



DOI: **10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01751.1**

PECULIARITIES OF ADJECTIVES IN BERDACH'S POEM "IN SEARCH"

Ametova Mukhabbat Orazymbetovna*

*Karakalpak State University Named After Berdakh,
UZBEKISTAN

ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the study of the peculiarities of adjectives in the poetry of the great Karakalpak poet Berdakh. The attention is paid to the construction of Berdakh's poetic text, which is multifaceted and unique. The article examines the adjectives from the poet's poem and makes an attempt to identify the peculiarity of their use to express philosophical thoughts. The lexical composition of the poet's poem, in particular, adjectives are considered in the article from the point of view of their emotional function in the poetic text. The poet's philosophical views and moral ideals are reflected in his lyrics through numerous elements, including the use of adjectives.

KEYWORDS: *Adjective, Text, Philosophy, Thought, People, Peculiarity, Technique*

INTRODUCTION

The poet Berdakh is "the shining peak of the Karakalpak classical literature" [1, p.5], all his works are distinguished by an exceptional wealth of not only content, but also linguistic organization. It would seem that in every line of his creations, he put a deep thought, an important thought. It is not in vain that he became a truly folk poet, because the great poet devoted almost all of his work to the people. Along with the nationality, rich ideological content, the poet's skill in creating forms and images, in embodying ideas with the help of numerous linguistic means, in "weaving" words into graceful rhyme, is worthy of great attention, thereby making its way into the soul of the reader. All new and new aspects of the work of this outstanding poet are being studied and, undoubtedly, will be studied. Berdakh's works, for all their relevance, will be the subject of many more research works. We, in turn, set the goal in this article to consider the features of the use of adjectives in Berdakh's poems when expressing philosophical thoughts. We tried to reveal the emotional function of adjectives in the poetic text of Berdakh.

Traditionally, an adjective is defined as a lexico-grammatical category “combining words that denote a feature of an object (qualitative, relative, or indicative - determinative) and that are defining nouns ...” [2, p. 157]. Considering adjectives in the literary aspect, it should be noted that adjectives are most often epithets. Epithets are a means of creating expressiveness and are often descriptive, evaluative character in the text. Rosenthal rightly notes that an epithet is a word that defines an object or action and emphasizes some characteristic property or quality in them. The stylistic function of the epithet lies in its artistic expressiveness [3, p. 355]. It is safe to say that Berdakh’s poems are also rich in epithets.

Next, let us dwell on specific examples of the poet’s use of adjectives in his poem “In search”. The main material for our article was the book “Berdakh. Selected (1977)”, which contains the brightest examples of the rich poetic heritage of Berdakh. The poem “In search”, truly, can be considered a poem built on numerous epithets. This is also explained by the theme of the poem. The poet expresses his desires and ideals, because he sees what is necessary for the people. By its nature, this poem, along with many others, is a clear expression of the inner feelings, deep reflections of the poet. He is not only a poet, but a poet with democratic thoughts; in his works he proclaimed the ideas of equality and humanism. As a witness to the suffering of the poor, the author dreams of justice. Berdakh’s position can be rightfully called heroic, since his works vividly reflect socio-political views, concern for the fate of the people, the call of the people to fight for their happiness and liberation. The rather voluminous poem “In search” by Berdakh contains many adjectives. The poem of 24 verses includes a total of more than 50 adjectives.

In this poem, we can distinguish:

1. Adjectives that express human qualities.

Berdach mentions what kind of people and with what qualities are respected. The subject + adjective construction is observed. For example:

Lost in the water

A courageous and direct counselor.

Or other examples:

1) Yes, my companion will be a brave one,

I was looking for a defender daring.

2) Among China and Kungrad

I was looking for a leader in combat.

3) I always looked for a good mentor.

2. Adjectives serving as definitions of abstract concepts. Berdakh’s philosophy is manifested in epithets with such concepts as happiness, grief, torment, light, destiny, etc. For instance:

1) I was unhappy, - I wanted happiness,

I was looking for happiness, bright, great.

