



## LINGUOPOETIC NATURE OF EPITHETS

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<b>Received:</b> 8 <sup>th</sup> February 2026 <b>Accepted:</b> 7 <sup>th</sup> March 2026	All the words used in artistic speech create imagery to one degree or another. Because any word expresses its own meaning in the text, and creates an image of an event. There are also special tools that create imagery in the language, which enhances artistic effectiveness based on the figurative expression of thought. One such tool is qualification. Characterization is a kind of trope, which is considered a visual device that provides artistic imagery. Quality is a universal tool. Therefore, this tool is used in all types of speech. It is a visual tool that performs the function of defining a feature of the phenomenon as a sign.
<b>Keywords:</b> artistic effectiveness, epithets, artistic speech, imagery, literary texts, artistic descriptions, figurative meaning	

### I. INTRODUCTION

Adjectives are essentially close to determiners and differ from determiners in terms of their emotional impact, characteristic of artistic speech. M. Mukarramov distinguished five characteristics of qualifiers and determiners that differ in terms of meaning and grammar. A.T.Rubaylo emphasizes that characterization is a type of trope close to metaphor and metonymy, and calls it artistic-defining. R.Konurov emphasizes the presence of features such as expressiveness and metaphorical use of adjectives, unlike permanent determiners, and calls it a poetic determiner. In fact, adjectives differ sharply from determiners in terms of the strength of the level of imagery, emotional expressiveness, and, finally, the specificity of artistic speech. M. Kojina interprets characterization as a word that figuratively expresses things and events, emphasizes their characteristic features, and performs an aesthetic function used in more artistic speech. From this point of view, the adjectives found in artistic texts can be divided into two types according to their nature: a) universal adjectives; b) artistic descriptions; imagery, expressiveness is not strong in common adjectives, in common adjectives, things, some aspect of events, are indicated on the basis of a symbol known to everyone. Therefore, such adjectives are close to determiners. For example, a black cloud. Almost every week, a dark cloud rises from the sky, a storm arises (A. Mukhtar. "Chinor"), and a full moon (When Hamida regained consciousness, the light of the full moon fell from the porch. (P. Kadirov "Avlodlar dovani"), white clouds (At times, the sun is falling on the edge of the white clouds floating in the air (S. Ahmad "Ufq"), snowy mountains, lively rivers (Snowy mountains, lively rivers, meadow gardens everything is in its place - in adjectives like ku (P. Kadirov "Avlodlar dovoni"), the well-known sign in

the subject performed the task of describing the objects. Therefore, such adjectives do not cause extraordinary feelings in a person. Artistic adjectives are often an example of individual word use, which creates an opportunity for the emergence of expression, novelty, and emotional expressiveness. By means of such characterizations, a thing – the event is embodied in a person's imagination. In artistic descriptions, the meaning is often formed on a metaphorical basis, or on the basis of simile-description. A careful observation of characterizations in literary texts led to the conclusion that the metaphorical characterization type of characterization is more characteristic of poetic works, and this type is not so active in prose works. For this reason, the forms of adjectives in prose texts based on artistic and literary works are distinguished by their meaning.

### II. ARTISTIC DESCRIPTIONS OF ADJECTIVES.

Artistic descriptions are characterized by embellishing the speech, showing the characteristic aspects of objects in an artistic way. This type of characterization is distinguished by the strength of emotional imagery. Such adjectives usually contain several adjectives. For example, a tulip shawl with large black flowers; sing soft, and soulful; like looking good and cute. Imagery in the cited adjectives is enhanced by the presence of several signs in the objects. Because in this type of characterization, the level of expressiveness increases, based on the fact that the object's sign is distinguished in full detail. In prose texts, there are many cases where words denoting blue, green, and red colors appear as adjectives. Also, literary and literary words blue, turquoise, cyan, and blue are actively used as adjectives, representing blue and green. Accordingly, the adjectives formed using these words can be called



traditional-artistic adjectives for prose speech. If the words indigo and blue are used as adjectives to express the color green: The small building with a dome of indigo was so elegantly polished in the blue sun that Babur's tongue suddenly became clear. (P. Kadirov. "Babur"). In winter, when the blue domes of Samarkand are decorated with white snow, grain crops grow on the banks of the Jamna. (P. Kadirov. "Avlodlar Dovani"), adjectives turquoise and blue are often used to describe blue. A crane flew twice in the clear turquoise sky. These blue spaces seem to tell him some fairy tales. (S. Ahmad. "Ufq"). It is also possible to find that the word air color, which represents the color blue, is used as an adjective. He took the blue dove in his hand and climbed the wooden ladder to the roof of the dovecote. (P. Kadirov. "Babur"). The types of adjectives denoting color, formed by comparison with the color of an object, are distinguished by the strength of the level of expressiveness and imagery. Because in this type of qualification, there is both simile and qualification.

