

EPITHET OXYUMORON HYPERBOLA

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Annotation: frost-free Blackbeard, the epithet "maz-lumkush", which has the power of exposure, very vividly expresses the sharp position of the avtor to the object nis-batan.

Keywords: epithet, oxyumoron, Hyperbola, frost-free brunette, term stylistics and poetics.

Introduction

Adjective, epithet—the term stylistics and poetics; from antiquity known from artistic means. To things and phenomena, understanding and h.k.ga figurative characterization of specific features. In most cases, the adjective is also expressed in the means of rave, noun, number, verb (mas-n. like, the dapper of the dice, the day of the Resurrection, The Hoarse spoke). Adjectivation is not just a means of decorating a sentence, a phrase, but it is associated with content, manifested in logical, psychological, linguistic, literary and other aspects of speech. In contrast to the simple logical definition that distinguishes an object from its other types (such as "murgash poem"), Adjectivation distinguishes either a bironbir feature of the object ("chetan chariot") or, as an istioral epithet, transfers to it a characteristic characteristic of another object (such as "silver winter", "Emerald spring", "Flying Horse"). In folk oral poetic creativity, simple and constant adjectives are used a lot (such as "Pahlavan boy", "maid", "flying carpet"). Some S in the eastern and including Uzbek classical literature.the lar (such as "almond", "pistadahan", "Cypress") has become much repeated and, as a result of its constant occurrence, transformed into compound adjectives — complex adjectives (such as "almond girl", "Cypress juvon"). There will be adjectives characteristic of each stage of literary and historical development. In the system of adjectives, the style of a particular literary era, direction, writer is reflected.

An Epithet is a poetic device that gives a definition or expression to a word. It is also used in artistic texts, sometimes in poetic and lyrical works.

The purpose of the epithet is to make a special thing that the author wants to attract the attention of,

it is to emphasize its inherent expressiveness.

The use of such an artistic style allows the author to add subtlety, depth and expressiveness to the text. With the help of the Epithet, the creative intention of the author is indicated (see).

Simple and combined epithets

simple - for the word there is one adjective, an epithet, for example: silk curls, deep eyes;

combined - they have two or more roots, perceived as a whole, for example: excellent mixed noise.

There is such a thing as an author's epithet that it is less common than others. Gives the sentence its own meaning and additional expressiveness. When such texts stand in front of you, you begin to realize how complex and Broad the writer's worldview is.

Epithets help to give brightness to images types of epithets

In Russian, the epithet is divided into three types: common language

The norm of literary phrases. There are about 210 epithets for the word "silence": deaf, exciting, heavy, sensitive. Common language epithets:

comparative. They are used to compare and resemble one object to another (dog barking, bear appearance, cat barking);

the moment is anthropomorphic. It is based on the transfer of human properties and signs of objects to the phenomenon of nature, for example: gentle breeze, smiling sun, dull Birch;

invigorating tautological. Repeat and strengthen the signs of the object: soft cotton wool, muted in silence, serious danger;

folk poetics

Such epithets appeared due to oral speech folk art. Mainly, the folkloric flavor has been preserved. Unlike others, they are in conformity limited: Blue River, orange sun, brown bear.

Individual-author

Unique semantic Association. Basically, they are not produced again, but they have a character from time to time, for example: chocolate mood, chamomile laughter, stone Thunder.

Such combinations do not fit into the framework of general literary norms, but an animation effect is created, expressiveness increases.

Regular When techniques are used in stationary expressions, for example: long Kingdom, good

Adam. When writing fiction, authors use the following:

appraiser epithets □ unbearable heat, lost emotions;

the descriptor (tired heart;

emotional(boring autumn, sad time).

Thanks to epithets, the artistic expression becomes more expressive.

How to find epithets in the text?

Let's figure out what epithets are in Russian and how to make them in writing let's try to determine the recognition? Immediately after the word they are identified are placed.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

In order to achieve depth in the story and increase the uniqueness of the sound the authors place epithets in a vertical position, that is, they are from each other is distinguished. Famous Russian poets put them at the end of the line when writing poetry. While reading such creations, the reader felt a sense of mystery. To identify them, it must be borne in mind that the work of art is another part of speech. They are used as adjectives: Golden laughter of bells, mystery of the violin sounds.

It also occurs in the form of an adverb, for example: a fiery blessing. Often has the shape of a horse (evening of disobedience); number (third hands). Sentences for shortening can be used as cross-section and verbal adjectives (if I, thoughtfully, can you come back?), gerunds.

Epithets in literature

What is an epithet in literature? When writing a work of art, it is possible to do without them an important element that is not. Writing an attractive story that will captivate the reader for it is important to resort to such methods. If there are many of them in the text, it's bad too.

