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У статтях аналізуються певні особливості міжкультурних контактів в умовах поліетнічної аудиторії, висвітлюються окремі аспекти взаємопроникнення різних культур, деякі сучасні проблеми технічних дисциплін, а також економіки, психології та філософії.

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ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ
АВТОМОБІЛЬНО-ДОРОЖНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
КАЗАХСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ІМЕНІ АЛЬ-ФАРАБІ



**НАУКОВА ІНІЦІАТИВА ІНОЗЕМНИХ
ЗДОБУВАЧІВ ВИЩОЇ ОСВІТИ ТА
АСПРАНТІВ**

**Матеріали
VII Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції
здобувачів вищої освіти та молодих учених**

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THE ROLE OF THE PHILOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE LITERARY TEXT IN THE FORMATION OF THE LITERACY COMPETENCIES

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Abstract

The article provides a definition of literacy competence. The main point of this research paper is analyzing studying of a literary text and significant role of it in their unity. This article examines the role of philological analysis of a literary text in the formation of the literacy competencies.

Key words: literacy competence, philological analysis.

The problems and tasks of modern higher education are associated with changes in the structure and content of education, with the formation of competent specialists. A person's professional status is formed by his abilities and inclinations in combination with knowledge, skills, life experience. The professional activity of the subject is based on a set of professional competences, subdivided into general professional and proper professional.

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When implementing the principle of philology, literary, stylistic and linguistic analysis is carried out in their inseparable unity. The logic of the philological analysis of a literary text follows from the basic principle of a literary text - the unity of form and content. It is impossible to isolate content and form in a pure form. Even Hegel emphasized that everything in a work is form and at the same time content, for content is a transition from form to content, and form is a transition from content to form.

Material aesthetics understood form as the form of material. In this awareness, the form becomes external, devoid of a value moment, the ordering of the material. M.M. Bakhtin, criticizing material aesthetics, asserts that the form is "an active value attitude to the content" [2, p.76].

N.M. Girshman emphasizes that the analysis of a literary work should be carried out in the unity of content and form, i.e. be holistic. This methodological principle of analysis provides that each element of the work is considered as a certain moment of formation and development of the artistic whole.

In modern literary criticism, content is understood as a fusion of theme and idea. With a direct perception of the work, its content is comprehended through the form, which forms the content and is the way of its existence. Conducting a comprehensive philological analysis of a literary text, the work is considered as a multi-level system, the organizing center of which is such a content-educational category as an artistic image, which makes it possible to characterize the most essential properties of a work in the unity of its content and form. The artistic image must be considered at three levels: literary, linguistic and in terms of the individual author's style.

In order to analyze the linguistic material in the context of a certain artistic image, it is necessary to first determine the compositional originality and conflict. It is the development of the conflict, which constitutes the structural basis of literary works, that determines not only the connections and contradictions of artistic images, but also the ratio of individual sides, components of a literary work, its internal

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specialists. A person's professional status is formed by his abilities and inclinations in combination with knowledge, skills, life experience. The professional activity of the subject is based on a set of professional competencies, subdivided into general professional and proper professional.

The core of humanitarian thinking is the text, and the main activity of a specialist philologist is working with text. literary competence in its unity is associated with the study of the text. It is also necessary to take into account the fact that not just any text is important for a philologist, but a literary text. When working with a literary text, the practical activity of a philologist is realized and the level of his professional philological competence is revealed.

In "Experiments in the linguistic interpretation of poems" L.V. Shcherba proposed a method for the synthetic study of a literary work. He called it a linguistic interpretation of the text, the purpose of which is "to show those linguistic means through which the ideological and associated emotional content of literary works is expressed" [11, p.94]. With the obvious advantages of such an analysis, the drawback was the extraction of the literary text from the literary context.

The development and further methodological development of the linguistic analysis of a literary text is obtained from A.P. Peshkovsky, who enriches him with the idea of the "general imagery" of the whole, otherwise the context. In the scientist's understanding, the imagery of the whole extends to each separate word of the context. He concretizes this theory in the method of analyzing a literary text, highlighting phonetics, rhythm, melody of speech, grammar, syntax and vocabulary of the work for consideration.

A new stage in the study of the language of fiction is marked by the works of V.V. Vinogradov. The study of the language and style of the writer led the researcher to the need to substantiate the science of the language of fiction. His method of researching the poetic language of V.V. Vinogradov called the method "historical and philological analysis of literary forms" [5.p.4].

structure. As the system of artistic images unfolds through genre-speech and plot-compositional embodiment of the conflict, one can get an idea of individual ways of artistic depiction, of the types of artistic imagery. This helps bring out the creative personality of the writer.

V.V. Vinogradov noted that the question of word and image in fiction is one of their most important questions of both stylistics and poetics. In relation to fiction, the problem of the image is reduced to clarifying the specifics of verbal images, i.e. images embodied in the verbal fabric of a literary and aesthetic object. Verbal images, according to V.V. Vinogradov, can be considered in their relation to the individual style of the writer, to the structure and composition of the work, to the whole direction in the development of literature, as well as in a comparative historical perspective.

G.O. Vinokur sees a characteristic feature of language as a work of art in the fact that language "is an internal form, that is, something in itself, within itself, possessing some content integrity .. The meaning of a literary work of art is a well-known relationship between the direct meaning of the words with which it is written and the content itself, its theme" [6, p.390]. Thus, according to G.O. Vinokur, in artistic speech or in the language of a literary work, everything is figurative.

V.V. Vinogradov notes that such a conclusion by G.O. Vinokura does not cancel the task of studying different types and structural forms of verbal images, and expands the concept of internal form given by Vinokur, noting that the word "is two-dimensional in its semantic orientation and, therefore, figurative in this sense. Its semantic structure is expanded and enriched by those artistic and pictorial "increments" of meaning that develop in the system of a whole aesthetic "object" [5, p.125].

The core basis of V.V. Vinogradov considered the category of the "author's image". According to his point of view, it is she who unites all the elements of the text and determines the transition from the analysis of the figurative-poetic level of speech, images of characters, storytellers to the ideological plan of the work.

relying on the achievements of the entire system of philological sciences. Philological analysis of a literary text is a combination of linguistic, stylistic and literary aspects.

Turning to the problems of a comprehensive philological analysis of a literary text, we come to the conclusion that in the study of the text, two proper professional competences are decisive: linguistic and literary. Both competences are significant not in isolation from each other, but in their organic unity. This unity is reflected in the text.

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КУЛЬТУРА РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН

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1. Система языковой подготовки в Узбекистане.

В XXI веке сильным будет то государство, тот народ, где формируется гармонично развитое, высокообразованное, любящее свою Родину молодое