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Search for New Scientific, Theoretical and Methodological Foundations of Karakalpak Literary Study

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Abstract. *The article is devoted to the problem of searching for new scientific, theoretical and methodological foundations of Karakalpak Literary Study. Taking into account the achievements of Karakalpak Literary Study in the research of the national art of words on a scientific basis, the author comes to the conclusion that it is necessary to conduct fundamental research in such areas, as the individual style of writer; the image of the author in a literary work; the position of the author in a literary work; the history of a particular literary work; historical evolution of national prose; artistic psychology in Karakalpak Literature; plot directions, motives, system of images, genesis and tipology of same genres of national literature, genre and stylistic studies in Karakalpak Literature and etc.*

Key words: *Literary Study, fundamental research, Karakalpak Literature, textology, poetry, prose.*

The end of the 20th century is characterized by the change of the views of the society, the strengthening of the attention on national-cultural, universal humanitarian basis. In the era of impartiality, the national programs in the branch of poetic speech of the Karakalpak Literary Study relying on the achievements of the scientific and theoretical ideas of the world, have the opportunity to manage the system with modern analysis methods and ways in the study of the material of literary word creation.

In Karakalpak Literary Study, almost exclusively in the way of Assyrian development, the materials related to the national artistic word creation from the ancient era to the present day have been brought to the subject of research according to the theoretical and practical issues. The scientific-theoretical experience gained in this field has led to the clarification of a number of perspective aspects that are necessary for future research.

Prospective orientations that are important for the study of Karakalpak Literary Study are defined directly in connection with the study of national literature. According to O. Kultysheva, one of the tasks of literary studies in the current state of development is not only to learn national prose or poetry in its relevant fields (these are the analysis of author's texts and learning the ways of personal creation), but first of all, its criticism, memoirs, as well as the defining the outer branches of the literary process [23, 113].

N. Rahimjonov, in his article entitled " Ádebiyattanıwdıń jańa basqıshı (The New stage of Literary Studies)", notes that the researches related to the place of Uzbek literary-aesthetic thought in the world culture that is among the results achieved by the literary studies of the period of impartiality, its socio-

philosophical skill and the importance have emerged, R. Vohidov, M.Hoshimova's research "Ádebiy dosliq shegara bilmeydi (Literary friendship knows no bounds)" and G. Kurambaeva's research "Mirtemir hám qaraqalpaq ádebiy ortalığı (Mirtemir and Karakalpak Literary Center)" are mentioned as example works in this field [16].

In the Karakalpak Literary Study M. Nurmuhammedov [30, 16] made a research on the study of the literary relation between Russian-Karakalpak literatures, K. Kurambayev [24, 72] learned Uzbek-Turkmen-Karakalpak, B. Kurbanbayev [25, 164] Uzbek-Karakalpak, P. Allambergenova [5, 20] Turkmen-Karakalpak, D. Pakhratdinov [32, 19] Eastern literature and I. Yusupov's creation, A. Khamidova [22, 22] I.Yusupov's creation and the European literature. Therefore, in the future, in this direction, to study the Karakalpak artistic-aesthetic thought widely in the context of world culture is considered to be one of the tasks facing the national literary studies.

We are committed to the goal of taking into account the trends in world literature studies in the present time. According to Academician S. Kaskabasov, these trends include methods and scientific approaches, such as structural and semiotic, comparative poetics, except the convergence of literary studies with psychoanalysis, philosophy, sociology, anthropology; raise of the hermeneutic reflection to the higher level; advancement of "first person" narratives as a critical-discursive force, etc. [20, 126].

In addition, it is characteristic for the literary studies of every nation to mark its future development path. In particular, the main tendency for modern Russian Literary Study consists of striving for understanding a literary text oriented to the "other" and its own life perspective (the moral position of the literary hero or in the form of "the perspective of the text") as a meaning (i.e. concept - T.B.) in a modified form with the obligation to give as a main value [6, 25]. And in the Tatar Literary Study, such issues as the type of the creation, directions, currents, methods, literary genres, transformation of genres, "new realism", changes in the poetics of the art of speech will be studied.

One part of research in literary studies consists of learning the creation of writers and poets that are not included in the research before. In the history of national literature, there are still a few pages of the hunger, and it belongs to the literature of the 19th and the first half of the 20th century.

This situation calls for a special discussion about the sides of creation of writer-poets that were not revealed in previous researches, especially to learn the heritage of writers who were repressed in the 30s of the XX century, to bring the literary works that have not been published or rarely published into scientific circulation.

