Periphrasis and Figurative Words

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Abstract: *The article points out that periphrases play an important role in the effective and purposeful direction of speech, that the speech is clear and understandable for the addressee, as well as has attractive and emotional-expressive power. It is justified that periphrases are used for different purposes in speech, they name things and events in a nominative way, take into account the characteristics of the environment and in terms of description, they reveal the meaning of the subject or object in many ways.*

Key words: communication, speech, paraphrase, figurative expression, object, language, linguistics, proverb, figurative words.

A sweet conversation, a pleasant conversation or a beautiful speech is directly ensured by the colorful possibilities of the language, one of such possibilities is visual means. Periphrasis as one of the means of artistic representation is used extremely often both in our oral and written speech, which is one of the factors that show the richness of our native language and the vastness of meaning possibilities. Periphrases serve to make our speech effective, clear, logical, attractive and unique.

Explaining a simple concept through difficult methods (I.V.Arnold); to call one concept by several words (M.V. Lomonosov); replacing the logical expression of the phenomenon with emotional expression (A.A. Potebnya); figurative synonyms (A.I. Efimov); replacing a simple word with a descriptive compound (O.S. Akhmanova); phrase explaining the meaning of the word (S.I. Ojegov, N.Yu. Shvedova); a methodological device consisting of replacing a word or phrase with a precise description of speech (D.E. Rosenthal); descriptive combination to emphasize the characteristic features of an object or event (L.N. Sinelnikova); The opinions of scientists about the role of periphrasis in the lexicon of a certain language, such as replacing a word with broad expressions or

expressing a concept more broadly using other concepts (Ö. Aytbayūly), were researched on the basis of Russian and English language materials. From the definitions of periphrasis, interpreted in linguistic sources as terms such as periphrasis, periphrasis, paraphrase, renaming, figurative expression, it is understood that periphrasis* is the replacement of a lexeme with an artistically colored word by describing a word in full, in detail, using a combination suitable for its external and internal characteristics. Paraphrasing is a way of expressing an object or event by replacing its name with a description of its essential features.

Just as the meaning of the word is clarified in the text, the essence expressed in the speech, the impact of the speech also depends on the effective and appropriate use of periphrasis materials. For example, the periphrasis black gold is known to be used in the sense of oil and coal. How this expression is used depends on the context of the text. Therefore, the same periphrasis has a different semantic meaning in different speech situations. Periphrases are used in speech for various purposes, such as naming things and events in a nominative way, taking into account the characteristics of the environment; and in terms of description, it is important to reveal the meaning of the subject or object in many ways.

Nomination - not only describes the object, but also expresses the emotional and thoughtful attitude of the author to it. Gives formal color and tone to ordinary spoken speech. It is used when there is a religious or moral prohibition to use certain words, that is, the tabooing of speech, at the same time, it also performs the functions of softening and beautifying speech. Original paraphrases play the main role in fiction. Creative people are meticulously looking to use and sometimes extend the capabilities of their native language. Pen masters, who can see with an inner eye the wealth of native language vocabulary, polished like a string of pearls, choose each word "with their eyes closed", face the hardships of the word selection process and measure it on the "scales" of thinking. Because every writer, while creating his work, wants it to be readable, so he chooses the most interesting image tools from his point of view [3, 4, 5, 7].

L.N. Sinelnikova emphasizes that periphrasis is formed in four different ways. These are:

1) in a logical way: the queen of the field is corn.

2) by the method of synecdoche: the horned commander - Alexander the Great.

3) authorship method: American discoverer - Christopher Columbus.

4) with the method of naming and increasing expressiveness: a boy with blond hair - a full moon [3].

In addition, in linguistics, periphrasis are metonymic periphrasis (white coats - nurses), euphemistic periphrasis (go to the afterlife - die), dysphemistic periphrasis (in Russian: play in the box - die; in Uzbek: plant flowers around you - die), national periphrasis (a pair of honest - husband or wife) and author's periphrasis (symbol of justice - president) also differ. At this point, to what extent is there a need for a separate classification as "periphrasis of authorship"? the question arises. The creator of each visual expression is a single person. Over time, this unit will become popular or out of use as needed. Therefore, there is no need to separate the type of authorial periphrasis. Such classifications can only partially reveal the methods of periphrasis formation.

If we take into account that periphrasis is figurative transfer, it becomes clearer that periphrasis formed on the basis of transfer always serves to decorate our speech. Taking this into account, the classification of periphrasis should be divided into two types, i.e. periphrasis formed on the basis of logic and transference (metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche). Periphrases formed in a logical way make up the main part of our speech. For example, the sultan of the gazelle estate, the queen of the forest, the elixir of life, the label of the nation, etc.

Periphrases formed on the basis of transfer are metaphors (mulberry, forest sanitary), metonymy (white robes); is copied by the method of synecdoche (the white of the eye). Periphrasis is divided into periphrasis with two and three (more) components according to its component. For example, like Alisher Navoi, the nail of the sky - the moon, the defender of the Turkish language.

The examination of periphrases within the framework of classical literature is extremely important, in which it is possible not only to interpret abstract units of meaning, but also to determine the value of speech materials of the relevant period [6]. Image tools used in classical works differ from today's periphrasis by their philosophical and religious interpretation, revealing the essence of this linguistic phenomenon is also an urgent issue.

Any substitution of words or phrases is not a paraphrase. There should be meaningful closeness and connection between them. Only then it becomes a figurative synonym of a word with a neutral value, becomes a visual tool capable of expressing the subjective attitude of the creator.

