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Research Article

SOME COMMENTS ON THE EPITHET

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ABSTRACT

Epithet is one of the means of figurative description that causes discussions in world linguistics and is the object of research. An epithet is used at every stage of the literary-historical process. The author-writer expresses his opinion with the help of language units by means of an epithet. This tool was widely used by ancient artists. This article discusses the use of the epithet in antiquity.

KEYWORDS

Epithet, expressive means, potencial, publicistic text, linguistic text.

INTRODUCTION

The special expressive means of the language, which serve to create imagery in artistic and publicistic texts, participate as important poetic elements in artistic texts, in particular, in examples of folk oral creativity, in epic works. Because the need to use language tools in metaphorical, i.e. figurative, senses is clearly felt in these texts. Consequently, these pictorial means can show their pictorial and expressive potential more widely in the works written in artistic and journalistic style. In artistic texts and folk epics, you can find such visual tools that they appeared only as a product of high artistic thinking.

The term "epithet" is derived from the Greek language and means "attached" to a name. Interest in epithets originates in ancient Greece. It is mentioned in the work of Russian scientists A.P. Lobodanova "K istoricheskoy teorii epiteta", as well as in the studies of

scientists such as V.M. Zhirmunsky and A.N. Veselovsky.

Philosophers such as Aristotle, Hermogenes, Demetrius, and Quintilian consider the epithet as an attribute of poetic speech. A.P. Lobodanova stated that the ancient Greeks used the term "epithet" as the name of one name by another name (accidentation). Accident is a characteristic, a sign of a name, a characteristic. If we look at the sources of historical Greek linguistics, nouns, verbs and auxiliaries are taken into account in word groups. Because there is no adjective in the word group, they thought of it as "the name of the name". But "epitheton" is a term that always comes together with "onome" (name) .

Dionysius Thracius writes: "A quality is attached to a particular as praise." In particular, the name of the gods (Aphrodite - morskaya, Zeus - blagoveter) expressed their virtue . Greek poets and orators wrote in various genres to praise and glorify the feudal lords. Marcus Fabius Quintilian (35-100 AD) was a master of Roman oratory and wrote the 12-book Textbook of Oratory.

M. T. Varron wrote a work consisting of 25 books "On Latin Grammar", but 6 of them have reached us. M.T. Varro's book elaborates on the earlier analogist vs. anomalist debate. In addition, his works "On the Latin language", "On the similarity of words", "On the origin of the Latin language" are known.

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epitheton necessarium, or pleonastic epithet. In this type of epithet, it refers to the characteristic of the noun. There is no figurative meaning or artifice. In the works of Quintilian, belye zubi (white teeth), vlajnye vina (wet wine).

b) antonomasia. Using a well-known, well-known feature in the name: Scipio-Carthage (Scipio left a name during the occupation of the city of Carthage in his time).

d) epitheton ornans, annoying epithet. Epithets of this type are distinguished by their metaphorical nature. Quintilian: bezobraznaya bednost (bad poverty), pechalnaya starost (sad old age).

Russian scientist A.A. Zelenesky divides all words into two groups:

a) "Prosaic", that is, the sound form does not represent an image. Perhaps the words that are familiar to

everyone and are used in everyday situations: more (sea).

b) "Poetic" - that is, the lexical meaning of the word describes an image from the pronunciation: podsnejnik (smallpox), perekati-pole (plowing the field).

In his commentary on Aristotle's Rhetoric, Abu Nasr Farabi divides word groups into three groups: nouns, verbs, and conjunctions. This is reflected in his thoughts on word meanings, sound analysis, writing system, and methodology. Abu Nasr Farabi comments on the concept and imagination expressed by each word and writes: it seems that in everything there is good and evil, injustice or bottomlessness, and if not, honesty. Therefore, the observed purpose of the words that come to mind is to encourage the hearer to do what comes to mind .

Farobiy classifies the meanings of words in his works. According to him, the word has two meanings: simple and complex. There are separate words that serve to name one type of things and events: a person, an animal, a house, a book, etc.

Each thing and its symbol are compound words: This man is an animal.

