



## THE USAGE OF SYNONYMS IN THE POEMS OF IBRAYIM YUSUPOV

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### ABSTRACT

*In the article the usage of synonyms in the language is extensively analyzed. In literary works the synonyms usually is used for not to repeat one word, or one object, event, concept in the text to describe it all-round. But in poetic works they sometimes are used to save the rhyme in poem rows. In Ibrayim Yusupov's works they are met in this way. So, the lexical synonyms which are used in poet's works are widely learnt.*

**KEYWORDS:** *karakalpak language, I. Yusupov, poem, synonym, contextual synonyms, lexical synonyms, phraseological synonyms, lexical-phraseological synonyms.*

**РЕЗИЮМЕ:** Мақалада карақалпақ халық шайыры И.Юсуповтың поэмалары тилиндеги синонимлердиң жумсалыуы ҳәр тәрәплеме анализленген. Көркем шығармаларда синонимлер әдетте бир сөзди бир текстте қайта-қайта тәқирарлай бермеу ушын ямаса бир предметти, кубылысты, түсиникти ҳәр тәрәплеме сыпатлап сүүретлеу ушын пайдаланылады. Ал поэтикалық шығармаларда олар гейде косық қатарындағы уйкасты сақлау ушын да қолланылады. И.Юсуповтың поэмаларында да олар усы хызметлерде ушырасады. Қулласы, шайырдың поэмаларында жумсалған лексикалық синонимлер, фразеологиялық синонимлер, лексика-фразеологиялық синонимлер кең түрде үйренилди.

**Гилт сөз:** карақалпақ тили, И.Юсупов, поэма, синоним, контекстлик синонимлер, лексикалық синонимлер, фразеологиялық синонимлер, лексика-фразеологиялық синонимлер,

The author of poetic works, one of the literary writers, the poet of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan – Ibrayim Yusupov's (1929-2008) wonderful lyrics, figurative philosophical works are highly rated by readers. I. Yusupov made a great contribution to the development of karakalpak poetry and its uplift.

When we read I. Yusupov's works we can see that they're deeply figurative and have deep idea. He described the given event conditions with figurative rows in each works to make impression on readers' heart. "Writer not only tells what he wants to say, but also makes an impression on reader's feelings, makes the reader be merry with the hero of work, worry, to be agree or disagree with their actions."

Synonyms are the indicator which show the level of lexicon of language. Nowadays learning the problems of lexical synonyms by structural-functional (A. A. Bragina), semantical (S. G. Berejan) side is widely spread in linguistics [4:2]. Among them in linguistics analyzing the synonyms by functional sides is widely spread. Prof. A. A. Bragina explains the importance of learning the synonyms by functional side as following: "Functional analysis of the synonyms, their role in the linguistic system, and the main functions of the synonym – clearly demonstrate the function of communicative and expressive functions, which, in turn, are based on the differentiation of synonyms" [2:1].

Synonyms are words which are different by pronouncing, but similar by meaning, and they are created on the basis of demands of social relation, they are serving as one of the main sources in development of semantic wealth and language lexicon [1]. If language lexicon shows the level of language, language synonyms are known as an indicator which shows the the level of language lexicon [3].

The researching the synonyms in Karakalpak linguistics in the end of 70s XX century was published in the work of "Synonyms of Karakalpak language" [3] by M. Kalenderov. Author's this work is devoted to the synonymics of lexis of Karakalpak literal language. Here especially, the semasiological features of synonyms of lexis of Karakalpak language and lexical synonyms are determined, their historical becoming, usage, synonymic rows, style features are researched.



Karakalpak language is rich in synonyms. I. Yusupov managed to describe the events and show them figuratively, really show the delicate points of meaning by using the synonyms of right choice in his poems.

Learning the poet's masterpiece of using the synonyms, basically, two sides must be taken into consideration. One of them is poet's choice of proper one of two or many synonyms, and the second of them is proper using the two or other synonymic words to describe literally in one work.

In Karakalpak language there are synonyms like *u'y* (house), *jay* (motherland), *imarat* (building), the poet used the words like *shatir* (shelter), *qos* (bivvy) which are the old form of these words, and used them to give the picturesque of that time.

Left the *motherland* with crying ("Actress's huck").

Туўған үйден безип, көзинди жаслап («Актрисаның ығбалы»).

Watching the *shelter* stood place,

Бағып, *шатыр* турған жерге,

Placed the *bivvy* in summer ("On the place where acacia grown").

Жазда әкеліп *қосын* тикти («Акация гүллеген жерде»).