... At his words, as if laughing at the words of a young child, Lolarang would laugh with her lips. (O. Yakubov. "Swans, white birds"). One of the most striking expressions in the text is the adjective rosy lips. The red color is represented by this adjective. The expression of the concept of "redness" is due to the fact that this qualification was created on the basis of an analogy, that is, the lip is compared to a tulip. The red color in the tulip served as the main symbol for the analogy.

**III. THE WAYS OF FORMING EPITHETS.** It is traditional to express the concept of "redness" in the texts by adding the word color to the words tulip, and flower. There are also cases where this concept is expressed by the word-making suffix -gun, characteristic of artistic speech, to the words lola and flower. In such cases, the word indicating the color often came as an adjective and formed an adjective. For example: In the daylight, the candle wax, which was barely noticeable, fell on the pink patterns around it and flickered (P. Kadirov. "Babur"). The words pink and gulgun are functional synonyms because they represent the color red. In prose texts, the word color was actively used in the creation of adjectives based on the expression of color as a distinguishing sign of an object; in all cases, simile adjectives were formed. For example, the word "color" is used in addition to the words "sky", "air", "gold", "silver" and "gold" and represents blue, yellow, and white colors. In the text below, this word is used in conjunction with the word gold, representing the color yellow and forming a simile. The garden is very spacious, golden sand is laid on the sidewalks, and clear water flows from the marble canals (P. Kadirov.

"Avlodlar dovani"). When added to the words crimson, gold, and silver, this word also expressed color. Among the red apricot groves, you can see elegant golden cypresses, still blue-blue maples, and white poplars whose silvery leaves have not yet fallen (O. Yakubov. "Swans, white birds"). This text is characterized by a wealth of quality. Because there are several adjectives in it, and among them, analogical adjectives formed with the help of color words, red apricot trees, golden clovers, and silver leaves stand out. In all three of these classifications, three different colors, red, yellow, and white, are distinguished as symbols, and in all three cases, symbols are formed as a result of analogy. In prose speech, the simile type of characterization is very active, and in this type of expression, the object symbol is highlighted, and this symbol is compared to another object symbol. Undoubtedly, the artistic scope of such expressions will also expand. After all, characterization and simile are inextricably linked in the evaluation function, they move to each other in artistic imagery and help each other in the characterization of objects. The use of simile adjectives in prose texts is often related to the expression of the speaker's or author's attitude to things and events. For example, in this type of adjective, it can be observed that in most cases, the words in the function of adjectives are related. For example, Innumerable army horses, camels, and carts, like a sledgehammer, began to flood the bridge like a black flood on a rainy morning (P. Kadirov. "Babur"). The text uses a black-and-white font. The use of this adjective is related to the word army. After all, the lack of use of the adjective "black" in the text could have directly compared the enemy's troops to a flood. Because there is a negative attitude in the word flood, and this attitude is expressed even without qualification. However, this qualification served to strengthen the negative attitude. Secondly, this qualification made it possible for the writer's idea to come true. That is, the idea that war and a black flood is a sign of destruction is expressed. The analogical type of qualification also has the property of being able to distinguish more than one sign of an object from ordinary qualifications. For example, he would turn around and look back, and then an inexplicable smile would run on his thin lips, and he would have an amazing expression in his sullen eyes that flashed like mercury (O. Yakubov. "Swans, white birds"). There are two characterizations in this text. The first adjective is a thin lip, in which a single sign of the lips is distinguished, while the second adjective is in the sad eyes, a sign of "sadness". The quality of moon eyes is likened to mercury. The second sign of the eye, "brightness", is also represented by this simile. So, with the help of this analogical qualification, two signs of the



same subject are separated and speech expressiveness is enhanced. g) adjectives are formed by words that express the taste of the subject. Adjectives formed with the help of words denoting taste are mainly universal adjectives. Therefore, this type of qualification is not essential for prose speech. However, in works of art, there are also adjectives with an abstract meaning, created using the word "sweet", which means that such adjectives cannot be considered neutral for prose speech. For example, in adjectives such as sweet dream, sweet imagination, and sweet smile, the word sweet, which means taste, did not represent the original sign, and this increased the figurative level of these adjectives. For example, Haji's words struck Azizbek like lightning. His eyes darkened, and his sweet thoughts were still hidden in the darkness (A. Qadiri. "The past days"). However, sweet dreams still stir his mind and do not let him sleep (P. Kadirov. "Babur"). ... with a sweet smile on the tip of his lips, Suzik looked at Oktam (Oybek, "Breezes from the Golden Valley"), the word "sweet" in the adjectives "sweet dreams", "sweet dream", "sweet smile" does not represent a permanent sign specific to these objects. Because the concept of sweetness is specific to things that can be eaten.

#### **CONCLUSION.**

Therefore, this type of characterization can also be called characterization based on image perception. So, characterization is an important descriptive tool of prose text:

- a) creates imagery on the basis of distinguishing the sign characteristic of objects;
- b) shows the artist's skill in using words, like other visual means;
- c) can distinguish several signs characteristic of objects at the same time, and fully embodies the object in front of a person's eyes.

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