

Literary Letters and Their Comparative-Typological Analysis

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Abstract. *This article examines letters in literature and literary criticism and their place in the works of the great poets Alisher Navoi, A.S. Pushkin, Gafur Gulam and N. Gumilyov. It has been revealed that letters play an important role in studying the biography of creators entering the creative laboratory and are an important source of revealing their creative and spiritual image. Literary letters serve as a valuable resource for studying not only the lives and works of writers and critics, but also the period of writing, the history, the reasons for writing, and the mysteries with all their contradictions. Therefore, in the article, some letters of Uzbek and Russian writers are studied in a comparative-typological way. Letters are one of the most concise and effective forms of human communication.*

Key words: *Letter, literary criticism, poet, creativity, writer's letter, artistic thought, appeal, address.*

INTRODUCTION

Studying examples of the letter genre in literary criticism will undoubtedly be of great help in studying the methodological peculiarities of the work of writers, poets, and critics. Because, compared to other genres of criticism, such as reviews, a letter in literary criticism reflects the close ties between the writer and the critic, and in general, between the writer and the recipient, the reader or critic.

Most importantly, literary letters reflect on literary problems, such as Literature, the secrets of creativity, and works of art that are examples of art. This brings the reader closer to the world of beauty called Literature, helping to develop his artistic taste. A letter is an expression of a person's feelings for each other. Therefore, since ancient times, great attention has been paid to letters. Letters can have various contents, for example, letters from great personalities, writers, critics; personal, friendly letters; social, journalistic letters, letters of a literary nature, letters addressed to officials, etc. Among these, letters from writers stand out for their unique characteristics. Letters related to literature are classified into several types, for example:

1. Literary letters: a) letters. Academician B. Valikhudzaev studies them in 4 groups, correctly emphasizing that the works themselves, which come under the word letter, are diverse in terms of genre and purpose, and it is difficult to measure them with one standard and draw any rules for all of them (Valikhudzaev B., 1993, 20); b) love letters within literary works.

2. Literary-critical letters. There are several such letters has views. Several letters of poets and writers to this series .We will analyze some of them.

The writer's letter is of two types according to its subject, direction and form:

1. Letters written on social, political, moral, literary topics.

Letters by A. Navoi, Oybek, Fitrat, Chulpon, S. Aini, G. Gulom and L. Tolstoy, V. G. Korolenko, M. Gorky, as well as letters written to writers and critics can be included in this type.

2. Personal letters written by the writer to specific persons. In them, artistic and philosophical thinking takes the main place.

The writer's letters to specific persons are social, artistic and literary having value, in the press during the writer's lifetime and after his death

will be announced. Such letters, with their sophistication of literary form, simplicity and clarity of thought, have a strong influence on the improvement and development of the genre. Therefore, such letters of the writer are considered examples of artistic epistolary (essay art) literature, and the need to distinguish them according to their content and direction is clearly evident. "The letters of writers are an important source of information about their personality and creativity, the time and environment in which they lived, and the people with whom they communicated. At the same time, the letters of writers are a unique type of artistic creation, close to fiction, changing its form in accordance with the demands of literary development" (Akhmedova Sh., 2008.64). In addition to this idea, it can be said that writers' letters should be classified according to who and in what context they were written, their manner, and their content.

MAIN PART

The great Uzbek poet Alisher Navoi paid great attention to the letter, considering it one of the most important means of communication between people. Navoi figuratively described the letter as "a ray of light in the darkness, a sign of life. "This genre reached a new stage of development, especially in the work of Alisher Navoi. The great Navoi also used the letter as a form. His poetic letter to Sayid Hasan Ardasher is written in the form of a masnavi. The love letters of Farhod to Shirin and Shirin to Farhod in "Farhod and Shirin" are beautiful examples of this genre. The letters of the heroes of the work are written by the Russian poet A.S. Pushkin also found in his works. For example, a letter to Tatyana in "Eugene Onegin", Tatyana's Onegin's letter can serve as an example of our opinion. The prose letters (Munshaot) written by the great poet Alisher Navoi to various contemporaries while living in Samarkand, Astrobod, and other cities are also very important as historical documents that truthfully reflect the mood of the great writer in various situations. In other words, "Navoi's unique realism was first manifested in these letters" (Ganieva S., 1977, 4).

