



SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT. This article is devoted to the analyses of systematic approach to the literature, systematic principles, origin of systematic approach, literary methods and its analyses, principles of studying a work of art or the entire creative heritage of the author as an organic whole in the synthesis of structural, functional and genetic ideas about the object. The role of method while analyzing literary work.

Key words: literature, fiction, system, systems approach, biographical author, method.

I. INTRODUCTION

The concept "system" comes from the Greek word "systema" - a whole made up of parts, a compound. A system is "a set of elements in relationships and connections with each other, which forms a certain integrity, unity" 1. In accordance with this concept of the system, a conceptual apparatus was formed, which defines the basis of system principles, in one form or another, present in works on the problems of intercultural communication, cultural studies and literary theory. The system principles include:

1. Integrity - the fundamental irreducibility of the properties of a system to the sum of its constituent elements" and the non-derivability of the properties of the whole from the properties of an individual element.
2. Dependence of each element, virtues and relations of the system on its place, functions within the whole.
3. Structuralism - the ability to describe a system through the establishment of its structure, i.e. Networks of connections and relationships, the conditionality of the behavior of a system not so much by the behavior of its individual elements as by the properties of its structure.
4. Interdependencies of the system and the environment. The system forms and manifests its properties in the process of interaction with the environment, being at the same time an active leading component of interaction.
5. Hierarchy. Each component of the system, in turn, can be considered as a system, and the system under study in this case is one of the components of a wider system.



II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The origin of a systematic approach to the study of literature goes back to the ideas of Aristotle, G.V.F. Hegel and other philosophers, F. de Saussure and his followers in linguistics, Yu. Tynyanov and scientists were members of the Prague Linguistic Circle. A systematic approach to the study of literature was formed in the second half of the 20th century under the influence of general theories of systems Bertalanffy and Nobel laureate I.R. Prigogine Among the literary scholars who used a systematic approach were D.S. Likhachev, R.O. Jacobson, N. I. Konrad, I.G. Neupokoeva.

Literary methods were created for the study of a literary work, taken either in connections and relations with the environment (for example, the biographical method and cultural-historical method), or outside the connection and relations with this environment (for example, the formal and the structural method). A work is only one of the elements of the "literature" system; therefore none of the existing literary methods can correspond to all systemic principles and play the role of a universal method in relation to the "literature" system.³

However, each of the literary methods, if it does not claim to be universal, can open up some side of the study of fiction. The systems approach is a direction in the methodology of scientific knowledge and social practice, which is based on the consideration of objects as systems. The methodological specificity of the system approach is determined by the fact that it orients the study towards disclosing the integrity of an object and its supporting mechanisms, towards identifying various types of connections between the components of a complex object and bringing them together into a single theoretical picture, which also includes the connection of the object with its environment.

In our description, at the input and output of the "literature" system, there is a Person represented by the elements "author" and "reader». These elements are indicated, but they have not yet become the subject of systems analysis and are not described as systems. However, their very presence in the relatively autonomous subsystems "author - work" and "work - reader" makes it possible to talk about the extreme complexity of these subsystems and about the belonging of the system "literature" to the number of purposeful systems capable of self-development.

The systematic approach embodies the principles of studying a work of art or the entire creative heritage of the author as an organic whole in the synthesis of structural, functional

³Uemov A.I. Systems approach and general systems theory. - M., 1978.



and genetic ideas about the object. The relations "author - work", "tradition - work", "reality - work" are linked through the work, which occupies a central place in the system and acquires the status of artistry due to direct and feedback from the reader.

III. ANALYSIS

The systematic approach implements the unity of analysis and synthesis. As already mentioned, the author of a work of fiction turns out to be a specifically described biographical author (his entire life is analyzed) and a conceptual author (the entire text). At the same time, the biographical method focuses attention on the biographical author. There is an undeniable connection between the biographical author and the conceived author, which is expressed in the autobiographical aspects of the work. However, the transition from a biographical author to a conceptual author is always associated with the emergence of a new meaning, with a semantic leap.

According to the systemic principle of hierarchy, each component of the system, in turn, can be considered as a system. From this point of view, the "Author" is both a complex system and an element of an even more complex system of "literature", which has material and ideal aspects. The "Author" system can be represented by the following diagram:

Biographical Author ↔ Conceptual Author ↔ Narrator ↔ Narrator (Author)

Formal and structural methods are devoted to the immanent study of a work as a complex hierarchical system.

The relationship "Author ↔ Tradition" and "Reader ↔ Tradition" study the cultural-historical method and hermeneutics.

