



The artistic properties of the biographical method and interpretation of artistic psychology

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ABSTRACT

This article is about the artistic properties of the biographical method and interpretation of artistic psychology. The works using the biographical method usually appear in three forms: the first - biographical studies based on the study of the creator's personality in the central place; the second - literary portrait works; the third is biographical novels and biographical stories based on the life of a certain creative person.

Keywords:

Method, scientific-literary environment, biographical method, hero, science.

Introduction

Biographical method is a separate scientific research in literary studies, one of the methods of theoretical-practical approach to the artistic work through the personality of the creator. There are biographical, historical-comparative, comparative-typological, historical-cultural, sociological, structural-analysis, semiotic, linguistic, psychological, psychoanalytic, formal, hermeneutic and other methods in the science of literature. Among these research methods, the biographical method has its own place, and it attracts special attention in terms of its use by literary scholars.

"Biography" is a Latin word, bios - life, grapho - to write, and "method" means the concept of way, method. So, the phrase "biographical method" essentially means "a way of writing about someone's life."

It is known that an autobiography is a written text consisting of a person's self-awareness, while a biography is a written text created as a result of the understanding of one person by

another person. In such texts, of course, the creator's birth and death, family circumstances, family members, children, brothers and sisters, social origin, lineage, place of residence, education, activities, religious beliefs, etc. is taken into account. Commenting on the biographical method, literary critic Bahadir Karimov mentions the importance of distinguishing it from autobiography: "This method should not be simply understood as a biography. Indeed, the biographical method is not a simple chronological description and classification of the artist's biography; the year of birth of the writer, the place or environment of his life, the year of writing of his works, and, finally, the year of the artist's death - all these are considered biographical information... No one denies that traces of biographical reality can be found in the works."¹

Since human is the subject of literature, it is impossible to imagine him as a whole without his psyche. So, in any artistic work, no matter when and in what genre and method it was

¹ Karimov B. Biographical method / Spirit alphabet. - Tashkent: Publishing house named after Gafur Ghulam, 2016. - 166.

created, it is natural that the human psyche is reflected in it in one way or another.

The roots of biographical research, which was first presented to world literary studies by the French critic S.O. Saint-Biove as a unique scientific innovation, actually go back to the social thinking of the ancient world, the concept of the individual during the Renaissance, and then to the XIX It goes back to the socio-political, cultural-historical, scientific-literary environment of the century, the personality, lifestyle, scientific-creative activity, spiritual-psychological state, literary-aesthetic outlook of the artists who lived in that period. Based on this, it is important to study the development stages and characteristics of the artistic compositional features of autobiographical works in Western and Eastern literary studies, as well as the activities of its leading representatives.

Methods And Analisys

As noted: "The biographical method is a method of studying literature in which the writer's biography and personality are viewed as the main defining moment of his artistic creation."² The biographical method is interested in the author's individual way of life, personal life, life path, past, inner experiences, character, in a word, biography (or autobiography).

According to B. Karimov, the biographical method is important in revealing the essence of artistic creativity, the psychology of the creator, and the roots of the artistic work.³

In this regard, as the scientist once said, "the biographical method was not applied to literary studies in the manner of psychobiography, i.e. psychological biography of the writer." Because the biographical method involves studying the work of art in the context of its author's life path, naturally, the inner spiritual experiences, thoughts, desires, sufferings, dreams and aspirations of the creator are reflected in that work. He cannot ignore the reflection of what he has learned, the good and bad things he has experienced, the life experiences and knowledge he has gained. Such a

psychobiography of the creator is, in a certain sense, expressed in the description of events in his artistic works, in the system of his created images. This is where the individual skill of the creator, the originality of his work comes to light.

The works using the biographical method usually appear in three forms: the first - biographical studies based on the study of the creator's personality in the central place; the second - literary portrait works; the third is biographical novels and biographical stories based on the life of a certain creative person.

In the biographical method, the author, that is, the writer-creator, is studied first of all as a person. It is proved that points related to the writer's life and mentality are reflected in his works. Going into the biography of the artist, the most important aspects of his personality are revealed. It is based on the fact that some important situations in the writer's life are also reflected in his work. It is natural that any literary work contains a biography of the writer to some extent. After all, when a writer writes a work, the events he encountered during his life and the feelings he experienced are imprinted in that work. The biographical method and the characteristics of artistic psychology have been used in literary studies since ancient times.

Artistic psychologism is the result of the perception and analysis of the human psyche, the image of mental states reflected in a work of art, the product of the writer's artistic psychological interpretations. The writer describes and reflects the spiritual world and mental states of his hero. That is why V. Belinsky uses the phrase "great artist of the human soul"⁶ in relation to the artist.

