

## Linguistic Approach in Studying Periphrases of The Craft Field

By

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### Abstract

The article points out that periphrases play an important role in the effective and purposeful direction of speech, that the speech is clear and understandable for the addressee, as well as has attractive and emotional-expressive power. It is known that in communication, communicators strive to create a visual representation of the subject of thought or an object of information. It is not for nothing that anthropolinguistic directions are leading in world and Uzbek linguistics of the 21st century. After all, the study of language phenomena in the anthropolinguistic paradigm has not lost its relevance until now. In speech, it reflects the communicative purpose and intention, way of thinking, mentality, social, national-cultural and gender affiliation, personal attitude and assessment of the language owners, its effectiveness, expressiveness, attractiveness is manifested in the linguistic attitude and scientific approach to the linguistic means and the priority given to the human factor will be; in particular, by paraphrasing the field of handicrafts and related units, the linguistic features of the Uzbek language, the signs of nationality and culture characteristic of the Uzbek people have been revealed and analyzed.

**Key words:** society, event, speech, communication, language, people, culture, Narzulla Juraev, lexical-semantic, methodological-functional, socio-professional, national-ethnic, linguo-cultural, artisan, craft, linguistics, periphrasis, figurative expression, speech communication, social, profession, lifestyle, pottery, coppersmithing, building, embroidery, tanning, tailoring, weaving, jewelry, goldsmithing.

### Introduction

Since ancient times, the representatives of the human society in the process of mutual communication have called a certain thing, item, phenomenon, concept or reality by a name, not limited to giving simple (simplistic) information about them, but also to exaggerate their important features, compare them with others, express them based on their unique characteristics tried, it usually gave representatives of the dialogue a cheerful mood, and gave a look to their speeches. According to experts, the visual means of the language were formed and improved during this period.

It is not a secret to any of us that a beautiful, attractive, beautiful, and pleasant speech has always attracted the human race, and the people who have such speech have been appreciated as preachers, orators, orators. As the well-known scientist Narzulla Juraev noted: "Civilization took place in different regions of the world, and the people of certain regions were deeply rooted in their worldview and lifestyle. Civilization, including sophistication in Greece, religion in India, development of material technology in Europe, and morality in Turan. In our country, morality has been honored as a non-comparable concept. Qualities such as the ability

to speak meaningfully and gracefully, distinguish between appropriate and inappropriate words in speech, the ability to distinguish between the back and right of a word, the appropriate place, and speech etiquette are among the pillars of the spiritual integrity of a person's general morals in Turan".

In fact, communication, which is the process of two or more people giving information to each other and receiving information from each other, in Uzbek society, the norms of etiquette, politeness, gentleness, protecting the heart of the interlocutor, using words carefully, the age, social status, mentality of the interlocutor, the place of communication, was made taking into account dozens of aspects such as time. Only such a sweet conversation gives aesthetic pleasure to both the listener and the speaker, and determines the level and level of education of the participants of the speech dialogue. However, as the French writer Antoine Exupery wrote: "Communication is such a blessing that a person enjoys it".

## **Literature review**

A sweet conversation, a pleasant conversation or a beautiful speech is directly ensured by the colorful possibilities of the language, one of such possibilities is visual means. It is no exaggeration to say that the interest in the nature of the means of representation, which is considered a complex linguistic phenomenon in world linguistics, rose to a high level by the beginning of the 21st century. Among the languages of the world, Uzbek is one of the languages rich in means of speech expression. One of such pictorial tools is periphrasis\* of a wild nature.

In world linguistics, in the scientific-theoretical study of periphraseology, extensive research is being conducted on the ways of their formation, thematic groups, semantic-structural types, and typological features of peripheral compounds. This created an opportunity to deeply study the importance of periphrasis, which is a linguistic-cultural unit that is unique in its use in the speech of every social stratum, and its characteristics.

