

THE MAIN CLASSIFICATION OF PERIPHRAISIS

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Abstract: *This article is devoted to the linguistic concept – the term “periphrasis”. The article is based on the analysis of existing classifications of the phenomenon of periphrasis in the field of linguistics. The concept of periphrasis has a large number of its variants. Though the phenomenon of periphrasis has quite a long history, its nature and essence can’t still be exactly described.*

Keywords: *periphrasis, classification, variants, linguistics, figurative periphrasis, logical periphrasis*

Аннотация: *Данная статья посвящена лингвистическому понятию – термину «перифраза». Исследование строится на анализе существующих классификаций явления перифразы в области лингвистики. У понятия перифразы есть большое количество ее разновидностей. Хотя явление перифразы имеет довольно долгую историю, природа и сущность его до сих пор до конца не выяснена.*

Ключевые слова: *перифраза, классификация, разновидности, лингвистика, образный перифраз, логический перифраз.*

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqola lingvistik kontseptsiyaga - "perifraziya" atamasiga bag'ishlangan. Maqola tilshunoslikda mavjud bo'lgan perifrazalarning tasnifi o'rganishga bag'ishlanadi. Perifraza tushunchasi uning ko'plab variantlariga ega. Garchi Perifraziya hodisasi ancha uzoq tarixga ega bo'lsada, uning tabiati va mohiyati haligacha aniq yoritilmagan.*

Kalit soʻzlar: *perifraza, perifrastik birlik, tasnif, turlar, tilshunoslik, obrazli perifrazalar, mantiqiy perifrazalar.*

Periphrasis is a device which, according to Oxford’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.[2,167]

Periphrasis is divided into several types by lexical-semantic meaning, construction, formation and studied by the linguistic researchers, and together with that, they have different views. Periphrases are divided into three: describing a person, settlement, places and things, phenomena [1,18]

The concept of “periphrase” has a large number its varieties. However, there is a basic, most complete classification cation of periphrases, which is recognized by leading linguists. However, many of these, they still sometimes add some of their



own types of periphrases. Thus, according to the traditional main classification, periphrases would be in following types.

1. Figurative. According to I.R. Galperin, figurative periphrases are probably based either on metaphorical phrases, such as: back foolish tears; back to your native spring (eyes), or on metonymic phrases, for example: “The hospital was crowded with the surgically interesting products of the fighting in Africa” , where the expanded metonymy stands instead of “the wounded”. As we can see, there is no significant difference between a metaphor and a metaphorical periphrase, except for the structural one. Thus, the expression the sky-lamp of the night (moon) can be attributed to metaphorical periphrases based on a metaphor. As for metonymic periphrasis, which is based not on comparison, but on the relationship of concepts, the example “the gentleman of the long robe” can be attributed to it.

2. Logical. These are expressions that are synonyms of words, replaced by a periphrase in the example: “Mr. Du Pont was dressed in the conventional disguise with which Brooks Brothers cover the shame of American millionaires”. We can see that in this case “The conventional disguise” is used instead of “the suit” and “the shame of American millionaires” instead of “the paunch (the belly)”. Thus, we can conclude that these periphrases are based on logical concepts; and some specific description of the subject and its features is needed to highlight the entire subject. Such a phenomenon is also possible if a broader concept is replaced by a narrower one. However, these periphrases, emphasizing some specific property of an object and naming the concept in a new way, do not come from any image and are not based on any of its specific features, as for example: “The instruments of destruction” is used instead of “pistol”[3,164]

Periphrasis is a unit of poetic speech which both names and describes. Periphrasis is the case when we have the name of a person or a thing substituted by a descriptive phrase. For example: the better sex – women, man in the street – an ordinary person. Periphrasis may be represented by metonymy or metaphor. For example: “His studio is probably full of the mute evidences of his failure” – “mute evidences of his failure” stands for “paintings”.

Euphemistic periphrasis stands as a substitute for a concept or thing which the author finds too unpleasant or is too reticent to name directly: “Since the gangrene started in his right leg he had no pain and with the pain the horror had gone... “ For this, that now was coming, he had very little curiosity. For years it obsessed him; but now it meant nothing in itself. From the book Hemingway speaks of death.

Trite periphrasis has become part of the general lexicon: the seven-hilled city - Rome, organs of vision -eyes, the language of Racine –French..[5,18]

At the same time, I.R. Galperin uses another type of classification of periphrastic expressions, according to which are:

1. Original. that is, authorial, invented by writers;

Many authors used periphrasis in order to either embellish or emphasize a subject or understate a subject. In “Harry Potter” by J.K Rowling, the periphrasis “The dark lord” is used to describe Lord Voldemort. Another example,

periphrasis of “the sultan of the ghazal estate”- Alisherperiphrases Navoiy was first used by Maqsud Shayxzoda in Uzbek literature.

2.Traditional, that is, those whose meaning is clear even without a suitable related fragment of text, for explanation of the meaning of which no additional information is required. For example, referring to death as “passing away” is both a euphemism and a periphrasis. It is a periphrasis for indirectly talking about a more delicate subject.In Uzbek language, one of the most popular periphrasis is “white gold” that means cotton, in our tradition cotton was considered as valuable wealth. :[3,165]

Another scholar V.P. Moskvina divides periphrases according to their nominative adequacy into:

- 1) precise, recording essential features of objects: to rise into the air “to take off”, to rise to one’s feet “to stand up”;
- 2) imprecise, recording inessential features of objects: “king of beasts, forest flute, island of freedom”

According to the author, precise periphrases are completely neutral in emotional-evaluative terms. However, such statements cannot be considered correct if they do not mention referential transparency of the context. Thus, this can be seen in the example of the periphrase “strangled with ropes”, which denotes the most essential features of hanging, but it is impossible to call it neutral in emotional-evaluative terms.[4,376]

As a review of sources showed, the concept of “periphrase” has a large number its varieties. However, there is a basic, most complete classification of periphrases, which is recognized by leading linguists. However, many of these, they still sometimes add some of their own types of periphrases. Thus, according to the traditional main classification, periphrases would be There are the following types.

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