



**OZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIV VA O'RTA MAXSUS
TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI**



**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
INNOVATSION
RIVOJLANISH VAZIRLIGI**

TA'LIM TIZIMIDA CHET TILLARNI O'RGANISHNING ZAMONAVIY MUAMMOLARI VA ISTIQBOLLARI

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fonctionnement d'une communauté), la composante sociolinguistique affecte fortement toute communication langagière entre représentants de cultures différentes.

La compétence pragmatique recouvre l'utilisation fonctionnelle des ressources de la langue (réalisation de fonctions langagières, d'actes de parole) (...). Elle renvoie également à la maîtrise du discours, à sa cohésion et à sa cohérence, au repérage des types et genres textuels, des effets d'ironie, de parodie.» (CECR 2.1.2, p. 17).

Le mot **pragmatique** vient de la langue grecque ancienne (pragmatos - l'action) - le paragraphe de la sémiotique étudiant le rapport des signes et leurs utilisateurs dans la situation concrète de parole. On peut dire que du pragmatique est une sémantique de la langue en action. Pour la première fois Tcharlz Morris a introduit le mot **pragmatique** dans la linguistique et il a formulé en 1920.

Ces compétences s'actualisent dans trois domaines possibles :

Le domaine personnel [est] caractérisé aussi bien par les relations familiales que par les pratiques sociales individuelles.

Sous domaine public, on situe tout ce qui relève des échanges sociaux ordinaires (relations commerciales et civiles, services publics, activités culturelles, de loisir dans des lieux publics, relations aux médias, etc.).

Le domaine professionnel recouvre tout ce qui concerne les interventions et relations des acteurs dans l'exercice de leur activité professionnelle.

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THE FUNCTION OF PERIPHRAISIS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Keywords: periphrasis, stylistic device, function, linguistic, definition, phenomenon

Kalit so'zlar: perifraza, stilistik vosita, funktsiya, lingvistik, izoh, hodisa

Ключевые слова: перифраза, стилистические приёмы, функция, лингвистический, описание, феномен.

Annotation. Periphrasis is the use of a longer phrase instead of a possible shorter one. Periphrasis is always a word combination and it is used instead of a generally accepted word.

Annotatsiya. Perifraza - bu qisqa iboraning o'rniga uzunroq iborani ishlatish. Perifraza har doim so'z birikmasi bo'lib, u umumiy qabul qilingan so'z o'rniga ishlatiladi.

Аннотация. Перифраза – это использование более длинной фразы вместо возможной более короткой. Перифраза – это всегда словосочетание, и оно используется вместо общепринятого слова.

In order to understand the linguistic nature of the stylistic devices of this group it is necessary to clear up some problems, so far untouched, of definition as a philosophical category. Any definition can point out only one or two properties of a phenomenon. Therefore, in building up a definition the definer tries to single out the most essential features of the object. These are pinned down by the definer through a long period of observation of the object, its functioning, its growth and its changes.

Periphrasis is the use of a longer phrase instead of a possible shorter one. Periphrasis is always a word combination and it is used instead of a generally accepted word. Here we'd like to give some examples in order to be clear:

“Gargantuan soldier names Dahoud picked Ploy by the head and scrutinized this convulsion of dungarees and despair whose feet thrashed a yard above the deck.”

Another example: “*His face was red, the back of his neck overflowed his collar and there had recently been published a second edition of his chin.*”

Another example: “*His huge leather chairs were kind to the femurs.*”

Here we’d like to give some examples in Uzbek: “*Ey, qalam tebratuvchi azizqadrdomim, Buxoroi sharifda mundog’ befarhezlar hukumatdorlikka minib sizningdek ahli ilmlarga ozor bergan bo’lsalar, ularning ham jazolarini beruvchi Qahhor zuljalol egasi bordir*”.

Another example: “*Shunda alomat hodisa yuz berdi, shu bilan muhtaram ustod menga go’yo muborak ko’z oynaklarini berdilar “mana buni taqib, o’z halqingni o’tmishiga nazar sol”, dedilar.*”

Another example: “*Kuz oyini ho’p hush ko’rmayman do’stim, pahta terimi boshlanadi. Po’lat qushlar havoni buzadi.*”

In the first example *qalam tebratuvchi aziz qadrdomim* is used as a periphrasis and *muhtaram ustod* is used instead of author and *po’lat qushlar* is used instead of air-plane.

Every periphrasis indicates a new feature of a phenomenon which occurred to the writer. For this reason, periphrasis is used to convey a purely individual perception of a given phenomenon. [2, 73]

For example: “*If you are so successful in cribbing your way through the nursery games known here as examination, I prophesy for you great and shining future.*”

Periphrasis is a device which, according to Webster’s dictionary, denotes the use of a longer phrasing in place of a possible shorter and plainer form of expression. It is also called circumlocution due to the round- about or indirect way used to name a familiar object or phenomenon. Viewed from the angle of its linguistic nature, periphrasis represents the renaming of an object and as such may be considered along with a more general group of word designations replacing the direct names of their denotata. [3, 147]

The main stylistic function of all these types is to convey the author’s subjective perception, thus illuminating the described entity with the new, added light and understanding.

