



MODERN COMPARATIVE LITERARY STUDIES: ANALYSIS OF GENRE AND STYLE CHARACTERISTICS

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Abstract: *This article analyzes the formation, development, and interrelation of genre and style characteristics within modern comparative literary studies. The dynamic nature of genre and style concepts is examined through the lens of various literary schools and movements, exploring how they evolve under the influence of social, cultural, and linguistic factors. A comparative analysis is conducted to study the formation of realism, modernism, and postmodernism genres, as well as how literary styles transform in the context of globalization. Issues related to genre and style equivalence, cultural adaptation, and expressive-impressive interpretation in translation are also discussed. The study's findings contribute to understanding the internal laws of literary processes and the interconnection between national and universal literary trends.*

Keywords: *Comparative literary studies, genre, style, realism, modernism, postmodernism, globalization, translation, equivalence, cultural adaptation.*

Introduction: Comparative literary studies are among the key scientific fields that serve to identify the common and unique features of various literary traditions and schools through cross-cultural analysis. Modern comparative literary studies, in particular, focus on analyzing the formation, development, and interconnection of genre and style, providing insights into both national and universal aspects of literary processes. Throughout literary history, genre and style concepts have evolved differently across eras and cultures, with their development being directly influenced by social, political, philosophical, and aesthetic factors. Contemporary literary research places great emphasis on the dynamic nature of genre and stylistic changes. The formation of realistic, modernist, and postmodernist

genres, along with their interactions with other literary movements, is being extensively studied within the framework of comparative literary analysis.

In the modern era, globalization processes have intensified the interaction between literary genres, leading to an increasingly diverse range of stylistic principles. Comparative analyses play a crucial role in studying the structure, poetics, metaphorical systems, and linguistic characteristics of literary texts. Furthermore, the adaptation of literary heritage in different linguistic and cultural contexts also becomes a subject of comparative analysis, making this one of the most relevant areas of literary studies today. Therefore, an in-depth analysis of genre and style within modern comparative literary studies offers significant opportunities to comprehend the internal laws governing literary processes, identify the interconnections between different literary schools, and explore the dialogue between various national literatures.

Literature Review: Research in modern comparative literary studies is based on the comparative analysis of the formation and development of various literary schools, styles, and genres. Studies in this field not only explore the theoretical foundations of genre and style concepts but also examine their unique characteristics across different literary traditions and historical periods. Among the significant contributions to comparative literary studies, Veselovsky has investigated the historical evolution of genres and stylistic transformations, while Boas and Goethe have developed approaches based on cultural interactions in comparative literature. Wellek, on the other hand, has analyzed the methodological foundations of comparative literature, providing in-depth insights into genre and style issues.

Riesel has studied the heterogeneous nature of colloquial speech, categorizing it into literary-conversational, familiar (vernacular), and vulgar-coarse forms. Such linguistic variations, common in everyday communication, are marked by their naturalness, informality, and departure from formal written structures. From

an expressive standpoint, this classification is significant for distinguishing between literary and spoken language. However, while Riesel's classification provides a clear framework for analyzing colloquial language styles, its connection to literary genres and stylistic studies remains relatively weak. His approach is more applicable to linguistics than to comparative literature. Devkin has provided a more detailed classification of colloquial language vocabulary, distinguishing between words that slightly deviate from literary norms and those that exhibit greater semantic degradation. He further identifies levels of informality, ranging from familiar speech to coarse and offensive expressions. While Devkin's classification is useful in understanding stylistic variations, its relevance to literary analysis is somewhat limited, as it primarily focuses on linguistic aspects rather than comparative literary studies. The issue of equivalence in translation holds a crucial place in both comparative literary studies and translation studies. Various approaches have been developed to assess the degree of correspondence between an original text and its translation. Fenenko identifies two primary types of equivalence: expressive and impressive. Expressive equivalence aims to preserve the emotional and stylistic features of the text, whereas impressive equivalence focuses on evoking the same response in the reader as the original text. These concepts serve as essential criteria for evaluating literary translation quality in different cultural and linguistic contexts. While Fenenko's typology is valuable for translation and comparative literary studies, it does not account for all possible translation scenarios.

The issue of translation multiplicity and its communicative function is another important area of focus in comparative literature and translation studies. Research on the communicative nature of literary translation suggests that the functional value of a translation changes over time. Snell-Hornby argues that due to the continuous evolution of cultural systems, a translation gradually loses its initial communicative function, necessitating the creation of new translations. This

approach is particularly useful for analyzing stylistic and semantic shifts in literary translations across different periods.

Chaykovsky and Lisenkova emphasize the divergence between the linguistic systems of the source and target languages, which results in a mismatch of so-called cultural grids. These discrepancies lead to deviations in translation, forming the basis of the "law of translation dispersion." Chaykovsky explains this phenomenon through the allomorphy of source and target languages and highlights phonetic, lexical-grammatical, and stylistic differences as key factors influencing translation outcomes. While this research provides a precise explanation of linguistic and cultural influences on translation, it does not sufficiently address the artistic qualities and interpretative aspects of literary translation. Contemporary comparative literary studies on genre and style contribute to uncovering the fundamental laws governing literary processes, analyzing the connections between different national literatures, and distinguishing between general and specific features of artistic creativity.

Research Methodology: A comparative approach was chosen as the primary method for analyzing the characteristics of genre and style. This approach enables the identification of similarities and differences among various literary schools, historical periods, and cultural traditions. The dynamic nature of genre and style, their formation, and stages of development were examined within the framework of literary processes. A structural approach was employed to explore the compositional and poetic features of literary genres in depth. This method facilitated the analysis of the constituent elements of genre and style, their interrelationships, and their functions within literary texts. Semiotic analysis was also applied to examine how genre and stylistic elements manifest as sign systems in literary works, focusing on internal and external textual codes, symbolic structures, and layers of meaning.

