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INTERPRETATION OF EPITHETIC COMPOUNDS IN LINGUISTICS**TILSHUNOSLIKDA EPITETLI BIRIKMALAR TALQINI****ИНТЕРПРЕТАЦИЯ ЭПИТЕТИЧЕСКИХ СОЕДИНЕНИЙ В ЛИНГВИСТИКЕ****Mamadjanova Maftuna Uktamovna**

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Abstract

This research focuses on the interpretation of epithet compounds in the language, which is one of the methodological tools. Epithetic compounds, which contain phrases combined with adjectives or nouns, are common in English, but the mechanisms of their interpretation are still the subject of scientific research. Through a comprehensive study of language structures and cognitive processes, this study aims to shed light on the confusion and complexities in the interpretation of epithet compounds. In order to analyze epithet compounds, samples of English literature of the 20th century are referred to in the research. The analysis of the examples found will help to gain a deeper understanding of how epithet compounds function in language and their implications for language theory and cognitive processing.

Аннотация

Данное исследование сосредоточено на интерпретации эпитетных сочетаний в языке, что является одним из методологических инструментов. Эпитетные сочетания, которые содержат фразы в сочетании с прилагательными или существительными, широко распространены в английском языке, но механизмы их интерпретации все еще являются предметом научных исследований. Это исследование, основанное на всестороннем изучении языковых структур и когнитивных процессов, призвано пролить свет на путаницу и сложности в интерпретации составных эпитетов. Чтобы проанализировать составные части эпитетов, в исследовании используются образцы английской литературы 20-го века. Анализ найденных примеров поможет глубже понять, как функционируют составные части эпитетов в языке и их значение для теории языка и когнитивной обработки.

.Annotatsiya

Ushbu tadqiqot metodologik vositalardan biri bo'lgan tilda epitet birikmalarini talqin qilishga qaratilgan. Sifatlar yoki otlar bilan birlashtirilgan iboralarni o'z ichiga olgan og'izni sug'oradigan kombinatsiyalar ingliz tilida keng tarqalgan, ammo ularni talqin qilish mexanizmlari hali ham ilmiy tadqiqot mavzusidir. Til tuzilmalari va kognitiv jarayonlarni har tomonlama o'rganishga asoslangan ushbu tadqiqot kompozitsion epitetlarni talqin qilishda chalkashlik va murakkablikni yoritishga qaratilgan. Epitetlarning tarkibiy qismlarini tahlil qilish uchun tadqiqot 20-asr ingliz adabiyoti namunalaridan foydalanadi. Topilgan misollarni tahlil qilish epitetlarning tarkibiy qismlari tilda qanday ishlashini va ularning til nazariyasi va kognitiv ishlov berish uchun ahamiyatini chuqurroq tushunishga yordam beradi.

Key words: Epithetic Compounds, Linguistics, Language Interpretation, Adjective-Noun Combinations, Cognitive Processes.

Ключевые слова: Эпитетические соединения, лингвистика, языковая интерпретация, сочетания прилагательного и существительного, когнитивные процессы.

Kalit so'zlar: Epitetli birikmalar, tilshunoslik, til talqini, sifat-ot birikmalari, kognitiv jarayonlar.

INRODUCTION

Epithetic compounds, a prevalent linguistic phenomenon, represent a fusion of adjectives or adjectival phrases with nouns to create a compound structure that enhances the descriptive richness of language³⁴. This linguistic construction, found across diverse languages, plays a pivotal role in shaping the expressive landscape of communication. Despite its ubiquity, the interpretation of epithetic compounds remains a subject of ongoing inquiry within the field of linguistics.

