

THE STUDY OF PERIPHRASE IN UZBEKISTAN LINGUISTICS

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The article discusses the work on periphrasis in Uzbek linguistics to date, the thematic areas in which research has been carried out, their inclusion in the title, their relationship with related euphemistic units, and their methodological aspects. Also, the study of periphrasis It is observed that it is characteristic of language and speech culture and plays an important practical role in cultivating the culture of communication of people, effectively organizing communication, and increasing artistic expressiveness.

Keywords

periphrasis, figurative expression, speech, language, society, linguistics, anthroponomy, Uzbek language, analysis, press, culture, social, personality, style.

Introduction. The study of periphrastic units in Uzbek linguistics began in the 1990s. Until now, information about periphrastics has consisted of brief definitions in dictionaries and textbooks. In Uzbek linguistics, R.Q.Kongurov's "Illustrative Means of the Uzbek Language" (1977) The book analyzes and briefly describes such artistic means of expression as epithet, periphrasis, irony, enthyphrasis, hyperbole (exaggeration), symbolic litotes, and animation. The "Explanatory Dictionary of Figurative Expressions of the Uzbek Language" (1997) was created by Ernest Begmatov, Ibrohim Yuldashev, Ravshankhodja Rasulov, and Saodat Muhammedova. The dictionary is significant in that it has become a programmatic tool in solving important problems of Uzbek linguistics. However, this dictionary is not fully available to specialists in the field today. Suyun Karimov in his treatise "Artistic style and expressive means of language" [9] studied the issues of functional limitation - stylistic characterization of artistic means of expression in our language and their variants in our current linguistics, comparing them with their manifestations in our classical literature, and analyzed the functional characterization of artistic means of expression within the framework of one style. In the articles of S. Mamajanov "Style, image, figurative means" (1969), T. Rasulov "Artistic image and figurative figurative means" (1965), periphrases were analyzed from an artistic point of view, and some general information was provided. E. Ibragimova in her article "Some considerations on the naming of artistic means of expression" (2009) divided the artistic means of expression of the language into three sections in terms of form and content and addressed the issue of classifying them based on a new approach. The first section studies the means of artistic expression of language related to form, and includes such means as syndeton, polysyndeton, asyndeton, anaphora, epiphora, inphora, ellipsis, inversion, syncope, and anacopa. The second section separates the means of artistic expression of language related to the transfer or non-transfer of meaning and the unity of content, and includes such means as metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, functional association, enantiosem, hyperbole, euphemism, dysphemism, epithet, and periphrasis. The third section discusses the means of artistic expression of language related to both form and content, and discusses the study of the phenomena of antithesis from a methodological and semantic perspective. In recent years, scientists such as R. Normurodov, BO'rinboyev, A. Rustamov, M. Sodiqova, B. Yo'ldoshev, Sh. Shoabdurahmonov, L. Shukurov, M. Tu'ychiyev, T. Jo'rayev, R. Suvonova, DO'rinboyeva, A. Pardayev have also partially analyzed certain features of figurative expressions. Most importantly, they have tried to shed light on the importance of



this tool in linguistics.

In his article "Some Thoughts on Periphrases" [12, 29-35], Hakim Shamsiddinov expressed his thoughts on the importance of conducting a thorough study of periphrases in Uzbek linguistics, the necessity of calling this tool by a single name, and its being a source that enriches linguistics.

In Uzbek linguistics, periphrases were first studied in a monographic manner by Umurov Ikhtiyor Ergashevich, and in his candidate dissertation "Paraphrases of the Uzbek language", Uzbek periphrases were analyzed scientifically and theoretically for the first time. The study discusses the idea that periphrastic units are a speech phenomenon. Types of paraphrases such as lexical paraphrase, phraseological paraphrase, syntactic paraphrase, logical paraphrase, pure and contextual paraphrase are identified, and their nature and essence are revealed. Also, ideas are expressed about the formation of paraphrases. The relationship of paraphrases to linguistic phenomena such as professional lexicon, euphemism, phraseologism, synonym, epithet, metaphor (artistic metaphor), metonymy, synecdoche are also separately highlighted.

In his article "Euphemistic formation of a periphrase" [10, 76-78], Ro'zikul Normurodov proved and analyzed that periphrastic units can be formed euphemistically. In particular, it can be seen that the words grave (*grave, coffin*) have euphemistic meanings such as place, place, place, destination, and place, but there are euphemistically transferred periphrases of this word such as *black earth, one cubit of earth*. For example:

Under the black earth, the young men lie in song (From the song).

the place of the silent, the world of the silent, used in our speech, are also created on the basis of euphemistic transfer. The concept of a cemetery, in general, does not appear as a symbol of goodness in the human imagination. It is precisely in this context that the periphrases of *the world of the silent, the place of the silent, created on the basis of euphemistic transfer*, ensure that the speech is impressive and effective. For example:

Speaking the great word with hope,

I may go to the world of the silent (Muhammad Yusuf).