In the current situation, in which the development of language and folk culture is increasing in our country, attention is being paid to solving the problems of Uzbek linguistics on the basis of the achievements in world linguistics. Especially in the intellectualization of the country's international information community, there is a need to study the socio-social periphrastic units, which are a source of enrichment of communication ethics, in relation to language-speech-culture. "In the years of independence, our mother tongue literally became the state language and appeared as an incomparable force that mobilizes our people to achieve great goals, such as building a free and prosperous life in our country." In this respect, social periphrastic units as a solution to the problems of language, personality and society relations, especially the sociopragmatic and linguistic features related to the speech of artisans determine the need to research the lexical-semantic-functional features of our national language as a source of enrichment of speech ethics.

## **Analysis**

It is known that periphrasis is a multi-functional phenomenon. It is of great practical importance to reveal the essence of the periphrasis of artists' speech in terms of language and speech differentiation, to research its lexical-semantic, methodological-functional, socio-professional, national-ethnic, ethno-social, linguo-cultural features.

It is possible to reveal the unique features of our national language through the contextual use of the periphrases of the field of crafts in the Uzbek language, professional differentiation, the level of audibility of the speaker's and the listener's speech in communication, and the connection with the mental state in the social, linguocultural, psycholinguistic aspect. The fact that the periphrasis has the characteristic of providing nominative information, as a stylistic device - the word being paraphrased, the component being paraphrased, the linguistic evidence of the three-membered components of the periphrasis indicates that the language and this phenomenon are colorful.

Periphrastic units related to the field of crafts are a source of enrichment of the ethics of communication, and it is important to identify speech factors such as social role, position, and situation in the intellectualization of the country's international information community, filling the speech of sociolects and professionals.

Although periphrases have been studied as a separate object of scientific research in both Uzbek linguistics and Turkic studies, the linguistic features of this phenomenon have not been fully resolved. After all, as one of the means of artistic representation, periphrases are used extremely often both in our oral and written speech, which is one of the factors that show the richness of our native language and the vastness of meaning possibilities. Periphrases serve to make our speech effective, clear, logical, attractive and unique.

One of the factors that increase the richness of the language, especially the content of the vocabulary, is the expansion of word meanings and their use in a different way. Usually, the use of figurative words in speech shows the richness of the vocabulary of that language, the wide range of possibilities to ensure the fluency of the style, the variety of important tools that provide the meaningfulness of expression, and serve to create imagery.

It is known that the ways of transferring the meaning of words include metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche and simile. These methods are of great importance in the formation of visual expressions.

For example, white gold is cotton (metaphorically), Abdulla Qadiri, the founder of the school of Uzbek novels (metonymically), leather glove master - boxer (synecdochically), spaceman - cosmonaut (compassionately) transferred as a name to another thing-object and to the sign in it. Accordingly, figurative expressions were formed. Figurative expressions are more likely to belong to the categories of nouns and adjectives. Such expressions are sometimes one figurative expression for two objects (mental gymnastics - mathematics, chess; black gold - oil, coal, miracle of the century - computer, Internet) or two figurative expressions for one object (blue screen, mirror world - television, owners of white coats, health guardians - doctors, food for thought, lamp of mind - knowledge) can be used.

There are such words in the language that do not have the characteristics of being used alone, they are used only in the composition and serve as the basis for the formation of periphrasis. One such word is the word "ahl". This word is interpreted as a word expressing the meaning of people of a field, profession or circle, people living in the same place, and people participating in gatherings. For example: people of knowledge, people of pen, people of love, people of creativity. Note the mobile meaning of some words, of course, it is necessary to bring them with the combination that they have formed. For example, periphrasis made by this word, which is used in the meaning of "gold" chemical element, precious rare metal of yellow-red color, dice, gold: golden head - in relation to a well-perceived head; golden valley - a place rich in delights; white gold - cotton; black gold - oil; golden man - like a high value.

