



Journal Website:
<https://theusajournals.com/index.php/ajps>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

CONTENT CLASSIFICATION OF LETTERS

Submission Date: February 19, 2024, Accepted Date: February 24, 2024,

Published Date: February 29, 2024

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ajps/Volume04Issue02-14>

Abdurayimova Irodaxon

Doctoral Student At The Institute Of Uzbek Language, Literature And Folklore At The Academy Of Sciences Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article talks about the content classification of the letters found in the artistic work. The previous classifications were discussed and the reaction to them was expressed. Types of letters are proved by examples.

KEYWORDS

Letter, classification, meaningful classification, message sending letter, love letter, life-household letter.

INTRODUCTION

Letters can be classified according to different characteristics. For example, according to its structure, according to its size, according to its content, etc. These classifications, in turn, can be further divided into internal groups. But since letters are a means of communication, and content is considered a priority for communication, it can be said that it is permissible to focus more on content classification.

Different scientists have different approaches to the issue of classification of letters found in the

composition of works of art. For example, Rana Ibrahimova in classifying letters, i.e. dividing them into types;

Correspondence; service letters; love letters; Rahim Vahidov and Mels Mahmudov look at it differently. [3]

Research scientist Shoirakhmedova considers who is writing the letters to whom to be important and approaches the classification from this point of view. According to his classification, letters are letters of

great personalities, letters of writers, letters of critics; personal letters, friendly letters, social letters, journalistic letters, letters of a literary nature, letters addressed to official persons [1.23] are divided into several types.

Another research scientist, H. Hasanova, approaches the classification issue depending on the content of the letters as follows:

1. Letters expressing family relations.
2. Diplomatic letters.
3. Love letters.
4. Letters reflecting social relations. [3]

Using the above classifications, we found it necessary to classify the letters as follows:

1. Letters of communication
2. Love letters
3. Life and household letters.

This classification can be divided into many internal types in terms of content. For example, we can include letters expressing family relations in the sending letters.

"The appearance, formation and development of works in the form of letters, letters, and journalistic letters in Uzbek literature go back to long historical periods. Its historical roots can be seen in "Avesta" and "Orhun - Enasoy" monuments. According to the

information recorded in it, it is known to science that the first letters of the mother and daughter to each other, written in the Sugdian language, were found in Eastern Turkestan. [6]

Even today, letters reflecting family relationships are used in many places. As a clear example of this, we can cite a series of letters from the stories "Letters to my daughter" and "Sevgim-sevgilim" by Olmas Umarbekov. In these letters, the love of family members for each other is reflected in bright colors.

It begins with the line "Mangu is on the threshold of the world".

"Those who come into this world definitely have a future. Someone a day earlier, someone a day later... He leaves and does not return. The world will embrace him forever. A person does not panic when he realizes that his end is near, but he is surrounded by various thoughts, he remembers the past and the things he has forgiven, distant and close people pass before his eyes. The same happened to me. While I was lying in the hospital, I wrote these things as long as I had time and will, and I was absorbed in thoughts and memories. Hope! My daughter...

October 28, 1993. After ten days of investigation and studies, some clarity appeared. Tatiana Dmitrievna, the attending physician, came and shook my hand. - Your disease is not rooted as much as we were worried. All your organs are healthy except for the respiratory

system. The disease did not spread to the respiratory tract. We will have a consultation in a day or two. We consult with radiologists, the chief surgeon, the director. I think we should treat you first, and then perform an operation to remove the disease. I was delighted by these words of a doctor with a warm heart and a sincere look... [7]

Along with the above works of Olmas Umarbekov, the letter written by Erkin Azam to his family, especially to his wife, is included in the work "Heaven is its own rule". The letter in this work differs from the letters in other works in that it is long awaited by the family. In addition, in Shukur Kholmirezayev's works such as "Return", "Dewed Garden", "Motherland", "Missing", there are many letters expressing family relationships.

The reason for including letters representing family relationships in the work of art is to ensure the authenticity of feelings in family relationships and the natural appearance of the image of the family environment in the work. [1]

The main theme of fiction is love. Any artistic work cannot be imagined without love. Letters are the main tool of love gesture. Because it is very difficult for a person who has love in his heart to express his love in front of a friend. The fire in his heart does not allow this. If it comes out on the tongue, it will burn the body. Amon Matjon did not quote the sentence "Where

there is love, there is a letter, where there is a letter, there is love" [8].

The number of works in which love letters are found is very large. Among such works are Shukur Kholmirezayev's story "Bahor otdi" [10], Abdukakhor Ibrahimov's "Sleepless Nights" [4], Olmas Umarbekov's "Sevgim- savlimym" [9], Khurshid Dostmuhammad's "My Hijran is a Thousand Men" [11], "You are me, I am you" [12].

