

Features of the use of the periphrases of the Uzbek and English languages in journalistic texts

Kobilova Aziza Bakhridinovna^{—=}

Abstract— *journalism, which is considered as the main factor in the development of language, in its turn, widely uses the possibilities of language, at the same time, contributes to the enrichment of our language through new words and phrases. While such qualities as accuracy, conciseness, compactness, and brilliance in journalistic style texts attract attention, these texts are distinguished by their expressiveness, responsiveness, and effective use of periphrases.*

keywords *journalism, journalistic style, journalistic text, figurative meaning, category, language, speech, dichotomy, attitude, periphrasis, contextual periphrasis, medical periphrasis.*

i. INTRODUCTION

Active use of various metaphorical compounds is consistent with the nature of the popular style. Considering this, the present study aimed to examine features of the use of the periphrases of the Uzbek and English languages in journalistic texts. In that way, it was aimed to analyze periphrases of Uzbek and English languages through comparing some features. Applying compare-contrast approach, features of the use of the periphrases of the Uzbek and English languages in journalistic texts were investigated. The results indicated that both languages developed through the years. Journalistic texts are distinguished by their expressiveness, responsiveness, and effective use of periphrases. Especially active use of various metaphorical compounds is consistent with the nature of the popular style. It is observed that the use of periphrases in the English and Uzbek languages the most important component in Journalistic style in order to avoid repeating words and making it more expressive, effective, figurative and attractive.

It is known that, journalism being a large field comprising artistic, political, scientific spheres embodies a series of genres such as news, message, report, analysis, main article, article, essay, feuilleton, pamphlet, announcement, advertisement reflected on the means of mass media like radio, television, newspaper and magazines. The expanse of this coverage, in turn, requires normalization of language units in each genre separately.

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ii. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The concept of periphrasis is touched upon in the works of such famous scientists as I.R. Halperin, V.V. Odintsov, T.G. Vinokur, Yu.A. Belchikov, I.A. Melchuk, Yu.D. Apresyan, A.K. Zholkovskiy, V.G. Huck, O.I. Moskalskaya, M.V. Nikitin, Yu.S. Stepanov, A.G. Baranov, A.V. Kravchenko, M.V Verbitskaya and others. The

structural and semantic characteristics of periphrasis received the most coverage (see this in the works of A.K. Zholkovsky, I.A. Melchuk, Yu.D. Apresyan and others).

The first experience of the semantic study of periphrases can be associated with the generative grammar of N. Chomsky. A study of the problems of syntactic semantics in the framework of generative grammar (Chomsky 1965) led to the development of numerous transderivation procedures (attachment, elimination, permutation) and lexical filling rules that provide various transformations of semantic representations into surface-syntactic ones. I.A. Melchuk and A.K. Zholkovsky used paraphrastic sentences for machine translation. Such an approach is not accidental; it coincides chronologically with the development of transformational grammar, when the focus was on the problem of constructing variants of sentence models based on certain deep structures.

Much attention was paid to the problem of periphrases in the framework of the theory of linguistic semantics in the works of J. Lakoff, C. Fillmore, J. Katz and many other researchers. C. Fillmore was one of the first scientists to address the semantic aspects of periphrases ("periphrases" in the terminology of the author). He noted that peripheral relations exist in different languages, i.e. relate to the number of language universals [5: 74-122]. Analysing examples such as "My hair is black", "I have black hair" (or "He is tall", "John had a dream about Mary"), C. Fillmore pointed to the possibility of a variable expression of certain semantic representations and the existence of representative names and deputy names. This mechanism, in particular, explains the relationship between the predicates "offer" and "make an offer", "kick" and "give a kick" [6: 74-122].

Similar ideas are also developed by JD MacCauley, who writes: "There is an erroneous opinion (leading to a number of misunderstandings) that expressions that are identical in meaning must necessarily have the same semantic concepts" [5: 67]. Confining himself to the limits of formal semantics, JD Mack Coley, however, insists that semantic "identity" can be defined as an equivalence relation, i.e. semantic representations may be equivalent, but not necessarily identical.

In the Uzbek linguistics, describing the linguistic and speech aspects of the periphrases was began in the 1990s, until that time the information about this phenomenon was only the explanations and descriptions that went through the dictionaries and brief descriptions of the textbooks. The first study on periphrases was published by K.Shamsiddinov [10, 29]. In his article he cited a number of important issues regarding periphrases studies. Later in his doctoral dissertation, he described features of periphrases as functional-semantic synonyms [11, 141].