The historical-typological approach allowed for an investigation of how literary genres are shaped by social and cultural factors. This method provided

insight into the evolution of genres across different literary periods and the impact of philosophical, political, and aesthetic influences on their development. The role of genre and style in national and global literary processes was assessed within a historical context. Translation studies methods were utilized to explore how genre and stylistic characteristics change in translation across different cultures and languages. The study focused on equivalence levels, expressive and impressive adaptation principles, and the preservation of cultural features in translation. A stylistic analysis was conducted to identify the stylistic features of literary texts and understand how different literary styles interact.

Key research sources were selected from the fields of comparative literature, stylistics, and translation studies. A comparative analysis of scholarly perspectives was carried out to identify the distinct characteristics of genre and style across different theoretical approaches, highlighting their role in modern literary studies. A balance between theoretical and practical analysis was maintained, ensuring that the methodology was systematically structured and thoroughly grounded. Additionally, linguistic and aesthetic analysis techniques were employed to examine the subtle aspects of stylistic formation in literary texts, including stylistic innovations and experimental approaches within genres. The study also explored inter-genre relationships and stylistic syncretism, demonstrating how genre and stylistic boundaries are becoming increasingly fluid in modern literature. Throughout the analysis, special attention was given to confirming theoretical perspectives with concrete literary examples. The study examined literary experiments, stylistic innovations, and genre transformations using practical literary analysis methods, highlighting their significance in the development of literature.

Analysis and Results: The use of various theoretical approaches in modern comparative literary studies has allowed for the identification of the fundamental patterns governing literary development and the interconnection between different literary schools. The formation and evolution of literary genres have been found to

be directly influenced by social, political, and aesthetic factors, while their interaction with various literary movements has been explored in greater depth through comparative analysis. The findings confirm that genre and style are not static but rather dynamic processes, continuously shaped by historical and cultural contexts. The analysis demonstrates that literary genres and stylistic trends are becoming increasingly diverse due to globalization and cross-cultural interactions. Although realism, modernism, and postmodernism have developed distinct genre characteristics over different historical periods, the boundaries between these literary movements have become increasingly blurred. This suggests that genre and stylistic distinctions in contemporary literature are not rigid, highlighting the significance of experimentation and syncretism in the creative process.

Further examination of stylistic changes has revealed that linguistic, cultural, and sociological factors play a crucial role in the transformation of literary styles. Additionally, the study has addressed the challenges of stylistic adaptation and equivalence in translation, emphasizing how genre and style are modified when literary texts are rendered into different languages and cultural contexts. By applying the principles of expressive and impressive equivalence, the role of translation in preserving the essence of the original literary text has been assessed. Furthermore, the study has observed that the communicative function of translations evolves over time, necessitating periodic updates to ensure continued relevance. The study has also explored how genre and style are perceived across different literary traditions and historical periods. While some genres have remained unique to specific cultural settings, others have become more universal, integrating into multiple national literary traditions. For instance, the development of the epic genre in Eastern and Western literature, as well as the manifestation of romanticism and realism across various literary traditions, has been analyzed to illustrate these patterns.

The findings confirm that in-depth research on genre and style within comparative literary studies offers valuable insights into the interconnectedness of

literary processes and the dialogue between national and global literature. The integration of diverse analytical methods has contributed to a deeper understanding of the historical evolution of genre and style. Key conclusions from this study include the growing fluidity of genre boundaries in contemporary literary studies, the increasing significance of cultural equivalence in translation, and the impact of globalization on the interaction of literary traditions. The results highlight that genre and style analysis is not only relevant to literary studies but also closely linked to linguistics and translation studies. Additionally, the dynamic nature of genre and style is reaffirmed as a crucial factor in artistic experimentation and creative expression. These findings underscore the need for further exploration of literary creativity and the evolving role of genre and style in contemporary literature.

Discussion: The analysis indicates that the concepts of genre and style in contemporary literature are in a constant state of transformation and evolution. The influence of literary schools and movements has led to increasingly blurred genre boundaries. Notably, major literary trends such as realism, modernism, and postmodernism have influenced one another, giving rise to new stylistic principles. Within different cultural traditions, the distinctiveness of genre and style remains a crucial subject in comparative literary studies. While some genres retain strong national characteristics, others have become universalized, becoming integral parts of global literature. In translation studies, genre and stylistic adaptation, equivalence, and cultural factors play a significant role in shaping the final interpretation of literary works.

The evolving nature of genres and stylistic innovations expands the creative possibilities of literature. Artistic experimentation and intertextual approaches have contributed to the emergence of hybrid genres in contemporary literary processes. This presents new challenges for comparative literary studies, requiring scholars to develop new methodological frameworks. Based on the findings, it can be concluded that genre and style analysis remain a vital field for understanding the fundamental

principles of literary development and the interrelation between national and international literary traditions. Moving forward, there is a need for more in-depth studies that integrate linguistic, sociological, and cultural approaches to further explore these evolving literary phenomena.

Conclusion: The findings confirm that within modern comparative literary studies, genre and style are not static but dynamic phenomena that continuously develop and adapt. The historical evolution of literary genres is closely linked to social, cultural, and linguistic factors, necessitating in-depth comparative analysis of their national and universal characteristics. In contemporary literary processes, genres increasingly interact, leading to the emergence of new genre variations. Stylistic innovations, intertextuality, and genre synthesis enrich literary experimentation, contributing to the development of hybrid genres. In translation, the transformation of genre and style, the challenge of cultural equivalence, and the principles of expressive and impressive adaptation remain key issues. The results of this study provide valuable insights into the pressing challenges of comparative literary studies and enhance our understanding of literary development.

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