

The Periphrasis and its Linguopoetic Features

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses about the periphrases, their types and functions. Periphrasis re-names the subject or phenomenon according to its color, shape and form and is a type of trope, and in this way, the subject or event is not named directly, but only its main features or characteristic differences are indicated.

KEYWORDS: *periphrasis, trope, artistic tool, phraseology, the main and additional functions of periphrasis.*

Periphrases re-name any subject or phenomenon based on its color, shape and form.

Periphrasis is a type of trope, and in this way, the subject or event is not named directly, but only its main features or characteristic differences are indicated [3,82]. For example: cotton - white gold, oil - black gold, rice field - golden field, forest - green field, and other types are widely used in the vernacular.

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, 17-18].

Personal interpretations of periphrasis include names of all kinds of famous poets, owners of literary works, historical figures, and persons who have left a mark in history. For example, the periphrasis of Uzbek folk poet Alisher Navoiy - the sultan of the ghazal estate, the Karakalpak folk poet Berdak Gargabai ul - "sahra bulbili" is known to everyone.

The linguist H.Shamsiddinova in her works paid special attention to the similarities and differences between periphrasis and phraseology and told that periphrasis renames objects, while phraseology renames signs, situations and actions, and suggested that periphrasis should be considered as a separate language unit like phraseology [10, 29-35].

Scientist I.E. Umirov was the first to study periphrasis in a monographic way, and his doctoral work entitled "Periphrasis of the Uzbek language" was devoted to periphrasis. The scholar learnt by dividing periphrasis into lexical periphrasis, phraseological periphrasis, syntactic periphrasis, original and contextual periphrasis based on the method of formation, and according to their semantics he analyzed dividing into periphrasis expressing the meaning of authorship, periphrasis expressing professional orientation, periphrasis explaining their place in society, and periphrasis expressing some idea or content in the author's work, periphrasis explaining a specific place (factory, institution), periphrasis referring to liquids and technical objects, periphrasis referring to natural phenomena and plants,

periphrasis referring to animal terms, and periphrasis explaining cities and states [11, 23].

Periphrases also perform certain functions. It is possible to mention the main and additional functions of periphrasis. In most literature, it is said about mainly 2 functions: nominative and explanatory.

1. Nominative function of periphrasis. Periphrasis gives figurative information about some phenomenon, action, object and subjects. At this point, periphrasis is of secondary importance compared to the speech. The reason is that it always re-names objects that have its own term. In our everyday life, we meet many words about golden soil and the land where our blood have dropped. We all understand that they have an innate understanding of their motherhood.

2. The explanatory function of periphrases. Periphrasis is defined as the sign of the nominative object and the subject.

It describes certain word combinations or sentences, describes the object, and shows its various signs. It does not only represent the object, but can also provide information about the subject. A periphrastic nomination often provides information about the writer or author's ideas, interests and dreams. Thus, periphrasis is the sign that is the basis of the term - the sign that shows the object's main difference cannot be objective all the time. And, in most cases, this difference or sign is considered to be important in a subjective way by writer or poet, and on this basis, periphrases give the opportunity to see objects, subjects and phenomena, actions from the eyes of the author [5, 150].

This function of periphrasis is considered to be one of the most widely used characteristic features in studying the poetics of the text.

3. Emotional-evaluative function of periphrases. Periphrasis not only describes the object, but also expresses the author's emotional and appreciative attitude towards it. Also, the periphrastic word combination itself plays an evaluative role. Here, the author renames the object that he described, and in renaming it, the author may use common-used periphrases or periphrasis invented by his own individual.

In Grekhneva's opinion, the small type of emotional evaluative function of the periphrasis serves as a satirical function. It can be used only when it is inspired from the artistic point of view, when it is affected from the aesthetic point of view, when it really complements the idea, when it reveals a personal subjective attitude to the described object or subject [5, 150].

4. Filling function of periphrases. The appearance of various lexical and periphrastic terms for one object enriches the speech, creates a polysemy in the language.

5. Narrative function of periphrases. Artistic description tools are widely used to increase the effectiveness of speech

and create figurative speech. In particular, periphrases serve as basis in the formation of tropes.

6. Replacement function of periphrases. Figurative statements are considered as verbal statements that replace the main term. When there are religious and ethical reasons for using different words, it is required to replace them with other words.

7. Style function of periphrases. The diversity of the functions of the periphrases, the differences in their use show them as an element that creates a style, as a unit that creates different speaking styles and individual author's styles.

8. Inspirational function of periphrases. This is considered to be the most characteristic sign of periphrasis. The reason is that periphrases are mostly used to create images in a high spirit. For example, the flower of the Sahara (Sahranin' gu'li), the Karakalpaks are called desert nightingales, which arouses feelings of pride in that people.

In linguistics, it is required to learn by distinguishing periphrases from metaphor, metonymy, epithet, synecdoche, euphemism, slang words, to show their similarities and differences. This is because, at first glance, they are very similar and close to each other, the most characteristic sign that distinguishes them is that periphrases rename a person, object or event, and give it an artistic image that cannot be repeated in others. If we take into account these criteria, the cases of including euphemisms and jargonizes into the periphrases in some literatures are increasing. For example, it is impossible to include the taboo words such as brother-in-law, father-in-law, and father in paraphrases. It belongs to the customs and traditions of every people, and it belongs to the limited lexicon. It does not contain any imagery, artistic spiritual pathos that cannot be repeated, it is a word layer that is used to create a simple relationship.

If we pay attention to the periphrases in the works of the writer Sh. Seytov, they occupy a special place in the increase of the level of artistry and impression of the work, in the figurative narration of the event. For example:

Oktyabrdirning ortalarında eñ aldirnı arbağa: «Gektarına 10 centner aq altın ushın alğa!» degen sùrendi kerip... (In the middle of October, the leading cart was told motto like: "Forward 10 centners of white gold per hectare!" ...) (Khalkabad first book, p. 322).

Baxit qusi – tawis solay qarap ushıp ketken, balam (Shirashilar, p 66). Jurttin besew-altawı turıp, meniń jalǵız shamshıraǵıma jabıspay-aq qoyın, shıraqlarım (Khalkabad first book, p. 230). (The bird of happiness - the peacock flew away to that, my son. Despite of the five or six of the people, I will stick to my single son, my dears. In the examples, **baxit qusi** – is used in the meaning of peacock, aq altın - cotton, "jalǵız shamshıraǵı" - are used in the meanings of child, an only child.

Biraq, bilip qoyın men – halallıq perishtesimen! (Jaman shıǵanaqtaǵı Aqtuba, 181-bet). (But, know that I am the angel of honesty!). The writer meant the judges when writing "an angel of honesty".

In short, the first element of any text is the language, and one of the important tools of the artistic text is the poetic language, figurative thinking and effective depiction. The tools of the poetic language in it include periphrases, which are described as a kind of tropes. For that reason, consideration of periphrasis as a unit of language and its study has accelerated somewhat in recent times.

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