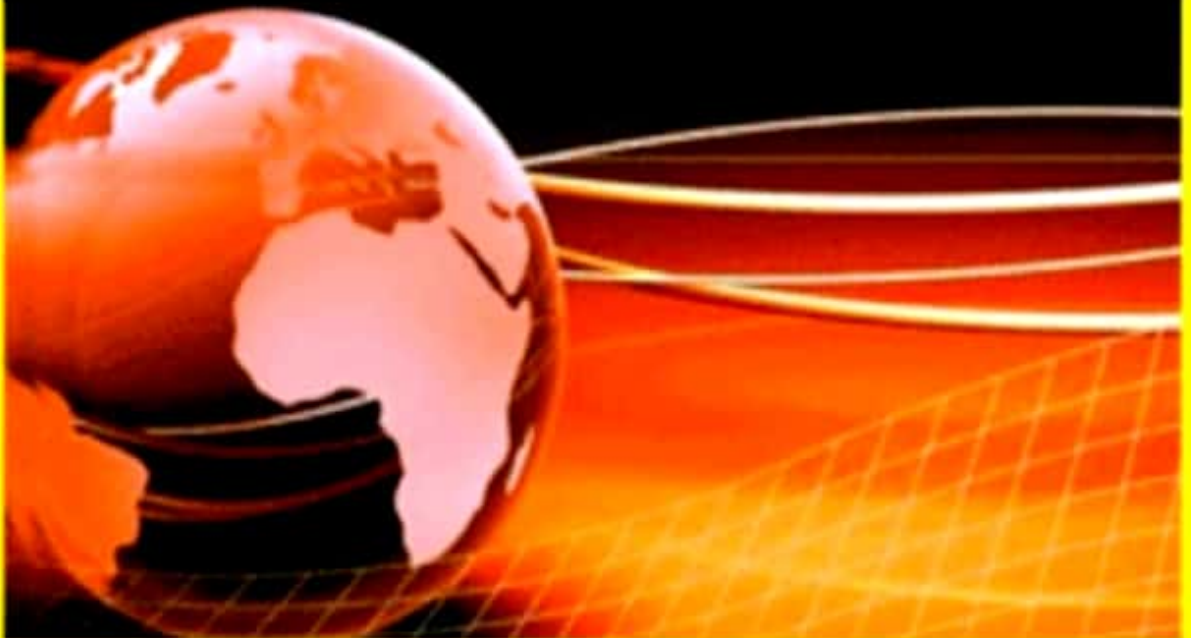


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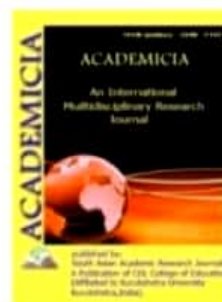
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## SOME CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT PERIPHRASES

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### ABSTRACT

*The article deals with the scientific importance of periphrasis. The article analyzes the universally accepted periphrasis (phraseologies, wise sayings) and the situational periphrasis (some of which, as a result of consistent use, are related to a particular text), figurative and logical periphrases. The article also discusses metonymic periphrases, euphemistic periphrases, traditional periphrases, and author's periphrases through examples.*

**KEYWORD:** *Periphrasis, Language, Linguistics, Stylistics, Figurative Periphrases, Logical Periphrases, Original Periphrases, Traditional Periphrases, Metonymic Periphrases, Euphemistic Periphrases, Traditional Periphrases.*

### INTRODUCTION

Journalism is a type of literary work devoted to the coverage of the most important and topical socio-political issues of our time, news, articles, essays, feuilletons, pamphlets, reports, announcements that appear in the media around us, and cover journalistic elements such as news. In doing so, the publicist not only uses his or her skills to think about an event or problem but also influences the thinking, emotions of the reader or viewer. The main task of journalism is to arouse public opinion, shape it, direct it to a specific goal, and create a picture of reality based on concrete facts.

