



CHARACTERIZATION OF FICTION LETTERS AND USE THEM AS A MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the characteristics of the use of letters as a means of communication between people. Letters help people to communicate in cases where communication with a sound language is either impossible or difficult. The main difficulties for communicating with a sound language are space and time.

KEYWORDS

Letter, communication, message, soul, artistic, meaning, correspondence, phenomenon, paper, goal.

INTRODUCTION

In the era of the Internet, we do not write letters to loved ones, friends, relatives. An important condition of this genre of verbal communication is sincerity, which is possible with the inner closeness of kindred or friendly-minded people. The analysis of letters will help schoolchildren to remember what to write in letters, namely: about affairs, hobbies, in them you can share thoughts about cinema, animals. Correspondence

between people is not only necessary, but also necessary, since the inner world of a person, his soul, is revealed in them. **The concept of letter.** Letter is one of the greatest inventions of mankind. Writing helps people to communicate in cases where communication by sound language is either impossible or difficult. The main difficulties for communication by sound language are space and time. Oral speech communication



(without special technical improvements, such as a horn, a loudspeaker and, finally, a telephone, radio) is possible only within a limited radius from the speaker, within the limits of audibility of speech; As for overcoming time, there have long been sayings about the advantages of writing over oral speech: "The word is not a sparrow: if it flies out, you cannot catch it," but "What is written with a pen, you cannot cut it out with an ax," which roughly corresponds to the Latin proverb: Verba Volant – scripta manent - "Words fly, inscriptions remain." And the origin of writing should be attributed to those eras when speaking people had a need to overcome, in connection with more complex social relations, the space for relationships with distant members of the clan or with other tribes and for perpetuating something in time.[1]

Thus, messages ("letters") and grave-triumphal inscriptions are the first types of writing. But the first letters are just as "fleeting" as the words of the spoken language, and we can study them only through the living practice of those tribes that until recently used such types of writing (a linguist can learn from ethnographers); the latter (i.e. memorial inscriptions) are accessible to direct observation (inscriptions on rocks, on the walls of fossil caves, tombstones, triumphal arches, etc.). Being an additional means of communication to oral speech communication, writing in its various forms and types in different eras was differently correlated with the sound language.

History of letter.

The history of the postal letter counts not only centuries, but millennia. The origin of the letter was prompted by the need to exchange information. The first letters were sent only for military purposes and were widely distributed in Assyria, Persia, Egypt. Then used foot or horse messengers, who would now be called couriers. Yes, modern representatives of this

profession have a lot to learn, since, for example, in Ancient Greece they ran 55 stages in an hour, which is approximately 10 km, and in one flight - 400-500 stages. But, the most famous and organized was the history of writing in Ancient Rome. Julius Caesar created a state post office, and the transportation of letters became orderly: there were large and small postal stations where the driver could rest and spend the night, change horses, etc.[2]

But, on this the history of the development of writing stopped. In Europe, the rulers were lazy to organize their communication system, and preferred, as in ancient times, to use couriers. Perhaps everything would have remained so, if not for the monks, who in those distant times were carriers of culture and knowledge. The church maintained regular correspondence between its members, and had its own monastic post, operated with the help of itinerant monks. But, thank God, civilization moved forward, there was a need for correspondence, and new types of letters arose in history. First of all, these are merchant letters. Large trading houses maintained their own couriers and even organized the transportation of parcels and letters. In addition, a city post appeared, when letters from townspeople were taken on certain days and for a small fee were delivered to their destination on time. And only in the 16-17 centuries in France, Sweden, England, there were real post offices. They were both public and private, and the arrival of the postal coach was a big deal. Gradually, letters have become an accessible and favorite means of communication. (In the 19th century, after the advent of railways and steam locomotives, the speed of transporting letters and the possibility of communication between the most distant countries increased. Now the history of the postal letter counts down the last days.[3]



Many have switched to e-mails, mobile phones and SMS messages have appeared, and more and more often people go to the post office not for envelopes, but to pay for utilities, telephone, etc. Nevertheless, one would like to hope that the history of the postal letter still does not end. After all, you can't save an email for years, and you can't send Santa Claus either. The history of the origin of the letter goes back centuries, I would like to hope that people of the 21st century will not forget the feeling of joy and happiness that appears when you hold an envelope with a letter in your hands) .. Messages have been sent in our country since ancient times. About the first messengers sent with news across Russia, it is said in the "Tale of Bygone Years", dated 885. This year is considered the beginning of the history of Russian mail. In Russia, for the first time, the delivery of letters was ordered in 984. [4]

Letters consist of interconnected parts that make up a coherent whole, convenient for reading and imprinting: an appeal, a statement of what you want to write, communicate, a conclusion, words of farewell, etc. The letter is like a kind of business paper. .Letter is a written text sent to communicate something. (S. I. Ozhegov). Letter is one of the main means of communication between citizens, institutions, organizations and enterprises. Distinguish between business (service) and personal letters. It is still premature to write business letters in grade 5, but a personal letter is quite feasible for children of this age group. Writing not by hand is a manifestation of thoughts and the need of young people to express their feelings. The ability to use the epistolary genre presupposes the presence in a person of deep respect for another person, politeness, tact. At home, the students were supposed to write me letters about the history of Russian writing (students read letters.).