The conducting textological works in learning Berdak's works from Karakalpak scientists was put forward as the main issue [7, 92-95]. It is known that until now, the textological researches have been carried out in the study of the heritage of Kazi Maulik [12, 22]. If we consider the volume of Karakalpak literary word creation material, the collection of literary heritage in the study of national literary studies and the relevant works in the field of publishing, particular importance of the dealing with the original version of the literary material, there is a need to form the branch of textology for the national literary studies in the current direction, to expand the research.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the direction of the national literature towards the realistic depiction marked the direction of further development of artistic word creation. In the literary process, along with the individual differences of the writers engaged in creating, there were also remarkable signs in their research. In particular, the mutual closeness in the creation of the folk poets attracted the attention of literary scholars.

In particular, I. Yusupov, in the article "Xaliq shayiri Abbaz Dabilov (Folk poet Abbaz Dabilov)", while revealing the unique characteristics of the talented person, shows the national folklore, classical poetry and the traditions of the Eastern literature, as well as the reality of the era as a main sources of the folk

poet creations: "the Karakalpak Literature gave the three prominent folk poets. They are Ayapbergen Muwsayev, Abbaz Dabilov and Sadik Nurimbetov. Their creation is a different and legal phenomenon in modern Karakalpak Literature". [36]

The scientists such as M. Nurmukhamedov, K. Maksetov, K. Sultanov, S. Akhmetov, S. Bahadyrova, K. Kamalov, P. Nurzhanov have expressed their opinions related to the picture of artistic imagination in the Karakalpak Literary Study, while the researches of scientists such as S.G. Asadullaev (1969), I. Khasanov (1985) dedicated to learning the directions of artistic imagination in the science of world Literary Study were published.

In recent years, the information about the orientations of artistic imagination in the scientific studies have supplemented and expanded. In particular, K. Kamalov defines four stylistic directions of realism in the national literary word creation: 1. True realist stylistic flow; 2. Romantic stylistic flow; 3. Satirical stylistic flow; 4. Lyrical stylistic flow. According to the scientist, "there is no sci-fi style flow in Karakalpak literature. Only sometimes a few sci-fi works are written. They can't serve as a stylistic flow... Along with the development of the lively literary process, new stylistic flows may continue to appear." [19,19]

In the monograph "Ilimiy fantastika máseleleri (Problems of science fiction)" by A. Abdiev, it is confirmed that the rich traditions of the creation of fantastic works, as well as the aspiration of the flourishing Karakalpak Literature to cover the issues of life and social life with fiction, created the need for a new method - the method of fantastic depiction, and in this regard, it proves that the Karakalpak Literature has a new - the emergence of the genre of science fiction [1; 96, 3]. These circumstances show that the problem of the orientations of artistic imagination in Karakalpak Literary Study is required to be studied more deeply.

In the book "XIX ásir qaraqalpaq ádebiyatı (XIX century Karakalpak Literature)" by N. Daukaraev, the basis for learning the Karakalpak Literature from a historical aspect was laid, and the views of the scientist on this issue were reflected in "Qaraqalpaq ádebiyatı tariyxınıń ocherkleri (Essays on the history of Karakalpak Literature)". Research in this direction was continued by S. Akhmetov, and he published his works under the headings "Ullı watandarlıq urısqa shekemgi dáwirde qaraqalpaq sovet poeziyası (Soviet poetry of Karakalpak in the period before the Great Patriotic War)", "Qaraqalpaq sovet poeziyası tariyxınıń ocherkleri (Essays on the history of Soviet poetry of Karakalpak)", "Qaraqalpaq sovet ádebiyatı (Karakalpak Soviet Literature)" [4, 124; 4.1, 292; 4.2, 404] and created the history of national poetry of the 20th century.

The work "Qaraqalpaq poeziyası (Karakalpak poetry)" by K. Turdibayev [34, 174], which appeared in the later era, is devoted to the history of Karakalpak poetry during the years of impartiality. Not refusing the value of S. Akhmetov's works dedicated to Karakalpak poetry, if we take into account that the researches of the scientist were written under the influence of the ideology near the former Union, the scientific information in this direction requires studying from the point of view of today's national state impartiality.

However, the history of Karakalpak poetry has not yet been created as a whole up to this day. M. Nurmukhamedov's book entitled "Qaraqalpaq poeziyası (The Karakalpak Poetry)" [31, 32] can be considered as an attempt in covering national poetry from an evolutionary point of view. From this point of view, the creation of the history of Karakalpak poetry from ancient times to the present is one of the problems waiting to be solved.