In following example the process above mentioned is met, that's the old words (archaism) are used as synonyms, and also it's used to make reader imagine that moment.

"Artist" said throwing the *hat*...

«Артист» деп *теллегин* аспанға атты...

Taking *shogirme* not moving ("Actress's huck").

Алып *шөгирмесин*, бузбай малдасын («Актрисаның ығбалы»).

We can see that poet could use the synonymic words of our language like *adam* (human), *insan* (person), *kisi* (man), *bende* (fellow) masterpiecely in his poems.

*Human* – good *person*, wonderful *man* ("Forever *Адам* – жақсы *инсан*, әжайып *киси* («Мәңги булақ»). fountain").

In this example, in one row by using three synonymic words he could increase the effectiveness and emotionality.

Didn't hear he the *nations* risk,

*Журттың* тәуеллесин тыңламады ол,

Bubbled immediately the divided *nation*,

*Халықты* қақ айырып сүйреді бірден,

*People* crowded in front of door ("Actress's huck").

*Адамлар* топланды есик алдында («Актрисаның ығбалы»).

In these rows poet used the words *jurt* (nation), *xaliq* (nation), *adamlar* (people) to sharpen the meaning of poem.

I saw the *prison* flooded so many years,

Мен талай жыл *зиндан* көрдим тасқамал,

From *blockade* went out only my angel,

Сол *қамалдан* шықты текте хүрейим,

When we going out of the narrow *cage*

Тар *қәпестен* шыққан ұақта сыртқа биз

("The fruth about carpet-maker woman").

(«Гилемши хаял хаққында ақыйқатлық»).

In this example the words *qamal* (blockade), *qa'pes* (cage), *zindan* (prison) are used as synonyms.

I. Yusupov sometimes managed to use the words which are not close to each other as synonyms and increased the mastery of work. When we look for the synonymic words which were included in one row from the dictionary we see that they have different meaning. It's difficult thing to use them in one row, and to make one synonymic row.

His life – *research*, *travelling*, *fight* ("Field dreams").

Өмири – *излениў*, *саяхат*, *гүрес* («Дала әрманлары»).

The general meaning of the works which were used as synonyms in above row is "troubled". If we use the words like "his life - troubled" instead of this, it will lose the value of poetry row.

My *father* is good, is he at home?

Бизиң *ғарры* саўма, үйде ме хәзир?

Will I see my *dad*...

Бизиң *әкемди* көрейинши бир...

*Daddy* I came

*Аға*, келдим мине («Актрисаның ығбалы»).

("Actress's huck")

In these examples, by using the words *father*, *dad*, *daddy* in one meaning, the poet, firstly, prevented repetition in order to sharpen the content of the artistic text, and secondly, by using different meaningful words in one meaning, he has created a great deal of contextual synonyms.

Gold, *gavhar* (ore), silk, wealth ("Old Fountain tale").

*Алтын*, *гәўҳар*, *жипек*, *мүшик*, *дарайы* («Ески фонтан ертеги»).

In this example there has happened like above condition. Different meaningful words are combined in one general word "wealth" and used one synonymic row.

In the example below, by using as a synonym for the words "do not enjoy, torture" he could combine the whole row in one meaning.

Didn't enjoy, feeling free even one day,

Бир күн хәз көрген жоқ еркинше шалқып,

*Torture* the soul from the rich ("Actress's huck").

Байдан *азап тартты* қайтама жаны («Актрисаның



ығбалы»).

The fact that synonyms have neutrality or emotionally-expressive paint in I.Yusupov's poetry works is reflected in their good and bad characters. Even the words "knowledge, brevity, relative, thinking, pure, rightness, thieving, lying, slander, eyewash" used in poet's works have different lexical meaning, they are fitted in one synonymic row by their good and bad features under general meaning. For example,

To open his secret and to manage,

*Knowledge, gravity, relative, thinking* is needed.

*Mind, feeling, rightness* – of conscience ("Field dreams").

Don't doubt, he's *brave, pure person* ("Bulbul's nest").

Оның сырын ашып, меңгеріу үшін,

*Билим, мәртлік, жигер, ойшыллық* керек.

*Ақыл, сана-сезім, дурыслық* – хұжданның («Дала эрманлары»).

Гүман етпең, ол *мәрт, пәк жанлы* адам («Бұлбил уясы»).

*Thieving,*

*Урлық,*

*Lying,*

*Алдау,*

*Slander,*

*Жала,*

Tradition we have ("Dear

Әдет-үрп

teacher").