The sociological method is focused on the relationship "Author Reality", "Reader Reality". Receptive aesthetics deals with the Work Reader and Reader ↔ Work relationships. The comparative-historical method and comparative studies study the comparison of national literary systems within the super-complex system of "world literature".⁴

IV. DISCUSSION

The biographical method (created by Charles Sainte-Beuve) consists in the fact that the study of the work focuses on the author himself, in particular, on his scientific biography. That is, the essence of the method is to scientifically correlate the facts of the biography and the work of the author;

⁴Neupokoeva I.G. History of World Literature. Problems of systemic and comparative analysis. - M., 1976.



The artistic method of literary theory studies the influence of the author's artistic thinking in the works he creates; the way the author depicts something through the prism of his artistic perception, subjective comprehension, creation in his own way on the basis of what is reflected by the mind. In fact, this method of literary theory studies the method of creative activity, which has the same epithet;⁵

The cultural-historical method of studying literature, created by Hippolyte Ten, is more interested in historical and cultural, for example, national characteristics that affect the literary product being created. That is, this approach suggests focusing on more systemic, time-consuming and large-scale features, criteria, connections and prerequisites, in other words, thorough. It is difficult to deny the influence of one's time, culture and processes in the society surrounding the author on his work;

Comparative-historical method, cross-cultural or comparative studies –from Latin comparo - compare) is a method of studying literature, which consists in a comparative study of all products of the literary process, regardless of the national, cultural or other author's affiliation. The advantage is that a large volume of various factors affecting the literary product is being investigated;

The sociological or socio-historical method is the main approach of the sociology of literature, studying the influence of social groups and classes on literature, as well as the significance and influence of literature in society, as one of its social functions. The subjects of interest within this method are not only the kinds, types, genres of literature or themes, motifs, objects depicted, as well as how the public and the author interact. The latter is often far from being limited to the creation of a work on the one hand and the choice to get acquainted with it or not, on the other. It should also be noted that the sociology of literature is an interdisciplinary scientific branch;

The method of literary hermeneutics consists in the interpretation of literary works according to a rationally constructed system of scientific knowledge. It can be understood that applying this method with the purpose outlined above to the products of subjective production, you will inevitably encounter the problem of correlating systematic scientific knowledge, trying to be the most objective, with private experience and its artistic embodiment of various subjects of the literary process (authors). According to Eric Hirsch, who was a prominent representative of researchers of the recent past developing this method, he (the method) is finding the original meaning of a literary work.

⁵Konrad N.I. Selected works. literature and theater. - M., 1978



Hirsch clarified the content of three directions in the interpretation of the text: metaphysical - the search for the meaning of the text, following the concept of historicity (objective historical study of the work), descriptive - the description of the meaning of the text as a system of signs, and normative - the interpretation of the meaning of the text, based on the ethical guidelines of the researcher, is inevitable. In view of the latter, Eric Hirsch called for separating the descriptive dimension, which contains the essence of objective research, from the normative one, which represents its goal in a subjective form;⁶

The formal method of studying literature focuses on the study of immanent, that is, intrinsic, properties of literature; as Roman Jakobson stated: the subject of literary theory is not literature itself, but its literariness, that is, what makes a work literary. What is important here is the verbal art, the text itself, and not the peculiarity of reflecting something (for example, the inner world of the author or the epoch) in a literary product. Formalists insist on the need to clarify the science of literary criticism, focusing its attention on the text and only on it, and not on the circumstances and other accompanying its creation. Therefore, this method of studying literature is called that way, because it resorts to the study of only the form and techniques of the text, ignoring the rest;⁷

The structural method of literary theory studies the literary product as systems consisting of individual elements connected by connections and through them performing their particular functions; that is, we are talking about the diversity of structures of literary works. The previously mentioned Roman Jakobson also contributed to this method; the latter, like the previous one, was formed in linguistics, and only then spread its influence into literary studies. It should be noted that structuralism has been transformed into post structuralism due to the coming to the understanding that the meaning of structures and elements that make them up can change endlessly, or be absent altogether, depending on the perceiver; the above means for the scientific discipline the unknow ability of the subject using a given method.

CONCLUSION

To sum up, one of the key tasks of the theory of literature is to define and build a methodology for the study of literature as a phenomenon and object of interest in literary studies; therefore, it is time to start considering methods of studying literature. These methods, which are principles, methods and techniques in the study of their current subject,

⁶Uemov A.I. Systems approach and general systems theory. - M., 1978

⁷Kurdyumov S.P., Knyazeva E.N. Structures of the future: synergetics as a methodological basis of futurology // Synergetic paradigm. nonlinear thinking in art. - M., 2002; Haken G. Information and self-organization. - M., 1991.



are conditioned by the latter, in the case of each method by its own (but not exclusively). Therefore, when talking about the methodology of studying literature, both in its entirety and when considering a particular method, one should remember its connection with one's research subject. It is not uncommon when a method is a collection of its specific subjects within an object or the main subject(s) of its science.

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