

THE ARTISTIC FUNCTION OF EPITHETES IN KENESBAY KARIMOV'S POETRY

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Annotation: In the article, opinions and analyses regarding epithets in the poetry of K. Karimov and their artistic merit are based on scientific and theoretical works.

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Tropes play a special role in enhancing the artistic value of lyrical works, reflecting the artistic content of the poem, and creating the image of the lyrical hero. One of the most commonly used types of tropes is the epithet.

An epithet comes from the Greek *epitophios*, meaning "clearness." An epithet is used to clarify the quality of a thing or phenomenon. An epithet is the most frequently used form of artistic depiction, through which writers and poets highlight the immediately noticeable characteristic of a character or the depicted object or phenomenon, thereby making it more vividly visible.

If you yearn for the heights of the highest peaks, the mountain goat.

Their tireless wings soar in the sky.

Where are the gardens, where beautiful peacocks are scattered?

Where are the minarets that float the sky [1.66].

Epithets are primarily a type of tropes that define and describe objects, events, phenomena, concepts, and characteristics of people. The attributive word, combined with the attributive word, describes one or another aspect of the depicted object by transferring its characteristics to it. Epithets are used more productively than metaphor and metonymy. The artistic function of epithet is that through it, the poet-writer highlights the characteristic features of a character or phenomenon, enhancing its

artistic value and drawing the reader's attention to it, evoking emotions. The epithet differs significantly from other tropes.

The difference between epithets and metaphors and metonymy is that while epithets are used with the attribute, metaphors and metonymy are used as separate descriptive tools [2.23].

In the lyrics of the poet K. Karimov, epithets are one of the most fruitfully used tropes. The author skillfully employs lyrical narration, lyrical imagery, the lyrical hero's interaction with their surrounding environment, and their emotions, as well as expressing the poem's idea and artistic content. Let's give an example of epithets in the poet's lyrics.

Spreading light across the Turan land,
His blessed words caught attention.
Sensing the approach of autumn,
Hurrying to leave offspring [3.34-40].

In the given examples, epithets appear alongside related words, giving them an artistic quality. In the first example, the epithet "tebarik" gives the word an artistic quality. The poem is about Baqirg'oni, one of Yassaviy's disciples, and it discusses his contributions to spreading Islamic teachings in Central Asia. Therefore, the words of such a person are defined by the epithet "tabarik" and given an artistic quality. In the second example, a characteristic of autumn, one of nature's seasons, is described. The epithet "brown autumn" reflected the appearance of nature in autumn, the yellowing and browning of the surroundings and leaves, abundance, and ripeness. A single epithet served to artistically describe all the qualities characteristic of autumn.

Epithets in K. Karimov's lyrics primarily serve an epithetical function in depicting artistic content, identifying natural scenes, human emotions, emotional states, and specific nouns. In the poet's lyrics, epithets that define characteristics related to human behavior, character, and feelings constitute the majority of epithets in the poet's lyrics. In them, we see that a person's feelings, thoughts, mental state, memories,

and feelings of longing in various states are artistically depicted through epithets. For example:

Like a gust of wind, it roared past me.
A moment of sudden loss.
Their song full of longing,
It seemed to stir my alert mind.
Like black iron, crushing my shoulders,
My swift thoughts were about the leader [3.3-10].

In the given examples, epithets are used to describe situations related to various human states and life phenomena. In the first example, the lyrical hero expresses remorse for the fleeting passage of time, the loss of opportunity, and reminisces about past events. The word "opportunity," a detail that plays a key role in depicting these events and a person's emotional state, is characterized by an epithet and, by expressing that it is a precious, valuable thing that has been lost, recalls the lyrical hero's memories of several years and his past.