Or

I wandered the world of the silent,

As I walked, I said goodbye (Chustiy).

In the examples, the periphrase "*the world of silence*" is euphemized or created on the basis of euphemistic copying, and is soft, gentle, and comfortable for a person to hear compared to the word "cemetery."

also cite some pertinent observations from Dilshod Aytboyev's article "Periphrases in the Title" [8, 65-68] regarding the inclusion of these units in the title.

The use of periphrases as headings is also one of the topics that should be studied separately in linguistics. In journalistic style materials, on the Internet and in the press, it is often noticeable that periphrastic units are used in headings to reflect the content of large and small articles on various topics. Often, periphrases are used in the possessive relationship with the first name of the concept they are naming, without a conjunction. In order to substantiate our opinion, we will



analyze examples. For example: Fire is *a silent enemy*, bread is *the sultan of blessings*, leasing is *the wing of entrepreneurs*, language is *the history of the soul*, science is *the key to perfection*, wisdom is *the lamp of reason*, youth is *the flowering season of human life*, health is *a precious blessing*, a woman is *the queen of the family kingdom*, a child is *the lamp of life*, Mummy is *mountain balsam*, storks are *birds of the people*, and football players are *the owners of the green field*.

Often, such titles reflect the essence of the article, alerting the reader to the content of the article that is not in the title. In some cases, the periphrases itself is used as a title : when using periphrases as titles, such as *health guards*, *the mirror of the nation*, *electronic money in the pocket*, a different situation is observed, they have many tasks inherent in the title. Among these periphrases, it is possible to distinguish those that have a certain degree of novelty. For example, "horror without borders", the eternal song of the Uzbek, electronic money in the pocket, etc. are among them. Understanding them is not difficult for a reader who regularly reads newspapers. Because, in addition to the written form of the press, the reader quickly understands the concepts hidden in the periphrases through information media - television programs, radio broadcasts and advertisements. This situation creates convenience for the reader.

In Uzbek linguistics, Umidaxon Ahmadova collected and analyzed periphrases used in the journalistic style in her master's dissertation "Periphrases in the journalistic style" [4]. On this basis, a "Brief Explanatory Dictionary of Journalistic Descriptive Expressions" [1] was created, co - authored by Abuzalova M.K. and Ahmadova U.Sh. A number of articles have been published in this direction. Abuzalova M.K., Ahmadova U.Sh. "On periphrases and related phenomena" (2020), Akhmadova U.Sh. "Types of periphrases and their role in the text" (2020), "On periphrases in the journalistic style" (2017), "Periphrases in the speech of a teacher", "Periphrases in Uzbek yazyke" (2020), "Expressing paraphrases in mass media" (2020), "Differentiation of periphrases by gender classification" (2020), "The role of figurative expressions in the mass media" (2015), "Person-name figurative expressions in the journalistic style" (2016), "Person-name figurative expressions in the journalistic style" (2016), "Synonymity in periphrases in the language of the press" (2017), "Artistic style and figurative expression" (2018), "The role of periphrases in the globalization of information" (2019), "Periphrases in the speech of medical workers" (2020), he has carried out and theoretically covered the analysis of periphrases from a journalistic, social, socio-professional, national-ethnic perspective.

In the following years, under the scientific supervision of M. Q. Abuzalova, Akhmadova U.Sh. created a candidate dissertation on the topic "Social Characterization of Periphrases" [3]. In it, materials characteristic of social periphrases of the Uzbek language were collected, thematic groups were determined, national-ethnic characteristics, differences by gender, age of a person, linguistic features of their types according to socio-professional classification were revealed. A. Qabilova's "Linguistic and cultural characteristics of medical periphrases (on the example of English and Uzbek languages)" [11] The candidate's dissertation covers sociocultural, contextual-discursive, sociopsychological, and functional aspects of medical periphrases in English and Uzbek within the framework of a linguocultural analysis.

Thus, a periphrasis can be called a stylistic unit that gives figurativeness to speech. By using periphrastic means in the text, lexical substitution can be made, thereby avoiding unnecessary repetition. Paraphrases enrich the speech of the reader, speaker, interlocutor and writer, allow them to express various emotions, attitudes to a particular event. They serve to effectively convey emotions.



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