

**SCIENTIFIC THEORETICAL FUNDAMENTALS OF COMPARATIVE  
ANALYSIS**

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**Abstract.** A scientific field called comparative literature or literary comparative studies compares two or more literary phenomena. One of the most important scientific fields nowadays, when global social, cultural, and literary relations are growing daily, is comparative literature. Any comparative investigation reveals shared and unique characteristics of literary phenomena, which provide the cornerstone for the creation of overarching theoretical principles that apply to all literatures. Comparative analysis consists of objects, and they are their constituents. For researchers, it is enough to know this. Comparative analysis, in addition to the above-mentioned actions, also focuses on comparing the components of the objects of analysis with each other. The purpose of this article is to investigate comparative analysis in literature and to identify similarities and differences between comparable objects. Students, teachers, and researchers should be able to describe comparative research technique and its fundamental ideas when studying this topic. They should also have a basic understanding of comparative literature and their summary.

**Keywords:** object, natural, social, spiritual, epistemological, logical, methodological, methodological, axiological tasks, stages of comparison, environment, internal features, and typical situations.

### I. Introduction.

From time immemorial, our people say, “The truth is known by comparison”. That is why the methodology of comparison is widespread and used in people’s life activities. Today, the process of comparison is introduced into the mechanism of cognition and event analysis. The methodology of comparison is used in all areas of science and practice.

There is a certain scientific and practical basis for a deeper understanding of the content, essence and functions of the methodology of comparison. The objects of comparative analysis are divided into natural, social, and spiritual objects. These three relatively independent groups of events are interconnected. They form the environment in which a person lives and are reflected in fiction, becoming an image [2].

Despite the relative independence of natural phenomena, they become objects of comparison only after they are involved in human social life. In other words, because people are engaged in a comparative analysis of natural phenomena, they assimilate their social characteristics into it based on their own interests and views. As a result, the comparative analysis of natural phenomena becomes somewhat socialized. Thus, there can be no mechanism for comparing natural phenomena without the influence of social factors. The second group of objects of comparative analysis consists of social phenomena. The method of comparing them has its own characteristics. At the same time, the area of analysis expands, the number of comparative analysis indicators increases. The reason is

that the laws of social development, all groups of social relations: economic, political, spiritual-ideological, legal, scientific-technical, information, military, ecological and many other relations are taken into account here [1].

Spiritual-ideological issues constitute the third group of objects of comparative analysis. The depth and accuracy of the comparative analysis of the objects of the spiritual-ideological sphere leads to a positive result.

Hence, the natural, social, and spiritual-ideological phenomena that exist in fiction are the objects of comparative analysis. But these objects are unique and require consideration of a number of their features.

The most important stages in the comparison process are given below.

First of all, the researcher must select the objects of comparison correctly. Because the state of existence of the objects of comparison creates these stages.

First, it is impossible to compare, identify similarities and differences between events without comparing their internal properties, internal parameters. Their main ones are the content, essence, qualities of the objects being compared. Therefore, identifying similarities and differences in the content, nature, and qualities of events is the first step in the comparison process.

Second, it is well known that the internal features of events, that is, their content, essence, qualities, are manifested in the environment. It follows that it is necessary to study the similarities and differences in the ways in which the internal properties of the objects of comparison are manifested in the environment. This is the next stage of the comparative analysis.

Third, not only do the objects being compared affect the environment, but the environment also affects them. This involves comparing the characteristics of the impact of external conditions on the objects of analysis. In this way, a third direction is naturally determined at the stage of comparing events. Its essence is

to identify similarities and differences in the impact of the environment on the objects of comparative analysis.

Fourth, there will be a reason, a necessity, for the occurrence of any event, including a literary event. Of course, they should be taken into account while comparing. Many needs play a role in the origin, existence, development, and functioning of each event and some of them are of paramount importance. We often call this a motive in the literature. Therefore, before we do a comparative analysis of what we need [2].

