



Periphrases Used Instead Of Medicinal Plants

Aziza Bakhriddinovna Kobilova

Lecturer Department of English Linguistics Researcher of Bukhara State University,
Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the analysis of periphrases used instead of medicinal plants. The article analyzes the English periphrases used instead of medicinal plants and herbs.

KEYWORDS

Periphrasis, medicinal plants, language, linguistics, English language, description, medical linguistics, medical periphrasis, journalism.

INTRODUCTION

It is no secret that beautiful, attractive, significant, pleasant speech has always attracted humanity at all times and in all languages of the world, and such speakers were appreciated by people as preachers, orators, orators. In today's world, all professionals must be able to make their speeches effective and audible if they want to be successful in their field. In such cases, some language tools can help. One of these assistants is periphrases. First of all, what are retellings, where and when are they used?

In fiction, journalism, and many other fields, the repetition of words in the style of speech causes the appearance of paraphrases in our language, as a result of which the listener becomes bored. Periphrases are readily available in our language's vocabulary, so we classify them as regular expressions. In other words, periphrasis is the middle name of a word, or another name to prevent reuse [4, 215].

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The most important quality, feature, feature of the concept described in the paraphrase for the same text and situation is given priority. The main function of periphrases is to increase the expressiveness of the text, the effectiveness of the narration, therefore they are mainly found in the language of artistic, journalistic, and oral speech, and in scientific speech, they are devoid of imagery and are used as a term. The conversation is often confused with synonyms due to its frequent use in speech.

"Periphrasis" in Greek means "a detailed, broad explanation of a concise speech, the expression of a word in another word, a change in words to explain one word" [1, 553]. This means replacing a word with a broader expression, or a broader expression of a concept using other concepts [2, 246]. In other words, this is the name of a word with a different composition, which is artistically colored. The use of white gold compositions exactly matches the periphrasis phenomenon.

Periphrasis is widely used not only in journalism but also in all other areas. At the same time, instead of plants, different periphrases are used to avoid repetition in articles or oral speech.

Pulmonaria officinalis is a beneficial herb found in herbs, peripheralized as follows: "Pulmonaria officinalis, common names lungwort, common lungwort, Mary's tears or Our Lady's milk drops, is a herbaceous rhizomatous evergreen perennial plant of the genus *Pulmonaria*, belonging to the family Boraginaceae" [See: www.wikipedia.org]. That is, *Pulmonaria officinalis* is popularly called "Mary's tears" or "Our Lady's milk drops".

Analyzing the following example, the plant turmeric is used with the periphrasis "healing spice": "Turmeric itself has also been known

to be a "healing spice" and has been used to help many ailments" [See: www.nutritionstripped.com].

In English, chamomile is used as a peripheral word for herbal aspirin: "Described as "herbal aspirin", chamomile is one of the leading herbal remedies worldwide" [See: www.healthybutsmart.com]. Aspirin is medicine for headaches and various pains.

Because chamomile has the same medicinal properties, it is called natural aspirin: "How strong is the evidence base behind "nature's aspirin"?" [See: www.healthybutsmart.com].

Rosemary is described in the encyclopedia as follows: "Known as "herb of remembrance", rosemary also has long been tied to legends and traditions." [See: www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Rosemary]. Since ancient times, this aromatic herb has had memory-enhancing properties. Perhaps that is why rosemary has become a symbol of fidelity and, in memory, in literature and folklore. Another source compares it not only with a symbol of memory but also with a symbol of friendship and love: Rosemary is traditionally known as the herb of remembrance and friendship. Also known as Mary's mantle and compass weed, rosemary is a lovely, sweet-scented, shrubby perennial in Mediterranean countries that can be grown as an annual in Northern climates or as an indoor potted plant [See: www.gardenmanage.com].

In the following example, a plant "cat's ear" is described as follows: "Dandelions are so similar to cat's ears (*Hypochoeris*) that cat's ears are also known as "false dandelions" [See: www.ricomeccanica.com]. Since the plant resembles a dandelion, it is called "false dandelion".

