

PARAPHRASES AS AN OBJECT OF LINGUISTIC RESEARCH

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Abstract: Paraphrases are actively used in our oral and written speech as one of the tools of artistic imagery, they are one of the factors that show the richness of the language and the breadth of its semantic possibilities. In world linguistics, there are several articles that provide a concise definition along with comments on paraphrases, and note that paraphrases have their own characteristics within the framework of artistic image tools and the need to study them separately. Consequently, researching this figurative expression from a scientific-theoretical point of view, revealing its essence is one of the issues that must be solved in today's general linguistics, especially in the science of stylistics.

The problem of paraphrase (figurative expression), which is one of the means of expression that clearly shows the richness of any language, has not been a subject of separate research until now. But there are some opinions about paraphrases and their role in language and speech. Observations show that from the point of view of general linguistics, the same term is used in invariants such as paraphrase, periphrasis, periphrasis, and it is noted that speech is one of the most effective means of expression. We found it necessary to use the term paraphrase in our article. Because, first of all, this term is widely used in general linguistics. That is, it is mentioned separately in monographs, training manuals, textbooks and articles; secondly, and most importantly, the term paraphrase clearly defines the essence of the phenomenon being studied. By the way, the part "para" in the term paraphrase means similar or adjacent, a pair. The article deals with the naming of paraphrases, one of the descriptive tools of the language, and their position in world linguistics. Also, the degree of learning of paraphrases in English and Uzbek languages was determined as much as possible. Paraphrases are mainly used in relation to subjects, and it was found to be the most important factor in determining their characteristics.

Key words: paraphrase, context, linguistics, periphrasis, semantics, trope, phraseology, fixed combinations.

Phraseological units are one of the tools that show the rich linguistic possibilities of all languages. Phraseology is considered an important layer of every language and plays an important role in highlighting its specific features. The more phraseologisms in the language, the greater the range of language possibilities. Phraseologisms (proverbs, sayings, figurative expressions and idioms) clearly reflect the past, history, traditions, customs and culture of the people. At the same time, the bright national features of the people are embodied in the phraseologisms, which, in addition to having a deep and rich meaning, give the speech a special beauty and impressiveness.

Phraseologisms are the main unit of the modern phraseological system and are a multi-faceted speech phenomenon that is difficult to distinguish from the general account of existing word combinations in the language. Therefore, the question of the linguistic essence of phraseologisms in the literature of linguistics is still controversial [1,30] Sh. Balli believes that the main sign of phraseology is whether or not it can be replaced by a word that corresponds to the meaning of that phrase [1], while B. A. Larin considers that its main sign is a separate word that makes up phraseological units. believes that the general meaning of those units cannot be derived from the meaning of z [4,102].

METHOD

Phraseologisms appeared as an independent branch of linguistics in the 40s of the 20th century in Russian linguistics. Its initial formation was based on the works of Russian scientists A. A. Potebnya, I. I. Sreznevsky, A. A. Shakhmatov, while the issue of studying stable (stable) word combinations in a separate department of linguistics - Phraseology - in the educational and methodical literature of the 20s-40s - Ye. It is mentioned in the works of D. Polivanov, S. Abakumov, L. A. Bulakhovsky. In Western European and American linguistics, phraseology is not distinguished as a separate branch of linguistics.

The object of phraseology consists of phraseological units (stable compounds). Phraseological units are linguistic units that express thought in a figurative, meaningful and comprehensive way [7,130]. One such phraseological combination is figurative expressions.

Before defining the concept of figurative expression, it is necessary to talk about the use of the terms paraphrase and figurative expression.

In the dictionary published in 1985 by A. Hojiyev, periphrasis is defined as "a stylistic concept that expresses a thing, an event not by its name, but by a descriptive method, through a certain context, a characteristic feature of the situation" [2, 267] .

In the dictionary published by the same author in 2002, "Periphrasis (Greek. Paraphrasis - pictorial expression, image) is the representation of a thing, phenomenon, not by its name, but by a descriptive method based on its characteristic features. For example, the queen of the field (maize "hori", like blue fire (gas)" [3, 87] is explained.