For the first time in Uzbek linguistics, periphrases were studied by I.Umirov in a monograph [9, 3]. In it, the author of the study sought to determine the relationship between the phenomenon to language and speech, its types, and the similarities and differences between related events. Later, the linguist D. Aytboyev conducted research on motivation and lexicographic interpretation of the periphrases in Uzbek language [1, 3]. In the Uzbek linguistics, the periphrases have been studied to some extent. However, the fact that the medical periphrasis used in medical texts are not a separate, specialized research object, and comparative study in the Uzbek and English languages has prompted us to explore this issue.

III. Analysis

As it is clear that all possibilities of the language can be realized in the speech. In this case, the dialectics law of opportunity and reality is applied, and more precisely, the relationship between language and speech appears. Professor H. Nematov explains the relationship between language and speech on the basis of dialectic laws: "Indeed, if we approach the dichotomy of language and speech in terms of the categories of generality and identity, essence and phenomenon, possibilities and reality, cause and effect categories, we see the relationship of unpredictable sides like generality, essence, opportunity and cause with language, and as for discourse, identity, phenomenon, reality outcome" [7, 10].

A study of existing studies on the problem of linguistic periphrases shows that there is currently no clear understanding of this phenomenon. In many works, the terms “paraphrase” and “periphrases” are confused. The semantic-stylistic and communicative-pragmatic functions of paraphrase in a literary text have not been studied. All this determines the relevance of further research in this direction.

Linguistic meaning of the term paraphrasis is usually understood as the ability to change the linguistic form while maintaining the content. A periphrasis is interpreted as a repetition in which the utterance, as a rule, is not completely copied, some changes of a complementary or clarifying nature are introduced into its content.

As we all know, one of the means to enrich speech, to make it attractive, figurative, expressive, and enhance the meaning of the speech is the periphrasis that is illustrative expressions.

“Periphrases are one of the most important stylistic tools associated with the speech process. They not only give the speaker greatness, exuberance, and impact, but also helps the speaker or the writer take his speech seriously, with every word. For example, in Uzbek:

“*Jayhunni cho'llarga surgun qilganlar **Obi hayot** deya ko'krak kerganlar*”;

another example: “*Nefichilar favvoradan kuniga to'rt-besh ming tonnaga yaqin **qora oltin** otilayotganini aniqlashdi*”.

In English: “*It originally takes place in **the Kangaroo country** (Australia)...*”; “***The best movie prize a person can get** (Oscar) makes me work harder*”; “*This **fruit company** (Apple) is very profitable now*;

The first attempts to understand the concept of periphrasis date back to ancient rhetoric. This phenomenon was first mentioned in the 1st century BC. Quintilian. Then it found its place in discussions of the rhetoric of the Greek authors Hermogenes (2nd century BC) and Autonionis (4th century BC). At that time, periphrasis was viewed from the standpoint of teaching rhetoric as an important oratory, as a means of creating an elevated syllable and decorating speech. Particular attention was also paid to periphrasis as a descriptive technique consisting in replacing taboo words and phrases. Quintilian considered periphrasis the main tool for teaching oratory.

The periphrases prevent the repetition of the same word, provide the emotion and the image of the idea and, in turn, serve to show the author's reaction to the expressed event. In the world linguistics, the relation of English periphrases to categories and their role in the text has been investigated in the studies of E.T.Lisovskaya, lingvopragmatic properties of periphrases in dissertation of E.L.Tunitskaya, the role of periphrases as expressive means in the press in the studies of M.A.Sirivlya [4, 6].

In European languages, the term periphrasis penetrates as a name for rhetorical reception. Thus, most of the etymological dictionaries of the French language date the appearance of this term in 1525, when its use was recorded in the context of religious polemics in one of the texts written by Lefebvre d'Étaple [5: 10].

B. Donet believes that the history of paraphrase as a scientific problem dates back to the 17th century, when a number of reproaches were formulated to translators - “paraphrasists” who were too loose on the original text. C. Fuchs draws attention to the same aspect, which indicates that paraphrase can be considered too free reformulation (reformulation) of the author's thesis. In this regard, she writes: “Classical authors cultivated the aesthetics of an exact word, exact expression, which were considered as the only ones possible to express this idea, and from these positions the paraphrase was condemned by theorists, since reformulating the idea led to its vagueness, inaccuracy and even distortion of meaning” [2: 12].

