



VIEWS ON THE BIOGRAPHICAL METHOD

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Abstract: This article analyzes the importance of the biographical method for literary studies, the influence of the author's personality on a work of art, and at the same time, views on the creative laboratory. The biographical method and the theoretical ideas of a number of scientists who played an important role in its emergence are discussed, as well as the comments of Uzbek literary scholars on this topic.

Keywords: biographical method, biography, work of art, Uzbek literary studies, creative laboratory.

Introduction. The methods of artistic reflection of life are called "method" in literary studies. The term "method" also refers to the principles of selecting, poetically perceiving, and evaluating life material related to the ideological content of a work of art. That is, the method is now considered a poetic mode of thought, which focuses the attention of fiction on one or another aspect of reality, is a phenomenon that manifests itself in typification and evaluation. One of the most common and effective methods in World Literary Studies, as well as in our National Literary Studies, is the biographical method.

Discussion. Biographical method (Greek *bios*—life, *grapho*—writing) is one of the methods of contextual analysis in literary studies. This method was formed in the second half of the XIX century, with the French scientist Sh. St. Beuve is recognized. The biographical method involves studying a work of art in the context of the author's life path. After all, the work of art reflects the personality of the creator, so that its many facets are understood in the context of the author's biography. In other words, the biographical method is of leading importance in the understanding of the content that the author imposes on the work. Using this method, we have the opportunity to study the author's creative laboratory. The biographical method involves studying the context of a work of art through the personal life path of the creator. The founder of the biographical method is Sh. St. byov believes that there must be a common connection between the writer and his work. The personal knowledge, opinions of the writer are very important for the good reception of his works. He argued that the heart, faith, and feelings of happiness or unhappiness are the essence of a work of art that must be studied. Sh. One of St. byov's Western literary followers was André Morua, who lived a century after him. André Morua spent



all his scientific research on the significance of the biographical method. His works, such as "The Life of Olympio or Victor Hugo" and "The Three Dumas," were the result of his scientific research on this topic. In his work "Literary Portraits," Andre Morua wrote about great creators from La Bruyere to England. He explains the most important aspects of the characters in the works of Honoré de Balzac by linking them to the author's personal life. In addition to André Maurois, a number of other scholars have conducted research on this topic.

By default from world literature, the analysis of works of art using the method of biographical method has become much more refined even in ourselves. In Uzbek Literary Studies, a number of scientists also expressed their views on the biographical method and its significance. Consequently, in fiction, we are faced with such works that to analyze them, a close acquaintance with the personality of the author, awareness of the problems of the space and time in which he lived serves as an invaluable resource for being able to understand and analyze the work of Art well. We know that in our literature, apart from biographical works, there are also works of an autobiographical nature. Literary critic Bahodir Karimov, discussing the biographical method, emphasizes the need to distinguish it from autobiography: "This method should not be understood as a simple autobiography." Already, the biographical method is not a simple chronological description and classification of the biography of the creator; the year of the writer's birth, place or environment, the year of writing his works and, finally, the year of the creator's death—all this is biographical data... No one denies that the trace of biographical reality remains in the works. Speaking of the biographical method, Professor A. Rasulov's comments are notable: "a work of fiction - whether it be lyrical, prose, or drama - is a product of the writer's creativity. It is impossible for a child not to look like a parent." When interpreting and analyzing a work of art, the writer's state of mind and mood are naturally taken into account. "Indeed, every work reflects, to a greater or lesser extent, the personality, worldview, and life views of its author. Creativity is, to some extent, a boggling process with the psychological state of the author. Therefore, the psychological state, mental experiences, character of the writer are considered as one of the important factors for the biographical method. Because the creator gives his work a poetic spirit, his inner state and spiritual experiences are reflected in the work. Moreover, there are works in which the author, through certain characters, reveals his own characteristics and reflects his own character in his work. The reader who reads this book sees the writer himself in the image of this character.



Conclusion. In conclusion, to understand and objectively evaluate the creative artistic heritage, it is necessary to have a certain understanding of the author's personal life path. It is for this reason that the analysis of works using the biographical method is one of the effective methods. Through the biographical method, the opportunity to reveal the personality of creators who lived much earlier, to gain valuable information about the time and space in which they lived expands. It should be remembered that this method is not just a method of study relevant to literary studies. In any type of creativity, be it Scientific-theoretical or artistic, the individual can also serve as a resource for the biographical method due to its connection with the worldview.

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