

THE FEATURES OF UZBEK AND ENGLISH PERIPHRAISIS

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ANNOTATION: In this article it is given the features of English and Uzbek periphrasis. The purpose is to obtain periphrasis as a means of artistic representation, determine the relationship of periphrasis to language and speech, indicate the criteria for determining periphrasis, show the importance of periphrasis in speech, identify the internal types of periphrasis and study each type separately, comparison of periphrasis with related events, determine the formation, expression and relation of periphrasis to word groups, define the function of periphrasis in speech and their place in folklore. The article could be useful for the linguists, teachers and students who are interested in this topic.

KEY WORDS: *periphrasis, linguistics, monograph, metaphor, metonymy, euphemism, phraseological units, concept, semantic meaning, proverbs, expressive.*

The following presented article is an analysis of linguacultural features of Uzbek and English periphrasis. Uzbek and English are very rich in spoken language. One such tool is periphrasis. To date, periphrasis have not been studied in a monograph, not only in Uzbek linguistics, and even in Turkic studies, but also in the stability of world linguistics. Although periphrasis are actively used as a means of artistic expression in both oral and written speech, they are one of the factors that show the richness of our language and the breadth of its semantic possibilities. Periphrasis help to make speech effective, clear, logical, and unique.

The novelty of the article is identification of specific features of figurative expressions in Uzbek and English languages and their comparative description and classification. In the article, first time English and Uzbek Periphrasis have been learned scientifically, theoretically in comparison aspect. In the work, it has been proved that Periphrasis are speech events. Types of Periphrasis like lexical, phraseological, syntactic, logic, contextual paraphrases have been studied and showed their features. So, it has been given an account about how to be exist of Periphrasis. Relation of Periphrasis with related events like metaphor, metonymy, euphemism, phraseological units has been explained. Also, the peculiarities of using Periphrasis in the different branches have been analyzed.

The article is based on the achievements in the field of linguistics, the categories of dialectical philosophy: generality and specificity, cause and effect, possibility and reality, unity of form and content, clarity and abstraction. Among the scientists who have played an important

role in the formation and generalization of theoretical concepts in world science are OA Akhmanova, GNMolojay, IBGolub, DERezental, AB Shapiro, AT Rubaylo, S. Usmanov, Sh. Rakhmatullaev, A.Khojiev, H.Nematov, R.Kungurov, R.Rasulov, Y.Tojiev, H.Shamsiddinov.

The problem of periphrasis, which is one of the means of expression, which clearly shows the richness of the language, has not been the subject of special research not only in Uzbek linguistics, but also in general linguistics. However, there are some ideas about the periphrasis, albeit a small one, about its place in language and speech.

In world linguistics - in the study of the Uzbek language, including the textbook "Stylistics of the Uzbek language", the term is used as a periphrasis and is explained as follows.

“Periphrasis is the process of describing people's names or other objects in a variety of words or phrases without saying them directly. This term is also called periphrasis and periphrasis. In Professor A. Khodzhiev's "Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" the term takes the form of a periphrasis, and "Narsa" is a stylistic device, which is expressed not by its name, but by a specific context, a characteristic feature of the situation. Example: like the queen of the field (corn), the cradle of the revolution (Leningrad).

Scholars who have considered periphrasis, including A.T. Rubaylo, have studied periphrasis as one of the artistic means of language and understand it as a process of renaming. He emphasizes that the periphrasis phenomenon is formed by one of the methods of semantic transfer - the method of metonymy: *“Мы говорим Москва, но в известных случаях: столица трудящихся всего мира, сердца страны социализма. Можно сказать военный парад, парад юности нашей Родины, физкультурный парад, демонстрация нашей несокрушимой мощи. Не трудно видеть, что такие выражения являются ни чем иным, как видом развёрнутой метонимии”*. At the same time, the scientist does not say anything about the metaphorical, synecdoche and functional methods of phrase formation. However, these methods of semantics also play an active role in the formation of periphrasis. Compare: cotton - white gold, television - blue screen, astronaut - astronaut, etc. It should also be noted that in periphrasis, the emphasis is not on renaming the word, but on revealing important features of the person, object, and event, and on increasing the word's power.

In his special work on periphrasis, GN Molojay states: “Periphrasis are semantically indistinguishable phrases and sentences. They appear in the process of speaking to describe an object, a sign or a character, and at the same time to show their characteristics. ” It should be noted that periphrasis consist not only of phrases and sentences, but also of words. For example: kosmonavt – fazogir (astronaut), pillakor – zarshunos(goldsmith).

