

THE ROLE OF COMPARATIVE TRANSLATION STUDIES IN SCIENCE.

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Annotation: Comparative-historical literary studies is one of the schools of literature that appeared in Europe under the influence of positivism in the second half of the 19th century; a branch of literary history that studies international literary relations and relations, similar and different aspects of literary and artistic events in different countries. This article provides information about the role of Comparative Translation Studies in science.

Key words: comparative literature, national literature, work, image, plots, literary genre.

Comparative-historical literary studies. representatives pay attention to the identification of similarities between literary currents, national literature and certain works, images and plots, they consider the migration of plots, i.e. moving from nation to nation, as a factor of literary development. [4] It should be said that the similarity of literary events is based, on the one hand, on the similarity in the social and cultural development of nations, and on the other hand, on the cultural and literary connections between them; accordingly, typological similarities of the literary process and "literary connections and influences" are distinguished. Usually, they interact, but this does not confirm that they merge and mix. Although the first signs of comparative-historical literary studies appeared in the works of the German scientists I.G. Herder, J.Benfey, the English scientist J.Denlon and the Russian scientist F.I.Buslayev, its main principles are described in detail in the works of the European H.M. Poznett and the Russian A.N. Veselovsky. Comparativists, [5] i.e. Comparative-historical literary studies. representatives made a great contribution to

the work of collecting information on the artistic development of mankind, identifying some similarities and connections between the literature and folklore of different countries. However, in most cases, they studied artistic events in a way free from the struggle of opposing classes, and did not pay enough attention to the social content of the works, mainly they paid attention to formal elements such as plot, image, motif, movement (tropes) and their "appropriation". To a certain extent, this situation leads to schematism and subjectivism, denial of the originality of national literature, exaggeration of the role of "homemade" plots.

Among the 20th century Russian literary critics, N.I. Konrad, V.M. Zhirmunsky, V. Ya. Propp, I.G. Neupokoyeva and others interpret similarities in the comparative study of literature and folklore not only as a simple transfer of plot or motifs, but as typological phenomena. The works of Uzbek scholars F. Sulaymonova, B. Sarimsokov, K. Imomov, H. Hamidiy, M. Jorayev and others have some level of comparative-historical literary criticism. elements are found.[1]

Comparative literary studies is an independent branch of literary history that studies international literary relations and relations, similar and different aspects of literary and artistic events in different countries [1]. Representatives of this school, on the one hand, pay attention to the identification of similar and different features between literary trends, national and foreign literature, images and plots. On the other hand, he considers the migration of literary ideas and interpretations, that is, the influence and mutual absorption of the literature of one nation on the literature of another nation, as an important factor in world literary development. also known as This Latin term means "to compare". This school appeared in Europe in the second half of the 19th century. It is recognized that the field of comparative literature was founded by German philologists, in particular, Johann Gottfried Herder (1744-1803). He described his method of historical-comparative study of literature in "Regarding the newest German literature. "Fragments" ("Fragmente zur

deutschen Literatur", Riga, 1766-1768) and "Forest of Criticism" ("Kritische Wälder", 1769). learned in connection with spiritual development. The scientist pays attention to the importance of the comparative-historical method in literary studies, and in doing so, he emphasizes the specific characteristics of literary monuments belonging to different peoples of the world. According to him, international historical and economic relations were the first important factor in the formation of the field of comparative literary studies. In the later period, a number of well-known literary scholars contributed to the consistent development of the field of comparative literary studies. Russian literary scholars A.N. Veselovsky, V.M. Zhirmunsky and N.I. Konrad; from France - F. Baldansperje and P. van Tieghem; V. Friedrich and R. Wellek from the USA, K. Weiss from Germany are among such scientists. The main task of comparative literary studies is the scientific and creative interpretation of the colorful national landscapes of the map of world literature. It is possible to determine the main criteria and laws of development of world literature only on the basis of comparative study of national literatures. From this point of view, comparative literature is extremely necessary for us to study both Uzbek literature and world literature. The phrase "world literature" was first used by the great German poet and thinker Johann Wolfgang Goethe in 1827. Goethe used The concept of "Weltliteratur" was later used in various forms such as "world literature", "general literature", "universal literature". In terms of meaning, the concept of "world literature" fully includes all artistic texts belonging to national literatures created throughout the history of mankind on all continents of our planet. According to its vital scope, "world literature" is a collection of literary and artistic monuments that left a significant mark in the history of literature and received recognition from literary critics. It is not for nothing that world literature is called "universal literature" in some places. Because any mature literary work transcends the borders of the country and region where it was created and becomes the property of universal literature and universal values. As a result, the literal unity and unity of the literary

process in the countries of the West and the East, the North and the South. When Goethe spoke about the concept of "world literature", he meant the same idea and noted that this universal literature has just begun to take shape. . In the 19th and 20th centuries, this trend rose to the leading position. Internationalization of spiritual life has become a factor of global importance. At the beginning of the 20th century, three main interpretations of the concept of "world literature" were established. The first interpretation: the collection of all works, from the simple songs of the primitive clans to the colorful genres of the literary and artistic work of the highly developed peoples of the present time, is world literature. This interpretation also has a problematic aspect. The fact that the research topic is so limitless, in turn, leads to a lack of intellectual capacity and opportunity (authority) of a certain researcher to study it.

At the same time, as one of the great representatives of German literature, the winner of the Nobel Prize, Hermann Hesse, noted, "The magnificent gallery of world literature is open to everyone's gaze, and no one should be afraid of its wealth, because the amount does not matter here." q". The second interpretation: world literature - consists of a small number of works of high artistic level, selected from the literary and artistic wealth of all nations and recognized as masterpieces of world literature. For example, in 1967-1977, that is, during the time of the former Soviet Union, the "Khudozhestvennaya literatura" publishing house in Moscow published the series "World Literature Library" ("Biblioteka vesmirnoy literatury") consisting of 200 volumes. In the following years, "Yangi asr avlodi" publishing house published 50 books from rare examples of national literature and 50 books from masterpieces of world literature in Uzbekistan. Also, since 2015, Uzbekistan began to publish books in the "Masterpieces of World Literature" series. the selection process is very difficult, on the other hand, their selection criteria are very variable. According to Dieter Lamping and Frank Sipel, who have studied this issue

separately, such an approach can open the way for highly biased and controversial assessments.

The third interpretation: the concept of world literature is a process that occurs only at a certain stage of the development of civilizations. This process, as Goethe pointed out, serves for literatures to influence each other and enrich each other.[6]

Conclusion:

Comparative literary studies, when approached from a scientific point of view, reflects the current problems of the broad fields of world literature, especially the history of comparative literature and the theory of comparative literature.

More importantly, comparative literature is not limited to the study of fiction, but also applies to other types of art. In this way, comparative literary studies easily draws on research from other fields. This indicates that this field is an interdisciplinary science. In addition, comparative literature is extremely necessary for us to study both Uzbek literature and world literature. Of course, there are many scientists who have conducted and are conducting research in this field worldwide, including in Uzbekistan. However, we do not want to dwell on this topic in detail here. The field of comparative literature is usually close to the field of translation studies in terms of research subject. According to some foreign experts, the field of literary translation is, in fact, a component of comparative literary studies. At the heart of this is the idea that "translation theory was initially formed as a comparative-experimental method on the basis of comparative literary studies."

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