Epistolography is the main genre of literature .Epistolography has long been a separate literary genre, where communication and thoughts transferred to letters are sincere, open. The letters of Ivan the Terrible and Prince Kurbsky are a polemic, the correspondence of Goethe and Schiller is a creative dialogue, Balzac's letters to Evelina Ganskaya are a kind of diaries. Stefan Zweig's "Letter of a Stranger" is amazing, tender.....And " Letters to a stranger "Prosper Merime has a romantic background - a young provincial girl Jenny decided to write a letter to a famous writer....They became friends .Shalva Amonashvili generally sent "letters to his daughter" from one room to another in order to find a common language with his child.

Epistola-(lat.letter).-a literary work in the form of a letter, where the author's judgments about a certain subject are stated; as a literary genre, the epistle existed in Russia in the 18th century. The first Russian epistle was written by Trediakovsky. Sumarokov's epistles and Lomonosov's famous "Letter on the Benefits of Glass" are known.

Epistolary form is a compositional form of artistic works constructed in the form of correspondence between two or more persons; such are the Letter of a Russian Traveler by N.Karamzin, an unfinished novel in Pushkin's letters, Dostoevsky's story "Poor People".The epistolary form is a rare phenomenon in literature, and has recently almost fallen out of use. Epistolary form includes messages, letters.

The origins of epistolary works go back to ancient literature - as an integral element of many stories. In the literature of the 18th and 19th centuries, the epistolary construction of a work becomes an independent form of expression of the author's main thought, idea, views: Pushkin, Lermontov, Dostoevsky, and later Marina Tsvetaeva, Anna Akhmatova



repeatedly turned to epistole as a genre. Theepistolarygenregraduallyappearsinfiction.

And so, an epistolary work is a literary genre made in the form of a letter. Through a message to a person, the author expresses his views, thoughts. The epistolary genre is characterized by the presence of appeals, introductory words, rhetorical questions, the use of pronouns, the individuality of the writing syllable, emotionally colored words, short and clear phrases.

Letters consist of interconnected parts that make up a coherent whole, easy to read and capture: an address, a statement of what you want to write, to report, a conclusion, words of farewell, etc.

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A letter as a kind of business paper. .A letter is a written text sent to communicate something. (S.I. Ozhegov). A letter is one of the main means of communication between citizens, institutions, organizations and enterprises. There are business (official) and personal letters. It is still premature to compose business letters in the 5th grade, but a personal letter is quite feasible for children of this age group.

A handwritten letter is a manifestation of the thoughts and the need of young people to express their feelings. The ability to use the epistolary genre presupposes the presence in a person of deep respect for another person, politeness, tact. At home, the students had to write me letters about the history of Russian writing.(students read out letters.).

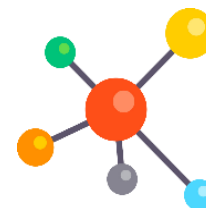
If the Russian letters of the 17th century were distinguished by extreme verbosity and ornate syllable,

by the middle of the 19th century a new, simpler style of secular writing for people of different social status, age and gender had developed in Russia. The laws of the world were attributed to the strictest observance of tact, decency and politeness in correspondence. The letter should be written cleanly, neatly, clearly, without blots. Blots could only be allowed between closefriends .The handwriting, the folding of the letter , the shape, quality and type of paper - all these seemingly small things determine the age , position and character of the letter . The style of the letter testifies to his tact and secularism .A truly well - bred , decent person knows how to coordinate his handwriting with his syllable . All this is written in the brochure "Life in the world, at home and at court", published in St. Petersburg in 1890. I think these rules are useful for us.. In the same brochure, they advise you to express your opinion in a letter. The letter should open the soul of the writer . In correspondence , one should avoid witticisms and ambiguity and write with the greatest care .It must be remembered that spoken words are spoken to the wind and there will be no traces left of them, and "what is written with a pen cannot be cut down with an axe." Gossip and gossip should be completely excluded from correspondence. It is prudent to ask yourself whether your letter can be read aloud publicly, whether you will not have to blush forwhat you have written. **The role of letters in works of fiction.**

The genre of writing is used by writers in works of fiction to reveal the inner world of the hero.

CONCLUSION

Letter- is a mirror of a person's soul. Thus, letter is a mirror of a person's soul. The letter should be written cleanly, neatly, clearly, without blots. The history of



writing in Russia and its lessons are modern and relevant in the age of computerization. A letter takes time, and with the frenzied rhythm of our life, it is only enough for a phone call. It's more convenient. But we must remember: a very important thing is lost. After all, the letter "breathes" emotions, warmth. Thought moves its hand - there is something divine in this: the inexpressible takes shape. The letter allows you to say something that, perhaps, you do not dare to say out loud. The letters are the same memoirs, documents of the era, living witnesses of the past years. Write letters! No matter how many years have passed, they retain the warmth of their authors.[5]

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