

Nominal Periphrases in Modern English and its Use in Text

Fozilov Odil Yuldashevich

Uzbekistan, Termez State University Pedagogical institutes Head of the Department of Foreign Languages

Abstract: The article describes the linguistic interpretation of paraphrases at different levels in text linguistics and semiology. The article also discusses the nature of the paraphrase, its evaluative nature, its character as a separate type of this tropa, its tendency to create other expressiveness, significantly changing the semantics of the formed unit, allowing the addressee to connect key concepts to understand the meaning of the word.

Keywords: paraphrase, trope, text, transfer, context, pragmatics, structure, semantics, influence, scope, speech, metaphor, metonymy, paradigm.

INTRODUCTION. The last decades of the development of linguistics are characterized by an increasing interest in text problems. This is reflected in the formation of linguistics, such as textual linguistics. One of its main directions is "organized text" linguistics, in which the laws of text construction are studied in terms of its consistency, and the linguistic means that perform the function of text harmony are systematized. This study was conducted in accordance with text linguistics. Its object is a modern English periphrasis that has a nominal phrase structure and consists of at least two full-value words.

Text linguistics has achieved significant results in identifying and classifying the means of communication used to create text.

Paraphrases also serve as semantic coherence of a text that has been repeatedly mentioned in the linguistic literature. However, from the point of view of text linguistics, special studies of nominal paraphrases in English have not yet been conducted.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY. An analysis of recent research and publications that have looked at aspects of this problem and are justified by the author; highlighting previously unresolved parts of the overall problem. Much work has been devoted to explaining the functional properties of periphrasis in various types of texts. Thus, T.I. Bytev and L.V. Grekhnev considered paraphrase theory, N.I. Bazarskaya revealed the specificity of periphrastic meaning as a type of phraseological meaning, A.S. Elizarov, N.A. Esmenskaya, O.F.Kataeva, S.I.Komarov, A.T. Lipatov, S. Ya. Makarova identified peripheral pragmatics in different types of texts, E.V.Opaxin, V.I.Orlov, V.V.Poxmelnix, E.T. Lisovskaya described the grammatical features of the periphrasis, LV Lagunova studied the periphras methodically [1].

DISCUSSION. The concept of periphrasis is also widely used in modern semantic syntax. It is used to describe the meaning of words, including sentences and other language phrases.

A paraphrase is a trope based on a relationship of specificity. M. A. Sirivlya describes this expressive means as "an allegorical descriptive secondary name of denotation which has an informative and suggestive character and gives pragmatic information about the subject of the speech" [2].

Reflecting on the stylistic features of periphrastic units, G.O. emphasizes that the specific social

situation differs from the specific environment [3].

It should be noted that since the late 90s of the twentieth century, periphrasis and neighboring antonomasia, euphemism and dysphemism have become firmly established in modern speech and have become a hallmark of the vernacular [4].

In general linguistics, paraphrases are considered alongside transformations, which together represent two main types of linguistic transformations. It is known that the principle of metamorphism underlies linguistic transformations, viz. the transition of one class of units to others, including units of other levels.

Thus, as a result of transformation, syntactic derivatives of verbs and adjectives, nominative units of paradigmatic and syntagmatic generation, compound nouns are formed. Linguistic changes are closely related to the formation of words in language and the formation of complex nominal expressions in speech based on the processes of nominalization. In stylistics and literature, a number of terms are used to describe this. event: periphrase, periphrase, paraphrase, paraphrase.

We use the term "paraphrase" in our work, which is usually used in general linguistics.

Consider the concept of "periphrasis" (from the Greek. - "figurative phrase", "allegory") in various sources. .

Oxford dictionaries give the following definition of periphrasis: “**periphrasis** - *The use of indirect and circumlocutory speech or writing, an indirect and circumlocutory phrase*” [5].

In the Macmillan English Dictionary: “**periphrasis**” - *The practice of expressing something in a more complicated indirect way than is necessary, or something that is expressed in this way*” [6].

These definitions of periphrasis in English are indirect, focused on long speech. Dictionaries also use the term "paraphrase". The Merriam-Webster English Dictionary gives the following interpretation of the periphrasis: “**paraphrase** - *A restatement of a text, passage, or work giving the meaning in another form*” [7].

The existence of different terms emphasizes that there is no single idea of the nature of the paraphrasing phenomenon in English.

A number of scholars have considered paraphrases in fiction.

The accepted definition of periphrases includes all their types and varieties: lexeme periphrases, sentences, connected lines of sentences, traditional and verbal, metalinguistic and poetic, non-metaphorical and metaphorical. Poetic paraphrases can, of course, to a certain extent be defined only conditionally as additional transformations. However, it is inappropriate to single out periphrasis-tropes as something completely different and to talk about their separate, independent status. Only on the basis of the general presumption of all types of paraphrases can the differences between them be determined.