(«Жолдас муғаллим»).

No lying – no *eyewash, corruption* ("Forever fountain").

*Алдау – көз бояулық, паракорлық* жоқ («Мәңги булақ»).

Synonyms are differentiated from each other with their coming, they are sometimes belonged to different languages. For example, nowadays in karakalpak language most of words which are used actively in lexis are synonyms and when we look at their etymology. They're original karakalpak words and also one of their parts are Arabic, persuan, uzbek, tadjik and Russian and they're known as synonym words came from Russian language. In the I. Yusupov's work, the same synonyms are appropriate and widely used.

Nature is a *greedy man,*

Such a *greedy guy* ("On the place where acacia grown").

Тәбият деген *сықмар киси.*

Сондай *сықмар мужик* еди-ау («Акация гүллеген жерде»).

Here poet used the word combination like *greedy man, greedy guy* instead of greedy human.

*My mother* was carpet master,

For art torture your *grandma*

("Truth about carpet-maker woman").

Мениң *анам* болды гилем шебери.

Өнер ушын жапа шеккен *мамаңның*

(«Гилемши хаял хаққында хақыйқатлық»).

Here the word *mama* (grandma) from folklore used instead of mother.

*Carpet's* fame spread like tale,

Nation prouded that secret *rug*

("Truth about carpet-maker woman").

*Гилем* даңқы ертеке болып тарады

Журт мақтады, сөйтіп сырлы *галыны*

(«Гилемши хаял хаққында хақыйқатлық»).

In this example poet used the words *carpet* and *rug* (g'ali) as synonyms. From the meaning of poem the poet used the word *rug* as synonym to make the Turkmen women's figure of that time. By this word poet increased the sharpness of his opinion.

Three *bandits* dead by his,

Three *gunmen* crossed our road,

One *gunman* avoided carefully,

That *escapee* I think, was Begdiyar... ("Actress's huck").

Оның тарпыуынан үш *бандит* өлди,

Үш *баспашы* шығып жолымызды кести.

Бир *баспашы* сонда қутылды аман,

Сол *қашқың*, ойласам, Бегдияр екен... («Актрисаның ығбалы»).

In these examples, bandit, gunman, escapee are synonym words, came from Russian language and used as synonym twins.

In I. Yusupov poems some synonymic rows served to describe some subject, object, condition and actions, some served to describe abstractly. For example, in following conditions synonymic rows with abstract meaning served as stylistic device.

Love – *sacred honourable* feeling ("Forever fountain").

*Мухаббат – мухаддес, әдиули сезім* («Мәңги булақ»).

Already shought the *future, happiness* ("Dear teacher").

Әлле ойлап *келешегин, бахытын* («Жолдас муғаллим»).

The poet could create a strong expression though a range of synonymous words to enhance the bad character. For example:

Ahh, you, *bloodsucker, liar, robber* ("Actress's huck").

Ах, сен, *қанға жерик, алдамшы, гәззан* («Актрисаның ығбалы»).



In karakalpak language usually words in the place of pronouns, also general words aren't repeated with each of collaborated parts, but it's connected to the last one. But, sometimes the condition of repetition of synonyms came instead of collaborated parts with each of words is met in literal works. Poet could use this way skillfully in his works. For example,

*What can I tell, what can I say* If I'm ignorant,  
*Slander every day, Hell,* Arzigul  
(“Dear teacher”).  
*She's so clever, and kind,*  
*So loyal and so faithful!..*  
*One rule, one law* for everybody  
(“Forever fountain”).  
*Which kings, which shahks*  
(“Field dreams”).  
*For my sake,*  
*For my nation,*  
*For you* (“Dear teacher”).

*Не айтаман, не сөйлеймен* мен надан?  
*Күнде дөхмет, күнде қорлық,* Арзыгүл («Жолдас мугаллим»).  
*Ол сондай ақыллы, сондай мийрибан.*  
*Сондай садақатлы, сондай опалы!...*  
*Хәмме адам ушын бир заң, бир тәртип* («Мәңги булақ»).  
*Қайсындай патшалар, қайсындай шахлар* («Дала эрманлары»).  
*Елим ушын,*  
*Халқым ушын,*  
*Сен ушын*  
(«Жолдас мугаллим»).

Using the synonym words twice or more times in one context like above conditions is met in poet's works to give more skillful figurativeness. It tells about I. Yusupov's extraordinary skill.

In the language synonyms basically are used in three forms: 1) lexical synonyms, 2) phraseological synonyms, 3) lexico-phraseological synonyms. The poet widely used these three types.

