

The phenomenon of quotation in textual studies

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Abstract: This article provides information about the science of textual studies, citation as a phenomenon, and information about the phenomenon of citation in textual studies.

Keywords: textual studies, quotation, source, text, manuscript, review, library, fund

Textology, textology is an auxiliary field of historical philological science, which conducts research on manuscript works, historical documents, their exact texts, critical study, commenting and publication. The task of textual studies is to study the text in a comprehensive, gradual and critical manner (deep penetration into the history of the text, the sources used in the creation of the text, the author's edits, variants, etc.) and prepare it for publication. The following main types of textual studies are distinguished: ancient, medieval and modern literature. For example, the ancient Greek scholar Aristarchus (2nd century BC) critically studied the text of Homer's works. One of the manuscripts copied by famous calligraphers in thousands of rare copies from the 7th century to the present is the text of the Holy Quran. They are stored in libraries around the world. During the renaissance, there was an increased interest in restoring the original appearance and original texts of ancient literary monuments.

Textology has its own history in Uzbekistan. During 1400 years, many great masterpieces created by Uzbek scientists in Arabic, Persian and Uzbek languages were studied in their own time and in subsequent periods, copied by calligraphers, and the errors were corrected through other copies and delivered to our days. Russian scientists V. V. Barthold, I. Yu. Krachkovsky, A. K. Borovkov, A. N. Kononov and others made a worthy contribution. In our republic, work on textual studies is carried out at the Institutes of Language and Literature, Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. Preparation and publication of scientific critical texts of Alisher Navoi's works by S. Ainiy (shortened edition of "Hamsa"), O. Sharafiddinov, I. Sultanov ("Mezon ul-avzon"), A. N. Kononov ("Mahbub ul-Qulub") and others. Textologist scholar P. Shamsiev Navoi carried out complex textual research work on the preparation of "Hamsa" in the form of a complete and integrated book. As a result, all the editions of the five epics included in Hamsa: "Hayrat ul-Abror", "Farhad and Shirin", "Layli and Maj-nun", "Sabai Sayyor", "Saddi Iskandari" were published by Sultanali Mashhadi, Abdujamil Kotib and other writers. He prepared a scientific critical text of "Hamsa", which is close to the original text, and published it in 1960. Hamid Sulaimanov prepared and published a critical text of Navoi's "Khazayin Ulmaoni" (1958-61). S. Ganieva prepared a critical text of the work "Majolis unnafois". Uzbek scientists S. Mirzaev, G'. Karimov, S. Mutallibov, S. Dolimov, R. As a result of Majidi's text writing services, the works of a number of classical Uzbek poets were published. Among the writers and poets, Abdulla Qadiri, Cholpon, Hamza, Oybek, Hamid Olimjon, Gafur Ghulam, Usman Nasir, M. work has been done. B. in the field of preparation and publication of texts of Uzbek folklore works. Karimov, H. Zarifov, 3. Karimova, M. Afzalov, T. Mirzaev, M. It is possible to highlight the services of Muradov and others. At this point, I think it would be appropriate to dwell on the use of quotations in the field of textology.

Quotation (Arab. - to take advantage of), citatats - a fragment taken verbatim from a work. A quotation is used to support the point being made with a convincing argument, to criticize a particular point of view, and as an example of important factual material. A quotation is used mainly in scientific (often humanitarian) and official speech and is marked with quotation marks or written with a separate letter; also refer to the source. Such excerpts, when compared with the opinion of the user, allow a correct understanding of its essence. For example, P. Tursun's words "Literature is better than a cannon" or A. Qahhor's words "Literature is stronger than an atom" or, if not, "the wound of a needle heals, but the wound of the tongue does not heal" can be used as a quote. A quote is often used instead of an epigraph and a slogan. If it does

not harm the author's opinion, it is possible to master the spelling and punctuation in the quote, to omit the word (words) (in this case, a mark with multiple dots is placed).

A quotation is a verbatim excerpt from an opinion expressed by an author or from a text in which this opinion is expressed. A quote is usually used to confirm a personal opinion or to refute a particular opinion.

The citation must always be used in its proper place and must be specific:

- the quote used in its place serves to strengthen the narrator's thoughts and make him more reliable;

— an exact quote is a literal statement and accurately expresses the author's thoughts without any alterations, meaning that whatever the author meant, the recipient of the quote uses it to make the same point.

There are also rules for getting quotes. In the pursuit of personal goals, to deliberately not understand the idea, to take it out of context, to interpret the idea without taking into account the space, time and situation is both logical and cultural. a is also incorrect.

Knowing that such and such a person said such and such a thing and not knowing why he said that, it is not good to rush and draw conclusions. This rule applies equally to all industries.

In conclusion, it should be said that the phenomenon of citation is a very important phenomenon in textual studies.

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