

Interrelationship Between Library Studies And Literary Studies

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Abstract: Literary studies examine works of art, studies, analyze literary processes, and also theoretically analyzes their historical development. Library science, on the other hand, concerned with the collection organization, preservation, dissemination of information. Library science is aimed at preserving, distributing, and ensuring a systematic approach. One of the most important aspect of the interaction between these two fields is that, on the one hand, the accumulation of literature in libraries is the main function of librarians in the systematization of literary heritage.

Keywords: Book reader, library science, literature, literary studies.

Literary studies studies works of art, studies literary processes, analyzes them, and also theoretically analyzes their historical development. Library science, on the other hand, collects information. Library science is aimed at preserving, distributing, and ensuring a systematic approach. The most important aspect of the interaction between these two areas is that, on the one hand, the accumulation of literature in libraries is the main function of librarians in the systematization of literary heritage. Librarians store the information necessary for literary scholars. Literary studies analyze literary works from a historical-national, artistic-scientific, or cultural perspective. Catalogs, bibliographic date, electronic libraries, journals and articles, prepared by librarians also help literary scholars in the study of modern literature.

In addition, libraries also serve to present the scientific and artistic research of literary scholars to the public, communicating them to the general public. Through recommended readings, literary evenings, meetings and seminars, library staff actively contribute to promotion of literature. At events, they theoretically study the lives of writers and poets, collect scientifically based evidence.

Today, libraries are widely using digital technologies. They are increasingly promoting the use of electronic formats. Digital archives and online catalogs allow literary scholars and readers to quickly and easily find new works. In addition to using the resources of digital libraries, literary scholars are gaining scientific knowledge by theoretically studying various works of art, comparing works and literature written in different periods.

The relationship between library science and literary studies is particularly important in cultural and scientific development. Libraries help literary studies develop scientific research, preserve literary heritage, and make it accessible to the general public by providing resources. They collect works of art and scientific works. Literary scholars have the opportunity to study and analyze literary works through libraries. In this way, the cooperation between these two disciplines is of great importance in the development of science and culture. Both serve to spiritually enlighten people.

Literature is an invaluable treasure that reflects the thinking and spiritual world of humanity, and it is the most important foundation of the culture and spirituality of the nation. Therefore, literary studies are engaged in the study, analysis and evaluation of this wealth, while library science serves to organize its preservation, systematization, dissemination to the public and use. These two areas complement each other and serve each other. They develop independently of each other. The library is the main custodian and distributor of literature.

Manuscripts, first editions, translations, and scientific annotations of literary works are collected and made available to the general public through libraries. Libraries are the main source of preserving the literary heritage and passing it on to future generations. Scientific research in literary studies often relies on library funds. Analyses of past writers, literary schools, and literature of a certain period are based on archival, bibliographical, and statistical data in libraries. Thus, library science is an important field that prepares the main scientific foundation for literary studies.

Librarians play an important role in popularizing literature. They select literary works recommended to readers, increase interest in fiction through various cultural and educational events: reading evenings, meetings with authors, literary competitions. This way, the educational and educational power of literature is conveyed to the general public. Also, modern libraries, using digital technologies, create electronic catalogs, databases, and electronic libraries, allowing the study and use of literature on a global scale. This creates favorable conditions for literary scholars to conduct rapid, extensive, and in-depth research.

In conclusion, literature and library science are two important fields that support each other and serve the same purpose, strengthening the foundations of science, enlightenment, culture, and education. As they develop in cooperation, they serve the upliftment of the spiritual life of society.

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