In poet's poems the synonyms are used according to the parts of speech as following:

Synonyms made of nouns:

No *gold or silver* coin,  
Not even a *gold* crown in a bull,  
Here is the *wind* of eternity!  
It breeze turned into a *hurricane* (“Forever fountain”).  
Hey, remove *kerchief* your face,  
Take a *kerchief* put on your shoulder,  
May participate with *strength, power, ability*  
(“Actress's huck”).  
Blowing *dust* makes one first,  
Left the *dust* running behind  
(“On the place where acacia grown”).  
Who gave you such a *face*?  
I'm pretty sad in front of your *face*,  
I'll given you victim for your *face*,  
As long as I didn't see that *beauty*  
(“Old Fountain tale”).  
Everyone has gone to *work*...  
Free *labor*, golden hands,  
To your *work*  
Estimate, based on your *service*  
(“Word about Karakalpak”).  
The mother and daughter *spinning* two years,  
Dyes the *threads* from their own hands  
Made of noble *wool, dye*  
(“Truth about carpet-maker woman”).

*Алтын-гүмис* пенен безелген зат жоқ,  
*Тилла* емес басқа кийген тажы да.  
Мине, ести мәңги айралық *самалы!*  
*Дауылга* айланды айралық *желі* («Мәңги булақ»).  
Хе, сөйтип *шаршыңды* көтер жүзиңнен,  
Сыпыр *орамалды*, ийниңе тасла.  
Қатнассын *күш, жигер, уқыбы* менен («Актрисаның ығбалы»).  
*Тозаң* бүркіп етер қысым,  
Қалды изде *шаңғыт* қауып  
(«Акация гүллеген жерде»).  
*Жүзиңе* буншелли ким берген ара?  
*Хүсниң* алдында мен ғәриб-бийшара.  
*Ай жүзиңе* мен етейин садаға,  
Көрмеген екенмен бундай *шырайды* («Ески фонтан ертегі»).  
Хәмме *иске* қалырты кетип...  
Еркін *еңбек*, алтын коллардан,  
*Мийнетиңе*,  
*Хызметиңе* қарап бахалар («Қарақалпақ хаққында сөз»).  
Апа хәм кыз еки жыл *жип* ийирип,  
*Сабақларын* өз колынан бояды  
Өзим таңлап *қылшық* тарттым түбиттен,  
Әнжам етти, хасыл *жүнди*, бояуды  
(«Гилемши хаял хаққында хақыйқатлық»).

Synonyms made of adjectives:

His Braveness, *open-harted*, solidity,  
Most powerful usponsibility for life,  
*Lavish* is human's bravery,  
*Powerful* Even from the death  
(“Field dreams”).  
Heard only your *grumbling* words,  
Can remember your *poor* times (“Actress's huck”).

Мәртлик, *ашық кеуіл*, айбатлылығы,  
Өмирге ең күшли жууапкершилиқ,  
*Кең пейил* инсанның азаматлығы.  
Хәтте, өлимнен де *батыр, жигерли* («Дала эрманлары»).  
Еситтим тек сениң *зарлы* сөзиңди,  
Сол *қайғылы* гезиң еле есимде («Актрисаның



Leaving the country, walking the mountain *bloody mouth*,  
Is publisher that *evil*,  
Stopped the car in the darkness,  
Caught us that *bloodsucker* villain (“Dear teacher”).  
The sky’s *high*, cloud’s *far* (“On the place where acacia grown”).

*Brave master* Askar painter!...  
*Epical hero* was nation’s hope,  
*Minded, healthy* three of them... (“Forever fountain”).

Synonyms made of Cardinal numbers:

Here are *boundless* sprout,  
Plant *thousands* of trees,  
Took *pair* of buckets,  
Put aside *couple* buckets  
 (“On the place where acacia grown”).  
Fell *pair* pleat from couple threshold,  
Swing *two* beshik in Kara-uy,  
Weeping girl and boy *twins*,  
Told *lots* of advice: torture,  
Going out slowly *thousands* of stars (“Truth about carpet-maker woman”).

Synonyms made of adverb:

Returned *at once* lying man,  
Will come...  
*Quickly* dress off! –  
 (“On the place where acacia grown”).  
The *last* my order for you:  
My *final* order for you also  
 (“Actress’s huck”).

Synonyms made of verbs:

Past building days *boiling*,  
If today hot is *flaming*  
 (“On the place where acacia grown”).  
*Exciting* sometimes anxious inside,  
Thinking sometimes *falling* beard,  
Talked we. *Fighting* with death,  
For Guljan *arguing* with Amet  
 (“Dear teacher”).  
*Coming out* thousands of spring,  
*Heaving* from under of stone  
 (“Actress’s huck”).