Here, let's take a look at the study of the example of artistic creativity in the French scientific and literary environment of the first half of the 19th century based on the biographical method. More precisely, Saint-Beuve has to do with the creator and the work he created, of course, his family environment, social conditions and

² Literaturny entsiklopedicheskiy slovar. - M. 1987. - S.54.

³ Karimov B. Biographical method / Spirit alphabet. - Tashkent: publishing house named after Gafur Ghulam, 2016. - 166-176.

psychological state, relationship with loved ones, environment, religious views, attitude to nature, personal achievements and shortcomings, weaknesses, illness, dreams-aspirations and others have been influenced by their own research. As a result, the scientist's views on this matter were reflected in "Historical and critical overview of the French poetry and theater of the 16th century" (1828), "Literary portraits" (1836-1839), "Conversations on Mondays" (1851-1862), "New Mondays" (1863-1870), the books "Chatobriand in the Age of Empire and His Literary Group" (1861) came to the attention of many. On this basis, Saint-Beuve was recognized as the theoretical founder of the biographical method.

The most important aspect of this method is that it does not differentiate between the author-person and the author-creator. It is considered that the character of the author is embodied in the image he creates. Based on the artist's biography, the work he created and the characters of the work are explained. Therefore, the biographical method is considered the most convenient method for creating a literary portrait. The biographical method relies on documents. Historicity, accuracy, documentation are among the basic requirements for it. In order for the biographical method to work effectively, it is necessary to have documents about the life and work of a specific creator.

In the biographical method, writings, letters, autobiographical texts, diaries, memoirs, manuscripts - in general, concrete evidence has an important place.⁴

A creative person in every field strives to express the truth of life that he understands based on the knowledge and experiences he has acquired throughout his life. This shows his philosophy (worldview).

In the history of world literary studies, the lives and works of academics whose names are disappearing are recorded in detail in collections such as "Institute", "Notes

(Manuscripts)", "Memories of the Academy of Literature", created in the classical centuries, which speak about the long past of literature having gone, the fact that some aspects of the author's life that have not been recognized until now are covered in them is important in studying the history of the formation of the biographical method. In addition, in this regard, such resources named "French libraries" attract special attention. In them, although the author's personality is not considered as an artistic phenomenon, it is arranged according to the rules of the general context system, as if presenting a collection of "lives", but it undoubtedly led to the enrichment of his experience. Rive de la Grange's preface to the History of Art in France, begun in 1733 by the Benedictines of Saint-Maur and continued by the Academy of Manuscripts in the 19th century, states that "any writer whose name is mentioned (beginning in the Middle Ages) should be studied in two ways must: his life and only after that his works" and describes it.⁵ Saint-Maur focused more on the general globality of his chosen subject than on the biography of this or that author. Jean-Francois de La Arpe, published between 1797 and 1805 after being recognized as a "professor," also places little or no emphasis on authors as individuals in The Lycée, or a Course in Ancient and Modern Literature. , it directs attention to the discussion of meaning advanced in the studied works. In this way, he tries to illuminate the landscape of the environment in which high-quality poetry developed.

At this point, the following words of Louis-Gabriel Michaud in the "Ancient and Modern General Bibliography" published in 1811 can be cited as an example: "... an alphabetical history of the social and personal lives of all people who attracted the attention of others with their written works, achievements, talents, virtues or vices...". Because it is good and convenient for the historian who cannot remember the created sources

⁴ Dilthey W. Gesammelte Werke. Bd. VII. Stuttg, 1992. – S.246.

⁵ Sainte-Beuve. Au seuil de la modernité. – Paris., 2002 – P.221-256.

Conclusion

The modern historian cannot at this point turn away from the dramatization of an unhappy life, but he faces a certain direction for the study of genius. According to Benedict of St. More, the modern history of literature cannot prevent the coverage of biographies of writers, and it was allowed to give attractiveness to the narrative, recognizing certain limits.

We have mentioned that the writer shows the life, biography and psychology of himself and his hero in each work. So, the writer's identity also lives in the hero. But this does not lead to the conclusion that the hero is the writer himself. Because in some places the hero moves away from the writer. In this place, we will have the opportunity to observe the uniqueness of the hero.

In general, any writer, while writing a work of art, reflects his life to some extent, sometimes willingly and sometimes unwillingly. When he writes about orphanhood, he must be an orphan, and when he writes about wartime, he must feel the tragedies of war from his heart. Therefore, we can see the writer's mental and spiritual world, heartaches in the works he created and the characters he created.

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