### Main part

It is known that the most striking feature of the journalistic genre is the brevity and conciseness of the image in the text, which is characterized by its sharpness, richness of images, and expressiveness. In some forms, this trait plays a leading role. They make extensive use of figurative and adjective-based imagery. The active use of metaphorical units is especially characteristic of this genre. In a speech situation, there is a need to describe the events of the



society in a way that suits the situation and to choose the right methods of expression. In such cases, the speech refers to ready-made, common expressions, such as phrases, periphrases, idioms, euphemisms, and dysphemisms. We often encounter such examples in everyday communication as well as in artistic discourse. Among them are periphrases, or figurative expressions, which are one of the devices that make speech beautiful, figurative, and uplifting.

Periphrases are a compound that describes an object, an event, not by its name, but by describing an important feature: *white gold* - cotton, *silver fiber* - cocoon, "*Northern capital, a city in Neva*" - Saint Petersburg, etc. Periphrases enrich the vocabulary as society evolves. It avoids repetition in the speech, encourages the speaker to speak and the listener to observe. Besides, periphrases are used not only to appeal to the imagery, to enrich the speech, to enhance its content, but also to expose, ridicule, and challenge the flaws that hinder society's progress [5, 2]. In particular, periphrases are an important speech tool in describing, exaggerating, interpreting, and supplementing an important feature of an event that does not occur in its name [2, 104].

"Periphrasis" in Greek means "*a detailed, broad explanation of a compressed speech, expressing a word with another word, changing words to interpret one word*" [1, 14]. This includes replacing a word with a broader expression or expressing a concept more broadly using other concepts [4, 8162]. In other words, it's like naming a word with a different combination of artistic colors. The use of *desert ships* for camels and *white gold* compounds for cotton is a periphrasis phenomenon.

Periphrasis is found mainly in the language of fiction, in journalistic and oral discourse, and in scientific discourse, it is devoid of imagery and is used as a term. Functionally, there are two types of periphrasis: the universally accepted periphrasis (phraseologies, wise sayings) and the situational periphrasis (some of which, as a result of consistent use, are related to a particular text). At the same time, there are artistic, figurative periphrases (such as *white gold* - cotton, *blue fire* - gas, *steel bird* - airplane) and mantle-like periphrases (example, euphemisms, taboos). Most periphrases are equestrian compounds based on metaphors, metonymy, and synecdoche.

L.N. Sinelnikova points out that, periphrases are formed in four different ways: [6, 304]

1. In a logical way: "*the queen of the field*" - corn "*Instruments of obstruction*" - pistols. "*The most pardonable of human weakness*" - love.
2. In the synecdoche method: *the horned commander* - Alexander the Great "*Furry paddle tailed mammal*" - the beaver.
3. In the method of authorship: "*American inventor*" - Christopher Columbus "*A disturber of the piano key*" - pianist (O. Henry) "*Creator of Macbeth*" - Shakespeare.
4. Naming with a way to increase expressiveness: blonde-haired child - full moon "Thief"! Pilon shouted. "*Dirty pig of an untrue friend!*" (Steinbeck)

Also in linguistics, there are the **metonymic periphrases**: *white-collar* nurses, "Send me a steel knife tied to a bottle-turned head, that is, a chariot, using Delilian's language" (a letter to Pushkin's brother); **euphemistic periphrases**: (die) - to go to the eternal world, a toilet - a washroom, public convenience); **traditional periphrases**: ("*better half*" - husband or wife), and etc.

According to Moskvin, periphrases should consist of at least two components. Accordingly, it is also divided into two or three (or more) component periphrases [3, 376]. Periphrases can be divided into genuine and contextual periphrases, depending on how they occur in speech as a unit of speech. Well-known scientist Galperin calls genuine periphrases traditional and contextual periphrases original periphrases [1, 161]. In this case, genuine periphrases express a certain meaning, a concept without any context, and, most importantly, can be understood by the public without text. For example: “*guardians of our health*” - doctors, “*owner*” - Amir Temur, “*white gold*” - cotton, “*silver fiber*” - cocoons. Contextual paraphrases, on the other hand, are descriptive expressions that are created only in a particular text and live for that text. They cannot be taken separately from the text. More precisely, they are a figurative expression of a particular language unit only in the text, surrounded by other words. For example, the periphrasis “*medicine of kings*”.

