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# THE PRINCIPLES OF FORMATION OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH METHODOLOGY BASED ON THE THEORY OF RECEPTIVE POETICS

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## Abstract

In this article, the issues of organizing the research process of the theory of receptive poetics, which implies the reception of the reader, are considered. It is assumed that the data collected during the methodology of scientific creation will be divided into qualitative and quantitative data. Research ethics and consent letter are covered as the basis of the research methodology.

**Keywords** Theory of receptive theory, research methodology, qualitative and quantitative data, research ethics, letter of consent.

## INTRODUCTION

Conducting research based on the prescriptive approach and developing its scientific basis is a very complicated issue. At this point, D. Kuronov said that in Uzbek literary studies, it is necessary to study the reader's reception more deeply, although scientific research is being conducted on the theory of receptive poetics, the research methodology of this theory and specific methods of researching reception have not been scientifically developed, and He mentions that he did not. At the moment, as methods of research of the theory of receptive poetics, he mentioned the conference of readers, the organization of a survey among them, and the selection of essays. It is clear from this that it is necessary to work on the research methodology of the theory of receptive poetics and to thoroughly study and organize the methods of analyzing the reader's attitude towards the reading process.

First of all, when we are talking about the methodology of scientific creativity, it is necessary to consider the important factors of the organization of scientific creativity through the scientific works of foreign and local scientists and to organize research based on the methodology of scientific research. Specifically, "Research seeks to generate knowledge" (Higgs, 2001: 48) - According to Higgs, research is the factor that causes the creation of knowledge. To clarify, data is collected through research methods based on logical rules, which are called research methodology. Each action of the researcher, consciously or unconsciously, reflects and implements a set of assumptions about the nature of the acquired knowledge, epistemology. As a result, it refers to a particular paradigm, worldview or ontology as the basis for justifying claims to knowledge from data and involves a hermeneutic process. At this point,

a methodology is created from a set of specific methods in the field of literary studies. To begin any research, it is useful to distinguish between methods and methodology. Luis Cohen and Laurence Manion (1994: 38) define methods as "a set of approaches used in educational research to gather data and to draw conclusions and interpretations, explanations and predictions." Examples of methods include interviews, questionnaires, personal reports, watch lists, and episodes. However, recent developments contradict the concept of a method as "a set of more or less successful processes for providing information about a given reality."

Scientists mainly divide the data collected on the basis of scientific research into two groups: qualitative and quantitative. Qualitative research shows that what is commonly called "truth" is actually a "set of structured truths" (Lincoln and Guba, 1985: 89) or consists of a "set of worlds" (Law, 2004: 45-67). Lincoln and Guba (1985: 83) note that there is no clear idea of whether 'truth' exists and conclude: 'if 'truth' exists, we will never know it. Furthermore, no amount of research can lead to a definite single agreement on this matter.' Quantitative research shows that the researcher and the research object are "interrelated" (Lincoln and Guba, 1985: 104). Practitioners who apply themselves to all areas of their research "value transparency in relationships" (Etherington, 2004: 16) and at the same time "minimize the imaginary divide between researcher and research subject, and between knower and known."

Another important issue in conducting scientific work is research ethics. In general, "ethics in scientific research is a very complex issue" (Cohen and Manion, 1994: 360). Indeed, no research question, research method, and/or presentation of research findings can be considered free of ethical considerations. Unfortunately, "every step of the research sequence can be a potential source of

ethical problems (Cohen and Manion, 1994: 348). In addition, this review opens the eyes of every researcher: "ethical considerations are an integral part of your daily relationships with other people and information" (Glesne and Peshkin, 1992: 109).

When it comes to the rights of research participants, "confidentiality is usually a primary consideration." (Glesne and Peshkin, 1992: 117). Thus, it is a natural process for an ethically competent staff member to try to create a friendly and supportive environment in which student teachers feel accepted, protected, and protected in what they share. Making and being confident is an important aspect in the research process. One of the important principles that researchers use in their practice is obtaining permission from subjects to study a certain aspect, also known as informed consent. A positive aspect of informed consent is that "it can help empower the subject." (Glesne and Peshkin, 2001: 111). A copy of the consent letter will be distributed to each student-teacher at the first meeting. Until the next meeting, they are expected to indicate their acceptance or rejection of the destination. This is in line with what Homan (1991: 69) rightly describes as 'the essence of the principle of informed consent', namely that participants are given 'a comprehensive understanding of the nature and purpose of the research to consent or decline. should be allowed to do so.' In this respect, it is necessary to take into account the letter of consent as an important factor and organize it as an important part of research based on research ethics in the proper organization of research methodology in scientific creativity.

Practical proof and proof of scientific hypotheses and concepts, of course, requires a scientific researcher to conduct empirical experiments. In particular, it is possible to include questionnaires, roundtable discussions and interviews in the

application of scientific research hypotheses using the empirical method. Of course, the use of the above-mentioned empirical method requires taking into account the concept of "research ethics" in addition to following the stages of scientific research. Although research ethics was initially used in many ways in medicine, now in the social and humanitarian sciences, in order to ensure the reliability of research, research ethics is given special attention to guarantee the privacy of the participants during the use of interviews, questionnaires and roundtable discussions that require the opinion of the participants. attention is being paid . Compliance with research ethics during scientific research ensures alternative relations between the researcher and the participant and is the main factor for the reliability, authenticity and integrity of the exchange of information between them, the existence of concepts of mutual encouragement and respect. From this point of view, the scientific researcher should help and encourage the participant to be honest about his answers. In terms of research ethics, the participants should first be informed about the purpose of the research, the methods of scientific research and how the results will be useful. For this, research participants are first required to familiarize themselves with the letter of free consent attached by the scientific researcher, that is, that the participant's refusal to participate in the empirical stage of scientific research is his voluntary decision, and he has the right not to give any reason even if he refuses. and how the obtained data will be used is given in the form of the participant consent letter of the scientific research . When drawing up a participant's consent letter, first of all, the scientific researcher must ensure the anonymity and integrity of the participants' identity. It is also required that the sentences contained in the letter of consent of the participant are interrelated, that is, they should not exclude each other and should

be transparent. It should be taken into account that the questions used in the survey and roundtable discussions do not affect the ethical views of the participant. From the point of view of research ethics, the consent of the participants can be obtained not only in written form, but also in audio and video form . Adherence to the ethics of scientific research, as noted above, is a guarantee of the exchange of information between the scientific researcher and the participant, which serves not only during the scientific research, but also to preserve the mutual respect and trust of individuals in society. This, of course, is the first achievement of the success and implementation of scientific research results for the development of society.

Conducting research based on the theory of receptive poetics is a theory of literary criticism that requires studying the interpretation and attitude of readers to a literary work. Having analyzed the research methods of the scholars of the theory of receptive poetics above, it can be noted that the research based on the theory of receptive poetics included the following processes and forms: Questionnaire, roundtable discussion (FGD), literary forums and social networks were used for data analysis. In the process of this research, not only the participation of students and specialists of the higher educational institution, but also the participation of representatives of other fields and members of society was ensured.

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