When a particular image, object or phenomenon is described by epithets, they are becomes more expressive. They also have other purposes, notably:

highlight feature or feature of the object of the moment described in the presentation,

for example: a blue sky, a wild animal;

explain the sign that will help distinguish one or another object, and define, for example: purple, crimson, gold leaf;

for example, to use as a basis for creating funny things.

The authors combine words that are opposite in meaning: light brunette, bright night;

allow the writer to express his opinion about the described phenomenon;

to help inspire the subject, for example: the first spring

Bell, Thunder in the dark blue sky;

creating an atmosphere and evoking the necessary emotions, for example: all alien to something and loneliness;

to form readers' opinions about what is happening, for example:

junior scientist, but pedant;

Often use epithets in poems, stories, novels and short stories.

They make them Lively and exciting. They are what is happening in readers about awaken their own feelings.

epithets in metaphor

In addition to the epithetic forms, they are divided according to the signs:

the minute is metaphorical. The epithet is based on artistic technique, as a metaphor,

for example: light winter pattern, Autumn Gold, barren birches;

it is metonymic. Their goal is to create the metonymic essence of the subject, for example: Birch, cheerful tongue, its warm, scratching silence.

In the morning can be different and epithets will help

Let's say if you use such methods in your story, the reader it is able to perceive what is described and phenomena more strongly and brighter. In everyday life, art and fiction epithets play an important role.

a number ("strange noise"), a number (Second Life).

Due to its structure and special function in the text, the word is used to refer to some new meaning or

the one who acquires semantic meaning, to the colorfulness of the word (expression), to the profession of wealth

a word or whole expression that helps is an epithet. He is also (more) in poetry, it is also used in prose.

The name "epithet", which does not have a clear position in literary theory, is CA. in terms of definitions in syntax and phenomena called adjectives in etymology applies; but Chance is only partial.

Theorists do not have a fixed view of the epithet: some call it they attach it to figures, others associate it with figures and tropes along with poetic

they put it as an independent means of representation; some are decorative and permanent

identifies epithets, others separate them; some describe the epithet only as poetic while they consider it an element of speech, others will also find it in prose.

This "forgetting the real meaning" is a.H. In veselovsky terminology already a secondary phenomenon, but the appearance of a permanent epithet it cannot be considered primary: its constancy, usually epic, epic is considered a sign of a worldview. the result of the choice after some variety.

Perhaps in the era of the most ancient (syncretic, lyric-epic) song creation, this permanence has not yet existed: "it is only later that it is usually considered by US conditional and property became a sign of worldview and style. epic and folk to be a kind of biased character for his poetry".

Epithets various parts of speech (mother-Volga, wind-Trump, bright eyes, moist soil) can be represented by. Epithets are very common in literature being a concept, it is impossible to imagine a single work of art without them.

Oxymoron (other spelling "oxymoron") comes from the ancient Greek phrase having come out, it can be translated into Russian as "smart stupidity". Of the name

is itself an oxymoron. It is assumed that this was only an example that gave the name to the whole phenomenon can be made.

Perhaps the first oxymorons are the result of neglect or poor knowledge of the language

were and accordingly were stylistic errors. But then this phenomenon

it was adopted by writers and quickly became an artistic device. His

concepts, actions or signs whose essence does not coincide

is unification. This is an attraction, a certain qualities of the described

it is done to create a highlight, surprise effect, etc.

Often oxymoron is used to create a comic or satirical setting. Artistic

examples from the literature how are the possibilities of expression of this methodological device

it proves brilliantly that it is great.

One word straight stress

Before proceeding with the study of this phenomenon, an important point it is necessary to clarify. If you use this term in speech, stress in the word

how do you put?

Unfortunately, most of our compatriots do not know this, and therefore speech they make a mistake. In the word "oxymoron", the stress falls on the second syllable, i.e. "it"

falls on the letter. This is how it is pronounced in Russian, regardless of the number and position

must.

It is noteworthy that in English and German the word oxymoron is double has an accent. Features of the use of oxymorons in the literature of different peoples

the article will be discussed later.

Conclusion

If you carefully read various examples, the oxymoron interior manifests itself as an expression of conflict, the author does not try to hide it, on the contrary, emphasizes. For Example, A.Akhmatova pencil "Tsarskoye selo take the lines in the poem" sculpture".

Look, glad he was upset

Very naked.

Here you are not one, but two of the artistic devices that we are considering you can see the example: "happy sad" and "smart naked".

The author's goal is to look at the depth of things and make them unusual an attempt to see from the side.

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