Lexical units denoting the color scheme can also be usefully used in creating periphrasis. For example: white gold - cotton, white tyson - boxer, devotees in white coats - doctors, black metal - oil, black lady - boiler, blue screen - television, blue fire - gas, blue dome - sky, silver fiber - silk, green wealth - nature, golden ear - wheat, blue pot - sky.

Periphrasis is a complex phenomenon. Although it is considered a word variant (logical synonym) or a derivative in a specific lexeme paradigm according to its name, it is suitable for the definition of a word according to its structural features and figurative expression of a specific concept, event, symbol, person or thing, as well as the fact that its composition consists of more than one word. does not come (periphrasis does not have the same ambiguity as in words).

After all, periphrasis is a complex structure that has been of constant interest to linguists from ancient times to the present day. It still does not have a clear and single scientific definition as a whole with various functions and features that are closely related and interact with each other in speech.

Periphrasis as a multifunctional phenomenon can replace words in the text, simultaneously name a specific entity, describe an object and, often, evaluate it. Therefore, periphrasis as a naming, characterizing, describing, as well as evaluative denomination has the property of providing information not only about the object, but also about the subject of the denomination. Therefore, it is difficult to give a complete definition, to study it only within a certain level of the language, or to include it among other speech phenomena that have been studied so far, to define the conceptual core of periphrasis and to give a single classification on this basis.

Our observations show that periphrasis has been studied at several levels in the research conducted so far. Including:

1) in the structure of lexicology: A group of scientists, relying on the nominative feature of the periphrasis, place it directly among the units of the language that have the characteristic feature. For example, Y. Skrebnev defines periphrasis as "highly emotional lexicon" ("высокоэмоциональная лексика"), "descriptive nomination" ("описательная номинация"), "metonymically described nomination" ("номинация как метонимическое описание"). In our opinion, it is also related to the fact that for many years, the subject of "Descriptive expression" has been included in lexicology in the "Mother language" textbooks of Uzbek schools.

## **Discussion**

Y.Rapaeva writes in the article "Structure and types of periphrasis": Characterizing periphrasis as a nominative unit narrows the scope of its multifaceted essence, and the "figurative expression" feature of periphrasis itself excludes it from lexical units, i.e. words. In fact, the nominal meaning of periphrasis is their only feature, and describing a periphrasis based on this nominative feature is nothing more than a one-sided approach to the essence.

in the structure of phraseology: Periphrasis, in fact, exists as a descriptive phrase, a form of a phrase. Periphrasis is "a separate phraseological unit with the characteristic of "describing the meaning of another phrase or word" in the speech process" or "a turn consisting of replacing the name of an object or event with a description of their important features" or "a widespread phrase describing the meaning of another expression or word" we often come

across definitions in the content. In our opinion, periphrasis is a separate speech event, different from lexeme and phraseme, but related to them.

3) in the structure of stylistics: in linguistics, periphrasis is a "stylistic device", "speech stylistic device", "verbal rotation used to increase expressiveness", "stylistic device", "a stylistic-semantic form consisting of replacing a one-word name of an object or action with a descriptive verbal word" there are a number of studies interpreted as.

In the above definitions, periphrasis is interpreted as the most important unit that provides expressiveness in the text structure.

Periphrasis as a methodical tool gives 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 in describing, exaggerating, explaining and filling in the important features of objects and events that are not revealed by their names.

It is known that the national-ethnic characteristics of a nation are first of all manifested in its language. As noted by linguist S. Muhamedova, "... language is, first of all, a tool that nationalizes a nation, it is a mirror of a nation. After all, our image and spirituality are reflected in our language, the language shows the spirituality of the representative of the nation". "Language is a great treasure inherited from ancestors, a spiritual bridge connecting generations. In any language, the spirituality, spiritual world, intelligence, dreams and high human qualities of the nation to which it belongs find its expression. There are about seven thousand languages in the world, all of which are difficult to master. But the miraculous power of language is that when a person listens to a conversation or a song in a completely foreign language, he gets a certain idea about this nation. As the national-ethnic character is manifested through the language, first of all, it is visible in the lexical structure of the language.