Sources state the grammatical structure of periphrastic expressions as follows:

1. Adjective + noun: *luxury products, lavish gifts* (watches and whisky); *a social good* (childcare); *the Scottish novelist* (Val McDermid);
2. Noun as definition + noun: *the cryptography pioneer* (Bailey Whitfield “Whit” Diffie); *the transport secretary* (Chris Grayling); *the Los Angeles restaurant* (Fat Cow);
3. Noun + noun with preposition: *analyst at Jefferies* (Anthony Codling); *an opponent of Brexit* (James Daunt); *the owner of Regus* (IWG) [8].

Periphrastic deviation can become a potential phraseology if, at a given time, it becomes a

frequently used concept.

In general, it can be said that linguistic interpretation of paraphrases at different levels has been developed in text linguistics and semiology. However, many specific aspects of this phenomenon in English remain unexplored. Thus, nominal paraphrases have not been studied in terms of their interdependence and interdependence — semantic, functional-semantic, stylistic, and text-forming features. Describing this node of problems in more detail, it should be noted that there is no connection between the semantics and the internal structure of nominal paraphrases. If the syntax is “related” to semantics and interprets it, then there must be a certain relationship between these two aspects of the object being studied.

It can be assumed that the correlations between them are ambiguous and are always clearly expressed due to semantic-syntactic homonymy, which is also of great interest.

Nominal paraphrases have not been studied in terms of the conditionality of their semantic-syntactic structure by derivative connections in the text and the segment of the text that serves as their source of derivation.

Modern linguistics is fascinated by the semantic relationships between sentences in the text and the problems of expressing them on a superficial level as it goes beyond its scope. The interdependence of sentences in a text finds its expression primarily in the phenomenon of semantic repetition, viz. repetition of meaning elements. Semantic repetition is done using a variety of linguistic tools. One such tool is nominal paraphrases.

Nominal periphrases always consist of two parts, no matter how many full-value words are included in them. The grammatically dominant nominal component is the core component, and the distinguishing component is the variable of the core component. Each of the components can consist of one or more full-value words. For example, in a legal luminary paraphrase, both the luminary of the nuclear component and its modifier are legal. In the paraphrase "Discharged compulsory guests", the core component compulsory guests is two-element, and the discharged modifier is one-element [8]. .

Visual periphrastic twists enhance the emotional impact and give the beauty of speech. They are based on metaphor or metonymy. In order to distinguish metaphorical transfer and paraphrase, it is necessary to take into account the conditions of their use. The figurative nature of the paraphrase helps to identify the features that are necessary for the author or speaker in the object. In different types of texts, especially in artistic discourse, this tropa serves an aesthetic function, forming an evaluative thought, avoiding inappropriate stylistic repetitions, the uniformity of presentation. In special cases, the periphrasis also serves as a methodological reinforcement, emphasizing the meaning of the word [9].

With the development of the general theory of language, semantic syntax, and the ideas of text linguistics, a broader understanding of the linguistic nature of periphrasis was established. Determining the linguistic status of nominal paraphrases can be most reliable on a textual basis, as only in the structure of the text can the boundaries of this phenomenon be defined, their properties established, and the interaction of these properties determined.

The most common method is metaphorical euphemism. Let’s take a look at which of the above is typical for British journalism. The material for analysis was texts from the Times and the Boston Globe. For example, ethnic cleansing (ethnic cleansing), which means "destruction in this" or "another area of persons who do not belong to the ruling nation in the area," was used to conceal military aggression:

The

Helsinki Committee said this meant that «ethnic cleansing» in Bosnia and Herzegovina is entering its final stage [11].

So I stand here and I

grieve, I think of the pain of their passing and

The word “passing” in I think of their families [10] is used in a metaphorical sense to soften the impression of passing (leaving) information about death.

In the sentence, a gender-to-gender transition is observed, the author uses pronunciation, and twice: a note about a biblical story (a good Samaritan) and a popular animated series (Tom and Jerry).

Gender Type Prevent and Eliminate Bugs or Lice. Don't Let The Bed Bugs Bite! [10]. louse i blood-sucking insects The Bed Bugs euphemistic phrase was used instead of the insect nominations.

the word black is replaced by a member of the African diaspora (representative of the African diaspora) or an African-American euphemism.

The phrase “Diamonds begin to sparkle again, signs of stabilization in the market are cause for cheer [ibid.]” Was used and adopted as the equivalent of the slogan “life is getting better”. It has been used as a signal to the reader that the peak of the crisis has already passed in the economy[11].

CLEAR CONCLUSIONS AND PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

Studies conducted to study the “behavior” of nominal paraphrases in a text have made it possible to determine the specificity of each aspect included in their text plan, as well as the nature and characteristics of their interactions. The following are defined: semantic-syntactic types of nominal paraphrases and conditionality of their semantic-syntactic organization on the semantics and syntax of the text; functional-semantic, text-forming and methodological features of nominal paraphrases and conditionality of these features according to their semantic-syntactic structure.

Given the functioning of this tropia in the text, it is important to emphasize the novelty and occasional nature of the creation of such units. Using the paraphrase in the text, the author forces the reader to update his knowledge. adequate understanding of the semantics of the formed unit.

Prospects for the study of periphrasis and its species are in the cognitive description of the structural and semantic features of this tropa.

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