



CURRENT PROBLEMS OF COMPARATIVE LITERARY STUDIES

Khashimova Shoira Kasymovna

Lecturer, Fergana State University, Uzbekistan

Abstract: This article explores current issues of comparative literature in the modern world, considering its theoretical foundations, methodological approaches and challenges. The authors also discuss prospects for further research in this area and the importance of comparative literary analysis for understanding cultural interactions and identity.

Keywords: comparative literature, cultural interactions, methodological approaches, world literature, modern challenges.

Comparative literature is a field of scientific study that is at the center of attention in modern literary scholarship. It studies literary works of different cultures and national traditions, drawing parallels between them, identifying common features and characteristics, and also exploring the mutual influence of literary traditions. The relevance of comparative literature is evident in the modern globalized world, where cultural contacts and interactions are becoming increasingly intense.

Comparative literature provides a unique opportunity to understand how literary texts reflect and shape cultural identities, how they adapt to new environments, and influence the development of literary art. In our time, when world literature becomes accessible to everyone through translation and means of communication, comparative literature is becoming a key discipline for the analysis of cultural phenomena and the exchange of literary experience.

In this article we will look at current problems associated with the comparative analysis of literary works, and prospects for the development of this important area of literary research.

Comparative literature, despite its relevance and significance, faces a number of complex problems and challenges. Let's look at some of them:

1. Language barriers: one of the main problems is the need to translate literary works from one language to another. At the same time, preserving the meaning, style and cultural characteristics is a difficult task. Language barriers can distort the source text and make comparison difficult. [1. 77]



2. Cultural differences: When comparing literary works from different cultures, researchers are faced with differences in mentality, values and traditions. Understanding and interpretation of works can be highly dependent on cultural context, making analysis difficult. [2, 58]

3. Adaptation and Interpretation: Literary works can be adapted and interpreted differently in different cultural environments. What aspects of the work are preserved and what aspects are changed during adaptation? How does this affect benchmarking?

4. Multicultural nature of texts: Many modern texts have a multicultural nature, including elements from different cultures. How to conduct comparative analysis in such cases, given the diversity of sources?

5. Intermediality: In the modern world, literary works can be presented in various formats, including films, music, visual arts and even video games. How to take into account intermedial aspects in comparative literature? [3, 117]

6. Transnationality and Postcolonial Studies: Issues of transnationality and postcolonial legacies are becoming increasingly important to comparative literary studies. How to take into account the influence of colonial structures and postcolonial processes in the analysis of literature?

These and other problems make comparative literature a complex and interesting field of study. Researchers in this field are constantly developing new methods and approaches to effectively deal with the challenges that contemporary literature and cultural dynamics present to them.

Comparative literature continues to evolve and develop, and, despite its difficulties and challenges, offers many promising areas of research.

The development of modern translation methods and machine translation opens new horizons for research in the field of comparative literature. How can technology help improve the accuracy and quality of translation of literary works? What new capabilities do machine translators provide for comparative text analysis? [4, 152]

Comparative literature can expand its field of study to include aspects of culture, art, history, and sociology. Research into cultural interactions and the influence of literature on society provides new opportunities for the analysis of cultural phenomena.

The time when literary works were limited only to written texts is long gone. Contemporary studies may involve the analysis of literature in a variety of media formats, including film, music, visual arts, and other art forms.



Analyzing the similarities and differences between different literary genres and styles provides new research opportunities. What common features can be identified in different literary genres? What elements of style can tell us about the cultural characteristics and time of creation of the work?

These areas represent only a small portion of the potential research opportunities in comparative literature. However, they indicate that this area of science continues to be dynamic and relevant, capable of expanding our knowledge of literary texts and their role in the modern world.

Comparative literature remains one of the most interesting and multifaceted areas in research in the field of literature and culture. Despite the complexities and challenges faced by researchers, it continues to attract attention and inspire new research approaches and projects.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasize that comparative literature continues to develop and expand our knowledge of literary texts and cultural interactions. This area of research remains important for understanding world literature and its influence on the formation of cultures and identities. We hope that this article will serve as a starting point for further research in comparative literature and inspire new research projects.

REFERENCES:

1. Bloom, Harold. "The Western Canon: The Books and School of the Ages." Riverhead Books, 1995.
2. Spivak, Gayatri Chakravorty. "Death of a Discipline." Columbia University Press, 2003.
3. Moretti, Franco. "Distant Reading." Verso, 2013.
4. Damrosch, David. "What Is World Literature?" Princeton University Press, 2003.
5. Said, Edward W. "Orientalism." Vintage Books, 1979.