

The Lexical Features of I. Yusupov's Poems (In the example of "Field dreams")

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Abstract: *The article is about the great Karakalpak poet I. Yusupov's skills of using lexical cohesion in language (synonyms, antonyms, archaisms and neologisms, phraseologisms and subordinated) and the role of his poem "Field dreams" ("Dala armanlari") in the development of Karakalpak literal language.*

Key words: Karakalpak language, I. Yusupov, poem, synonym, antonym, homonym, obsolete words and neologisms, the words come from other languages, emotional-expressive words and phraseologisms.

Ibraim Yusupov (1929-2008), one of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan's great poets, made a great contribution to the poetry. He is a poet who learnt the history, classical east literature (poetry) and also west European literature well, took an example from them, used them in his works efficiently. His poem "Field dreams" is a romantic poem. Despite of this, the different mythical characters and also historical people's, kings', writers', poets' characters are used in proper purpose.

For example, he compared the love for motherland with the romantic Atirak character in the work of Russian poet A. Maykov, the spirit of desert, drought with the character "Demon" from the work of M. Yu. Lermontov, the ground-face observers with the mythical character Prometej. Examples:

Sensible feeling feels the field life,
Fast thought understand these latitude,
Smells the fresh juwsan's smell,
Finds this place by rounding as Atirak.
Sly fire-winged field Demon,
Loved a girl for a long time.
Singing you all of my life,
Desert Prometeys, happiness master.

Also in the poem it is said about the desert's power, to show the person's weakness in front of it, even the king of Persiya Keykhisrau, king of Makedoniya Alexandr Macedonskiy couldn't manage to win. For example, in poem stubborn Drought boasts:

Head of Keykhisrau king's here,
Regret lying in bloody wineskin,
Even double hornful Iskenders,
Went around me without winning.

Poet used the character of Robinzon Kruzo who is a hero of D.Defo's work, and lived alone in an island for 28 years, to describe the geologists' work, the main character of the poem "Gypsies" by A.S.Pushkin Aleko to show his love, wish to observers.

Geologists are field robinzons,
Struggle, travel, search-their life,
Know them all like poets,
The place they stayed not flat,
Followed them gypsy as Aleko.

In poem the great Italian poet Dante Aligery is also mentioned:

That variegated bird – field thinker,
Sitting on the hill closing his eyes,
“Will born new field Dantes,
As if there's this new in their party”

As a symbol of love for motherland, to show this strongly I.Yusupov remembered his patriot poets – scotish R.Bernsty, Persian Hafas, german Geyne and said:

Person must love Motherland,
But as I love wide field,
Do Berns – barley muth, Hafas – Shiraz,
Geyn the water of Reyn love?

Here, I.Yusupov used the names of famous people in proper way for artistry in his poem.

Synonyms. In literary works synonyms is usually used for not to repeat one word in one text or one object or state, meaning from all sides [4]. But in poetic works sometimes they are used to save rhyme in poem. In the poem “Field dreams” of I.Yusupov they are used in this way.

The main allegoric character is Field. The name of poem is related with it. Poet used many synonymic words for it: field, desert, drought, lodging, wide lea, steppe and soon. These words describe the field in the poem. Examples:

Field like rich and jealous man,
It hasn't got generosity and love and charity.
No jingle in wide lea.
Stubborn drought – desert army,
Looks after me without sleeping.

Even though given words are different from each other in common national language, poet used them as synonyms in poem.

By poet voice – sound, wonderful – exciting synonym words are appropriately used not to repeat a word and to extend the thought.

One secret voice waiting every breath,
“Beauty, love me!” – said that sound,
As if waiting one exciting moment,
Wise, bright one wonderful soul.

I.Yusupov used the synonyms in the following rows:

Horizon! Of my childhood thoughts,
Far lodging, secret skyline,

In these rows the Karakalpak equivalent “skyline” is used as synonym of the word “horizon” not to repent.