The letters in the work are extremely valuable in terms of content. Most of them are artistic depictions of Navoi's life, creative and socio-political activities. State affairs in a series of letters and the image of a statesman burning his soul for the peace of the country is shown if so, some letters reflect the creative process of the poet; a series of letters if it is an important document related to state administration, the other ones are congratulations and condolences are names in the content. Arabic "letter", "ruq'a", "khat", Arabic-Persian of A. Navoi correspondence uses the terms "arzadosht", Persian "nishan", "noma" and Turkish "bitik". The style of expression of the letters in "Munshut" is also different. Some letters are written in a short, simple, and fluent style, with a clear content, while others, although the author's purpose is clear, are written in a very artistic and stilted style. The beautiful word is also adorned with phrases. "A letter, the whiteness of its pages is a balm for the wounded heart, and a letter, the blackness of its writing is a light that illuminates the pale eyes, has come to you as if you had honored this poor man of the pain of migration, the wanderer of the steppe of separation, with this letter" (Navoi A., 2001, 65). This example alone can show the personality of Alisher Navoi, who considered writing to be important in life and creativity, as a cultured, highly educated, thoughtful poet who cared about people. If we pay attention to the letters of the great Russian poet A.S. Pushkin, although he wrote more than 800 letters in full and in manuscript form, he admits in a letter to N.I. Krivtsov in early August 1819 that he did not like writing letters: "I do not like writing letters. Language and voice are not enough for our thoughts - and the pen is too blunt, too slow - writing cannot replace conversation" (Pushkin A., 1987, 10). In Russian and Western European literature, the writer's letter has become more and more perfect in terms of form. The letter is widely used in Russian classical literature. This is the highlight of the genre examples of which are evident in the works of Russian writers such as Pushkin and Turgenev possible A.S. Pushkin's letters

to his friends and fans are two consists of vol. One of A.S. Pushkin's contemporaries, the famous Russian critic P.V. Annenkov, emphasized that the great poet's letters are not only valuable literary evidence, but also reflect the poet's image. "Another valuable aspect of this letter is that it paints a spiritual, beautiful image of Pushkin" (Pushkin A., 1987, 11). The letters of Alisher Navoi also vividly reflect the personality, spiritual world, sorrows and worries, joys, creative successes, dreams about the fate of the people, and his attitude towards his friends. "These letters, full of noble feelings and thoughts, give a vivid idea of Navoi's human face, especially his love for people and loyalty to friends" (Ganieva C., 1981, 186). In these letters, Navoi is portrayed as a child, longing to meet with friends and filled with a sense of longing for his homeland and people, while living far from his homeland. "In this invaluable source for discussing Pushkin," writes another researcher in this book, "Pushkin is embodied in all his facets: Pushkin is a poet and writer, Pushkin is a literary critic, Pushkin is a politician, Pushkin is a responsive, loyal friend, Pushkin is a devoted husband and father, Pushkin is a loyal and caring brother. Pushkin is a wise and innocent fool. Pushkin in the circle of officials and representatives of the upper class" (Pushkin A., 1987, 4). Indeed, if we read the two-volume collection of Pushkin's letters, we can fully agree with this opinion. At the same time, these letters clearly reveal the spiritual portrait of the poet. Alisher Navoi's letters are not very numerous in terms of volume. "Munshaot" contains 103 letters, most of which can be identified by their content. Pushkin's letters, on the other hand, have a clear addressee. In addition, there are many letters written by Pushkin to creative people, which mostly reflect the poet's literary and critical views related to artistic creativity, the creation of his works, and the literary process. For example, letters to Turgenev, Gnedich, Vyazemsky, Bestuzhev, Wolf and many other creative people confirm our opinion. For example, from a letter to Gnedich: "You see, paternal love for "The Prisoner of the Caucasus" does not blind my eyes, but I admit that I love it, for some reason; it contains poems from my heart. My Circassian daughter is dear to me, her love makes my heart tremble. Of course, it would be better to call the poem Circassian - I had not thought of it... Circassians, their customs and morals occupy the largest and best part of my story..." (<https://ru.wikiquote.org/wiki>). There are very few letters of a literary-critical nature in Alisher Navoi's work. For example, Navoi seems to have sent his own poems in his letters to Husayn Boykara: "The ghazals that were ready were sent. The one who has finished the composition will be sent to the one who is going to the end." Another letter reveals the great poet's state of mind when he composed "Khazayinul-maoni" and the time he was engaged in this work. From the rubaiyats cited at the beginning of the letter and the line at the end, it can be determined that it was written to Husayn Baykara. Navoi thinks that he divided his poetry into four divans based on the fact that there are four seasons in life, as in nature, and gave them names. In a letter, explaining the title of the divan, he writes: ...In addition, the whole, the composition, is bound up, because the meaning that is formed from the nature of the universe is the meaning - it was nicknamed "Khazayinul-maoni" (Navoi A., 2001, 188) At the end of the letter, Navoi notes that he sent "Khazoyinulmaoni" to Huseyn Baykara, to his "Oliy Majlisi" through Mawlana Sahib (Daro) (Navoi A., 2001, 188). In these letters, the great poet also discusses the most important social issues of his time, while at the same time showing himself as a great and enlightened person who loves his homeland and lives with concern for the future of his people. The French thinker J. Buffon wrote that "you can tell what a person is like by his style."

