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THE HISTORY OF THE CREATION AND FEATURES OF THE GENRE OF THE WORK "MUNSHAOT"

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Abstract

This article analyzes the genre of munshaot as one of the most important forms of prose creativity in Uzbek classical literature and the literary, historical and cultural significance of the work "Munshaot" by Alisher Navoi. The study covers the origin of the munshaot genre, its place in the Eastern literary tradition, its features as an epistolic genre, and the combination of formal and literary styles. On the example of the work "Munshaot" by Alisher Navoi, the socio-political life of the Timurid period of the 15th century, the culture of writing and the possibilities of the classical prose language are revealed. The didactic and ethical orientation of the work, features of language and style, compositional structure and influence on subsequent literary traditions are scientifically substantiated. The article aims to highlight the role of "Munshaot" in the history of Uzbek literature and its significance as a source of language, history and culture.

Keywords: Munshaot, Alisher Navoi, classical prose, epistolary genre, correspondence, Oriental written culture, Timurid period, formal and artistic style, juvenile and adultery, didactic and moral ideas.

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INTRODUCTION

One of the important and distinctive forms of prose creativity in the Uzbek classical literature, the genre of munshaot demonstrates the high level of development of the written culture of the East. Formed by the tradition of correspondence, this genre combines literary, artistic, official and documentary and educational tasks into a single whole. Especially the work "Munshaot" by Alisher Navoi is of particular importance as one of the most mature examples of this genre. The work is not only a source of the author's personal and official correspondence, but also a valuable historical and literary monument that illuminates the socio-political life, cultural environment and moral views of the Timurid period of the 15th century.

The combination of formal style and artistic expression, the adulthood of classical prose, the traditional composition of the epistolic genre and the predominance of didactic and moral ideas are clearly manifested in "Munshaot". In this respect, the study of this work allows us to understand in depth the path of development of Uzbek classical prose, the process of formation of the culture of writing and letters, as well as the multifaceted creative heritage of Alisher Navoi. In this work, the history of creation, genre features, literary and cultural significance of "Munshaot" is consistently analyzed, its place in the history of Uzbek literature is explained.

The term "munshaot" comes from the Arabic word "essay," which means "to write," "to compose," "to explain." In the Eastern literary tradition, munshaot is a set of official and semi-official letters, petitions, correspondence in the spirit of congratulations and admonition. This genre was first formed in Arabic and Persian literature and later took a strong place in Turkish, especially Uzbek classical literature. Munshaots as one of the most important manifestations of literary and artistic prose were widely used in palace culture, public administration and among the intelligentsia.

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The work "Munshaot" by Alisher Navoi was created in the second half of the 15th century, when the socio-political life of the Timurid period was at a high level. During this period, Herat became a center of science, literature and art, and official correspondence played a special role in state affairs. During these historical conditions, Navoi worked as a statesman and thinker. The author of the works Alisher Navoi is known not only as a great poet, but also as a prominent statesman, enlightener and thinker. His "Munshaot" consists of the author's official and personal correspondence and is considered an important part of Navoi's prose. The main reason for the creation of the works is to demonstrate the culture of letters, to collect exemplary correspondence that serves as an example of his contemporaries and to show the possibilities of the art of words in the relations of the state and society.

Several handwritten copies of "Munshaot" have come down to us and are kept in various libraries and research centers. Thanks to the manuscripts of his works, valuable information can be obtained about the political, social and cultural life of Navoi's period. Therefore, "Munshaot" is of great importance not only as a literary, but also as a historical resource. In terms of genre, the work "Munshaot" belongs to the genre of epistolic writing, which is widespread in oriental literature, which contains the author's official and personal correspondence. The main feature of the epistolic genre is determined by its direct connection with real life, its focus on a particular person or a particular situation. Through the letters in "Munshaot", the author expresses his relationships with statesmen, friends, contemporaries, reacts to socio-political issues and describes his life experience. In this respect, the work has not only literary, but also historical-documentary value. The combination of formal and artistic style is clearly visible in the work. The precision, order, and logical consistency inherent in formal correspondence are enriched by the means of artistic expression. The author maintained a firm, serious tone in letters concerning state affairs, while in personal and friendly letters, artistry, sincerity and sentimentality prevail. This harmony elevates

