

FEATURES OF EPITHET USAGE IN THE WORKS OF B. GENJEMURATOV

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Abstract

This article examines the use of epithets in the works of B.Genjemuratov, with particular attention to their semantic and stylistic characteristics and their artistic and aesthetic functions. The study highlights the role of epithets in creating imagery and conveying the distinctive features and qualities of objects, phenomena, and events in the poet's lyric poetry. Drawing on specific examples from the poet's works, the article distinguishes epithets from ordinary attributive modifiers and analyzes the specific ways in which epithets function in B.Genjemuratov's poetic language. It also demonstrates the contribution of epithets to the expressive power and aesthetic impact of poetic discourse.

Keywords: Epithet, poetic language, imagery, expressive devices, semantics, stylistics, lyric poetry.

Introduction

Annotatsiya:

Mazkur maqolada B.Genjemuratov asarlarida epitendlarning qo'llanilishi, ularning semantik va uslubiy xususiyatlari hamda badiiy-estetik vazifalari tahlil qilinadi. Shoir lirikasida epitendlarning obrazlilikni yuzaga keltirish, predmet, hodisa va voqealarning o'ziga xos belgi-xususiyatlarini ta'sirchan ifodalashdagi o'rni yoritiladi. Tadqiqot davomida epitend va oddiy aniqllovchi o'rtasidagi farqlar misollar asosida ko'rsatilib, shoir ijodida epitendlarning qo'llanish xususiyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, epitendlarning poetik nutqning ifodaviyligi va estetik ta'sirchanligini oshirishdagi ahamiyati ochib beriladi.

Tayanch so'zlar: Epitend, poetik til, obrazlilik, badiiy tasvir vositalari, semantika, stilistika, lirika.

Аннотация:

В статье анализируются особенности употребления эпитетов в произведениях Б.Генжемурата, их семантические и стилистические характеристики, а также художественно-эстетические функции. Особое внимание уделяется роли эпитетов в создании образности и выразительной передаче характерных признаков и свойств предметов, явлений и событий в лирике поэта. На основе конкретных примеров раскрывается различие между эпитетом и обычным определением, а также рассматриваются особенности функционирования эпитетов в поэтической речи Б.Генжемурата. Кроме того, выявляется значение эпитетов в повышении выразительности и эстетического воздействия поэтического текста.



Ключевые слова: Эпитет, поэтический язык, образность, художественные средства выразительности, семантика, стилистика, лирика.

Introduction

Language is a remarkable phenomenon that has long been recognized as a product of human thought and consciousness. The power of words in human life is therefore often described in striking terms: “The influence of words on human life is immense; if necessary, a word can even draw a snake out of its hole” [1:23]. In literary works, in particular, each word acquires distinctive expressive qualities when employed in either its literal or figurative meaning, thereby contributing to the artistic quality of the work. Indeed, “the power of literature lies in the word, which constitutes its principal means of representation.” Accordingly, a comprehensive study of the distinctive features of each word used in a literary work, as well as its role and significance in enhancing the artistic quality and expressive power of the work, constitutes one of the pressing issues requiring in-depth investigation in literary studies.

In this article, we have attempted to examine epithets and the ways in which they are formed in the works of the talented poet B.Genjemuratov. The influence of Western poetry can be clearly discerned in the poet’s works. His lyric poetry is characterized by a rich variety of forms, including free verse, sonnets, couplets, triplets, aruz, and others. In particular, a considerable number of his poems are written in free verse, through which he approaches various themes encountered throughout human life from new perspectives and with innovative forms of expression.

An epithet is an artistic attribute that figuratively depicts a particular feature, quality, or characteristic of an object or phenomenon with the purpose of presenting it in an expressive and figurative manner. The lyric poetry of B.Genjemuratov is particularly rich in epithets and is distinguished by its distinctive stylistic features.

Figurativeness does not arise solely from an individual word but emerges from the semantic relationships established among several words. In some cases, such semantic relationships may even be formed on the basis of the entire context. From a linguistic perspective, an epithet always functions as an attribute; however, unlike an ordinary attribute, it is capable of performing an artistic function [2:363]. The lyric poetry of B.Genjemuratov is particularly rich in epithets and is distinguished by its distinctive stylistic features.

