

## THE MAIN CLASSIFICATION OF PERIPHRASES OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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**Annotation.** Periphrasis is a stylistic device that, in the form of a free phrase or a whole sentence, replaces the name of the corresponding object or phenomenon. This article discusses the main classification of paraphrases.

**Keywords:** peripharsis, figurative periphrases, metaphoric phrases, metonymic periphrases, logical periphrasis, euphemism.

**Аннотация.** Перифраз - стилистический прием, который в форме свободной фразы или целого предложения заменяет название соответствующего объекта или явления. В этой статье рассматривается основная классификация перефразирований.

**Ключевые слова:** перифразис, образные перифразы, метафорические фразы, метонимические перифразы, логический перифраз, эвфемизм.

There are many classifications of periphrases. Most linguists recognize the basic classification, but sometimes add some of their own types of periphrases.

According to the main classification, periphrases are divided into:

### 1. Figurative periphrases

They can be based on metaphoric phrases, for example: back foolish tears; back to your native spring (eyes), or in metonymy phrases, an example would be the sentence: "The hospital was crowded with the surgically interesting products of the



fighting in Africa" (I.Sh.), where the expanded metonymy stands instead of "the wounded". Thus, there is no fundamental difference between metaphor and metaphorical periphrases; the difference between them is only a structural order. Metaphorical paraphrases include the sky-lamp of the night (moon), where the periphrasis is based on metaphor. The example of the gentleman of the long robe, where paraphrasing is based on the relationship of concepts, and not their comparison, can be classified as metonymic periphrases [4, 164].

## 2. Logical periphrases

These are phrases synonymous with those words that have been replaced by a paraphrase in the example: "Mr. Du Pont was dressed in the conventional disguise with which Brooks Brothers cover the shame of American millionaires "(M.St.)" The conventional disguise "stands here instead of" the suit "and" the shame of American millionaires "instead of" the paunch ( the belly)". That is, they are based on logical concepts; some specific characteristic of an object is taken in order to designate the whole object, or a broader concept is replaced by a more specific one, such that, highlighting some feature of the object, defining a concept in a new way, do not have any image at its core, for example: "The instruments of distrucktion" is shown instead of "pistol" [6, 56].

D.M. Buzadzhi also distinguishes a subtype of logical periphrasis - detaching periphrasis. - replacing a more specific concept with a more general one, expressed by two or more words, for example: "To bard a steak, you cover it with strips of fat from some other animal to protect it while it cooks." Moreover, the withdrawing periphrasis in translation can be transferred with the preservation of the withdrawal, but a change in the nature of generalization or its degree. Detaching periphrases must be clearly distinguished from non-expressive logical periphrases, which can also represent a hyperonym with qualifying words, but due to their clichéd nature, they will not carry additional information inherent in defamiliarization [2,120].

## 3. Euphemism as a subtype of periphrases



At the same time, however, some linguists, such as Kukharenko and Galperin, also distinguish euphemistic periphrases, since they consider euphemism a concept that is a special case of periphrasis.

Euphemisms are words and phrases that appear in the language to denote concepts that already have names, but for some reason are considered unpleasant, rude, indecent or low. They are in the vocabulary of the language and are synonymous with the words that previously denoted these concepts.

The ways in which euphemisms are formed are very diverse. The most common way is the use of metonymy, that is, the expression by some one feature of the concept itself. For example, *to glow* means to sweat; *rear* instead of lavatory. Euphemisms are also formed through metaphors, periphrases and other means.

The compilers of the linguistic and cultural dictionary "Americana" interpret the term "politically correct" as "socially acceptable", that is, one that "refers to formulations selected in order not to offend or offend representatives of any ethnic, social, etc. group. For this, euphemisms are used, for example, the words *Afroamerican*, *financially challenged*, *hearing impaired*, *senior* are considered "socially acceptable" as opposed to the unacceptable Negro (black), poor, deaf, old [3, 751].

#### 4. Other classifications of periphrases

There are also other types of classifications of periphrases, for example, Galperin divides them into:

1. Original, that is, author's, invented by writers.
2. Traditional, that is, those that are understandable without the appropriate context, for the disclosure of the meaning of which does not require an explanatory text.

Such paraphrases include, for example, combinations of the type: cap and gown (student), a gentleman of the long robe (lawyer), the fair sex (women), my better half (wife), etc. These traditional periphrases are synonyms of the corresponding



words enclosed in brackets. They are included in the vocabulary of the language as phraseological units.

Periphrases - synonyms are usually limited in their use to a certain area of application and the era in which certain traditional periphrases (peripheral synonyms) were used. For example, the era of feudalism created many peripheral synonyms for such a thing as the king, for example, *the leader of hosts, the giver of rings, the protector of earls, the victory lord*; battle was a peripheral synonym for *the play of swords*; the word saddle - *the battle-seat*; the word warrior - *the shield-bearer*, etc. [4, 159].

There are also other classifications of periphrases. V.P. Moskvin, for example, classifies them by the number of components:

1. Two-conditional
2. Three-word, etc.

That is, it indirectly emphasizes the need for at least two words for the presence of periphrasis.

He also classifies them according to the degree of nominative adequacy into:

1. Precise, fixing essential signs of objects: to rise into the air "take off", rise to your feet "stand up"
2. Inaccurate, fixing insignificant signs of objects: "the king of animals, forest flute, island of freedom" [5, 35].

It is said about exact periphrases that they are absolutely neutral in emotional and evaluative terms. However, these statements cannot be considered true if the condition of referential transparency / opacity of the context are not stipulated. So, in the example of periphrasis: "strangled with ropes", it captures the most essential signs of hanging, but it is impossible to call it neutral in terms of emotional and evaluative terms [2, 8].

To sum up, in this article, various types of classifications of periphrases have been investigated, which can be divided into: logical, figurative periphrases



(subspecies metaphorical and metonymic), also some scientists add euphemistic periphrases to them.

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