Poet’s poems the great examples of phraseological synonyms are met. In our language *анпақ май шайнау* (smell white oil), *басына бахыт қусы қоныу* (happiness), *шылғауың мақбалдан болыу* (to be tough of cord) phraseologisms are synonyms. They are used in the poem “Actress’s huck” (Aktrisanin’ ig’bali), to sharpen the meaning.

If you *smell white oil*, all my life, dear,  
Your *happiness* will be on your head,  
Your *cord will be tough*  
 (“Actress’s huck”).

There are many differences between phraseologisms with their extra meanings (equivalents), that’s 2<sup>nd</sup> phraseologisms are much higher according to the amount of action.

In karakalpak language *жан түршигіу* (shiver), *жүрек титиреу* (tremble heart) phraseologisms are synonyms, they have logical connections with each other.

To the wickedness of evil,  
*Shivering, trembling* heart

ығбалы»).

Елден безип, тауды гезип *қанлы ауыз*,  
Баспашы болып жүрген екен сол *жауыз*,  
Уры сайда машинаны капалап,  
Бизди тутты сол *қан ишер жалмауыз* («Жолдас муғаллим»).

Аспан *бәлент*, булты *узақ* («Акация гүллеген жерде»).

*Батыр уста* Аскар сүүретши ғой-әй!...  
Халықтың үмити еди *бағадыр уста*.  
Үшеуі де *еслери дурыс, дени сау*... («Мәңгі булақ»).

Мынау екен *сансыз* нәлше,  
Отырғызды *мыңлап* терек.  
*Жуп* шелегин алды қолға,  
*Пар* шелегин қойып шетке  
 («Акация гүллеген жерде»).

Жатқан адам қәйтип *демде*,

Келер екен...

Бол *тез* шешип! –

(«Акация гүллеген жерде»).

Саған ең *ақырғы* бұйрығым мениң:

Мениң де ең *соңғы* бұйрығым саған («Актрисаның ығбалы»).

Қурылыс күні өтер *қайнап*,  
Бүгін қапырық турса *лаплап* («Акация гүллеген жерде»).

Толғанады гейде иштен *албырап*,

Ойланады гейде мурты *салбырап*.

Сөйлестик биз. Әжел менен *шайқасып*,

Гүлжан ушын Әмет пенен *айқасып* («Жолдас муғаллим»).

Мың көзден булақлар *атлығып* онда,

Шығар *бурқасынлап* астынан тастың («Актрисаның ығбалы»).

*Анпақ май шайнайсаң* өмириңше, жаным,

*Басыңа бахыт қусы қонады* сениң.

*Шылғауың мақбалдан* болады сениң («Актрисаның ығбалы»).

Жат-жамайдың жауызлығына,

*Жан түршигіп, титирер* жүрек («Қарақалпақ



(“Word about Karakalpak”).

хаққында сөз»).

Here synonym phraseologisms served to describe one event, to increase its figurativeness. It’s met in following:

His eyes were *bleeding*,

Шаның көзи қанталасып,

That’s why he’s *gotten angry*

Қатты ашыўға минген сонда («Тумарис»).

(“Tumaris”).

In this example two phraseologisms together gives the figure of hero’s angryness.

The feature of lexico-phraseological synonyms is to serve to describe the meaning with strong expression by coming the words with phraseological unit. Here either words help to describe expressively the meaning of words. For example:

Be brave, *tolerate sticking* to teeth

Мәрт бол, шыда, тисти тиске қой қатты («Дала эрманлары»).

(“Field dreams”).

You will be *able to learn and be elose*

Оған сонша үйренип, баўыр басасаң («Мәңги булақ»).

(“Forever fountain”).

*Raging and stubborn* heart

Заўықланып, шәўкилдер жүрек («Қарақалпақ хаққында сөз»).

(“Word about Karakalpak”).

*Knowingly, we can open* our eyes

Билимленип, көзди ашамыз («Жолдас муғаллим»).

(“Dear teacher”).

So, familiar his great rhymes and poems I. Yusupov chosed skillfully the words of common national language and national language wealth in his poems, he’s master who could give poetical power, figurativeness to them. This skill is met in poet’s poems.

I.Yusupov could choose proper words, mastered the words in poems of his poetry, making its language artistic and beautiful.

#### **RECOMMENDED LITERATURE**

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