It is no coincidence that in the 18-19 centuries, by “paraphrase” they mean “poor translation”, leading to the expansion of the text. Then, starting from the 20th century, paraphrase is understood as a fuzzy and inaccurate statement and as a repetition that should be avoided in speech. And today this term retains a negative connotation in many literary studies, denoting from the standpoint of metatext activity an excessively verbose arrangement of the text. However, according to B. Donet, the role of paraphrase as a way of developing and explicating the meaning of a supporting statement, as a highly effective method of heuristic interpretation of the meaning of the text is

overlooked [3: 12]. We could see the analyses of figurative language and Oxford Dictionary of Literary terms by Chris Baldick names them as tropes and includes periphrasis (circumlocution) within metaphor, simile, metonymy, synecdoche, personification, irony, hyperbole (overstatement), litotes (understatement) [19: 2].

In general, paraphrase has long been understood as a special case of biblical exegesis. This is convinced by the work on apocrypha and pseudo-epigraphs. The greatest attention was paid not to the paraphrase itself, but to the analysis of the sources in which it was used, commentary on the texts. Under this section, all possible cases of synonymous substitutions at the level of the whole sentence or its individual components were covered. Note that a similar interpretation of paraphrase is now traditionally developing in Uzbek studies. As a rule, under this heading are considered problems of lexical variation, and the concept of paraphrase is practically identified with the concept of periphrases.

IV. Discussion

Applying compare-contrast approach, features of the use of the periphrases of the Uzbek and English languages in journalistic texts were investigated.

Observations have shown that the paraphrasing occurs mainly in the word combinations. The word combination is formed by the semantic-grammatical combination of two or more independent words, in the valence relationship.

The peculiarity of periphrasis is that they are made up on the basis of collocations in idiomatic meaning. More accurately, those collocations which intensify the image, clarify the meaning of things and serve as illustrations, can be periphrases. For instance, in Uzbek: *samolyot* – “*havokemasi*”, *bahor* – “*uyg'onishfasli*”, *paxta* – “*oqoltin*”, *salomatlik* – “*tumanboylik*”; in English: *The Eiffel Tower* – “*the symbol of France*”, *Australia* – “*the Kangaroo country*”, *James Bond* – “*special agent 007*”, *Internet* – “*the web that has the world*”, and etc.

Periphrases are divided into types, such as pure and contextual periphrases, in speech, as a unit of speech [8, 9]. At the same time, pure periphrases express certain meanings and concepts without any context, and most importantly, they can be understood without the text. For example, in Uzbek: “*salomatligimizposbonlari*” - *shifokorlar*, “*sohibqiron*” - *Amir Temur*, “*oqoltin*” - *paxta*, “*kumush tola*” - *pilla*; in English: “*democratically elected leader*” - *president*, *Muslims* – “*Islam followers*”, *pirates* – “*sea robbers*”, *India* – “*former British colony*”, *Everest* – “*the world's tallest mountain*”, and etc.

Pure periphrases frequently occur in medical contexts as well. For instance, in Uzbek: “*O'pka – kislorod tashuvchi a'zo qanday tuzilgan?*”; “*Yelbo'g'oz - yolg'on homiladorlik haqida nimalarni bilasiz? Homilami yo yo'ldosh?*”;

in English: “*She is in a family way*” - (*pregnant*), “*hearing impaired*” – (*deaf*), and etc.

Contextual periphrases are only created inside a certain context and can use only in this situation. Outside the context, among other words they are just figurative image. For example, in Uzbek: “*Yuzda ochilgan bahor gullari*”;

in English: “*She was still fat after childbirth, the destroyer of her figure sat (husband) at the head of the table*”.

For example, in the sentences: “*Bahorning quyoshli kunlari go'zal qizlarimizni biroz tashvishga solishi tabiiy. Negaki, u yuzdagi dog'lar va sepkillarning avj olishiga sabab bo'ladi*” and “*I had become rather seriously ill with one of those carefully named difficulties which are the whispers of approaching age*” it is difficult to realize what is being conveyed in this phrase without reading the text. After being introduced with text, the reader can understand that the flowers blossomed on the face are freckles and pigments on the face. The periphrases of this kind are abundant in medicine.

It should be noted that contextual periphrases can gradually become more and more clear to the public. However, this does not mean that all contextual periphrases become pure periphrases after a certain period of time.

The peculiarity of medical periphrases is that the word expressed by them, in some places, combinations of words are used mainly in conjunction with figurative expressions, for example, in Uzbek: *Gijjalar – “ichki dushmanlar”*, *Stenokardiya – “yurakni g'ijimlaydigan dard”*, *stenokardiya – yurak ishemik kasalliklarining keng tarqalgan turi bo'lib, odamlar “yurak siqishi” nomi bilan mashhur*;

in English: “*Salmonellosis is a very insidious disease – a mild pain that can suddenly escalate*”, “*Microstroke – do not ignore the “signal” of the organism*”.

