Periphrasis as the Object of Metaphor

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ABSTRACT

This article presupposes the ways of the usage of periphrases with the examples in English and Uzbek languages. Periphrasis is used in order to give the speech brightness and descriptiveness and sometimes to avoid the repetition or to reveal some hidden features. Although the basic features of periphrasis and metaphor can be quite alike to each other, there are some exact peculiarities of periphrasis that makes it distinctive from other parts of speech as well as metaphor. Besides in most resources we can observe the types of periphrasis according to its meaning and novelty such as genuine or trite periphrasis and figurative periphrases, the latter being close to metaphor. This article analyzes structural types of periphrasis as well. Qualitative and comparative method is used to analyze the materials in English and Uzbek languages.

INTRODUCTION

Periphrasis is considered to be one of the stylistic devices which is based on the use of a longer phrase instead of a possible shorter one. Periphrasis is mostly a word combination and sometimes a word and it is used instead of a generally accepted word. Periphrasis is one of the most important stylistic devices related to the speech process. The often repeated periphrases become trite and serve as universally accepted periphrastic synonyms: "the gentle, soft or weak person" means women; "my better half" means my spouse, "minions of Law" means *police* and others. So, periphrases are divided into two big groups. They are logical and figurative. In the first group of periphrasis the logical notion prevails while in the second group – the figurative notion is more important and periphrasis is based on some image.[4] The logical periphrasis constitutes the essence of traditional dictionary periphrasis. For example, *to turn over a new a leaf* means *to make a new, a better start; the House of God* means *the church*. [2]All these word combinations are synonyms by nature and have become phraseological units.

METHODS AND ANALYSIS

Qualitative and comparative method is used to analyze the materials in English and Uzbek languages. Mostly the periphrasis can be analyzed equally in both languages according to similar features apart from structural types. The periphrasis can be expressed not only by noun, but also by adjective, pronoun and adverb. That is, single worded periphrases consist of mainly noun, while phraseological periphrasis consists of different parts of speech.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to the part of speech of the components periphrases can be expressed in the following morphological models [5]:

1. Adjective +noun. It is widespread model of the periphrasis. For example, forest- green wealth; electricity- blue ray;

2. Noun+noun. We often come across with this kind of periphrasis. For example, linguists- language engineers; 63- prophet's age;

3. Pronoun+noun+noun. This model can be rarely seen in our speech. For example, ilm- barcha hunarning toji, barcha qulflarning kaliti (science- the crown of all jobs, the key of all locks). Besides the following models can be found in Uzbek language but rarely: - Numeral+noun+noun: Movarounnahr- ikki daryo oralig'I (between two rivers);

a. Numeral+ noun+numeral: tovuq- yetti xazinaning biri(hen-one of the seven miracles);

b. Noun+ adverb+verb: olimlar-dunyoni erta taniganlar (scientists- the people who recognized the world early)

c. Verb+verb: qamalgan- o'tirib chiqqan.[5]

The components of the periphrasis are syntactically to each other and together make up lexical meaning of the periphrasis. For example, lexical meaning of the word "cotton" is " a white plant consisted of fibres". But the lexical meaning of the components of its periphrasis "white gold" is totally different. That is, white- is type of colour, opposite of black; gold is a precious yellow metal. Basically, in this periphrasis the only word that gives the imagination of cotton is "white". When it is taken separately, there is no connection between cotton and gold. But when the word "gold" comes together with "white" it gives a descriptive periphrasis of "cotton". The reason is that because of its value, cotton is resembled to gold and this gives the opportunity to equal cotton to gold. By this way, we can make up metaphor, because metaphor is also based on the similarity of the features in objects. The meaning of this periphrasis can be understood in the context. For example,

Ular gaz keltirsalar, "zangori olov" deymiz,

Ular paxta tersalar, "oq oltin"dir bunga nom. (H.G'ulom)[5]

Besides, oil- dark gold; wheat- golden spike;

So, there is a variety of periphrasis which we shall call euphemistic. Euphemism, as is known, is a word or phrase used to replace an unpleasant word or expression by a conventionally more acceptable one, for example, the word *'to die'* has bred the following euphemisms: *to pass away, to expire, to be no more, to depart, to join the majority, to be gone, and the more facetious ones: to kick the bucket, to give up the ghost, to go west.* So euphemisms are synonyms which aim at producing a deliberately mild effect.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, although periphrasis is mostly confused with metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, synonymy, euphemism or epithet. But periphrases possess its own criteria which distinguishes it from other stylistic devices and phrases.

1. No matter how many words are included in the periphrasis, their meaning should express only one concept;

2. there should be logical semantic connection between the concept and its periphrases;

3. Periphrasis should be created on the basis of the semes of a certain notion;

4. Periphrasis should describe, estimate or characterize the features and peculiarities of people, objects or phenomena;

5. Periphrasis has the features of emotionality, expressiveness and imagery.

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