The linguist who introduced paraphrase into textbooks in Uzbek linguistics is R. Kungurov. R.Kongurov wrote the "Trops" part of the manual "Uzbek Language Stylistics" published in 1983. It states the following: "Periphrasis is the use of different words or figurative expressions to describe the names of people or other objects without directly saying them. This term is also called paraphrase, paraphrase, paraphrase. is conducted" [8, 56].

Discussion:Paraphrase, paraphrase (lit. periphrasis is a figurative phrase; irony, istiora) — to express the name of things and events in existence without direct terms, indirectly, that is, with various words or pictorial expressions; one of the figurative expressions (mas, "lion" in place of "King of animals"; "white gold" in place of "cotton", the use of the phrases "founder of the Uzbek literary language" in place of Alisher Navoi). The most important quality, sign, feature of the concept being described through paraphrases for the same text and situation is prioritized. The main function of paraphrase is to increase the expressiveness of the text, the expressiveness of the statement.

Paraphrase is a term in the field of literary theory and means: the free processing of a literary work, developing and modifying the content of the original; the preserved similarity of construction and style allows to recognize the paraphrased song. [10] (Paraphrase is a term in the field of literary theory, which means: free processing of a literary work, developing and changing the content of the original; the preserved similarity of construction and style makes it possible to recognize the paraphrased song)

It follows from the above sources that in Uzbek linguistics, the terms figurative expression, paraphrase and paraphrase have the same meaning and perform the same function in a sentence. The study of this phenomenon in English is as follows.

M. Mirtojyev's work is one of the textbooks that provides information about paraphrase. This manual contains about two pages of information under the heading "Paraphrases". There is a definition that "Paraphrases are a certain fragment or fragments with a figurative meaning, they are a lexical unit consisting of a synthesis of meaning, representing a concept" [5, 20]. got rin.

The introduction of the paraphrase into the textbook was carried out by M. Mirtojyev [6, 95].

The first and serious article on paraphrase in Uzbek linguistics was published by H.Shamsiddinov [9, 29-35]. In the article, the following key issues related to visual expression were raised and certain conclusions were reached:

1. The problem of definition and interpretation of paraphrases.
2. General and specific aspects of paraphrase and phraseologism.
3. The relationship of paraphrase to language and speech.
4. The issue of naming this phenomenon with a single term.
5. Parafranzaning subyektiv omil mahsuli ekanligi, lekin obyektivlikni inkor etmasligi
6. Its belonging to secondary or renaming.
7. Application of philosophical categories such as generality and specificity in the occurrence of paraphrase.
8. Influence of extralinguistic and psycholinguistic factors on the emergence of paraphrases.
9. Parafranzalarni matnda taqdim etish va ularning imlosi masalasi.

H. Shamsiddinov, in the places where the common and specific aspects of paraphrase and phraseologism are discussed, proves that paraphrase renames an object-event, and phraseologism renames a sign, state and action, and points out that paraphrase should be recognized as a linguistic fact like phraseologisms [9, 29- 35].

Hakim Shamsiddinov in his article entitled "Some considerations about periphrasis" cited the scientific views of Russian researchers on paraphrase as follows [9]. For example, the famous stylist - linguist Sh. Balli describes this phenomenon as "The repetition of an idea in a broad form is called a paraphrase in the usual terminology" [1], -.

On the part of V. P. Utkina, he cites his opinion that ideomatic turnover, phraseological confusion, stable compounds can be periphrastic turnover at the same time. In the language of G. G. Molojaj, paraphrase is understood as semantically inseparable word combinations (rarely sentences). They explain that they appear in the process of speech to describe specific objects, signs or actions, and at the same time to show their characteristics. Again, he cites the definition from the Molojaj language that "Phraseologisms are ready-made units of the language, and paraphrases are pictorial expressions that arise in certain conditions, in a certain artistic image, in concrete communication" [1, 46].

CONCLUSION: So, pictorial expressions as a methodological tool give the speech a lift and imagery, based on the requirements of the development of the society, it enriches the content of the vocabulary. It allows you to avoid repetitions and repetitions in the speech process, encourages the speaker to be eloquent, and the listener to philosophical observation. Also, figurative expressions are used not only for attractiveness and imagery, to enrich the speech, to strengthen its content, but also to expose the vices that prevent society from moving forward, to laugh at them and to call for a fight against them. Therefore, figurative expressions are an important speech tool for describing, exaggerating, explaining and filling in the important features of objects and events that are not revealed by their names.

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