THE USE OF STRUCTURALISM AND POST-STRUCTURALISM IN LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

Ibrohimjonova Nasiba Shuhratjon qizi,
Chirchik State Pedagogical University
Tourism faculty Foreign language and literature:English.
Scientific supervisor: **Kurbanova Feruza Komiljanovna,**
English teacher, Chirchik State Pedagogical University.

Abstract: The paper aims to explore the fundamental concepts of structuralism and post-structuralism as philosophical approaches, literary differences between structuralism and post-structuralism, and the implication of these two approaches in Library and Information Science. Several published literature was consulted to achieve the study objectives. It was found that structuralism and post-structuralism have a significant impact on the functioning of modern libraries and, therefore, their importance should be given consideration. Structuralism and post-structuralism as philosophical approaches provide insights into research and development in LIS. The study gives numerous recommendations for LIS professionals to adopt these two philosophical approaches in modern library practices.

Key words: Structuralism, post-structuralism, library, Information Science, linguists, Google, knowledge management.

The origin of the word "structure", has the meaning of "repair or repair of transport, exercise or process" and "how to repair buildings, machinery, equipment, etc.". Structuralism is a conceptual and methodological approach used to describe and analyze a variety of investigative objects including, cultures, economics, language, literature, mythologies, politics, and social science. The structural analysis assumes that these investigative objects can be characterized by the design of basic structures as systems of interrelated parts and can be defined by the relationships between these constitutional elements. The structural assumptions were developed within the philosophy. This concept can also be applied to many systems, including anatomy, geology, mathematics, and LIS. Consequently, poststructuralism is not an isolated theory, but a social philosophy and approach to the social world based on specific ontological and epistemological characteristics. Social ontology emphasizes the function of the main idea. It emphasizes the importance of interpolation and meaning in the absence of social and cultural realities [1]. The main requirement of post-structuralism is that social analysis must identify the strength of visible and invisible causes. Structuralism and Post-structuralism both refer to the expansion of continental

political, literary, and aesthetic philosophy, developed in the second half of the 20th century in a way that resembled some advances in analytical philosophy. The post-structure approach is known for its attempts to analyze common concepts in classical philosophy. Structuralism and post-structuralism epistemologies have been largely influenced by cultural sciences because, the school of thought focuses on the creation of meaning, and the creation of meaning is an important function of culture.

The Collins Dictionary defines the term structuralism as "a way in which things like language, literature and society can be interpreted and analyzed with a focus on conflicting ideas or structural elements and their conditions that try to show the whole system [2]". It identifies the basic elements that make up a structure and establishes the rules that govern how these elements can be communicated. According to Harris [3], de Saussure had provided the basis for the study of language and the basic reading of structural theory in his book. He discussed language modification and told that it affected mental activity and laid the foundation for it. Formal language is associated with the origin of each word and the history of the language. de Saussure preferred a historical method rather than a historical negotiation method. He had a different view of language than other linguists of his time. Linguistics emphasizes the rules of grammar but was interested in de Saussure's language.

Comprehensive literature was written about the conscious way to prevent Foucault from giving a clear idea of structuralism. With detailed inspection, however, we came to know that Foucault's [4] refusal to provide a single definition of "word" stems from his theoretical character after his education. Defining "speech" means linking it to other words that they have to define themselves, and so on. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, a library can be a room or space "containing books or other reading material" or a house with a collection of books "for the public." In the public domain, the library is "responsible for the maintenance of a collection of books and for making them available to those who request their use." The library and Information Science has shifted the definition of the library's purpose to donations: collecting materials designed to provide intellectual, biblical, and physical access to a proposed group. Talking about England's home is nothing more than "size and climate change" [5]. The term "books" has been replaced by "tools" to recognize that libraries store more than one book and that they have reached the age of modern digital/electronic libraries and the growing use of digital gadgets and multimedia. The word "public" has been exchanged by "target group". But the shift in language does not diminish from the reality that libraries are distinct in practical terms as a place to collect, organize, store, and serve books in distress.

Post-structural LIS tendencies could also be perceived in the new standard of "best match", which emphasizes relationships and addresses problems of complexity. An

example of this method can be perceived in the advancement of the Dublin Metadata Central Initiative [6], which pursues alternatives to the Anglo-American Catalog Rules by providing these source reports as web-pages. One more example is found in archives and indexes that give access to articles using keywords and natural keywords instead of content titles, and the results are ranked according to their importance.

Google [7], that uses advanced algorithms to determine its significance. Google has been so fruitful that it has "changed the way the world views things". With more than 200 million searches a day, Google's success has highlighted the question of why more people choose to use publishing tools. The LIS professionals may not consider the assignment of classification numbers, subject titles, and references to specific articles as "reference" material as it is illegal and affects the use and creation of information. They may find the discrete configurations they have created insignificant and unknown, or they may encourage the image of other possible configurations. Libraries, though they mentally feel that the traditional knowledge management system is artificial, their application is so intertwined in the work that it is difficult to feel that it applied them from the outside. The practice of these theories represents a gateway for LIS in the field of structure and post-structuralism and an invitation to expand the concept of "reading", its role, profile, and practice in the poststructuralist world.

Conclusion

This study explored structuralism and post-structuralism both from general as well as LIS perspectives. These two philosophical approaches could be used as a gateway to LIS operations in the modern digital era. Strategies for book writing should be considered as an art and not a fixed science. Today is the age of internet search, especially through Google, there are such challenges in pursuing the new paradigm of "best match". Now instead of searching in the current titles of topics, internet resources can be searched through new methods like direct search, indirect search, and organic search strategies. They cited examples of Google search to use post-structuralism methods of internet search for interpretation. Google uses its sophisticated algorithm to determine the value of an item in the most appropriate match. Librarians may be reluctant to accept these new methods of knowledge management, even though they are aware of the fact that traditional knowledge management systems are artificial. If old traditional methods are replaced with new methods such as library search to move to the "best match" from the "match" recognition library, their responsibilities and their use of the procedures will be increased. Professionals should review common and technical practices such as cataloging, classification, and automation system on modern patterns. They must be familiar with modern communication skills and advanced technology to design and develop web-based applications programs and services. They

should evaluate their existing systems, understand their shortcoming, and make necessary changes according to their requirements.

REFERENCES

1. Abdulla, A. (2016). Derrida's poststructuralism. Retrieved January 01, 2021.
2. American Library Association. (2002). Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, American Library Association, Chicago, IL.
3. Barker, C. (2010). Structuralism, poststructuralism, and cultural studies, The Encyclopedia of Literary and Cultural Theory. Wiley-Blackwell.
4. Blair, C. (1987). The statement: Foundation of Foucault's historical criticism. Western Journal of Speech Communication, 364-83
5. Dosse, F. (1997). The rising sign, 1945-1966. In History of Structuralism Vol. I. University of Minnesota Press.
6. Gough, N. (2010). Structuralism. In C. Kridel (Ed.), Encyclopedia of Curriculum Studies Vol. 2. New York: Sage Publications.
7. Levy, S. (2004). All eyes on Google, Newsweek, March 28, pp. 50-8
8. Hjorland, B. (2002). Library and information science: Practice, theory, and philosophical basis. Information Processing and Management, 501-531.
9. Larsson, O. L. (2015). Using Poststructuralism to Explore The Full Impact of Ideas on Politics, Critical Review, 174-197.