#### II Methodology.

We also need to compare the needs and wants that make it happen. This helps us to identify similarities and differences in the reasons for the existence of objects being compared. To do this, we need to perform a comparative analysis in the literature on the algorithm of necessity (motive) - object-essence (result).

Thus, the comparison of needs can be considered as an important link in the mechanism of object analysis that we need. Because nothing happens without need and necessity. If we recall, Alisher Navoi's "Lison ut tayr" the first of the 7 valleys chosen for the original destination was need [6].

Sometimes when we have so much material at hand, we don't know what to compare or with what to compare it. It is known that the process of comparative analysis, its results are influenced by many factors. These are the contents of the objects of comparison; methodological tools in the analysis; methods of comparative analysis, etc. With all of this in mind, the following typical situations can be compared.

The first situation is to compare the events of a literary event that exist in a space and time. Such a comparison mechanism has its own characteristics. First, the spatial unity of the objects being compared, the generality of the environment,

removes from the agenda the study of how it affects these properties. The general space and time, on the other hand, indicate that the environment of the objects of comparison is the same, and that this environment has essentially the same effect on them. This leads to a slight “simplification” of the comparative analysis. Second, the existence of comparable phenomena in one space and one time allows us to speak of their natural-historical unity. For example, a comparative study of the works of Utkir Hoshimov and Tohir Malik reveals the general and specific aspects of writers who lived and worked in the same place and time [6].

The second situation. It is a space, but a comparison of literary events from different eras. A second situation arises when it is necessary to compare literary events that exist, exist, or may exist in a given environment, in the same space, but at different times. However, comparing events that occur at different times but in very similar situations is a difficult task. Usually, certain problems, difficulties, puzzles occur here [4].

Often, they try to compare events that take place in the same space, for example, in the context of a country, by negating the time factor. This is wrong: for example, poets who lived and worked in the same place but at different times: Muqimiy and Muhammad Yusuf’s views on youth will certainly be judged by time. In other words, if the objects being compared exist in the same environment, it is impossible not to take into account that it affects them differently at different stages of its development. Even if the conditions under which the events took place (country, any place) have not changed radically, the objects of comparison themselves may have changed during this time.

The third situation. Comparing objects that existed in the same time but in different places. For example, the Uzbek writer Nasir Zokhid and the American writer Victoria Schwab, who live and work in the same time but not in the same

place, have a novel with the same name, Revenge. At this point, it is important to take into account the effect of the environment on the objects of comparison when comparing the motive of revenge in both novels. This process requires special attention from the researcher. Because in the process of comparative analysis it is necessary to take into account the influence of conditions, causes and bases on comparable phenomena [6].

Thus, the simultaneous existence of objects of comparative analysis cannot be a basis for ignoring the characteristics of the environments in which they live and develop. The reason is that if this is done, the comparison will not give the expected result.

The fourth situation. The process of comparing literary phenomena of different space and time. It compares different environments, different places, and literary events of different times. This situation is considered to be the most complex for the methodology and methodology of comparative analysis. For example, in order to study the interpretation of enlightenment in the works of Shakespeare and Alisher Navoi, or in the works of Abdullah Kahhar and Jack London, it is necessary to take into account the following:

Firstly, it is necessary to understand the nature of the events being compared. Second, it is necessary to examine as deeply as possible the previous conditions and environments in which the objects of comparative analysis exist, revealing their influence on the worldview of Shakespeare and Navoi or Abdullah Kahhar and Jack London. Because in order to know what unites the works of writers who lived and worked in different times and places, other than popularity, it is necessary to reveal many literary events [3].

### III. Conclusion.

Due to the spatial-temporal parameters of the comparison objects, many

difficulties arise in the path of the analyst. However, given the characteristics of the situations that arise during the development of comparable phenomena, they can be solved. Practice has shown that a comparative result is more effective if researchers conducting a comparative analysis understand these difficulties and have a methodology and methodology for comparing different, conflicting events.

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