Májnun talday ġamgún ómiriń, jasıl japıraq jaysa da áwel ... (Your life is as sorrowful as Majnun’s, even though green leaves may unfold at first...) [4:62].

In these lines, although the word jasıl (“green”) functions as an attribute, it cannot be regarded as an epithet. This is because it conveys only the literal meaning of the color “green” and is used in its direct sense. Therefore, not every word functioning as an attribute can be considered an epithet; for an attribute to constitute an epithet, it must possess figurativeness, artistic expressiveness, and a figurative meaning.

An epithet is an artistic device that reflects the distinctive characteristics of a concept associated with an object, phenomenon, or event. Epithets are most commonly employed in literary discourse, where they perform aesthetic functions. Each prominent literary artist interprets the world around them in their own way and articulates the distinctive characteristics they perceive in it. The language of literature is continuously enriched and developed through the emergence



of new and original epithets [3:59].

«Bir altın shańaraq tikleyik biz», – dep

Jigitler sóz salsa sol qız baxıtlı ...

(“Let us build a golden home,” they say.

If the young men propose to that girl, she will be happy...) [4:33].

Here, the word altın (“golden”) is used figuratively to convey the meaning of a “happy family” or “happy household.”

Waqıt qayraǵında tas sawsaqlarım,

Polat pánjelerge aylandı búgin,

Qara mármer sınar saǵımlarımda,

Gúllerge qonıwǵa qorqaman endi.

(My stone fingers on the whetstone of time,

Have turned into steel claws today,

Black marble breaks within my mirages,

And now I am afraid to alight upon flowers.) [5:54].

In the example above, the poet creates a vivid artistic image of an individual who, as a result of various hardships encountered in life, has gradually become patient, resilient, and enduring over the course of time.

Jasıl bult jamılıp altın nur tústi –

altın piyalalı málekler eken.

(The green cloud gathered overhead, and golden light descended—

they were angels with golden cups.) [4:29].

Here, the poet makes effective use of epithets in creating the image of the lyrical persona and in depicting natural phenomena.

Qırq jıl kárwan tartım altın arshalı,

Shóllerden tawlarǵa, tawdan shóllerge ...

Jasıl bult qáhárli nayzasın urdı –

Appaq jelqomlarım órtendi;

Muzlı dúbeleyde ruwxım qalshıldap,

gúnrendim: «Rasulla kúsh-quwat bergey ...»

(For forty years I traveled with a caravan of golden juniper,

From the deserts to the mountains, and from the mountains to the deserts...

The green cloud struck with its wrathful spear—

My white sails caught fire;

As my spirit trembled in the icy storm,

I muttered: “May the Messenger of God grant strength and power...”) [4:12].

The hero who sets out in search of paradise witnesses numerous events along the way to his destination. In the examples presented above, the poet conveys these mythological events in an engaging and expressive manner through the skillful use of epithets.

Muzdan ada bolǵan sur taslar samallasın,

hám sezsin keń dalanıń Búgingi demlerin!

(May the gray stones worn away by ice be refreshed by the wind,

and may they feel the present-day moments of the vast steppe!) [4:19].



Altın shashlím, opa tiler kózleriń.

Gúmis kúkliń hám de muxabbat jırı ...

(My golden-haired one, your eyes seek faithfulness.

Your silver laughter and the song of love...) [4:70].

In these examples, the attributive epithets in the expressions gray stones, vast steppe, golden hair, and silver laughter highlight particular qualities and characteristics inherent in the referents, thereby enhancing the figurative and expressive power of the words.

In conclusion, the works of B.Genjemuratov, which are distinguished by their diversity, ideological and thematic richness, genre and stylistic variety, and high artistic quality within the poetry of the independence period, demonstrate the significant role of the epithet in poetic language. Through the precise and vivid representation of the most salient and distinctive characteristics of objects, events, phenomena, and other entities, the poet enhances the expressive power of his ideas and contributes to the aesthetic experience of the reader.

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