Antonyms. In literary works the antonyms serve as literary (artistic) devices. With them the opposite features of objects, actions and states are compared, are shown their high grade, ending, stages [2, 130].

In the poem “Field dreams” of I.Yusupov the opposition between nature, desert, steppe and man is given in romantic plan. Because of this, the usage of antonyms in it is essential. For example, it’s told about life and death.

Last three days – life, death.

Here the highest grade and ending of opposite meanings are given. The main content and idea of the poem is closely connected.

Other antonyms of poem are used to describe the different opposite features, actions of the desert. Example:

Strongest pushed the weakest,

Aqueous pours nothing to waterless,

Man could understand himself then,

Make revenge of waterless to aqueous.

In these rows with the antonyms strongest – weakest, aqueous -waterless served as antithesis the fight of opposite sides of desert are given figuratively. Being lost in desert is a great danger for life. So, poet:

Being lost – hard, unconditional thing,

Finding way is harder than being lost.

In these rows verbs “being lost and find way” are used as contextual antonym, the main idea is figurative told. The difficulty of man’s walk in Usturt is also used in its way and is given by antonyms. Example,

Large snow thickening, reaching the knee,

Gets back the step, if steps forward.

Poet here used the figurative construction in national language “stepped step goes back”.

The nature and climate of Usturt is strict. There it’s very cold in winter, but in summer it’s very hot that man can’t stand. This oppositeness of desert nature is also told in I.Yusupov’s poem. But poet didn’t use these antonyms in one text, they are met in different rows of poem. They’re met in following rows, we can understand the common meaning of them. Examples:

In summer heat, in winter storm.

Completed the field – the face of spongy.

Hot tears like artesian,
Desert god cries in front of man.

The oppositeness of heat and cold of nature are told in many rows of poem, but as we said, they're not met in one couplet or rows. They are used in different places to describe the common meaning of poem. This thing shows that talented poet could efficiently and freely used the antonyms for figurativeness.

Obsolete words and neologisms. The poem "Field dreams" of I.Yusupov is devoted to describe the people's life which subordinated the Usturt in 1960 years. So the dated words (historical word or archaisms) aren't met in it. But, poet used some dated words for romantic character, metaphors and similes. Examples:

Which kings, which shakhs,
Could pour water on you.

The word "God" means the name of god in Turkish language earlier, then in last ages with establishing of muslim instead of it the words allah, god which come from other language are used. In poem poet used this word to describe the character of desert, its spirit. Examples:

Desert god is your father, drought is your mother.

But the word caravan is used to describe the picture of past times in poem.

Silk, raisings, carpet, rice loaded,
Caravans are flown, forward to west.

So, the obsolete (dated) words of the poem "Field dreams" are used less but in proper stylistic artistic purpose. In poem neologisms are used in proper ways. These neologisms come from Russian language, terms of different branches, they serve to describe the definite happening of work.

The words come from other languages. In different times the words of arab, persian, russian language come into the word content of Karakalpak language, also adopted words from other language with Russian language [3]. The majority of arab-persian words which come earlier are adopted completely by phonetical side of our language nowadays and used as own words of Karakalpak language. In the poem of I.Yusupov the Arab-Persian are also like this.

In the first, the words come from Russian mean unknown word and used in nominative function, that's, these words are adopted because these words weren't in our

language. To these words from I.Yusupov's poem the words globe, horizon, driver (chauffeur) blast furnace, open-hearth furnace and others. Examples:

Globe like head – this little land,
Stays on the desk.

These words are usually used as term-words of matter, scene, object. For example, the car stopped in desert is described with the words connected with automobile.

Motor empties the radiator,
Car stopped in slow speed,
The sound of tun high in body.
Churns as frog stayed in hill.

In the 4th chapter of poem the picture of desert of Usturt is described. Poet compared the evening life of desert of Usturt with the basketball game, so many sport terms are used. But these terms don't serve as nomination, but serve as artistic device in extended meaning. Examples:

Field – station, sun is fire ball,
Flies these to west horizon,
Running naked – leg gazelle.
“Usturt!” “Record” shouted the world.

