrast method In the methodology of antithesis analysis, the comparative-historical and comparative (or comparative-contrast) method is one of the main methods. These methods are essentially close to each other, but different. The antithesis analysis method is a method of comparing the general and specific aspects of literary phenomena in connection with the process of historical development. The first theoretical ideas based on the comparative-historical method were described in Aristotle's Poetics. In the process of dividing literature into three types, such as epic, lyric, drama, the philosopher compares them and explains their essence. A lot of theoretical opinions about the comparative-historical method have been expressed in the scientific literature. In particular, literary critic B. Karimov emphasizes that it is possible to conduct scientific research in the following directions using the antithesis analysis method: — masterpieces of world literature or beautiful examples of national literature are compared; - literary works are compared and studied according to the period of their creation; - works of representatives of the same national literature that are valid for comparison are studied; — samples of national literature are examined in the context of world literature; — different and similar aspects of literary events in the literary process or history of literature are studied; - the works of writers who are close to each other in terms of the topic or scientific problem are examined; — works written by a certain writer are taken as an object when observing the literary-aesthetic evolution. The theoretical foundations of the antithesis analysis method are well covered by scientists such as A. N. Veselovsky, V. M. Zhirmunsky, N. I. Konrad, A. Dima, A. Dyurishin, V. R. Amineva. The comparison method is a method based on a systematic comparison of philological phenomena, which is mainly aimed at revealing different features. That is why in linguistics another name is called contrastive method. Although the theoretical foundations have not been developed, since ancient times, works aimed at comparing various philological phenomena have been created.<sup>6</sup>

### CONCLUSION

In summary, Antithesis is a timeless rhetorical phenomenon that remains highly relevant in a variety of fields, from literature to politics to modern advertising. By highlighting contrasts and contradictions, antithesis forces the audience to engage with the ideas in their entirety and invites them to consider different perspectives. Communication usage continues to evolve, adapting to modern contexts while retaining its classical roots. Whether used to inspire action or clarify complex arguments, antithesis remains an indispensable tool for effective communication. Antithesis - clearly expressing conflicting

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<sup>5</sup> Styuart, Ian ; Qo'shiladi, Vann . Zamonaviy antiteza tahlil/ boshiga. ingliz tilidan. Dmitriy Kasyanov. — Sankt-Peterburg: Ijtimoiy-psixologik markaz, 1996. — 332 p. — ISBN 5-89121-002-9 .

<sup>6</sup> Christiansen K., Bilund P. Biznesdaantiteza tahlil. — 2 nashr / trans. ingliz tilidan. Dmitriy Kasyanov. — Sankt-Peterburg: Metanoia, 2016. — 290 p. kasaldan. ISBN 978-5-91542-308-3



concepts by contrasting events or concepts in a work of art and giving them a comparative characteristic.

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