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## THE ISSUE OF EPITHET STUDY IN WORLD LINGUISTICS

**Abstract:** The article presents the appearance of the epithet in world linguistics, the comments and scientific views of world linguists about this phenomenon. The fact that there are concepts about the epithet in ancient times, various opinions of linguists and debates about its use as a linguistic tool in linguistics are highlighted.

**Key words:** epithet, epithesis, trope, metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, hyperbole.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

For a long time, people have been interested in making their thoughts and feelings self-satisfied and their speech impressive and attractive. As a result of these interests, tropes, that is, language units used figuratively and figuratively, appeared in the language. Linguistic tools that increase the effectiveness of thought are widely used in literary styles, journalism, and oral speech. This is due to the addition of various expressive-emotional colors to the purely logical content. Enhancing the expressiveness of speech is carried out using various means, first of all, using tropes such as epithet, metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, hyperbole, etc. For our study, the epithet phenomenon is of interest.

### Materials and Methods

Many scientists have expressed their different opinions about the phenomenon of epithet for a long time. The epithet is not mentioned in the works devoted to the ancient rhetoric of ancient philosophers Aristotle, Demetrius and their contemporaries. Opinions about this phenomenon began to be expressed after the period in which they lived. The first and somewhat clear definition of an epithet was expressed in the views of ancient Roman rhetoricians. For example, the philosopher Quintilian's definition of an epithet as a means of annoying rather than enriching speech proves our point. In his opinion, speech without epithets remains bare and ugly, and when used more than the norm, speech becomes long

or confused. The main opportunity for decoration is the figurative use of words. In 15th century Eastern literary studies, under the term "metaphor" there are opinions about epithets that are the result of characterization. Epithet is a phenomenon of speech that attracted the attention of literary scholars and then linguists from a long time ago, even if it was not mentioned by rhetoricians [1, 224]. As early as the 15th century, it was studied in Persian and Uzbek literary studies as part of metaphor. This phenomenon attracted the attention of Western linguists in the 19th century. It can be seen that he was mentioned as an epithet in the works of Adelung, who lived in the last century, as well as A. Ben. The meaning of the concept of "epithet" has been revealed by scientists in different ways. The reason for this is related to the differences in the approach to the morphological and syntactic features of the epithet.

An epithet is a lexical-syntactic trope because it functions as a description or case or appellation. The property of being an epithet appears in a word or several words only in combination with the name of the object or the event it designates. Often adjectives and adverbs act as epithets, but epithets expressed by nouns are not uncommon.

Linguists primarily refer to the semantic features of the epithet, its emotional-evaluative concepts, and morphological and syntactic features. About the metaphorical nature of the epithet M.N. Lapshina. "an epithet is a description or state of an expressive nature that emphasizes the specific quality of an object or

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event and is based on a metaphorical revision"[2]. But the epithet can be an expressive tool and play the role of a trope. Or, without creating an image, it is possible to give an emotional assessment to an object or event. In both cases, the epithet creates expressiveness and allows you to achieve the appropriate stylistic effect. A.P. Pavshuk: "an epithet is an artistic description of an object, person, event, process, situation (definition in an aesthetic function), emphasizing, strengthening, from the author's point of view, it can repeat or update the meaning of the defined word Symbols, objects, can be typical and integral to the individual character of a specific object, a micro or macro image, giving it formality, containing hidden meanings and value. it leaves an impression on the viewer in his intellectual, emotional and aesthetic perception[3.20]. This definition emphasizes the multi-functionality of the epithet, its specific features as a universal artistic tool of language.

Scientific sources pay special attention to the figurativeness of the epithet. In particular, in the short dictionary of literary terms (L.I. Timofeev, S.V. Torayev) it is explained that epithet is "a definition that emphasizes one of the characteristics of the subject or one of the impressions of the subject, giving expressiveness and emotionality." A.P. Kvyatkovsky epithet - "a figurative characteristic of a person, event, object through the quality of an expressive metaphor"[4]. In all the above definitions, the formal features of the epithet, its morphological expression and imagery, as its main function, contribute to clarity, semantic duality. Y.M. Skrebnev defines an epithet as "a word or phrase of stylistic importance in the syntactic function of a definition or situation"[5.221]. The author emphasizes the linguistic direction of this interpretation of the epithet, distinguishing it from literary criticism, where the epithet is understood as any word that conveys an emotional or figurative feature of the subject of speech.

The epithet of V. M. Zhirmunsky can work both in the forced and in the original version. He described the evolution of poetic definitions as a transition from the decorative epithet to the rare epithet, and considered the use of the term "epithet" inappropriate for the latter. A definition that defines the individuality of the scientist's point of view necessarily introduces a new feature that is not present in the concept itself and, accordingly, narrows its meaning, and this, in turn, leads to the convergence of such poetic definitions. explains.