Farobi gave a valuable opinion about the content of linguistics. He defines the content of linguistics as consisting of six sections: 1) the science of simple words; 2) the science of word combinations; 3) the science of simple word laws; 4) the science of the laws of word combinations; 5) the science of writing laws and correct pronunciation (orphoepy); 6) the science of the rules of poem structure.

Abu Nasr Farabi from his work entitled "A word about poetry and rhymes" about the rhyme called the rhyme of words ending with the same sounds, consonants, stems and suffixes provides information. Farobi shows that rhyme makes an important contribution to the formation of rhythm by reminding the end of the verse.

Beruni's "Tahqiq mo li-l-hind min maqula maqula fi-l-aql av marzula" ("Determining the truth of Hindu doctrines that are plausible or not", "India"), "Al-Qanun al-Mas "Udi" ("Kanuni Mas'udi") works "Geodesy", "Minerology", "Kitab-ul-Saydana fi-t-tib" contain valuable information on such fields as literature and linguistics.

Abu Rayhan Beruni also gives valuable ideas about the Indian language in his work "India". According to him, there are several reasons for the rift between us and the Indians. One of them is the difference in vocabulary and language, and then the languages of Indians are divided into languages used among the common people and based on the subtle rules of sarf (morphology), ishtiqoq (etymology), nahw (syntax) and maturity .

It emphasizes that knowing the name of an external thing can be a great material wealth, not a spiritual wealth of a person, therefore, there is an unparalleled practical importance of language learning.

While reading the work "Saydana", we can witness how deep philological knowledge Beruni has. He wrote a number of works devoted to various theoretical issues of poetry. At the same time, he also wrote good poems in Arabic.

In addition, as a result of communication between speakers of different languages, languages enrich each other. As a result of economic, political and cultural relations between peoples, the units of the construction of one language penetrate into another language, become absorbed into this language and become its own language unit. About this legality in language Abu Rayhan Beruni wrote: "If the name is derived from a root and its meaning can be given with an Arabic word, I will not go any other way than this. But if it's easier to use Hindi, I will use that Hindi after the spelling is very clear. Or if the word is imported and is very popular, I will use it after explaining its meaning. If we have a famous name instead of that name, it's easy" .

Ibn Sina's thoughts on linguistics are described in his works "Kitab ash-shifa", "Kitab an-Najat", "Donishnama", "Kitab isharat va tanbihot", "Asbabi khudud al-khuruf". It is related to the word and the concept expressed by the word-sign is considered an external sign, and it is a sign of necessity. For example, whenever we talk about "ceiling", the word "wall" comes to mind.

Ibn Sina divides words into two groups: simple and complex words. Ibn Sina says that a sentence is made up of simple and complex words.

Compound words have the following characteristics:

1. Compound words have their own signs. For example, Hasan is a mathematician. complex word. It consists of three parts: Hasan, math and dir.

2. The meaning and essence of a compound word is divided into parts. For example, in the sentence Hasan is a mathematician, several images are expressed: the image of "Hasan", the image of "mathematician" and the concept of mathematics belonging to Hasan.

3. The part of the compound word shows the part of the meaning. In the example given above, "Hasan" indicates a certain person, and "mathematician" indicates the type of his activity.
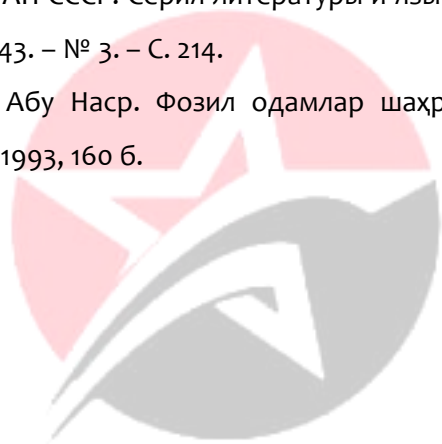
Ibn Sina's linguistic views are based on logic, and any concept, judgment is expressed through a word, phrase, sentence.

So, the ideas given by ancient and medieval scientists were the basis for the emergence of epithets

that are used today under the terms artistic image, stylistic figures, and tropes.

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