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"Munshaot" from a simple collection of documents to the level of a work of artistic value. [1]

Munshaot is considered a sublime example of classical prose. The work fully adheres to the requirements of puberty and adultery, and the ideas are expressed in a fluent, clear and expressive manner. Elements of saj'li prose, exhortations and istiora, wise phrases increase the artistic impact of the text. At the same time, complex expressions are used carefully and responsibly in accordance with the requirements of official correspondence. The compositional structure of "Munshaot" is also rooted in genre-specific traditions. Each letter is usually beginning with a preface, which is followed by an introduction and an introduction. The main part describes the content of the letter, the purpose and the author's feedback. The correspondence concludes with a prayer, wish, or expression of respect. This structure ensures that the letters are cohesive in substance and form.

One of the important aspects of the work is its didactic and ethical orientation. Munshaot promotes the ideas of justice, honesty, humanity, friendship and patriotism. Through letters, the author gives advice to his contemporaries, focuses on moral problems in society. For this reason "Munshaot" has a high value not only as an example of lettermaid, but also as a work of moral and enlightenment. "Munshaot" represents a very important stage in the development of Uzbek classical prose. The formal-documentary form of the work was combined with artistic thought and raised to a new quality. In his Munshaot, Alisher Navoi perfectly represented the tradition of Letter and showed in practice that in prose it is possible to express ideas logically, fluently and aesthetically. As a result, in Uzbek classical prose, the epistolary genre was established as an independent and notable literary form. "Munshaot" expanded the possibilities of prose language and created a solid foundation for later period prose through the combination of fiction and formality.

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The work's influence on later munshaots and essay traditions is also significant. The letter templates created by Navoi became a model for the later period munshi and adibs. In particular, the munshi who served in the affairs of the palace and office relied on the "munshaot" style in compiling correspondence. This work served the formation of the culture of essay writing, the development of the skills of expressing an idea clearly, consistently and expressively. As a result, the genres of munshaat and essays have become a literary tradition of not only practical, but also artistic and educational value. In the letters and prose works of later centuries, one can find stylistic signs characteristic of "Munshaot". The significance of "munshaot" is not limited to the literary process, but it also has great value as a source of language, history and culture. The lexicon, expressions and methodological tools used in the work serve as important material for the study of the state of the Uzbek literary language in the 15th century. It is also possible to obtain important information about the socio-political life, public administration and cultural environment of the Timurid period through the events, persons and relationships reflected in the letters. "Munshaot" also illuminates the moral values, culture of dialogue, and social relations of its time, both culturally. In this respect, "Munshaot" is regarded as a work of multifaceted significance. Nevertheless, he nevertheless "nevertheless lost a great role in the development of Uzbek classical prose", as well as a powerful influence on the development of subsequent literary traditions, and remains an invaluable source for the study of the Uzbek language and history. Alisher Navoi's work "Munshaot" occupies a special place in Uzbek classical literature as one of the most advanced and faceted examples of prose creativity. Thanks to this work, the genre of munshaot was elevated to the level of not only a complex of official and documentary correspondence, but also a literary phenomenon of artistic, aesthetic, ethical, educational and historical significance. In "Munshaot" the combination of formality and artistry, the style of classical prose based on coming-of-age and adultery, the compositional traditions specific to the epistolary genre and the

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primacy of didactic ideas are clearly demonstrated. The work reveals his creative image as not only a great poet, but also a mature prose, statesman and thinker. "Munshaot" is also of great value as an important historical and literary source covering the socio-political life, cultural environment and moral views of the Timurid period of the 15th century. The language, style, vocabulary and correspondence reflected in it are important scientific material in the study of the stages of development of the Uzbek literary language. And the influence of the work on the traditions of later period munshaot and essay attests to its stable place and continued importance in the literary process. In this respect, the study of "Munshaot" is an important scientific basis for a deeper understanding of the laws of development of Uzbek classical prose, the process of formation of the culture of letters, the scale of the creative heritage of Alisher Navoi.

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