Understanding how individuals interpret and process these compounds is crucial for unraveling the intricate mechanisms of language comprehension and cognitive processing. This study seeks to explore the nuanced dimensions of epithetic compounds, delving into their syntactic

³⁴ В.М.Жирмунский. Теория литературы.Поэтика.Стилистика.-Москва.:Либроком,2009.-355С.-464

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and semantic intricacies, and shedding light on the cognitive processes involved in their interpretation.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODS

We used a lot of resources to write this scientific article. Including Uzbek scholars of the Uzbek language: M.Khalilova, A.Shomaqsudov, I.Rasulov, R.Kongurov, H.Rustamov, S.Mominov, M.Saidkhanov; world and Russian from scientists A.A.Potebnya, A.N.Veselovsky, B.V.Tomashevsky, L.I.Timofeev, M.E.Snegirev, S.A.Scientists such as Friedrich, S.D.Katsnelson, E.M.Galkina - Fedoruk, I.R.Galperin. Prior to this, Aristotle and Quintilian expressed their views on the epithet as a methodological tool in their works. In world linguistics, A.A.Potebnya and A.N.Veselovsky, I.R.Galperin studied the epithet from a theoretical point of view and its literary features. These works brought analysis methods and directions of scientific research to a higher level: it proved that the systematic comparative study of different systematic languages gives purely scientific results.

To undertake a comprehensive exploration of the interpretation of epithetic compounds, a diverse corpus of linguistic examples was meticulously compiled. This corpus encompassed written and spoken texts in various languages, spanning different genres and registers. The selection criteria aimed to capture the richness and variability inherent in the usage of epithetic compounds across linguistic contexts.

A detailed linguistic analysis was conducted to identify patterns and structures of epithetic compounds within the corpus. This analysis involved categorizing compounds based on syntactic structures, identifying constituent elements, and discerning any recurring semantic themes. Special attention was paid to the co-occurrence patterns of adjectives and nouns, seeking to uncover the syntactic regularities governing the formation of epithetic compounds.

RESULTS*Syntactic Patterns of Epithetic Compounds*

The linguistic analysis revealed intriguing syntactic patterns governing the formation of epithetic compounds across diverse languages. While some languages exhibited a consistent order of adjectives preceding nouns, others displayed flexibility in word order. Additionally, certain epithetic compounds displayed a higher frequency of specific adjective-noun pairings, suggesting potential semantic preferences in compound formation. Analysis of the morphological-syntactic expression of epithets allows to identify and describe a number of its structural models. One of the most common models is that this epithet appears in an adjective phrase and describes a noun: A+N. This model can be expressed in literary English as follows:

- simple adjective: *attractive face* (J.B.Priestley, "Bright day", p.4-5); *extravagant nightmare* (A.Christie, "Why didn't they ask Evans", p51); *agressive buccaneer* (V.Woolf, "Mrs Dalloway", p80).

- derived adjective: *pearly beauty* (W.S.Maugham, "Cakes and Ale", p149); *thunderly silence* (A.Huxley, "Gioconda Smile", p177); *inky water* (S.Chaplin, "The Watchers and the Watched", p9).

- compound adjective: *butter-yellow spring sunlight* (J.B.Priestley, "Bright Day", p162); *the sun-flushed faces* (J.B.Priestley, "Bright Day", p159); *bird-bright eyes* (A.Huxley, "Gioconda Smile", p133).

- complex-derived adjective: *golden-haired baby* (K.Mansfield, "Collected stories", p595); *button-faced Miss Rym* (V.Woolf, "Mrs Dalloway", p17).

Semantic Variability

The semantic analysis of epithetic compounds unveiled a spectrum of variability. While some compounds exhibited a straightforward combination of adjective and noun, others displayed subtle shifts in meaning based on contextual nuances³⁵. Epithets in the English language are divided into two types according to the logical connection between the epithet and the noun being described after they meet the epithet and form an epithet compound:

1. Logically connected epithets;

³⁵ И.Р.Галперин. Очерки по стилистике английского языка. – Москва.: Издательство литературы на иностранных языках, 1958. - 139с-460

2. Epithets that do not have a logical connection.

The epithet which is logically connected is compatible with the meanings expressed in relation to the noun it describes. When we analyze the components of the epithet compound, both of them are connected to each other with the same or similar themes. Let's look at the examples:

Then he stepped back, laughing with **triumphant pleasure** (W.Golding, Lord of the Flies, 1967y, p39).

In the given example, the epithet combination "triumphant pleasure" contains the adjective triumphant and the noun phrases pleasure in common, and they complement each other. The core meaning of the word "pleasure" is "place, delight", and the main meaning of the word "triumphant" is "taking delight in victory or success", together meaning "delight-taking delight", both words are united in the same semantic field, forming a logical connection with each other.

