



THE LEVEL OF STUDY AND RESEARCH PROBLEMS OF ALISHER NAVOI'S WORK "MUNSHAOT"

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Abstract

This article analyzes the level of scholarly study of Alisher Navoi's work "Munshaot", its source-study and textual features, as well as its linguistic characteristics. The study highlights the role of "Munshaot" in the development of the epistolary genre, its lexical-semantic layers, and stylistic features. In addition, the main directions of scientific research on the work and current research problems in Navoi studies are examined. The results show the necessity of studying "Munshaot" through modern linguopoetic and textual approaches.

Keywords: Alisher Navoi, Munshaot, epistolary genre, textual studies, source studies, lexical-semantic features, classical literature, Old Uzbek literary language, linguopoetics.

Introduction

Alisher Navoi, one of the greatest representatives of classical Uzbek literature, is not only a brilliant poet and thinker but also a statesman, linguist, and literary scholar who holds a significant place in the history of Eastern civilization. Among his rich literary and scientific heritage, the work "Munshaot" occupies a special position as one of the important sources for studying the social, political, cultural, and literary life of the 15th century.

The work "Munshaot" is considered a prominent example of the epistolary genre. It contains letters written by Alisher Navoi to various statesmen, scholars, poets, and close associates.

Through these letters, valuable information can be obtained about the political life, human relations, ethical views, and literary-aesthetic principles of the 15th century.



Today, the scientific study of “Munshaot” remains highly relevant, as it reflects not only historical reality but also the rich possibilities of the Old Uzbek literary language, stylistic diversity, and artistic expression.

The History of Creation and Genre Features of “Munshaot”

Alisher Navoi’s “Munshaot” was created in the second half of the 15th century and consists of both official and personal correspondence. The work is regarded as a remarkable example of the classical Eastern tradition of insha (letter writing).

The genre of munshaot played an important role in governance, diplomacy, and literary communication in classical Eastern literature. Navoi elevated this genre to a new artistic-aesthetic level. His letters combine official style with high artistic expression, philosophical reflection, and psychological depth.

The analysis shows that “Munshaot” is not merely a collection of letters but a literary-publicistic work. It covers governance, ethics, friendship, science, and literature. In this respect, it holds an important place in the development of epistolary literature.

One of the most significant features of the work is its linguistic and stylistic richness. It contains a wide range of Old Uzbek vocabulary, Arabic and Persian loanwords, and artistic devices. Navoi skillfully selects linguistic means depending on the addressee and context.

The Level of Study of “Munshaot”

Although Alisher Navoi’s works have been widely studied in Uzbek and global Navoi studies, “Munshaot” remains relatively less researched compared to his poetic heritage. Existing studies can be grouped into several directions.

The first direction is textual and source studies. Scholars have examined manuscript copies of the work, their differences, and issues related to establishing a critical text.

The second direction is historical-literary research. In this area, “Munshaot” is studied as an important source for understanding the socio-political life of the 15th century, especially the period of Husayn Bayqara.

The third direction is linguistic research. Scholars have analyzed lexical-semantic features, syntactic structure, and stylistic aspects of the text, including Arabic and Persian borrowings and synonymic layers.

The fourth direction is literary-aesthetic research, focusing on the artistic value of the work and its role in the development of the epistolary genre.



However, many aspects of “Munshaot” still remain insufficiently studied, particularly its pragmatic, discourse, and modern linguopoetic features.

Lexical-Semantic Features of “Munshaot”

One of the key features of “Munshaot” is its rich lexical structure. The text includes Turkic, Arabic, and Persian vocabulary layers, reflecting the development of the 15th-century literary language.

Lexical units are carefully selected according to context and genre. Official letters contain formal expressions, while personal correspondence demonstrates a more emotional and artistic style, showing Navoi’s linguistic mastery.

Synonyms, metaphors, epithets, and other stylistic devices are widely used, enhancing the aesthetic value of the text. Religious and philosophical terminology also plays an important role in expressing the author’s worldview.

Research Problems of “Munshaot”

Several scholarly problems remain in the study of the work. First, manuscript sources have not been fully analyzed. Second, the lack of a fully standardized critical edition remains a major issue.

Third, linguistic studies are insufficient, especially regarding pragmatic and discourse analysis. Fourth, comparative studies with other Eastern epistolary works are limited. Fifth, the lack of a complete modern transcription and translation restricts wider accessibility for readers.

Significance of “Munshaot” in Modern Navoi Studies

Today, “Munshaot” is recognized as an important source in literary, historical, and linguistic studies. It provides valuable information about governance, diplomacy, and literary communication in the 15th century.

Modern approaches such as corpus linguistics, linguopoetics, and discourse analysis can reveal new dimensions of the work.

Conclusion

Alisher Navoi’s “Munshaot” is one of the rare examples of classical Uzbek epistolary literature. It holds great historical, literary, and linguistic significance.



The article has analyzed the level of study and research problems of the work. Although studies have been conducted in several directions, many aspects remain insufficiently explored.

Future research should focus on manuscript comparison, critical text preparation, and modern linguistic analysis. This will contribute to the development of both Navoi studies and Uzbek linguistics.

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