Periphrases are actively used in genres of folklore, especially in riddles and proverbs. Periphrasis, as it is said, leads to different naming of objects, things, events. Riddles, one of the examples of folklore, describe things, events, concepts in relation to other subjects. Accordingly, "mystery", "hiddenness" appears in them. For example, don't fold it, don't throw it if you have a mind (book), a pile of gold under the ground, it will be food for everyone (carrot). So, the name of the periphrasis creates a certain idea about the object to be found and becomes the basis for solving the "problem".

In this regard, we considered it permissible to give a few more examples that are widely used in children's speech. For example:

The Black Lady abdicated, her children came running (pot and plate, dishes) in the riddle, the conditional paraphrase "black lady" is used for the pot, and "the children of the black lady" is used for the dishes.

In the riddle "The lifeless nightingale sings, its owners speak" (dutor), the periphrasis "lifeless nightingale" is used in relation to the Uzbek national musical instrument dutor, which clearly shows the people's skill in using words and language sensitivity.

My quilted queen - a tuft of golden hair (corn). In this riddle, a periphrasis that is understandable only within the text, i.e. "my blanketed queen" is used in relation to the corn crop.

The periphrasis familiar to many people, i.e. "steel bird" is said in relation to the rocket, in the riddle "Polat kushim ovdi-ketdi", "Bir sedim Oyga etdi (rocket)" riddle, such examples can be found among Uzbek folk riddles.

Proverbs are also a genre rich in figurative words and figurative expressions. The use of periphrases in proverbs is different from riddles. If in riddles it is necessary to find the hidden name of the object described by the periphrasis, then in proverbs the name of the object is first stated and then its figurative expression is given. In this way, logical emphasis is given to the nominative unit, attention is drawn. It seems that in the structure of Uzbek proverbs there are many stylistic devices that create figurative meaning. In particular, periphrastic meanings are formed in proverbs. For example, if your motherland is safe, your color will not be straw - Motherland; The one whose hand moves, whose mouth moves - worked; The lamp of the mind lights your way - knowledge; Periphrastic meanings such as the fruit of a person is sweet - a child are formed in proverbs. Of course, there are specific features in the formation of periphrastic meanings in proverbs. R. Normurodov in his article entitled "Formation of periphrastic meaning in folk proverbs" [1] states that periphrasis occurs as a generalized image of one or another events and imaginations in social life. In our language, the proverb "Tashing

to the water" is often used. The reason for this is that in some cases, people have nightmares and often think that they should not tell anyone about them. If the first side of the matter is like that, i.e. the expression "Tell your dream to water, don't tell it to anyone" has created the ground for the formation of a periphrastic meaning based on didactic character, the second side - do your best to some people; Say no more; Expression in the sense of saying do not speak without reason (in the manner of sarcasm) is also observed. So, here too, a didactic attitude towards this proverb is expressed. It seems that proverbs have a didactic character, and they acquire different grammatical relations in sentence construction. At the same time, figurative meanings observed in proverbs create the basis for the formation of many figurative language tools, including periphrasis. It should be noted that the periphrasis used in some proverbs are used together with the name of the thing-phenomenon and its periphrastic expression. For example, Language is the key to the heart; A child is a sweet enemy; A book is a source of knowledge; A cow is a source of livelihood, etc.

It is noticeable that periphrases perform a communicative function and become a sentence when they form a pair with the nouns they represent. The existence of a theme-rheme relationship between the members of the periphrasis is the basis for the equality of the periphrasis as a communicative unit, that is, a sentence. It is known that the structure of the sentence from the point of view of the function of information expression is an actual structure. The components of the current structure are the current chunks. From the point of view of the actual task, the elements that make up the sentence are divided into theme (known) and rheme (new) parts. The rhema part of the sentence is important from a communicative (informational) point of view. The question is asked to determine this rheme. Since the topic part of the sentence is known, the question is exactly repeated in the sentence. V. Matezius in his work "O tak nazyvaemom aktualnom chlenenii predlozheniya" (M.: Progress, 1967) focused on the concepts of "basis" and "core" characteristic of speech in the actual division of the sentence, and the basis of thought is the known and familiar scene of the sentence, and the core of thought put forward the idea that what is the purpose of the statement.

Indeed, from this point of view, crafts are a part of tourism; doctors - medical professionals; prison - a place of serving a sentence; in such periphrasis as shepherds - pastures, there is an actual structure from the point of view of the informative function of the sentence, consisting of thema (base) and rhema (core) parts. If crafts, doctors, prison, shepherds are the thematic part of the syntactic devices given above, then the rheme, which is important from the point of view of the interpreted parts (information), is the core of the thought.

Therefore, periphrasis has the following categorical properties:

1. Consists of special components.

2. Has a three-member semantic structure.

3. The actual nominative functions.

4. Hyperexpressiveness associated with various factors (unusual nominative).

5. Rhetorical tone.

6. Existence of the law of logical connection by description in periphrastic combination.

7. Having a subjective modality.

These categorical signs indicate that periphrasis is an unusual, unique phenomenon of language.

In general, periphrasis first appeared in journalism and was used by authors in order to effectively cover the topic in popular texts reflecting socio-economic, cultural, political life, and later became popular among the people (figurative expressions that are popular with many): transferred from language to language, from mouth to mouth, from individual turned to generality. After all, periphrasis, as one of the important stylistic tools related to the speech process, gives the speech grandeur, elation, and impressiveness; keeps the speech from repetitions and inappropriate repetitions; at the same time describes, characterizes, evaluates the characteristics of a person, object, events from a certain point of view; the speaker or writer takes the speech seriously, ensuring that every word is carefully considered.

Here it is worth mentioning that metaphors, antonomasia, allusions, euphemisms are also phenomena related to periphrasis. So, the term periphrasis is used to describe any concept, idea and content of the text in its own words. Periphrases, as a separate category, have their own criteria, and based on these criteria, they differ from related phenomena and gain uniqueness.

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