



# Periphrases in English and Uzbek languages: study and linguistic bases

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## ABSTRACT

This article deals with the study and linguistic bases of paraphrases in the English and Uzbek languages. Besides, the article includes the usage of paraphrases in speech, different viewpoints of scholars about paraphrases and the special features of phraseological compounds.

### Keywords:

Periphrasis, paraphrase, phraseology, meaning, concrete, euphemistic, stylistic, subjective, objective, category, extralinguistic, component.

Language can realize the purpose and idea it promotes in the process of expressing ideas in a variety of ways. The idea expressed in an artistic and journalistic way is often in a ceremonial state. This is directly related to the influence of language. Emotional words express the speaker's or writer's reaction to an object, event, or his or her various emotions.

While the semantic structure of some words expresses emotionality, emotion, and attitude to an event, emotionality is created by adding additional meanings to certain words, such as different caresses, loves, and diminutives. Emotional vocabulary enhances art, enhances sensitivity. It draws the listener's and the reader's attention more to the thought being expressed, affecting its emotion.

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Most of the lexical means in colloquial speech are emotionally colored. In works of art, such aids are widely used by writers to ensure the effectiveness and attractiveness of the work. One such stylistic tool is periphrases. A periphrasis or paraphrase is a stylistic approach in which a thing or event that is treated as a synonymous phrase in relation to an existing word is represented not by its name but by a descriptive context, a characteristic feature of the situation.

The interpretation of periphrasis has been studied extensively in Russian linguistics.

Therefore, the interpretation of periphrases in Uzbek linguistics and English linguistics is explained in Russian dictionaries. In the explanatory dictionary of O.S. Akhmanova "Dictionary of linguistic terms" it is limited to refer to the term paraphrase, not quoting the paragraph as an article. "Paraphrase" is a figurative expression derived from the English words "paraphrase", "periphrasis", French "periphrase", German "periphrase", Spanish "periphrasis". In other words, it is the migration of a word, which consists in replacing the simple expression of certain objects by words with a figurative expression. It is also noted as a poetic periphrase, a paraphrase, a taboo, and a euphemistic periphrase. It is no secret that the definitions given to periphrases in Russian linguistics are the basis for dictionaries in other languages. Therefore, in Uzbek linguistics, both in 1985 in the Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms of Academician A. Hojiev and in the dictionary published in 2002, "periphrase" or "paraphrase" is described as the Greek "paraphrasis" - a figurative expression, an image.

It is known that the first comment of A. Khojiev on the periphrasis was formed on the basis of the commentary in the "Encyclopedia of the Russian language". Compare: a stylistic device that expresses an object, a concept, an event in a figurative way by highlighting the feature of some aspect of it in a particular contextual situation. In the 2002 dictionary, A. Khojiev narrowed down this concept, that is, he dropped the words in a certain context.

In the dictionaries of Russian linguistic terms, which appear in the dictionary interpretation of periphrases, both the paraphrase and the periphrase are understood as a phenomenon. This is also reflected in Uzbek linguistic terms. In the Russian Dictionary of Foreign Languages, these two paraphrase-periphrase terms are distinguished and are recorded as two events, not one. "Paraphrase" - Greek paraphrasis - imagery, image. However, in the article of this dictionary devoted to periphrasis, a certain clarity was introduced and it was expressed that this phenomenon is one of the types of migration.

In linguistics, it is noted that periphrasis is a type of migration and is interpreted differently. The scientific interpretation of periphrasis can be seen in several other textbooks and articles. In particular, in Uzbek linguistics H. Shamsiddinov expressed his views on this linguistic concept in a number of articles, and in English linguistics, AG Galperin expressed valuable views on the use of periphrases in speech. Based on the opinions of the above scientists, the following ideas about periphrasis can be explained:

- 1) The question of the definition, interpretation of periphrasis;
- 2) General and specific aspects of periphrases with phraseology;
- 3) Attitudes of periphrases to language and speech;
- 4) The issue of naming this issue in a single term;
- 5) That the periphrasis is a product of a subjective factor, but at the same time does not deny objectivity;
- 6) Its secondary and renaming affiliation;
- 7) The application of philosophical categories such as generality and specificity in the formation of periphrases;
- 8) The influence of extralinguistic and psycholinguistic factors on the formation of periphrases;
- 9) The occurrence of periphrases in the text and the problem of their spelling.

Observations have shown that the general and specific aspects of periphrasis are closely related to phraseology, but periphrasis renames an object-event, phraseology proves the renaming of a sign, state, and action, and periphrasis is recognized as a linguistic fact, just like phraseologisms.

The concept of phraseological paraphrases, which is included in the classification of periphrases, also raises a certain consideration. According to linguists, the phraseological nature of paraphrases indicates that they differ in different structural languages.

One of the main features of phraseological compounds is their stability, that is, their stability, in other words, the semantic character of the compound. The analysis of phraseological units shows that they are

associated with stylistic devices such as metonymy, rhetoric, analogy, and periphrasis.

For example:

In Uzbek: Қош қўяман деб, кўз чиқармоқ;  
қордан қутулиб, дўлга тутилмоқ.

In English: It goes without saying; so much;  
well beg is half done, better late than never.

Many fixed compounds in English have metaphorical, metonymic, hyperbole, analogical, periphrastic meanings. For example: *As busy as a bee; as white as a chalk; as like as two peas; maiden Speech; black frost, part and parcel; safe and sound; fair and square; by hook or by crook; to have one's head in the clouds; to pull one's leg; a lame duck in a nutshell.*

Phraseological compounds, like phraseological synonyms, are used in speech as a whole, without changing the components of its composition. Phraseological periphrases and their synonyms appear in connection with life events, historical events, and become obsolete and obsolete over time. Phraseological periphrases are common in oral speech.

But they can also be found in many works of art. They serve to increase the effectiveness of the work of art. Phraseological paraphrases are often found in the works of famous English and American writers - W. Shakespeare, J. G. Byron, Jack London, Ernest Hemingway, Theodore Dreiser. These writers made effective use of periphrasis to delight readers and increase the impact of the work.

Thus, observations have shown that there are pure periphrases, contextual periphrases, periphrases representing things and events in language, and that periphrases are one of the types of figurative expression, migration. They are synonyms of the corresponding words, their weights are included in the dictionary in the form of phraseological units.

In addition, the meaning of periphrases is revealed in a wide range of texts. The issue of motivation in periphrases is not the subject of a separate scientific study, but notes related to motivation are encountered along the way. Motivational words such as "white gold" and "black gold" are used in English, as well as "white gold" and "black gold" in Uzbek.

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