

THE RELEVANCE OF THE PROBLEM OF INTERPRETATION IN LITERARY
CRITICISM

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ANNOTATION

This article provides a comprehensive analysis of the theoretical foundations of the problem of interpretation in literary criticism, its historical development, and its relevance in contemporary literary studies. Interpretation, as one of the central categories of literary criticism, plays an important methodological role in the process of understanding, evaluating, and explaining a work of art. The article analyzes the interpretation of the concept of interpretation in philosophical, aesthetic, and literary-theoretical sources, the level of study of this problem in Uzbek literary studies, and approaches to interpreting classical and modern literary texts. Also, the relationship between the author and the reader, context, intertextual connections, and issues of subjectivity and objectivity are considered as important aspects of the problem of interpretation. The results of the study show the relevance of the problem of interpretation in literary criticism in today's scientific and aesthetic process.

Keywords

literary criticism, interpretation, interpretation, literary text, literary studies, methodology, context, reader, author.

INTRODUCTION

Literature is one of the most complex and multifaceted phenomena of human thought and the spiritual world. A work of art is not a simple text that transmits information, but a complex structure consisting of a system of symbols, images, meanings and aesthetic layers. Therefore, the process of understanding, comprehending and evaluating a work of art has always been directly related to the problem of interpretation. Literary criticism is an important field that determines the scientific, theoretical and aesthetic criteria of this interpretive process. The problem of interpretation has existed in the history of literary criticism for a long time. While Aristotle's "Poetics" considered the criteria for understanding and evaluating a work of art, the traditions of interpreting, explaining and interpreting a literary text have also been widely developed in Eastern literary and aesthetic thought. In Uzbek classical literature, commentaries, commentaries and explanations written on the works of Alisher Navoi are high examples of interpretive culture. By the 20th century, the problem of interpretation in literary criticism and literary criticism became even more complex. Theoretical movements such as structuralism, hermeneutics, semiotics, poststructuralism, and reception aesthetics have offered different approaches to the issue of interpretation. As a result, the question of whether there is a single "correct" interpretation of a literary text or whether each reader creates his or her own interpretation has become a pressing issue. In Uzbek literary criticism, interest in the problem of interpretation has also increased during the years of independence. The need to reread the national literary heritage based on new aesthetic and methodological criteria, to get rid of the ideological interpretations of the Soviet era, has further increased the relevance of this issue. In particular, different views are emerging in the interpretation of classical literature, modern literature, and the modern literary process. From this point of view, the main purpose of this



article is to shed light on the theoretical foundations of the problem of interpretation in literary criticism, to analyze its status in Uzbek literary criticism, and to reveal its relevance in today's literary and aesthetic process.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The following methods, widely used in literary studies and the humanities, were used in the research process:

Historical-typological method - to identify the stages of development of the problem of interpretation in the history of literary criticism;

Comparative-analytical method - to compare different theoretical approaches;

Hermeneutic method - to analyze the mechanisms of understanding and interpreting a literary text;

Descriptive method - to describe scientific views in Uzbek literary studies;

Systematic approach - to study interpretation as a structural element of literary criticism.

As a methodological basis, theoretical sources, scientific articles and monographs created in Uzbek and world literary studies were analyzed.

MAIN PART

The concept of interpretation comes from the Latin word *interpretatio*, which means “to explain”, “to explain”, “to reveal meaning”. In literary criticism, interpretation is understood as the process of identifying hidden and explicit meanings in a literary text and interpreting them in a specific aesthetic, historical and cultural context. Interpretation is not just a restatement of the content of the text, but also the disclosure of its artistic and aesthetic essence. Therefore, the problem of interpretation in literary criticism is always considered in connection with the issue of subjectivity and objectivity. In antiquity, the interpretation of a work of art was approached mainly based on the theory of mimesis (imitation). In the Middle Ages, religious and moral interpretation took precedence. In classical Eastern literature, literary texts were often interpreted symbolically and figuratively. In the 20th century, the problem of interpretation in literary criticism reached a new level. Theories such as hermeneutics (Gadamer), structuralism (Saussure), and poststructuralism (Derrida) have reexamined the relationship between text and meaning. Interpretation is now seen as a process closely related to the activity of the reader. In Uzbek literary criticism, the problem of interpretation is more often manifested in the process of analyzing a work of art. There are different approaches to interpreting classical literary examples, in particular, the works of Alisher Navoi, Babur, Mashrab. While ideological interpretation was the priority during the Soviet period, interpretations based on aesthetic and national criteria expanded during the years of independence. The problem of interpretation is directly or indirectly addressed in the works of literary critics - I. Hakkul, N. Karimov, B. Qosimov, U. Normatov. Their works emphasize the importance of interpreting a literary text from the point of view of historicity, aesthetics, and personal perception. In today's era of globalization and informatization, literary texts are read in different cultural contexts. This leads to an increase in interpretations. It has become natural for one work to be interpreted differently by different readers. The task of modern literary criticism is to analyze these interpretations based on scientific and aesthetic criteria. The relevance of the problem of interpretation is that it determines the methodological foundations of literary criticism. Literary criticism without interpretation remains at the level of superficial description.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The results of the study show that the problem of interpretation in literary criticism is of not only theoretical, but also practical importance. Interpretation reveals the aesthetic value of a work of art, determines its place in time and space. There is a need to further deepen research on the issue of interpretation in Uzbek literary criticism.



CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the problem of interpretation in literary criticism has always been relevant and will not lose its importance in the future. A full understanding of a work of art can only be achieved through a deep and well-founded interpretation. Studying the problem of interpretation on the basis of modern theoretical approaches in Uzbek literary criticism is one of the important scientific tasks.

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