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THE ROLE OF ADJECTIVES IN FICTION

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Abstract

This article examines the issues of teaching methodology for adjectives in Russian language classes, their special status in the system of parts of speech, their nominative function, as well as the linguistic status of adjectives in fiction.

Keywords: Adjective, features of an object, literary text, role of the adjective.

Introduction

РОЛЬ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ В ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ

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Аннотация:

в данной статье рассматриваются проблемы методики преподавания прилагательных на занятиях русского языка, особым статусом в системе частей речи, номинативной функции, а также лингвистического статуса прилагательных в художественной литературе.

Ключевые слова: прилагательное, признаки предмета, художественный текст, роль прилагательного.

Adjectives play a vital role in the Russian language. Firstly, they denote the attributes of objects; secondly, they make the text more realistic, helping to

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convey the author's message to the reader. And finally, they imbue speech with a special expressiveness, imagery, and vividness, conveying mood.

Note that they can also serve as a means of artistic expression—epithets.

Thus, with their help, both written texts and spoken language become richer, more informative, and more colorful.

Despite the richness and beauty of the Russian language, our speech can sometimes seem very dull. We are concerned with how to make it more interesting, imaginative, and impressive. Let's try to describe the Russian winter, painting a landscape with words: "Winter has come. Frosts are raging. The ground is covered in snow. The fir trees are hidden in the snow." However, this landscape would be completely incomplete; it would fail to create a picture of the Russian winter or convey all the charm of this season. It's a different story if we include adjectives in our story. Watch how our narrative immediately "blooms," "sparkles" with all the colors—helping you not only see but also penetrate and feel such a beautiful time of year as the Russian winter: "Cold winter has arrived. The ground is covered with white snow. The forest is dead. The trees are decorated with beautiful patterns of frost. Little fir trees are hidden in the snow."

It's not enough to simply name the objects around us; we need to be able to distinguish them from each other. This can be done by various characteristics: shape, color, weight, taste, smell, and so on. And adjectives are people's first aid in this matter. They endlessly answer the questions: Which one? Which one? Which ones? It's thanks to adjectives that the morning becomes sunny and kind, Mom becomes cheerful, beautiful, and loved, soup becomes delicious and appetizing, a book becomes interesting and engaging, a problem becomes easy, and you become smart. We know that the adjective is one of the most fundamental parts of speech in Russian. Adjectives are so diverse and numerous that they can be used to create not only everyday texts but also literary ones.

Adjectives play a significant role in fiction; they are widely used to characterize characters and describe their feelings, moods, and emotional experiences. Adjectives enhance a literary text's beauty and imagery, and they often serve as



epithets—poetic, colorful adjectives that help make a work vivid, colorful, impressive, and memorable.

Let's turn to an excerpt from A.S. Pushkin's "The Tale of the Dead Princess and the Seven Knights":

..."Wait," the wild wind replies,
"There, beyond the slow-flowing river,
- There is a high mountain,
In it a deep hole;
In that hole, in the sad darkness,
A crystal coffin swings
On chains between the pillars
No trace of anyone is visible
Around that empty space."

Here, the author uses adjectives both literally (high mountain, deep hole, crystal coffin, empty space) and figuratively (stormy wind, beyond the slow-flowing river, in the sad darkness), making the text figurative, picturesque, and vivid. Using adjectives (violent, mighty), the author likens the wind to a living being, imbues it with a soul, and helps us fully understand and experience this special phenomenon called wind.

Examples of adjectives in literary texts:

A.S. Pushkin, "Winter Morning":

...Evening, do you remember, the blizzard was raging,
Mist swirled across the murky sky;
The moon, like a pale spot,
Turned yellow through the gloomy clouds
And you sat sadly—
But now, look out the window:
Under the blue skies
Magnificent carpets,
Glistening in the sun, the snow lies...

I.S. Sokolov-Mikitov, "Winter Forest":

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The Russian forest is beautiful in winter and summer, in autumn and spring! On a quiet winter day, you'd go out into the forest on skis—you'd breathe and breathe and breathe. Deep, clean snowdrifts lie beneath the trees. Above the forest paths, the trunks of young birches bend like lacy white arches under the weight of frost... Tall, motionless pines sleep... the winter forest is filled with invisible life.

Poets, writers, and journalists often turn to expressive language. The colloquial style is characterized by the rich figurative and expressive potential of language. A common form of colloquial speech is dialogue. For example, here's a dialogue between mother and daughter:

- Mom, buy me this dress.
- But it's so expensive!
- Well, Mom, it's so beautiful and elegant.
- But it's too short!
- Well, Mom, it's just as formal as I wanted!
- Okay, I'll buy you this black dress.

We see that without the use of adjectives, the girl would not have been able to persuade her mother to buy her a dress.

Thus, the colloquial style is characterized by emotionality and imagery. Here, there is great freedom in the choice of emotional words, including adjectives. Unfortunately, people often exclude adjectives in colloquial speech, apparently to save time. But our example proves that sometimes we cannot do without them. Adjectives play a very important role in the Russian language. With their help, written texts and oral speech become more informative, expressive, precise, succinct, and colorful.

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