Like this poet explains his thought and belief. Beside of these Russian words are used in similes and metaphoric service in poem. In these state they lost their term meaning, serve as literary devices. Examples:

What a relax, lea, day, air, soft,
Hello romantics, free like wind.
Sends the barons' guardian,
As unsubordinated field bastion,
The wealth of field god,
Must be taken by nationalizing.

Art work is a work of its written time and is written in a language of its time, is used words, word forms, construction of that language. So, indirection is said to be used to give coloring of that age.

Emotional - expressive words and phraseologisms. Emotionality in language means the word of the man's different feeling, and expressivity means the artistry and effectiveness [5]. These meanings of words can be different. For example, in bookish, poetic, oratorical work the words in elated, sovereign meaning, but in spoken language in simple lexis they are used in the meaning like "indulge", "respect" or "neglect", "praise", "mock", "hate", "curse".

Emotional-expressive lexis really serve greatly by widely used in artworks. This can be seen in the poem "Field dreams" of I.Yusupov.

This poets' work is romantic poem. So, different romantic questions are given in it. (Deserts' god, heat, Demon, Field dream, lyric character and etc.). In describing them, of course, poet used emotional-expressive words. Examples:

Aaa, are you? Assalam, teacher mannered,

Come you, bird form, call the eagle.

The god of task is this if you know,

Deserts, deserts! Sleeping dreams.

These given expressive meaningful words in these rows are used for elated, sovereign meaning. Poet told his thought toward the girl and used many synonyms in the meaning of "indulge", "loving" as rithorical calling. Example:

Darling, come, back, where you going?

Come my dear, I'm waiting you.

Dear, its lie, don't believe whenever.

So, the words in the emotional-expressive meaning are widely used as artistry devices which have different figurativeness. (Especially, for characters' description).

Phraseologisms are the strongest styles of language and speaking, as similes. They are used artistic emotional description of characters, action, states. Especially, they are used in artistic literary language, political essays with different stylistic colors [1]. In the poem "Field dreams" of I.Yusupov the phraseological word combinations are used in different purposes. Majority of phraseologisms of poem are verbal phraseologisms, they shows the action dynamics stronger and artistic than simple verbs.

Phraseologisms differ from each other by their stylistic features: some phraseologisms belong to spoken language, but some belong to bookish style. But some of them are neutral by their stylistic side. In I.Yusupov's poem the following phraseologisms which belong to spoken language are used:

Having a grudge against each-other,
Digged so many deep stone hole.
What a hot wind beating in faces,
Being dumbfounded followed the caravan.

If the phraseologisms' meaning in these examples were expressed with simple word, their expressiveness, figuratively would be, last. The work is written in poem form, so, some phraseologisms components were used by changing their places according to the rhythm of poem and other features: acquainted with father – father was acquainted, being dumbfounded-followed – follow dumbfoundly and so on. The phraseologisms which belong to poetic style are used in the poem:

Soul was worth to be said like river,
Old stone gate of Beleuly
Standing by thinking historical thoughts,
Telling the secrets of both earth and sky.

These phraseologisms are used by author's expressing, give particular artistry to the poem language. Poet also used the phraseologisms belonged to spoken language and neutral phraseologisms by stylistic form.

Didn't listen they because of it,
To synoptician's forecast knot.

So, I.Yusupov who is well-known with his wonderful poems and works nowadays famous Karakalpak poet – is a master at choosing efficiently the words from word content of common folk language, from rich wealth of folk language in his poems, giving them different poetic power, artistry. This poet's skill especially is noticed in his romantic poem "Field dreams". I.Yusupov chose the words in their proper way, used the synonyms, antonyms, and emotional - expressive lexis effectively, could manage to make its language artistic and beautiful.

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