**FREDRICH SHLEYERMACHER AS THE FOUNDER OF MODERN HERMENEVTICS**

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Friedrich Schleiermacher is called the father of modern hermeneutics. Schleiermacher turned old ideas and hermeneutics into a science by rejecting them as the art of analyzing ordinary texts. That is why F. Schleiermacher is considered the founder of modern hermeneutics. He noted that hermeneutics was in fact a great field of science, not a separate method. Schleiermacher wanted to establish a general hermeneutics that could be applied to all written texts.

Hermeneutics is divided into two parts: exegetics and hermeneutics. Exegetics is the interpretation of religious texts. F. Schleiermacher believed that the text is the text. Experts in modern hermeneutics, including Paul Ricor, wrote that dream interpretation also means text, because dream itself is text. However, a dream is not a written text - when you speak it, it becomes a text. Each written text is a text in itself. All this occupies an important place in the theory of F. Schleiermacher. F. Schleiermacher noted that the understanding should be based on all written texts and live dialogues, speech. He thought that interpretation and understanding should be considered in a sense as a conversation with the author. If we read a work, we enter into a certain dialogue with the author who wrote it, we agree with some ideas, we do not agree with others. In this dialogue, each reader reconstructs the text. Entering the writer's inner world through reconstruction is the basis of F. Schleiermacher's hermeneutics. It is as if we are repeating this process by commenting on the writer's creative act, his work.

F. Schleiermacher noted that interpretation is an art, interpretation has its own rules. During the interpretation, the commentator puts himself in the other person's place, enters the other person's skin and reveals the text to us. F. Schleiermacher argued that language is an important but not the only factor in interpretation. Because language cannot fully reveal its content to us. This is a linguistic approach. Although linguists point out that the main interpretation is linguistic interpretation, in our opinion, this is a one-sided approach. Because there is no psychology in language, there is no going into the depths of thought.