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.

REЗНОМЕ: Макалада қарқалпақ халық шайрыны И.Юсуповтын поэмалары тилинде қонындардың жұмысқақұлыұы əр тәрелеме анылғаның. Көркем шығармаларда қонындар өздері бір сөзді бір текстте қайта-қайта тәкірләй бермей үшін ықама бір предметі, құбылысты, қосындық əр тәрелеме сүреттелуі үшін пайдаланылады. Ал поэтикалық шығармаларда өлар ғейде қосық қатарындағы ұйқысты сактау үшін да қолланылады. И.Юсуповтың поэмаларында да өлар ұсы қызметлерде ұшырағады. Қуллыс, шайырыңдай поэмаларында жұмысқалған лексикалық қонындар, фразеологиялық қонындар, лексика-фразеологиялық қонындар кен түрде үйренілді.

ГИЛТ СОЗ: қарқалпақ тили, И.Юсупов, поэма, синоним, контекстлик синоним, лексикалық синоним, фразеологиялық синоним, лексика-фразеологиялық синоним.

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.
Karalpak 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 а’у (house), jay (motherland), imarat (building), the poet used the words like shatir (shelter), gos (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”).

Watching the shelter stood place,

Placed the bivvy in summer (“On the place where acacia grown”).

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…

Taking shogirme not moving (“Actress’s huck”).

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

Humans – good person, wonderful man (“Forever Adam – жаксы инсан, эжайы киси (Мэнги 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,

Bubbled immediately the divided nation,

People crowded in front of door (“Actress’s huck”).

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,

From blockade went out only my angel,

When we going out of the narrow cage (“The truth about carpet-maker woman”).

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”).

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?

Will I see my dad…

Daddy I came (“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”).

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 this 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,

Torture the soul from the rich (“Actress’s huck”).
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, Nature is a greedy man, such a greedy guy (“On the place where acacia grown”). 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. Here poet used the word combination like greedy man, greedy guy instead of greedy human. Here the word mama (grandma) from folklore used instead of mother. 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. 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. 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”).
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”).

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’s 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”).

**Synonyms made of adjectives:**

His Braveness, open-harted, solidity,

Most powerful uspensibility 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”).
Actress’s end

Shivering, trembling to the wickedness of evil, synonyms, they have logical connections with each other.

Phraseologisms ("Your smell white oil")

(Heaving)

("On the place where acacia grown")

Phraseologisms ("smell white oil")

(Coming out slowly)

("For Guljan arguing with Amet")

(Feeling)

("synonyms made of verbs")

(Poet’s poems the great examples of phraseological synonyms are met. In our language phrases between phraseologisms are synonyms. They are used in the poem "Actress’s huck" (Aktrisan’ın ‘g’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\textsuperscript{nd} phraseologisms are much higher according to the amount of action.

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

To the wickedness of evil,

Shivering, trembling heart

In 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 аппақ май шайнаў (smell white oil), басына бақыт кусы қоңғы (happiness), шыйлағыүн макбәлдән болғыў (to be tough of cord) phraseologisms are synonyms. They are used in the poem “Actress’s huck” (Актрисан’ын 'г’бали), to sharpen the meaning.

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Appaқ май шайнаўы (happiness), басына бақыт кусы қоңғы (happiness), шыйлағыүн макбәлдән болғыў (to be tough of cord) phraseologisms are synonyms. They are used in the poem "Actress’s huck" (Актрисан’ын ‘г’бали), to sharpen the meaning.

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Shivering, trembling heart

Жат-жамайдын жағылылығына,

Жүрек титиреў, титиреў жүрек ("Каракалпак мәселе")
Here synonym phraseologisms served to describe one event, to increase its figurativeness. It’s met in following:

His eyes were bleeding,
That’s why he’s gotten angry

("Tumaris").

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

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
You will be able to learn and be close
Raging and stubborn heart
Knowingly, we can open our eyes

("Field dreams").
("Forever fountain").
("Word about Karakalpak").
("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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