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**THE IMPORTANCE OF THE BIOGRAPHICAL METHOD IN REVEALING THE
ROOTS OF THE WORK OF ART****¹Adizova Obodon Istamovna, ²Karimova Dilafruz Halimovna**Associate Professor, PhD Bukhara State University¹, A Chief of German-French Department Bukhara State University²

ABSTRACT

The given article reveals the expression of the writer's personal aspects by means of biographical method. It also discusses the writers' skill of using the biographical method and by this method justifies the existence of the information related to the writer's biography in literary works.

Key words: writer, literary image, specialist in literature, biographical method, biographical character, sophist encyclopedist, king and poet, modern writer, academic scientist, patriot.

INTRODUCTION

The biographical method is a separate scientific research in literature, one of the methods of theoretical and practical approach to a work of art through a creative person. This method is based on the knowledge of all disciplines, existing currents and views, formed by human thinking, with the essence of the human personality, in this respect, it is universal in a sense and manifests itself in the form of a unique holistic system. In addition, the centralization of all existing forms of thinking in the field of anthropology further increases the universality of the biographical method.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The biographical method examines the way of life of the writer and the work of art created by him in pairs, without separating one from the other, in a dialectical connection, synthesizing the creative and the product of creativity. In it, the author, that is, the writer-creator, is studied first of all as a human being. It is proved that his works reflect points related to the life of the writer. It penetrates into the biography of the creator, thereby revealing the most important aspects of his personality. It is based on the fact that some significant events in the life of the writer are also reflected in his work. Through it, serious attention is paid to the artist's personal life, living environment, mental and psychological state, personal interests, inspirational factors that motivated him to write the work, the artist's laboratory and a number of similar historical and individual issues. The created work of art is studied from the point of view of the writer's personality, mental and spiritual state. Through the biographical method, the writer's creative laboratory is mainly explored. The fact that certain events in the life of the artist are somehow reflected in his works is proved by the biographical method. The biographical method has its own peculiarities in this respect. A. Rasulov considers the biographical method as a "historical-biographical approach to the literary text": "In the process of biographical-creative-genetic approach to the literary text, the work of art "speaks" about its author, time and environment. Just as every person, every creator has his own biography, so does a work of art have a "creative biography". Looking at twentieth-century Uzbek literature, one can see that some works, like their own writers, experienced a "complex fate". "When we look at the historical destiny of such works as "Days Gone by", "Sarob", and "Boy ila xizmatchi", we can see that the biographical method was useful not only in studying the biography of the writer, but also in interpreting the work of art," he wrote.

ANALYSIS

Works applied to the biographical method usually appear in three forms:

- the first is a biographical study close to the academic direction, based on the study of the creative personality with a central focus. Examples of this are the books "Adabiy portretlar" by St. Saint-Bev, A. Morua, the works in the series "Ajoyib kishilar hayoti" (JZL);
- the second is works in the literary portrait genre. For example, the works of A. Morua, "Uch dyuma", "Progmetey yoxud Balzak hayoti" or Jan Parandovsky, S. Tsveig;
- the third is biographical novels and biographical stories based on the life of a particular creator-person.

The most important aspect of this method is that it does not differentiate between author-person and author-creator. The character of the author is embodied in the image he creates. Based on the biography of the creator, the work he created and the protagonists of the work are explained. Therefore, the biographical method is the most useful method in creating a literary portrait. The biographical method works on the basis of documents. It contains letters, autobiographical texts, diaries, memoirs, manuscripts - in general, clear evidence plays an important role. Historicity, accuracy, documentary are its fundamental principles. In order for the biographical method to work effectively, it is necessary to have documents about the life and work of a specific artist. Unfortunately, the documents that provide information about many of our creators have not yet been fully collected.

The biographical method interests the researcher in the biography (or autobiography) of the author's individual lifestyle, personal life, way of life, past, inner experiences, character traits, in a word. Because, as A. Rasulov said: "A work of art is a mirror of the writer's inner state. The biography of the writer is of great importance in understanding, interpreting and evaluating a work of art. An autobiography is an invaluable source in revealing the spirit and essence of a literary text. The sharp interpreter tells a lot about the writer's condition through the work".

It is well known that an autobiography (biography) is a written text that consists of a person's self-understanding, while a biography is a written text that results from one person's understanding of another. Such texts, of course, take into account the birth and death of the artist, family circumstances, family members, children, siblings, social background, lineage, place of residence, education, activities, religious beliefs, and more. Literary critic Bakhodir Karimov, speaking about the biographical method, emphasizes the importance of distinguishing it from an autobiography: "This method should not be taken lightly in the form of a biography. After all, the biographical method is not a simple chronological description and classification of the creative biography; the year of the writer's birth, place of residence or environment, the year in which his work was written, and, finally, the year of the artist's death — all are biographical information ... No one denies that traces of biographical reality remain in the works".

A.Rasulov mentions the scope and history of literary reforms in the process of historical-biographical approach, such as "biography", "hasbi hol", "holot-manoqib" and debates about their meanings. In his view, the firstly is to determine the auxiliary nature of biographical information in the analysis of a work of art; secondly, it is necessary to distinguish two different approaches, such as referring to the biography of the writer only in the analysis of biographical works. The first of these is an effective method of analysis, which has been formed as a historical-biographical method in world literature.

As noted: "The biographical method is a method of studying the literature in such a way that the biography

and personality of the writer are considered as the main defining moment of his artistic work”.

DISCUSSION

According to B.Karimov, the biographical method plays an important role in revealing the essence of artistic creation, creative psychology, the roots of the work of art. To fully understand and objectively evaluate the creative heritage, it is necessary to have a complete picture of his way of life. In this case, the use of biographical methods has a significant effect.

In works of art, the creative personality is sometimes bright and sometimes hidden. This can only be learned from the context of the work. In this regard, there are two types of works:

- a) works that are vividly reflected in the context of the author's biography;
- b) can be distinguished in the form of works that are not vividly reflected in the context of the author's biography.

Examples of works that are not vividly reflected in the context of a writer's biography are often some works created on a historical theme. In such works, although the author does not vividly describe his biography, its content reflects the socio-psychological attitude of the artist to the realities of the past, his personal views, as a result of which there are biographical features. For example, Odil Yakubov's novel "Ulug'bek xazisani" tells about the dangerous moments of the life of the king, astronomer Mirzo Ulugbek, his biography.

The author's biography does not seem to exist in this play. But, in our opinion, in any play there will be something sketchy about the biography of its author. Therefore, any work can be studied in a biographical context. For example, if Odil Yakubov's novel "Ulug'bek xazisani" is studied in a biographical context, the following two cases can be observed:

firstly, the image of Mirzo Ulugbek as a ruler and a scientist, his way of life, his relatives, his experiences shine;

secondly, the author of the work, Odil Yakubov, one of the great writers of the XX century, his attitude to our past history, the realities of the XV century, the socio-political problems of that time, the personal perception of historical reality, the ability to interpret it as seen, the perceptions of that period and its people are understood.

CONCLUSION

The biographical method should not be seen as a mere research method of literature. Through it, not only the life and work of writers and poets and the works of art they create can be selected as the object of research, but can be a source for this method in any type of work, whether artistic, scientific or practical, because it is related to the individual worldview.

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