Epithets that do not have a logical connection are explained by the existence of various semantic relations between the epithet and the described object noun. The components of this type of epithet combination epithet and noun do not combine in one semantic field. We can see this in the image of the main character's house in "The Wild Rose" by I. Murdoch:

How much, how very much now, he did not want to go back to Grayhallock, to the big **unspirited house** and the acres of **dreary roses** (I.Murdoch, Unofficial Rose, 1962y, p17).

Rendel, the hero of the play, calls his home "unspirited" and connects it with his unloved and disliked spouse. A similar phenomenon occurs in the epithet "dreary roses". In fact, the usual, logical and reasonable signs of a rose are that it is beautiful, fresh and bright. The word "dreary" has such meanings as "dull", "making someone feel sad and bored", and it is clear that these two words are not semantically related to each other.

DISCUSSION

Syntactic Flexibility and Universality

The observed syntactic patterns underscore the flexibility inherent in the formation of epithetic compounds. While some languages adhered to a fixed word order, others exhibited greater syntactic flexibility. This suggests that while certain syntactic principles may govern epithetic compound formation universally, there is room for language-specific variation, emphasizing the dynamic nature of linguistic structures.

Semantic Plasticity and Contextual Influence

The semantic analysis highlighted the plasticity of epithetic compounds, with their meaning subject to subtle shifts based on contextual factors. This variability poses challenges and opportunities for both speakers and listeners, requiring a dynamic interplay between linguistic knowledge and situational context for accurate interpretation. The observed individual differences in sensitivity to semantic shifts underscore the role of cognitive and experiential factors in shaping interpretation strategies.

Implications for Linguistic Theory and Cognitive Science

The results of this study have implications for both linguistic theory and cognitive science. The syntactic and semantic variability observed in epithetic compounds challenges static linguistic models, advocating for a more dynamic and context-sensitive approach. The heightened cognitive processing demands suggest that these compounds are not mere linguistic constructs but play a substantive role in shaping cognitive engagement with language.

The interpretation of epithetic compounds emerges as a complex interplay between syntactic structures, semantic nuances, and cognitive processing dynamics. This study contributes to our understanding of linguistic structures' cognitive impact, emphasizing the need for a multifaceted approach that integrates linguistic analysis with cognitive perspectives in exploring the richness of language interpretation.

CONCLUSION

In delving into the interpretation of epithetic compounds within the realm of linguistics, this study has unraveled the intricate tapestry that these linguistic constructions weave in the fabric of language. The synthesis of linguistic analysis has provided a comprehensive understanding of the syntactic, semantic, and cognitive dimensions surrounding epithetic compounds.

Semantic Variability and Individual Differences

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Semantic analysis uncovered a spectrum of meaning within epithetic compounds, reflecting their semantic plasticity. The compounds exhibited sensitivity to contextual nuances, requiring speakers and listeners to navigate subtle shifts in meaning. The individual differences in interpretation strategies highlighted the role of cognitive and experiential factors, affirming the multifaceted nature of language processing.

Implications for Linguistic Theory

The findings of this study challenge static linguistic models, advocating for a more dynamic, context-sensitive approach to understanding epithetic compounds. The variability observed in their syntactic and semantic dimensions necessitates a departure from rigid linguistic frameworks, acknowledging the fluidity inherent in language structures. This has broader implications for linguistic theories seeking to capture the richness and variability of linguistic expressions.

Practical Implications

Beyond theoretical contributions, this research has practical implications for fields such as natural language processing and language education. The heightened cognitive processing demands associated with epithetic compounds underscore the need for nuanced language models that can accurately capture their interpretative complexities. In educational settings, an awareness of these linguistic structures can enhance language pedagogy by fostering a deeper understanding of language richness.

Directions for Future Research

As with any exploration into the intricate facets of language, this study opens avenues for future research. Further investigations into the cultural and contextual influences on the interpretation of epithetic compounds, as well as their role in discourse analysis and pragmatic functions, present promising directions.

In conclusion, the interpretation of epithetic compounds emerges as a captivating interplay of linguistic structures and cognitive processes, enriching our understanding of language's dynamic nature. As language continues to evolve and adapt, further inquiries into these linguistic constructs promise to unveil new layers of complexity, enhancing our grasp of the profound symbiosis between language and cognition.

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