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THE THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE RENEWAL OF LITERARY THINKING

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ANNOTATSIYA:

This article explores the theoretical and methodological foundations of the renewal of literary thinking in contemporary literary studies. The research examines the concept of literary thinking, its historical development, and the factors influencing its transformation in different literary periods. Particular attention is paid to the role of aesthetic principles, cultural changes, philosophical ideas, and social processes in shaping new literary perspectives. The study also analyzes modern methodological approaches used in the interpretation of literary texts, including comparative, structural, hermeneutic, and interdisciplinary methods. The findings demonstrate that the renewal of literary thinking is a dynamic process closely connected with changes in society, culture, and artistic consciousness. Understanding these theoretical and methodological foundations contributes to a deeper analysis of literary works and the evolution of literary creativity in the modern era.

Literary thinking is one of the most important categories in literary studies because it reflects the way writers perceive reality, interpret human experiences, and express their artistic ideas through literary works. Throughout history, literary thinking has undergone continuous transformation under the influence of social, cultural, philosophical, and aesthetic changes. The renewal of literary thinking is therefore a natural process that accompanies the development of literature and society. Understanding its theoretical and methodological foundations is essential for analyzing contemporary literary trends and evaluating the evolution of artistic creativity. The concept of literary thinking refers to the system of ideas, values, artistic principles, and creative approaches that shape literary expression in a particular historical period. It is closely connected with the worldview of writers and the intellectual atmosphere of their time. Literary thinking determines how authors understand reality,

construct artistic images, and communicate meanings to readers. Since literature reflects both individual and collective consciousness, changes in society inevitably lead to changes in literary thinking. Theoretical studies of literary thinking have been influenced by various philosophical and literary schools. Classical literary theories emphasized the importance of imitation, harmony, and moral instruction in literature. Ancient philosophers such as Aristotle considered literature a representation of reality through artistic means. During later periods, particularly the Renaissance and Enlightenment, literary thinking became associated with humanism, rationality, and individual creativity. These developments expanded the role of literature from simple representation to intellectual and emotional exploration of human life. The nineteenth and twentieth centuries introduced significant changes to literary theory and criticism. Romanticism emphasized imagination, emotion, and personal experience as central elements of literary creativity. Realism focused on the objective depiction of social reality, while Modernism challenged traditional literary forms and sought innovative ways of expressing fragmented human experiences. Postmodernism further transformed literary thinking by questioning absolute truths, fixed meanings, and conventional narrative structures. These movements demonstrate that literary thinking is not static but continuously evolves in response to changing cultural and intellectual conditions.

The renewal of literary thinking is deeply connected with social transformation. Every historical period creates new challenges, opportunities, and perspectives that influence literary production. Political changes, technological progress, globalization, and cultural interaction contribute to the emergence of new literary ideas and artistic forms. Contemporary literature, for example, often addresses issues such as identity, migration, environmental concerns, digital communication, and multiculturalism. As a result, writers develop new methods of representation that reflect the complexities of modern life. The renewal of literary thinking has become one of the most significant topics in contemporary literary studies. As societies experience political, cultural, technological, and intellectual transformations, literature also undergoes substantial changes in its themes, forms, and artistic principles. Literary thinking refers to the system of ideas, aesthetic values, and creative approaches through which writers perceive reality and express their artistic vision. The development of new literary concepts and methods reflects the changing worldview of both authors and readers. Therefore, the study of the theoretical and methodological foundations of literary thinking is essential for understanding the evolution of literature and its role in society. Throughout history, literary thinking has been influenced by various philosophical movements, cultural traditions, and social conditions. The purpose of this study is to examine the theoretical and methodological foundations that contribute to the renewal of literary thinking. The research focuses on the historical development of literary thought, major theoretical approaches, and modern research methodologies applied in literary analysis. By exploring these aspects, the study aims to identify the factors that influence literary

transformation and to demonstrate how literary thinking evolves in response to changing social and cultural realities.