It is considered a widespread experience in the science of literary studies to discuss the original creation of modern poets who stand out on the literary area in terms of their individual style and skill in poetic words.

Because "the condition of the theoretic generalization of the modern literary process events in the form of the front of the creators, the history of mastery-figurativeness, the synthesis of the truths of life and society is taking root", that is why in the book "Máńgi gózzallıq (Eternal Beauty)" by I. Gofurov, the behavior, spirituality, the person's place in modern time is discussed, It has been shown from the theoretical point of view that eternal beauty is modesty, manners and behavior [16].

It is necessary to point out that although the problems of Ajiniyaz [18], Berdak [29, 38], I. Yusupov's [27, 20] poetic skills have been discussed to a certain extent by the Karakalpak literary scholar, the researches in this direction are being carried out with the obstacle.

In addition to the issues mentioned above, the large-scale fundamental scientific research should be conducted in Karakalpak Literary Study in the future: there are orientations such as individual style of the writer; the image of the author in the literary work; the author's position in a literary work; history of a single literary work; historical evolution of national prose; artistic psychology in Karakalpak literature; plot orientations, motifs, system of images, genesis and typology of some genres in national literature; the genre-stylistic researches in Karakalpak literature and others.

One of the promising orientations in the development of Karakalpak Karakalpak Literary Study is research in the field of literary relations. Academician S. Kaskabasov, the representative of Kazakh Literary Study, pointed out the need for the appearance of modernism in certain genres of Kazakh literature, the multifaceted connection of Kazakh Literature with Eastern and Western literatures, there should be works that thoroughly research the theoretical problems, hermeneutics, imagology, and reception [20]. In its turn, confirming that academician S. Kaskabasov's opinion is important for Karakalpak Literary Study, we would like to present some directions below in addition to this.

In the field of wide spreading the literary translation works which is one of the factors that contributed to the mutual rapprochement of cultures and the establishment of relations between literatures, the work "Awdarmatanıw tiykarları (The basis of the Translation studies)" by the Uzbek scientist I. Gofurov, and "Fol'klorlıq baylanıslar hám kórkem awdarma (Folklore Relations and literary Translation" by Karakalpak scientist I. Dilmanov (2007) were published.

In addition, local scientists such as M. Nurmuhamedov, N. Urumbaev, A. Zhaksybaev expressed their opinions on the issue of artistic (literary) translation. So far, any research work directly related to the problem of translation has not been conducted in Karakalpak literature. Therefore, in order to improve this direction, conducting integrated and comprehensive research works and creating a theory of translation in national literary studies based on collected scientific data is considered one of the most important issues.

On the basis of the knowledge gathered in the study of the national poetic word in the scientific basis, the creation and publication of a large volume of the history of Karakalpak literature from the ancient era to the 2020, and on the basis of the current achievements of the science of literary studies, study of the Karakalpak literature of the early period together with the representatives of the literary studies of the Turkic people makes a significant part of the works in this field.

It is known to everyone that Karakalpak artistic word creation, which has deep historical roots, is a living literature that has been influenced by the literature of other peoples and is currently developing in terms of genre and form. L. Klimovich writes as follows in his book entitled "Mıyras hám házirgi zaman (Heritage and modern times)" published in 1975: "Literature of Central Asia and Kazakhstan is in many languages. These are Uzbek, Turkmen, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Tajik, Karakalpak literatures.

However, in the article of R. Khayrullin, published in one of the scientific magazines of Russia, devoted to the issue of teaching the course "Tuwısqan (türk) xalıqları ádebiyatı (Literature of related (Turkic)

peoples)", Kyrgyz, Turkmen, and Uzbek literatures are mentioned as the literature of the Turkic ethnocultural representatives of Kazakhstan and Central Asia. The author of the article writes the following: "The peoples belonging to the Turkish ethno-cultural union are more than twenty. This includes about twenty nations. The territory occupied by these peoples is quite large: in Russia, it is the Volga banks and the Urals (Tatar, Bashkir, Chuvash literatures), the north Caucasus (Balkar, Karachay, Kumyk and Nogai literatures) and Siberia (Altai, Tuva, Khakas, Yakut literatures) [21].

If we look carefully, not a single word about Karakalpak literature is mentioned in this row. In this regard, we are of the opinion that one of the most important tasks of the present day is to widen working together with foreign scientific centers in order to promote the creation of national artistic word creation on a global scale.