The letters sent by the heroes of the work to each other in the works of Goethe's "The Sorrows of Young Werther" and Alexander Pushkin's "Eugene Onegin" increase the artistic value of the work, which is an unparalleled example of world literature. The reader who reads these works imagines the mental state of the characters as if he were going through them, is interested in their love story, in a word, the reader falls under the influence of the work. Of course, not all artists can create such works. The feelings of Werther, the hero of the great German writer Goethe, accompany him from the moment he falls in love with the beautiful girl Charlotte. His state of being in love is captured in the letter through the following sentences.

"When our hands suddenly touch each other or our feet meet under the table, I am afraid like I am afraid of fire, I pull myself away. But a force drives me to him... because of its simplicity, even these simple things shake me, the feelings that are beating in my heart also

torment me... this love is definitely love. Think for yourself, Wilhelm, what is the point of life without love..."

However, Lotta continued to love him even when he left her, lamenting life. "Sometimes I can't believe it: I love him with all my heart and I have no other spiritual support, how can someone else love him." [2.81]

The use of letters in the composition of a work of art is also visible in the works created in Uzbek literature of the 20th century. The correspondence between Otabek and Kumush in Abdulla Qadiri's novel "The Past" can take on the quality of a beautiful example of love letters, and in turn, we can see that these letters have increased the artistic and aesthetic impact of the novel. Rana's letter to Anvar, which is included in the novel Mehrobdan Chayan, also explains and describes in an artistic way, from the spiritual world of the characters to the social scenes of that time. So, we can say that letters are an important indicator in the analysis of the development of fiction, in determining the writer's skill and style, especially in bringing inner experiences to the fore.

The reason why love letters are included in the works as a special object is the expansion of the mental world of the character who is occupied with love, and the true depiction of inner experiences. To show the changes that happen in a person's inner world when the fire of love hits his heart. In addition, love letters

are included in the work to describe the positive change of the attitude of a person in love to the external existence and for other reasons. A character writing a letter in a work of art naturally imagines the person writing the letter. However, he enjoys and suffers when he thinks about his mental state after reading this letter. Therefore, to a person who falls in love, almost everyone around him seems to be good-natured, and he treats them in this way. Therefore, he considers the owner of the letter to be a lover like himself. The character of Fakhri Kamal in Khurshid Dostmuhammad's story "Hijranim mingdir mening" and Usman brother in Olmas Umarbekov's story "Sevgim-Sevgilim" refer to writing letters to clearly express his mental state. [3]

Letters used to describe an event in the works or with the need to reveal the character of a character can be included in the life-household letters. Such letters can be written by the hero not to his family members or lover, but to another character, to all people, to his students. It can be very broad and complex in terms of topic or simple. For example, the fake divorce letter of Hamid in the novel "Gone Days" or the farewell letter of the thinker in the novel "Baqi Darbadar" by Isajon Sultan, etc.

"If the Almighty God would turn a blind eye to my fate and give me another piece of life to this rag-like body, I would think everything I am saying, even if I do not say everything I am thinking. Then I would judge the

surrounding things not by their price, but by their value. I would have slept less and dreamed more, realizing that I was losing sixty seconds of light for every minute of my shut-eye. I walked where everyone else was standing, and I didn't sleep when everyone was sleeping. When others were speaking, I would listen to their words with pleasure, as if I were enjoying the wonderful taste of chocolate ice cream. If God Almighty would give me one more moment of life, I would be dressed more modestly, and I would lay down not only my body, but also my soul in the warm rays of the sun. O my Lord! If I had a heart, I would write all my hatreds on ice and wait for the sun to rise... I would explain to those who are mistaken that love leaves the heart when they grow old, that old age comes because they leave love..." [5]

Letters found in a work of art can be classified in various ways and divided into different internal groups. Because letters are a widely used tool in fiction for various purposes. In short, if we take into account the content of the letters and classify them as mentioned above, we do not think there will be any mistake.

REFERENCES

1. Ahmedova Sh. Maktubot va adabiiy tanqid. Toshkent. "Fan" 2005.
2. Gyote. Yosh Verterning iztiroblari. Toshkent. Yangi Asr Avlodi. 2006.
3. Hasanova H. Maktub genesizi, tadrijiylik badiiy asar kompozitsiyasidagi o'rne. MD. - Farg'ona. 2020.
4. Ibrohimov A. "Uyqu Kelmas Kechalar". Toshkent. "Sharq". 2001
5. Isajon Sulton. Boqiy darbadar. Sharq yulduzi. 2010-yil, 6-son.
6. Nasimxon Rahmonov. O'zbek mumtoz adabiyoti tarixi. Toshkent .2016
7. O'lmas Umarbekov. Qizimga maktublar. Ziyonet
8. Omon Matjon. Adabiy suhbat. Nurli halqachalar. 2012
9. Umarbekov O'. "Sevgim- sevgilim" 5 sevgi qissasi. Toshkent. "O'zbekiston". 2016.
10. Xolmirzayev Sh. Saylanma. Toshkent . 2001
11. Xurshid Do'stmuhammad "Hijronim mingdir mening". Qissalar to'plami. Toshkent. 2007
12. Xurshid Do'stmuhammad "Sen mensiz men sensiz". Qissalar to'plami. Toshkent. 2007