### Results and Discussions

The problem of distinguishing such concepts as "epithet" remains very difficult. All scientists emphasize that the epithet creates a new feature in the description of the object, but they do not ask how the phrase "new feature" can be understood by itself, in what situation it can be[6].

The epithet has a special place among the descriptive, expressive and figurative tools of the language. In terms of usage, this trope is one of the leaders among metaphors and metonymies. At the same time, we have scientific sources in linguistics and the epithet seems to have received little attention in fiction.

In the works of Western linguists of the 9th century, the term epithet was interpreted as one of the phenomena of formation of figurative meaning and compared to some phenomena of formation of figurative meaning[7]. The formation of figurative meaning is more a linguistic phenomenon, and an epithet is a speech phenomenon. Russian linguist V.M. Zhirmunsky's interpretation of epithets in a broad and narrow sense, that is, in a broad sense, it is equal to all determiners, and in a narrow sense, it is a determiner used to indicate the sign of a noun with a sign that is present in another noun. is very close to his opinion, and in any case he equates epithets with adjectives explained in Uzbek literary studies. V.M. Zhirmunsky's thoughts on the epithet were discussed by I.R. Galperin, N.M. Patotskaya also joins.

The works of the French linguist M. Grevis and the authors of textbooks devoted to the stylistics of the Uzbek language are mostly close to the above ideas. In it, "the epithet is a kind of qualification[8]. But it differs from the permanent adjective in its expressiveness and figurative use. The above opinions expressed by linguists regarding the epithet are not quite correct. Because equating an epithet with a quality or looking at it as a form of it indicates a one-sided coverage of the phenomenon.

In Russian linguistics, it is quite common to interpret epithets in the form of defining words with artistic and expressiveness[9]. An epithet, like other pictorial means, is artistic-colorful and enhances emotional-expressiveness, depending on how it is created. V.P. Grigoriev notes that most of the epithets are new to their formation, and new epithets deepen the perception of existence[10.162]. In some scientific sources, there is an opinion about the interrelationship of descriptive tools such as epithet, simile, metaphor[11.232]. On the basis of such a comparison, artistic tools such as metaphors, similes, and epithets are created, and an opportunity to express the thought in a vivid image and in an effective way is created. Epithet is widely used in speech, among other figurative tools, and creates various speech possibilities. A. T. Rubailo emphasizes that the epithet is a type of trope close to metaphor and metonymy, and calls it an artistic identifier[12.46]. At this point, it should be noted that the epithet differs sharply from permanent determiners in terms of the strength of the level of imagery and specificity of artistic speech. M. Kojina interprets the epithet as a word that emphasizes the characteristic feature of an object and event, is used more in artistic speech, and performs an aesthetic function[13.97]. Even if linguists mention the epithet

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in the works devoted to the means of artistic language, they give a brief description of it, but they say almost nothing about the difference between its characteristics and other related phenomena. In addition, epithets are analyzed within the scope of adjectives. The well-known Russian linguist N.P.Patotskaya commented that "Epithet always means the quality, characteristic and sign of something concrete, objective and syntactically separated"[14.141]. Therefore, a deep analysis of epithets will not be without benefits both theoretically and practically. The full study of the laws of this language phenomenon, the study of the language possibilities that are the basis for its occurrence, serve as the main source for experts, and at the same time, creators, especially for the representatives of fiction. The epithet is formed based on the possibility of language fact in the process of speech. For this reason, it is created to express the view of each author in relation to what he wants to describe in his own context. The famous English expert I. V. Arnold said "The epithet expresses the attitude of the author to the thing described"[15]. It can be seen that this tool of artistic language serves as an important tool of artistic literature, especially poetry. It provides an opportunity to deeply analyze the language of ghazals, which are

more common in Uzbek classical literature. The emergence of an epithet characteristic of a certain author is related to his worldview, knowledge of the objective world, and his mentality. The spirit is formed in harmony with the past, history and spiritual world of the people. In this respect, the epithet reflects the language of the people, its history and spiritual world. "If the language is a complete reflection of the history and psychology of the people," says M.M. Pokrovsky, "it is impossible to interpret its facts differently." That is, the study of epithets in fiction is the study of the history and the spiritual world of the people who speak this language. This is important both for his history and for his psychology. The French linguist M.Grevis and the authors of textbooks devoted to the stylistics of the Uzbek language also give close views to the above ideas. "In it, Epithet is a kind of adjective.

### Conclusion

But it differs from the permanent adjective in its expressiveness and figurative use. Summarizing the above, it can be noted that the appearance of this figurative tool in the language goes back a long time, and today the epithet is a linguistic tool that reveals the history, culture, and spiritual world of the people.

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