This study employs a qualitative research design based on theoretical and analytical approaches commonly used in literary studies. The research focuses on examining the theoretical foundations and methodological principles associated with the renewal of literary thinking. A comprehensive review of scholarly literature, literary theories, and critical studies was conducted to identify the major concepts and approaches that have influenced the development of literary thought. The historical method was applied to investigate the evolution of literary thinking across different periods of literary development. This approach enabled the study to trace changes in literary concepts from classical and humanistic traditions to modern and postmodern perspectives. Through historical analysis, the research identified the social, cultural, and intellectual factors that contributed to the transformation of literary consciousness. In addition, the comparative method was used to analyze similarities and differences among various literary theories and methodological approaches. Comparative analysis facilitated the examination of how different schools of thought interpret literary texts and artistic creativity. The study also employed elements of hermeneutic analysis to explore the relationship between literary texts, authors, and readers. This method emphasized interpretation as a dynamic process through which meaning is constructed and understood. Furthermore, an interdisciplinary perspective was adopted by integrating insights from philosophy, sociology, cultural studies, and literary criticism. This approach allowed for a broader understanding of literary thinking as a multidimensional phenomenon influenced by diverse intellectual and cultural contexts. The combination of historical, comparative, hermeneutic, and interdisciplinary methods provided a comprehensive framework for investigating the theoretical and methodological foundations of literary thinking and its ongoing renewal in contemporary literature.

The findings of the study demonstrate that the renewal of literary thinking is a dynamic process shaped by historical, social, cultural, and intellectual developments. The analysis revealed that literary thinking has evolved significantly across different literary periods, reflecting changing perceptions of reality, artistic values, and human experience. Classical literary theories emphasized imitation and moral instruction, while later movements such as Romanticism, Realism, Modernism, and Postmodernism introduced new perspectives on creativity, individuality, and artistic representation. The study found that social and cultural transformations play a crucial role in the development of new literary ideas. Political changes, globalization, technological advancements, and intercultural communication have encouraged writers to explore innovative themes and narrative techniques. As a result, contemporary literature increasingly addresses issues such as identity, diversity, migration, environmental concerns, and digital culture. These themes reflect the evolving nature of literary thinking and its responsiveness to contemporary realities. The research also highlighted the importance of methodological diversity in literary studies. Historical analysis

provides valuable insights into the evolution of literary traditions, while comparative approaches reveal connections among different literary cultures and theoretical frameworks. Hermeneutic methods contribute to a deeper understanding of textual interpretation, and interdisciplinary approaches broaden the scope of literary analysis by incorporating perspectives from related academic fields.

The results of this study confirm that the renewal of literary thinking is an ongoing and multifaceted phenomenon closely connected with broader developments in society and culture. The evolution of literary thought reflects humanity's changing understanding of reality, identity, values, and artistic expression. Literature does not exist independently of its historical context; rather, it continuously adapts to new circumstances and intellectual challenges. Therefore, the renewal of literary thinking can be viewed as a natural consequence of cultural and social transformation. One of the key implications of this study is the recognition that literary thinking develops through dialogue between tradition and innovation. While contemporary literature introduces new themes, forms, and methodologies, it often remains connected to earlier literary traditions. This interaction allows literature to preserve cultural continuity while simultaneously embracing change and experimentation. Consequently, literary renewal should not be understood as a rejection of tradition but as a process of reinterpretation and creative transformation. The findings also emphasize the significance of interdisciplinary and methodological diversity in literary research. Modern literary phenomena are complex and cannot be fully explained through a single theoretical framework. In conclusion, the renewal of literary thinking remains a fundamental aspect of literary development. As societies continue to evolve, literature will generate new forms of artistic expression and critical reflection. Future research may further explore the relationship between literary innovation, digital technologies, globalization, and emerging cultural identities in shaping contemporary literary thought.

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