The Russian writer D. Zhukovsky translated it differently: "Style is a person." In this sense, when we observe the letters of Alisher Navoi, his noble heart is visible in every letter and in his style. The sophistication and grandeur inherent in Eastern manners, along with extreme simplicity, humanity, respect for elders, and boundless respect and love for friends and relatives, define the main motifs of Navoi's letters. Another characteristic of Navoi's letters is that he expresses his thoughts not in the form of strict orders, but in a gentle and advisory manner that is pleasing to the heart. These letters have significant literary and social significance as they truthfully express the personality, spiritual world, or in other words, the spiritual portrait of the great poet. At the same time, the combined use of weighty prose and poetic prose in the letters reflects the height of the poet's feelings, his "means of expressing his intellectual and emotional world," giving these letters charm and high artistic quality. Many of Navoi's letters begin with the words "kulluk" (i.e. I bow down), and the end serves as an example of high respect: "Kulluq du'adin arzadasht ulkim", and the end: "May your rule be

smooth in the quarter and may your justice be safe for the people of the quarter. Amen, O Lord of the worlds." It is evident that Eastern culture and thought dominate Navoi's letters. These letters are of interest to the reader not only as documents about the creative personality and the secrets of magical artistic creation, but also as a source of attention for the beauty of style and form. It is also noteworthy for its beauty of style and form.

If we compare these letters with the letters of the Russian poet Pushkin, their similarities (clarity of purpose in writing a letter), but also their differences, become clear. For example, in most of Pushkin's letters, consisting of 2 volumes, the object is clearly indicated, brevity is noticeable, but at the same time, they do not show much artistic expression. For example, both of his letters to P.A. Vyazemsky begin with direct information and end with an explanation of the essence (Pushkin A., 1987, 280). Sometimes the letters show a strong sense of sharpness and criticism. True, some letters "my friend", It begins with addresses like "my dear friend" (Pushkin A., 1987, 416). Some letters "our dear grandfather Afanasy Nikolaevich" - "Milostivyy gosudar dedushka Athanasius Nikolaevich", "Milostivyy gosudar Alexander Khristoforovich", as well as has addresses expressing respect.

The central character in the letters is the writer himself. His inner spiritual world, feelings, and thoughts are reflected in the artistically expressed letters. A. Mukhtor's comments on Einstein's personal letters are significant (Mukhtor A., 1987, 59). Indeed, if you look at the lives and works of great personalities, you will see that letters played an important role in their work. The letters of Alisher Navoi and A.S. Pushkin are a vivid proof of our opinion. At the beginning of the 20th century, letters, like other forms of literary criticism, were critical and, as an important and unique form of criticism, were able to contribute to a certain extent to the development of critical thinking. In recent times, S. Ainiy, A. Kadiry, G. Ghulom, A. Kahhor, Oybek and other writers and critics have played an important role in the development of the letter genre. During these years, both short and long letter forms emerged: along with short letters expressing a person's personal attitude, which are often found in the pages of the press, open letters, appeals, and complete examples of the writer's letter of an artistic and journalistic nature. The letter is widely used in Russian classical literature. We stopped above A number of works of A.S. Pushkin were written in this form. Also his friends, His letters to his fans are two-fold. Or Turgenev, Tolstoy, Chekhov's correspondence with friends, relatives, acquaintances, brothers and sisters, 24 Theory of Literature 2 (2024) people close to their hearts, each of which contains a complex spiritual world, high knowledge, rebellions of the heart, beautiful virtues, delicate relationships, anger and love, the miracle of words. From this point of view, it is clear that letters have a certain place in human life, literature, and literary criticism.

The people's poet of Uzbekistan, G. Gulom, has more than 70 letters, 40 of which are included in the 10th volume of the poet's ten-volume collection of works. The contents of these letters classified into 6 groups (Akhmedova Sh., 2008, 84). The important thing is that They show the great heart of a scholar, humanitarian, generous and kind person being written on the pages of history as lines from the poet's pen maybe the rest In a series of letters, a clever and insightful literary critic of literature the image of a passionate critic who cares about his height is prominent. One of these letters was written in response to some comments in the article "Natural as Breath, True Word" by literary critic V. Mirzaev, published in the newspaper, and touched upon important issues of literature. It shows the constancy of his views and great love for literature and its people. Especially noteworthy are G. Ghulam's conclusions about the immortality of literature and the indestructibility of poetry.

CONCLUSION

In the literary letter, as in all genres of criticism the talent of the critic is crucial because he sees the beauty in the work, he should be able to feel the intellectual and artistic wealth, only then the achievement of the work and can point out his shortcomings objectively and correctly. In any national literature, it is evident that poets and writers were not indifferent to the literary process and strived to improve literature. Some literary letters in Uzbek (Alisher Navoi, G. Ghulom, A. Kahhor) and Russian (Pushkin, Gumilyov, Bryusov) literature lead to this conclusion. In conclusion, the writer's letters are the most reliable source for studying his biography, as they contain information about the creative process. Important information about the works that have taken root in the hearts of the people, their creation, and their characters can also be learned from the writer's letters. So, letters have

a certain place in human life, literature, and literary criticism has, therefore, the study of letters of writers is important in literary studies remains one of the problems.

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