In the second example, as in the first, an epithet related to the artistic expression of a person's various states and feelings is used. Inspired by the vivid scenes of nature, the lyrical hero, recalling events dear to him, feels alert and alert. The vibrant song of nature reminds him of wonderful moments. His heart is filled with anticipation, his old feelings awaken, and longing fills his heart. In depicting this very situation, the epithet "vigilant" and the related word "heart" serve as the decisive point in the poem's thought, defining the artistic content. In the third example, as in previous examples, artistic expression serves to depict a process related to a person's various feelings and emotional states. Let's give examples of other epithets used to artistically express the various emotional states and feelings of the lyrical hero in the poet's lyrics:

Rubicon paste
Gentle white
Caesar raised his head from the heavy thought.
...To passersby, from under the brow,

They watch with tiger's gaze [3.21-47].

In the given examples, the words "heavy thought" and "tiger's gaze" convey the artistic meaning of the words "heavy" and "tiger's gaze." In the initial example, the word "heavy" in the phrase "heavy" enhances the artistry of the thought and contributes to the unfolding of the meaning. Through this heavy phrase, the story's problematic nature and the protagonist's difficult situation are portrayed. A single epithet conveys a complete meaning, a concrete idea, embodying artistry. In the second example, the epithet "tiger" defines the word "nazar" and adds beauty to it. The sharpness, fury, and coldness of a person's gaze are embodied in the epithet of a tiger. This is an epithet characteristic of the author's personal style.

Furthermore, in K. Karimov's lyrics, when depicting the content of a poem, artistic thought, and the lyrical hero's feelings and thoughts, we often encounter epithets that provide artistry by describing natural phenomena and specific objects. For example:

The raging storms filled their sails,
He wants to swallow, between fire and water.
From the whistling, free wind
"Two hands instead of wings," he said.
Led by a tiger-like dog.
In a crumpled hat,
Uncertain Person [3.6-47].

In the given examples, the words "rabid storms," "independent wind," and "dog with the characteristics of a tiger" play a key role in conveying the artistic meaning. While the epithets "rabid storms" and "free wind" figuratively convey artistic thought, universal human qualities, and phenomena in human history through natural phenomena, in the latter example, the image of a tiger-like dog is used to portray the hero's portrait and his unique characteristics. The epithet "tiger" plays a key role in giving the image of the dog an artistic quality. Certainly, the frequent use of epithets

in poems depicting nature scenes and human emotional states in the depiction of poetic themes, pictures, and characters can be considered a creative process stemming from the poet's inner needs and tastes, reflecting the poet's unique style and skill. Let's give more examples:

The dog, shaking the curse, struggles.
Saliva dripped from the nail teeth.
Bringing my fortune late,
A cunning hand is placing it on the table.
But to lean towards the table,
My feet, rooted in the earth, too,
My disheveled hair won't let me go.

In the first example, an epithet describing a dog's individuality was used, and the poet attempted to portray anger and cruelty through the dog's rude behavior. The epithets in the last two examples are used to describe a person's mental state and their time-dependent states. In the last two examples, the lyrical hero's feelings of dissatisfaction with the late fortune and destiny, the arrival in old age of a gift not received in his youth, and the hero's inability to perceive it as a gift from his youth are discussed. The initial epithet "cunning," describing the word "hands," artistically portrays the fact that fate, destiny, sometimes delays and renders impossible what a person desires, not bestowing it at the desired time. In this context, the word "makkor" (cunning) is metaphorical and used as an artistic image of fate. The second example is a continuation of the previous poem, where the ideas are supplemented. The epithet "my feet that have taken root on the ground" indicates that the lyrical hero is approaching death, in an aging state.

In summary, epithets are one of the most frequently used tropes in the lyrics of the poet K. Karimov, and the poet skillfully used them to depict the lyrical hero's mental state, feelings, thoughts, attitudes towards the external environment, situations at different times, and unique life processes. We have analyzed, through examples, how the poet appropriately used both traditional epithets and personal stylistic epithets in

artistically conveying the content of the poem, and how he used his epithet autograph. The epithets in K. Karimov's lyrics are distinguished by similar characteristics.

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