

A review of the texture and style of the *Nowras-e Chaman* on letter-writing technics

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Abstract

The letters and collections of the remaining letters of various historical periods are considered to be important Persian prose types and are considered important and worthy in different aspects. These letters are the influences of writers and literary writers who have enjoyed a great reputation throughout the history of Persian literature.

The most important periods in Persian history and literature are the Safavid era, where poetry and literacy spread among the middle classes of society. In this age, many poets and writers are the main characteristics of literature. Among the areas of writing in this era is the field of writing and science of writing. Secretary Mode is at this time a general public, and this is evident from the works written in this era.

The *Nowras-e Chaman* is a member of the editorial group that contains the author's letters and is written in secretive and dispassionate manner.

The writer of the work is an almost unknown Scribe known as "Muhammad the Messiah Ezari" and is required to work in the reign of Shah Abbas II Safavid. In the case of his life and works, as well as the events of his life, there was nothing in the historical and literary books, except what was mentioned in the exordium of the *Nowras-e Chaman*. Ezari then came to a minister named Avaz Beig. This is the same minister who chooses Mohammad Masih Ezari for a secretary's job.

The purpose of exasperation is to publish the work of the author. By searching for manuscript directories and virtual resources, we find that there are two linear versions of the effect. The complete version of the book is in the library of the Islamic Consultative Assembly. Another version is available at the Central Library of the University of Isfahan. The important point is that the name of the author comes from the copy of Isfahan, and in the version of the parliament, the name of the author of the work is not visible.

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Received:22/04/2016

Accepted:18/03/2017



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Nowras-e Chaman has been classified in five phases and has been structured precisely and systematically.

First chapter: What the secretaries should know about the customs of this science. This chapter focuses on the rhetorical rhetoric, beliefs and observance of it, namely, equality in theology, and in particular in the writing of letters.

Second chapter: Understanding the types of letters to kings and ministers and scholars. This chapter is set in ten chapters, each of which consists of partial sections called "type".

Third chapter: the nature of time and substance and the types of correspondence and contacts. This book contains a general manual and practical examples for all people who help them to write short texts on different subjects and with different audiences.

Chapter Four: In the Time and Time Complaint and Condolences. Congratulations and examples of similar and relatively long and diverse oversights in various topics addressed to specific businesses are mentioned.

Chapter Five: Commandments, Contradictions and Contracts and Decisions. Mohammad Masih Ezari is concerned about the precise division of the structures of Tarassol. Most of the books are official and governmental.

The style of the prose is technically desirable and desirable to be artifact, and is somehow the same as the common style among the court scribes, and in particular the Teymurid prose. Arabic writing has a great influence on the book's prose. The author also has a successful approach to composing. Innovative industries such as paronomasia, rhyme and Braat Estehlal have had a great impact on prose. Verbiage is also one of the main features of the book's prose, and its uses are synonyms. New similes and similar additions also have a high frequency.

Keywords: *Nowras-e Chaman*, Safavid era, Correspondence, Composition, Manuscript.

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