Periphrasis has different stylistic functions:

- 1) The function of creating elevated, high – flown speech.
- 2) The function of additional characteristics of an object and phenomena.
- 3) The function of creating humorous or satiric effect.

The structure of periphrasis is modeled with difficulty, for it is exceedingly variable. Very generally and not quite precisely it can be defined as a phrase or sentence, substituting a one-word denomination of an object or phenomenon.

As a stylistic device, periphrasis aims at pointing to one of the seemingly insignificant or barely noticeable features or properties of the given object, and intensifies this property by naming the object by the property. For example: *instruments of destruction* mean *pistols*, *the most pardonable of human weakness* means *love*, *issiq qozon ichida qaynamoq* means *to have much difficulties in life*, *machitning eng ulug’ joyi* means *mehrob* and *insonlarni chaqib oladigan zaharli hashorat* means *chayon*. [2, 94]

Periphrasis makes the reader perceive the new appellation against the background of the one existing in the language code and the twofold simultaneous perception secures the stylistic effect. At the same time periphrasis, has a certain cognitive function inasmuch as it depends our knowledge of the phenomenon described. For example: “*Jean nodded without turning and slid between two vermilion colored buses so that two drivers simultaneously used the same qualitative word.*”

Another example: “*During the previous winter I had become rather seriously ill with one of those carefully named difficulties which are whispers of approaching age.*”

Another example in Uzbek: “*Nari tur – beri tur qilib, besh-olti kishi otga bosiriq bo’lganni o’rtadan olib chiqdilar.*”

The main function of periphrases is to convey a purely individual perception of the described object. To achieve it the generally accepted nomination of the object is replaced by the

description of one of its features or qualities, which seems to the author most important for the characteristic of the object, and which thus becomes foregrounded. [3, 76]

For example: *“Naturally, I jumped out of the tub, and before I had thought twice, ran out into the living room in my birthday suit.”*

“For a single instant, Birch was helpless, his blood curdling in his veins at the imminence of the danger, and his legs refusing their natural and necessary office.” Some examples in Uzbek:

“Quyoshning tagida terlagan tanlarni ko'ylaklar o'padi.” ;

“Bulut chodirini yirtib mo'ralab, chiqsa quyosh, ko'kka bo'laman maftun”.

As we mentioned above, one of the stylistic functions of periphrasis is to produce a satirical or humorous effect, sarcastic description. For example:

“Come on”, said Miss Hardforth, “has the cat got your tongue?” it means *can you speak?* ; *To be snatched up to the skies means to die.* In Uzbek there are also many examples, which produce a satirical or humorous effect, sarcastic description. For example: *tentak suv, yopiq eshiklar kaliti, obi zam-zam* means *aroq, madaniyat bo'yintirig'i* means *a tie.*

So, periphrasis is the nomination of an object or action through exhibiting certain features of this object or action. Such periphrasis is based on one of the original features of the object. [3, 88]

For example: *The sun was beginning to yawn and edge towards his bed, behind the far mountains, the sun was setting. She wondered a little to and fro, perhaps clumsily, but still with marked success, maintaining her balance on those two tiny supports, standing on her little feet.*

Biroq qizi tushmagurning xusnimi, shirin so'zlarimi, xar qalay G'iyossiddinning til-jag'ini bog'lab, qulog'ni kar, ko'zini ko'r qilib qo'ygan edi.

One of the stylistic functions of periphrasis is to produce a satirical or humorous effect sarcastic description. In *“Come on”, said Miss Hand forth, “has the cat got your tongue?”* (Can you speak?).

In conclusion I want to write that, periphrasis is the use of a longer phrase instead of a possible shorter one. Periphrasis is always a word combination and it is used instead of a generally accepted word. So, the main stylistic function of all these types is to convey the author's subjective perception, thus illuminating the described entity with the new, added light and understanding.

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FRAZEOLOGIYA HAMDA FRAZEOLOGIK QATLAM MOHIYATI

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Berdimurodov A. SamDChTI magistri*

Ключевые слова: Фразеология, фразеологическая классификация, пласт, устойчивое сочетание, семантическая классификация

Key words: Phraseology, phraseological classification, layer, fixed combination, semantically classification

Аннотация: Статья посвящается значению пословиц в языке, а также их лингвистической сущности и фразеологической классификации.

Annotation: The article is devoted to the meaning of proverbs in the language as well as their linguistic essence and phraseological classification

Biz ushbu maqolamizda tilimizning, qolaversa, nutqimizning ziynati hamda ko'rki hisoblangan maqollarining tilda tutgan o'rni, shuningdek, ularning lingvistik mohiyatini ochish va kelib chiqish xususiyatlarini namoyon etish orqali frazeologik klassifikasiyaga e'tibor

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