2) To bring joy to the people,

I was looking for a balm from the age-old grief.

3) To become a counselor for the unfortunate,

Who knew the burden of terrible torment,

4) I would look for a clear, daylight

5) Let's go, friends, - the lot

Look for a happy, different one with me!

3. In some lines of Berdakh, there is even some criticism. In particular, in this poem, this can be seen in examples of adjectives with words **word and thought**. The poet is looking for truth in this world. His philosophy lies in such searches. Foreexample:

I am connected with the truth, with a precise word,

The enemy is false and vicious thoughts.

Poems are like strong bonds:

I was looking for an honest, direct word.

The poet's nationality is connected with the fact that in each of his works he mentions the people and lives with the problems of the people. The lines from this poem by Berdakh contain both tolerance and patriotism:

1) I start searching for the truth:

I was looking for goodness for the human race

2) May their eyes be open:

So work for the people dear!

The critical judgments of the poet can be traced in the following lines, where the author expresses his thoughts about social phenomena, inequality and difficulties in his native land. For his native land, the poet wishes all the best, for he himself has been a witness of many troubles for a long time. For example:

1) To bring joy to the people,

I was looking for a balm from the age-old grief.

2) Cursed the present, cursed the past,

I looked for paths in the deaf gloom.

3) Oh no, I wouldn't sit still:

Reached for the right sweep

It would seem that Berdakh's epithets are carefully selected, all definitions are clearly set. When describing objects and phenomena, the most "strong" signs and qualities have been taken, that is what the adjectives express. Each epithet, each characterization by the poet of objects or phenomena, bears an evaluative, critical character. In addition, in every line of the poet, one can feel the involvement in the fate of the people, responsibility for the future. All these adjectives

seem to not only define the subject or object in the sentence, but are called upon and serve to reveal the entire philosophy with which the poem is saturated. Berdakh's creativity and the philosophy of his works clearly correspond to the definition of the scientist A. Pavlovsky: "Philosophical lyrics in its basics is always reflection, a chain of inferences ... The work of a philosophical structure contains and develops in itself not just a thought, but a thought-image, a thought-feeling, a thought-picture, therefore, it generates in the soul of the reader a wide chain of emotional-semantic associations..." [4, p.243].

In Berdakh's poems, we can find an image, feelings, and a picture.

As the above examples show, adjectives play a significant role in the rich and multifaceted poetic world of Berdakh. It would seem that in every line of Berdakh's creations lies a high philosophy, which is expressed by various stylistic figures, one of which is an epithet. By means of adjectives, the poet managed to give objects and phenomena an emotionally evaluative definition, thereby influencing the reader. All the emotionality that permeates the poet's poem, the embodiment of the poet's moral ideals, is mainly based, in linguistic terms, on adjectives. With all the diversity, Berdakh's poems were and will remain truly popular. Berdakh's works are "bright pearls of Karakalpak poetry". And Berdakh rightfully occupies an honorable place in the Karakalpak literature [1, p.6]. We consider it expedient to study the peculiarities of epithets and the use of adjectives on the example of works of fiction, that is, to further develop such a study.

REFERENCES:

1. Berdakh. Selected / Publishing House of Literature and Art named after Gafur Gulyam. Tashkent - 1977
2. Vinogradov V.V. The Russian language. The grammatical doctrine of the word. / V.V. Vinogradov. - M.: The Rus. lang., 1972
3. Rosenthal D.E. Reference book on the Russian language. Practical stylistics. M.: ONIX the 21st century; World and Education, 2003.
4. Pavlovsky A.I. The Russian philosophical poetry. L.: Nauka, 1988.
5. Dictionary of literary terms. Moscow. Enlightenment 1974.
6. Internet resources:
<http://cheloveknauka.com>
<https://www.litres.ru>
<https://cyberleninka.ru>