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EPISTOLAR GENRE AND FEATURES OF WRITING

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Abstract: The article examines the characteristics of the epistolary genre and its role in fiction. In world literature and Uzbek classical literature, the scientific-theoretical essence of writing is briefly outlined.

Keywords: writing, author, creativity, creator.

Writing belongs to the category of written sources that hold an important place in literature and historical sciences. This is a collection of correspondence between people, which is not only a means of artistic expression but also an important source for studying the socio-political life of a certain period. Writing differs from other genres in that it directly reflects a person's inner experiences, worldview, and life experiences. Writing is studied separately in literary studies as the primary type of epistolary genre. In it, the primary place is occupied by the communication between the author and the addressee. Therefore, the text of the letter is always addressed to a specific person, and its content is formed accordingly. This ensures the sincerity and naturalness of the text.

From a historical perspective, writing has existed since ancient times and has had different content in different periods. If in antiquity it was a means of exchanging political and philosophical ideas, in the Middle Ages it developed in a more religious and moral context. In Eastern literature, letters also occupy an important place, with issues of morality and ethics being widely covered. In particular, the letters of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur are an important source for studying his personal life and political activities.

Among the artistic features of writing, the most important are sincerity, subjectivity, and psychological depth. The form of writing allows the author to freely express their thoughts and feelings. As a result, the reader perceives the events directly through the character's inner world. From a linguistic perspective, writing is simple, fluent, and lifelike, often incorporating elements of everyday speech.

The writing is also of great importance as a historical source. Through it, one can obtain accurate information about political events, social relations, and the cultural life of a specific period. In this regard, the letter is a valuable material for historians and literary scholars.

Writing is an important component of the epistolary genre and plays an important role in illuminating the human psyche and the life of society. Its sincere and natural style of expression brings the reader closer to the text, and its historical significance makes it an important source for scientific research. Although correspondence is developing in new forms in the modern era, its core essence—written communication between people—remains significant.

In the history of literature, there are various genres, each of which holds a special place in reflecting human thinking, feelings, and social relations. One such genre is the epistolary genre, which includes literary or journalistic works created in the form of letters. The epistolary genre is distinguished by its sincerity, vitality, and ability to express the closeness between the author and the hero. This article provides a scientific analysis of the origin, developmental stages, theoretical foundations, and artistic features of the epistolary genre.

The word "epistolary" originates from the Greek epistole, meaning "letter." Consequently, the epistolary genre is a collection of literary or scientific-publicistic works written in the form of letters. In this genre, events are often revealed through the correspondence of the characters. As a result, the reader perceives the events not directly by the author, but through the inner experiences of the hero.

The main features of the epistolary genre include:

- Subjectivity and individuality;
- A sincere and natural style of expression;
- Dialogic or monologic form;
- The transmission of events through internal emotional experiences.

The epistolary genre has been formed since ancient times. In the ancient period, famous orators and philosophers expressed their thoughts through letters. For example, Cicero's letters are an important source on political and social life. In the Middle Ages, the epistolary genre developed within a religious and moral context. In literary studies, the epistolary genre is studied based on a communicative approach. According to this approach, writing is a form of communication between two subjects. Therefore, in an epistolary work, the relationship between the author and the addressee is of great importance.

An epistolary text consists of the following components:

1. Author (writer or hero);
2. The addressee (recipient of the letter);
3. Text (main content);
4. Context (social and historical conditions).

Also, in the epistolary genre, the categories of time and space manifest themselves in a unique way. There may be a difference between the time the letter was written and the time it was read, which affects the dynamics of events.

In Uzbek literature, there are also unique examples of the epistolary genre. In particular, the correspondence between historical figures is an important literary and historical source. For example, the letters of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur provide valuable information about his personal life, political activities, and worldview.

The use of epistolary style is also observed in modern Uzbek literature. This style serves as an effective tool for writers in revealing the inner world of characters.

The epistolary genre is one of the ancient and multifaceted branches of literature, playing a crucial role in illuminating the human psyche and social relations. His main trait is sincerity and personality, which brings the reader even closer to the events of the work. In the process of historical development, the epistolary genre has evolved in various forms and has not yet lost its significance. Modern communication tools are contributing to the elevation of this genre to a new level.

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