Critically reviewing the historical path of the science of artistic word creation, identifying its achievements and shortcomings, and noting the theoretical and practical issues that need to be solved in the future have already become widespread in world literature studies. Among such works are the works of A. Zakirzyanov [37, 320], Zh. Smagulov [33], B. Valikhojaev [35, 191], M. Loskutnikova [26, 352], as well as the book "Rus ádebiyattanıwındaǵı akademiyalıq mektepler (Academic Schools in Russian Literary Studies)" [2, 516] prepared for publication by the authors' collective, in which the path of Tatar, Kazakh, Uzbek, Russian literary studies and the services of scientists who made a significant contribution to the development of this science are disclosed.

In its turn, it is important to solve the significant tasks such as to learn the biographies of scientists responsible for the development of Karakalpak Literary Study, which has almost a century old history and the advancement of this field, to publish academic collections of their scientific works, to create a series of local literary scholars, and to create the history of Karakalpak academic literature.

In addition, the development of the only scientific center, which works with the archive and other databases necessary for the activity of all scientific institutions in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, is a necessity arising from the needs of the times. And:

- In almost a century of development of Karakalpak Literary Study, the dictionary of literary studies terms has been published several times. The scientist S. Akhmetov created the first dictionary in this direction [3,148], and later he published "Fol'klorlıq terminlerdiń qısqasha sózligi (Brief Dictionary of Folklore Terms)" (together with S. Bahadirova), "Ádebiyattanıw atamalarınń sózligi (Dictionary of Literary studies Terms)" (together with K. Zharimbetov), "Ádebiyattanıw atamalarınń orıssh-qaraqalpaqsha sózligi (Russian-Karakalpak Dictionary of Literary Terms)" (together with J. Esenov, K. Zharimbetov) and supplemented the list of terms in Karakalpak literary studies. Taking into account the expansion of the terminological base of Karakalpak literary studies as a result of the scientific research carried out today, we believe that it is expedient to create a dictionary of literary studies terms.
- Taking into account the current trends in the science of world literary studies, it should be noted that the activities (international symposia, conferences, etc.) that serve to revive national scientific thought to a certain extent, and integrate with world scientific centers, are one of directions that is of particular importance for the future of national literary studies.
- The liberation of literature from the clamp of socialist dogma brought about changes and renewal in the national artistic word creation. As a result of such renewal process in artistic literature, "multiplicity of artistic ideas, styles, and forms that are alive at the same time creates an inimitable cultural condition of the present time. In order to find a way there, it is necessary to know not only

taste and aesthetic experience, but also theoretical concepts that allow evaluating and analyzing literary works." [17, 4]

- There are the psychoanalytical, structural, mythological, existential, hermeneutic, psychocritical, semiotic, linguostatic, synergetic, linguopoetic, complex analysis, phenomenological and other scientific methods in the modern literary studies [14].

Among the methods in this series, it is a regular phenomenon that the methods occupy the leading place most of the time. For example, according to K. Barsht, the most frequently used methods and scientific branches in Russian literary studies are text hermeneutics, folkloristics, stylistics, poem studies, comparative literary studies, morphological literary studies, literary biography, genetic literary studies, "new criticism", existential criticism, psychoanalytical method (Freud's method, Jungian method), immanent analysis, structural-semiotic analysis, mythological-ethnographic literary study, cultural-historical method, post-structuralism (deconstructivism) [6, 16-24]. But Yu. Borev mentions the following in Russian literary studies from the methods of approach to the literary work: 1) sociological; 2) epistemological; 3) historical and cultural; 4) comparative-historical; 5) biographical; 6) creative-genetic; 7) ontological [10, 47-66].

As we see, the application of the methods of literary studies has its own characteristics depending on the specifics of national literature and the differences of development.

For example, the Uzbek scientist B. Karimov divides the methods of literary study into three according to their approach to the material of artistic word creation: 1. Methods related to the author of a literary work; 2. Methods related to literary text and form; 3. Leading principles characteristic of modern Uzbek Literary Study. In addition, this scientist points out the use of historical-biographical, historical-functional approach to the data of Uzbek literature [14].

The comparative-typological, comparative-historical, structural, artistic-aesthetic analysis methods are used in modern Karakalpak Literary Study [24, 5; 13, 6; 9, 9; 8, 9; 28, 9; 11, 9]. If we take into account the rich experience collected in the science of world literary studies up to this day, we can see that there are many methods and approaches that should be mastered in learning the creation of national artistic words of the Karakalpak Literary Study in the scientific basis.

In short, for the modern Karakalpak Literary Study, it is expedient to build on the previous scientific experiences achieved in world literature studies in learning the national artistic word creation.

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