

A MODERN VIEW OF CLASSIC TEXT ANALYSIS

Saidova Nodira Mustakimovna

Theory of primary education

teacher of the department

Email id: saidova@mail.ru

Kyuchikov Xristo University of Silesia in Katowice

professor, Berlin

Annotation: The article describes the research conducted by literary scholar Rahim Vahidov on the works of Alisher Navoi. The classical text commentary and the method of the scientist's research, the art of interpretation and its significance in Navoi studies were studied. At the same time, emphasis is placed on the skill of choosing words and using words of a literary scholar in revealing the essence of a classic text. The advantages of the hermeneutic approach in the analysis of the literary text are revealed.

Keywords: Literary text, understanding, understanding, interpretation, method, interpretation, hermeneutics

The main criteria for determining the price of a work of art - analysis and interpretations are listed. The author's talent and potential depend on his choice of words and the skill of using words. Hermeneutics is one of the widely used methods of literary text analysis in Uzbek literature. This method studies the theoretical issues of understanding and interpreting the literary text. Hermeneutics" (Greek hermeneutike) means "study, interpretation". This method involves explaining the artistic text to the reader through analysis and interpretation. Sh. Jabborov in his research entitled "Hermeneutics-explanatory science" notes that "Hermeneutics is aimed at understanding the artistic text through knowledge, understanding, interpretation and explanation".

It should be noted that this term is given by the terms "commentary" and "tafsir" in our classic literary studies. In Eastern literature, it is a tradition to express thoughts and views through symbols and metaphors. Therefore, in order

to understand the essence of such works, deliver them to the readers of their time, and evaluate the artistic skills of the author, the science of commentary is used. The history of this science has passed through a long historical period, and certain experiences have been accumulated in this field. As a result, the comments written on the works of the great artists of the East, Jalaluddin Rumi, Khoja Hafiz, Mirzo Bedil, confirm our opinion. Information about the tradition of commentaries is also recorded in classical sources and works of art. .

It is known that there were certain experiences in Arabic and Persian-Tajik literary studies in writing comments on the poems of certain poets. Including comments written on the works of Hafiz and Rumi. However, this experience is not visible in Turkish-Uzbek literary studies in the period before Alisher Navoi. However, if we observe the eighth session of Alisher Navoi's "Majolis un-nafois" dedicated to Husayn Boygaro, then the author's analysis and interpretations of the poet's ghazals are given in a unique form. With this, Navoi filled the gap in Turkish literature, while enriching the tradition of tazkira and giving analyzes reflecting the characteristics of the tradition of commenting in his tazkira. It should be noted that the language of the great poet Alisher Navoi's works is complex. This complexity is confirmed by the dictionaries compiled on the basis of the poet's works during his lifetime. So, one of the important problems facing our Navoy studies is to explain the works of the great poet in a convenient and easy way to today's readers. Through this, it is possible to promote the greatness of Navoi's genius and the universal importance of his artistic heritage. It should be noted that Rahim Vahidov, a literary scholar, has made a great contribution to the analysis of classical texts. The scientist correctly understood that such a complex task can be carried out through research methods developed in world and Uzbek literary studies. For this, a hermeneutic (literary interpretation) approach aimed at interpreting an artistic text came in handy for the scientist. Therefore, this method involves explaining the artistic text to the reader through analysis and interpretation. Sh. Jabborov in his research entitled "Hermeneutics-explanatory science" notes that "Hermeneutics is aimed at understanding the artistic text

through knowledge, understanding, interpretation and explanation". It is not correct to attribute Rahim Vahidov's research to a single method. Therefore, when we observe the researches of scientists, it is clear that along with the hermeneutic method, biographical, linguistic, historical-comparative approaches are used in them. Rahim Vahidov used his scientific potential, theoretical knowledge, and most importantly his love for literature to understand and explain the "mystery" in classical literature. The scientist considered Navoi's every line, every word he used as a "living organism". This caused the scientific community to warmly welcome the scientist's research on Alisher Navoi's work.

The art of words differs from other types of art by its artistic-aesthetic features and diversity. Artistry is the dress of the art of words. This feature of literature gives people aesthetic pleasure, enriches their spiritual world, and becomes a foundation for their worldview. Especially, if the meaning of each word and allusion in the classic texts is not explained, this work will remain "abstract" for the reader.

Rahim Vahidov was tirelessly sought out in order to acquaint today's readers with the content and ideas, beauty and sophistication of the genius poet's works. Therefore, the scientist understood well that only a serious observation of each word used by the great poet would allow to reveal the essence of the classic text.

In short, Rahim Vahidov, while dealing with the ramifications of Navoi's work, deeply realized that it is related to Islamic enlightenment and culture, and he did not shy away from openly admitting it. The program of researching Navoi's work in an integral connection with Islamic ideology has found its bright reflection in a number of works of the scientist. The scientist came to the firm conclusion that it is impossible to read and understand the essence of examples of Uzbek classical literature without the worldview of Sufism, and evaluated Navoi's works as "unique masterpieces" created on the basis of religious teachings.

List of used literature:

1. Jabbarov Sh. Hermeneutics-explanatory science. T.: Akademia, 2010, p. 154.

2. E. Bertels, History of Persian-Tajik poetry, M., 1960.
3. Valikhojhaev B. History of Khoja Ahror. - Tashkent: "Yozuvchi", 1994. p. 75.
4. Hasankhoja Nisari. "Muzakkiri ahbob" (translation by I. Bekjon). - Tashkent: "People's heritage. 1993. Page 172.