Periphrasis is a stylistic term to describe an object. Such a description occurs based on any bright and significant character or quality distinction. An example of periphrasis in English can also be found in ordinary speech. Often the periphrasis is so vividly expressed that it is stable and many people use it in everyday communication. Often we use different phrases, but we don't know if they are periphrasis. As a child, while watching cartoons and reading books about different animals, every child hears the phrase “*king of beasts*” and we know that he is a lion because he looks so important and wonderful, so powerful and scary. Or we watch movies about most space exploration and hear how the Earth is called the “*blue planet*”. Much of it is occupied by the surface of blue water.

There are many such examples of periphrases in English. They are used by many people in different fields. For example, “*bovine milk factory*” - a cow, “*vitamin - laden liquid*” - milk, “*passed away*” - died, or when it comes to Margaret Thatcher, “*Iron Woman*”. Such periphrases are present in every language. Some of them are logically universal, while others have a specific nation and its speech. For example, Lady Margaret Thatcher. The motivation for this periphrasis can be explained by the following: The little girl, the daughter of a grocery store owner, had many nicknames, but she became known around the world by the nickname *Iron Lady*. The nickname given to her after she became prime minister in 1979 justified itself again.

Where did these figurative expressions come from and why are they so popular? Periphrases often come to us as a result of their authors being read, loved, and discussed by many well-known writers, publicists, poets, and their works. They can be taken from live newspaper headlines, commercials, media, movies, TV shows. Anyone can be the author of a periphrasis. These can be some phrases that convey an image that is understandable in the family or among friends. Such periphrases are unlikely to be popular, but they can be used among humans. The periphrasis retains the meaning of the concept or event, in other words, for example, “*Blue planet*” - The Earth; “*Black gold*” - oil; “*Second bread*” - potato; “*King of mushrooms*” - porcini; “*Ship of a desert*” - Camel; “*Eternal city*” - Rome; “*Twilight of life*” - old age; “*The leader of the country*” - president; “*Precious adornment of the night*” - the moon and stars; “*Our little friends*” - animal.

In works of fiction, journalism, and public speaking, it is used as a stylistic device to increase the clarity of the statement, to have a stronger impact on the reader or listener. In many cases, people unfamiliar with artistic ways are often confused by paraphrasing - a word that sounds very similar but has a completely different meaning, and the term refers to different types of text



interpretation: detailed, abbreviated, adapted, from poem to prose and vice versa. Various commentaries, including scientific texts, are examples.

Periphrasis has a completely different purpose. Examples of this in speech are in many ways similar to the role of rhymes in grammar. Both linguistic phenomena do not call objects, signs, but refer to them: "an armed bandit" instead of "he", instead of "man" and "slot machine". Periphrasis is the replacement of a group of words with a descriptive or metaphorical equivalent equal to its source. In other words, a periphrasis is an indirect, longer way of expressing a concept.

Periphrases include euphemisms or dramatic vulgar phrases, as mentioned above. For example, "I will kick you where your back loses its noble name" or Winston Churchill's phrase "he is economical in telling the truth" is a periphrasis of a liar. In the early days, periphrases were used to eliminate dictionaries from poetry that were used over and over again in everyday life. Over time, periphrasis has spread to other areas of language, especially medicine, and many have become commonplace.

### CONCLUSION

To sum up, periphrasis is one of the devices that serve to enrich speech, make it attractive, figurative, effective, and enhance the content of speech. In stylistics, the term is understood as a lexically indivisible expression of descriptive meaning. He explains another phrase or word allegorically. Periphrases are often used in fiction. Authors can use examples of periphrasis, knowingly or unknowingly, and professional writers tend to be short. Periphrases are one of the most important stylistic devices associated with the speech process, giving speech a glorious, uplifting, expressive.

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