According to the definitions of periphrasis, they are meant to express the names of events by the characteristic sign of a particular speech situation. Thus, periphrasis are speech-situational

units, and phraseological expressions are lexical units that already exist in the language and are ready to be used in the speech process. We compose periphrasis in the course of speech. Stable compounds are, as the name implies, stable in the language - a whole ready-made units. Stable compounds do not name objects or events. They are used only according to the condition of the objects. They are used only according to the condition of the objects. Periphrasis are called only figuratively. More precisely, periphrasis do not call a certain person, object, event by a permanent noun-nominative meaning, but by a descriptive name that clearly reveals their specific features. For example, cotton is white gold, wheat is gold, and oil is black gold. These descriptive terms do not exist as a unit of vocabulary. Because they are named in reference to a particular object. The dictionary gives the correct names of the objects: cotton (not white gold), oil (not black gold).

From the above, periphrasis cannot be equated with direct connections. The basis of periphrasis is the logical comparison of two things or events in our minds that are close to each other in some way. For example, we call chess mental gymnastics. At the same time, the features of chess are compared with one of the sports - gymnastics. Gymnastics strengthens the human body. And chess serves to sharpen the mind, the thought. In this sense, they have in common with each other, similar in function. Thus, periphrasis are formed by considering the interrelationships and similarities of the two.

What are the criteria for periphrasis? What are these characters? In our opinion, these are:

1. No matter how many words are in a periphrasis, they are
The meaning must be based on a concept.
2. Between periphrasis and nouns
there must be semantic-logical closeness, coherence, connection.
3. Periphrasis are the properties of things, objects, concepts
it must be a descriptive and descriptive expression.
4. Periphrasis are ambiguous (contextual periphrasis).
5. Periphrasis have the features of emotional, expressive and figurative.

Based on the above criteria, we analyze the following periphrasis, such as an earthquake - an underground storm, a newspaper - a mirror of life, shepherds - pastoral heroes, autumn - hazan season, cotton growers - white gold creators. These periphrasis represent only one concept, regardless of how many words they consist of. There is a semantic coherence between the words in the periphrasis and the key word. Each of the descriptive expressions has a common meaning. Compare, an underground storm. When there is a storm, objects move. Consequently, there is a semantic similarity between the words in the periphrasis of the underground storm. This

periphrasis also clarifies the semantic meaning of the word earthquake. In other words, it describes an active process taking place underground. Also, the same periphrasis is ambiguous.

In Dickens's novel *Dombey and the Son*, Halperin finds the following definition of the mother concept: *I understand you are poor, and wish to earn money by nursing the little boy, my son, who has been so prematurely deprived of what can never be replaced*. Here *what can never be replaced* is periphrasis.

Examples of English periphrasis: **cap and gown (student), a gentleman of the long robe(lawyer), my better half (wife)** and others.

The following environment is quoted from Sexton's novel "The Great Midland": **Stephanie saw the stacks of the steel mills, out of which jets of flame flickered up now and then into the blanket of smoke, which hung over them. Barometer of war, she thought. The barometer of war** is used instead of *steel mills* and provides an individual artistic assessment of how steelmakers play a role in enhancing a country's military capabilities.

To sum up, periphrasis is one of the most complex linguistic phenomena. Sufficiently deep contradictions occur, first of all, in the field of conceptual and terminological apparatus of periphrasis. Periphrasis are formed when a word changes from its original meaning to a figurative one. Periphrasis perform different functions in speech. As a means of stylistic language, they can elevate speech and give it imagery; can enrich the content of the dictionary based on the requirements of the development of society; repetitions in speech allow you to avoid repetitions. Periphrasis can be used as a part of speech, as a cut, as a determiner, as a complement, as a case.

Periphrasis are used not only in the language of the press, but also in riddles, proverbs and works of art. The use of periphrasis in riddles and proverbs is unique. If the name of the object described by the periphrasis is hidden in the riddles and it is necessary to find it, the proverbs say the name of the object and then give its descriptive expression, or first the descriptive expression and then the name of the object.

The use of periphrasis in fiction differs from that used in fiction. If periphrasis in a work of art describe an image or an event in terms of other features, then in journalism there is an additional evaluation of this feature, that is, a personal attitude.

Periphrasis describe the names of people, animals, places and inanimate objects. They describe with emotional, expressive words or phrases. Periphrasis are speech events. Paraphrases take into consideration features, signs, situations what they describe. Periphrasis are one of the most complicated linguistic event. In other words, Paraphrase is a descriptive expression. Both English and Uzbek languages, Periphrasis are used for nation's customs and traditions, famous heroes, historical places, national dishes and animals...

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