The medical periphrases can be divided into the following lexical semantic groups:

1. Examples of periphrases associated with alternative medicine in Uzbek language:

1) Qadimgi xitoylik shifokorlar chuchukmi yani go'zallik va yoshlikni saqlovchi “*hayot ildizi*” – *jenshendan* keying ikkinchi dori deb hisoblashadi.

2) *Bahor mevasi – tut*.

3) Tabiat yuborgan “*tez yordam*”- *petrushka* jigar uchun juda foydali. Ovqatni ko'p iste'mol qilganda yordam beradi. Peshob haydovchi xususiyati ham mavjud.

4) *Odamiyoh – jenshen tindirmasi* organizmni umumiy quvvatlovchi ta'sirga ega.

5) *Nomi achchiq, shifosishirin tosh*. *Achchiqtosh* xalq tabobatida va tibbiyotda azaldan qo'llanib kelinadi.

6) *Steviya - “o'zbeklashgan giyoh”*.

Examples of periphrases associated with alternative medicine in English language:

1) The *parsley* plant is **a nutritious super food** that's regarded as one of the healthiest herbs you can eat on regular basis.

2) Many health benefits have been discovered through the daily use of *parsley*. This **vitamin herb** is helpful in treating arthritis, anemia and cancer.

3) *Flax seeds* are emerging as **“a super food”** as more scientific research points to their health benefits.

4) “**Dates** are a source of fructose, which is a natural type of sugar found in fruit. **Excellent natural sweeteners** make a great healthy substitute for white sugar” and etc.

2. Examples of periphrases associated with the names of chemicals:

In Uzbek: 1) Agar nonushta qilish istagi bor bo'lsa, biror shirin kulcha yoki shokolad yeb, ishga otlanishingiz mumkin. Chunki bular tarkibi qandga boy, yengil hazm bo'luvchi va **belga yog' yig'uvchi dushmanimiz – yengil uglevodlar** tezda odamga quvvat beradi;

2) **Vitamin** boshqa antioksidantlarning kuchini oshiradi, shuning uchun ham uni “**salomatlik himoyachisi**” deb atash bo'ladi;

In English: 1) If you do not eat breakfast completely, you may soon feel nervous and weak. Because there is a constant shortage of **brain fuel – glucose**; 2) Vitamin D is **a fat-soluble vitamin** that is naturally present in very few foods, added to others, and available as a dietary supplement.

3. Examples of periphrasis associated with disease names:

In Uzbek: 1) **Oqsoqlik - “O'rdak yurish”**ning davosi bormi?

2) **Salmonellyoz** kasalligi juda **ayyor kasallik** – yengil kechayotgan dard birdaniga zo'rayib ketishi mumkin.

3) **Mikroinsult** - *organizm “signali”* gabe'e'tiborbo'lmang!

4) “**Semiz kishilar kasalligi**” yoxud **insult** “changali”ga tushib qolmay desangiz...

5) “**Emlanish – organism va xastalik uchrashuvi**”.

In English: 1) “*Salmonellosis is a very insidious disease – a mild pain that can suddenly escalate*”; 2) “*Microstroke – do not ignore the “signal” of the organism*”.

V. Conclusion

There may also be essential units with other characteristics. So, medical periphrases of this content are in the lexical layer of the Uzbek and English languages as enriching and attractive units of our speech, and they are waiting for their study. In addition, in Uzbek and English linguistics, as well as in world linguistics, the work on the relationship of language and culture, national specific elements of the language system and the study of the speech of the native speaker does not lose its relevance.

In short, in journalism, mainly the problems of life are covered, and vivid analogies, as well as figurative expressions - periphrases are widely used, so the texts formed in this style can quickly find their way into the hearts of people with their effectiveness. As mentioned above, the pursuit of innovation is a key feature of popular style, which enriches the language with new words and phrases.

In conclusion, I would like to note that during a detailed study of this topic, the goal of this study was achieved, namely, the main features of the use of periphrases in the English and Uzbek languages were considered, its most important components, types and functions were highlighted.

Possession of all this information will allow any person to more effectively see, compose and use these units in speech and writing. Indeed, now the number of people with higher education is falling, fewer people are going to study at the university, and, as a result the level of education is falling. People are less and less paying attention to the quality of the speech they use, and this indicates the degradation of the language, because if people forget how to use their native language correctly, then he will die sooner or later.

Therefore, scientists strive to prevent this and try to develop their native language, conduct all kinds of research, invent new methods of processing and synthesizing the language. And with these scientific works, there is hope for a long and successful life of a great and powerful means of interpersonal communication.

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