Oregano is peripheralized as the "joy of the mountain": "With a name derived from the Greek for "joy of the mountain" [See:

www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Oregano].

Spinach is widely used in all countries. Its benefits are enormous, especially because it strengthens the immune system. The English encyclopedia describes it like this: "The myth about spinach and its high iron content may have first been propagated by Dr. E. von Wolf in 1870 because a misplaced decimal point in his publication led to an iron-content figure that was ten times too high. In 1937, German chemists reinvestigated this "miracle vegetable" and corrected the mistake" [See:<https://www.plantgrower.org/spinach.html>]

Another wonderful plant is the aloe vera flower. In ancient Egypt, he was paralyzed as "a plant of immortality". We can learn this from the text of the following article: "2000 years ago, the Greek scientists regarded Aloe vera as "the universal panacea". The Egyptians called Aloe "the plant of immortality". Today, the Aloe Vera plant has been used for various purposes in dermatology" [9, 164]. This periphrasis is widely used, and we can find it also in other sources. Or another example: "According to a study published in the Indian Journal of Dermatology, in ancient Egypt, they called Aloe vera that "plant of immortality" [See: www.medicalnewstoday.com]. Another source, Nine Health Benefits and Medicinal Uses of Aloe Vera, explains that this flower is called a "wonder plant": "Aloe Vera, sometimes described as a "wonder plant", is a short-stemmed shrub. Aloe is a genus that contains more than 500 species of flowering succulent plants [See: <https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/265800>].

It is no secret that coca basil is considered a useful and healing agent in all folk medicine. This was explained by British researchers in their articles with various peripheries. For example, in the encyclopedia, it is designated

as "royal herb": "Basil has a long history of use, being known as the "royal herb" in ancient Greece, and employed in various cultures not only for culinary but also medicinal and religious use" [See: <https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Basil>]. In another source, he is called the "king of herbs": "It is also called the "king of herbs" and the "royal herb". The name "basil" comes from Greek βασιλικόν φυτόν (basilikón phutón), "royal/kingly plant" [See: www.evergetikon.gr].

Throughout our lives, we encounter many other periphrases representing plants and herbs. Such figurative expressions help to enrich our vocabulary and prevent the repetition of our speech.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, paraphrases, which are part of linguistics, are one of the most common occurrences in our life. Beautiful speech, attractive speakers - from writers to our family members, all people, from journalism to medicine, even in oral speech, that is, in all areas and our daily life, such expressions are widely used. We use it sometimes voluntarily and sometimes involuntarily in our speech and create such words during a conversation. It would be a mistake to assert that not only linguists but everyone can be the author of a new paraphrasis.

REFERENCES

1. Alen P. The Oxford Illustrated English Dictionary. M.: Astrel, 2003. 553p.
2. "Annals of Nutrition & Metabolism" , 26 Nov 2012, 61(3) 246-253p
3. Pardaeva, K. O., & Sobirova, Z. O. (2021). Morpho-Functional Organization Of Hypothalamus. The American Journal of Applied sciences, 3(01), 5-8.
4. Kobilova A.B. Features of the use of the periphrases of the Uzbek and

- English languages in journalistic texts. International Journal of Psychological Rehabilitation, Vol.24, Issue 07, 2020. – Page: 8162-8168. <https://www.psychosocial.com/article/PR270794/18979/>
5. Salakhova, E., Shamsitdinova, M., & Shakhakimova, M. (2020). THE IMPACT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES ON DISTANCE EDUCATION DURING PANDEMIC IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt/Egyptology, 17(6), 8962-8967.
 6. Kobilova A.B. Periphrasis – as a stylistic device. Proceedings of Global Technovation 2nd International Multidisciplinary Scientific Conference. Hosted from London, U.K., December, 28th 2020. – Page: 215-216. <https://conferencepublication.com>