Human society has a complex history of about two million years, and every nation, nation, and nation in the world was formed in certain periods of centuries and followed its own path of social development, which directly applies to the Uzbek nation.

This issue, which plays an important role in the national-ethnic, linguistic-cultural interpretation of language units, is not only scientific, but also a social, political, and social issue directly related to issues of national mentality, national culture, national state, and national sovereignty. It is known that the language is a priceless property of the people, a rare and precious treasure. In it, the people's worldview, mentality, development, history of centuries, in short, the whole stature, intellectual and spiritual world of the nation is reflected like the sun reflected in the rain.

In the great treasury of the language there is an important layer, which can be summarized as the field of crafts, which provides reliable information about the history, culture, customs, geographical and climatic characteristics of the respective region, in short, about the national and ethnic aspects of the entire nation. It is possible to research the periphrastic units related to the field of crafts in the speech by classifying them according to

the level of expression of the national factor, according to cultural-aesthetic levels, according to ethno-territorial types. In the world, there are various professions, different trades, each of them uses its own tools, terms and professionalisms arising from the essence of its profession, language and speech units essentially related to its profession. A single craft sector itself is divided into sectors within itself. For example, a goldsmith's main tool is thread, a tailor's tool is a needle, a thread, a sewing machine, a potter's tool is clay, sweet soil, an artist's tool is paint, color, etc.

It should be said that representatives of each field, tradesmen, and specific social strata have their own terms, terms, and periphrases. Including: farmers, artisans, cattle breeders, medical workers, pedagogues, journalists, representatives of the religious sphere, creators, builders, paraphrases of the speech of scientists, etc.

When thinking about the types of periphrases according to socio-professional classification, it is considered important to distinguish two aspects. The first one is the periphrasis spoken about a specific social object and the second one is the periphrasis widely or individually used in the speech of representatives of social professions, professions, and fields. For example, if a part of tourism is a periphrasis about the field of handicrafts, then the crown of ornaments is a professional periphrasis of tilakosh jewelry.

The immortal value of our people in the field of handicrafts is embroidery, a type of practical decoration, a type of art - embroidery, who copies a bird - an embroiderer, a type of decorative art - embroidery; gold masters - goldsmiths, the field of creating ornaments - goldsmithing, the art of fine taste - goldsmithing, the hand of a flower - goldsmithing, examples of true sophistication - goldsmithing items, a bird that came out of the grass - goldsmithing art, inheritance profession from grandmother - goldsmithing; the sultan of the kitchen - the chef, the owner of the kitchen - the chef, the wizards of the table - the chefs, the product of the chef's creativity - food, the profession of men - cooking, the oldest profession - cooking; a fire miracle - an oven, a clean workplace - a bakery, an oven master - range maker,

the master of the dough - the baker, the creators of the slice of the sun - the bakers, the interest of our table - bread, the honorable profession - baking, the blessing that awakens the morning - bread, the sustenance of man - bread, also the art of seeing the world - miniature, the miracle of small dimensions - miniature, the living shadow of a person - portrait, royal tourist station - hotel, the art of mysterious patterns - wood carving, the art of the narrative of kings - miniature are periphrasis related to handicrafts, which reflect the national factor.

## **Conclusion**

The periphrasis of the speech of artists has a lively nature, according to how the speaker reacts to a certain reality or when revealing the character of the characters expressed by the writer in his work, both positive and negative, sometimes neutral meanings are revealed, as well as the periphrasis expressed in the speech is a sign of the culture of the owner of the speech (or the hero of the work) , shows the level of aesthetic taste or upbringing.

Periphrases have become the main means of artistic-aesthetic, effect-giving, and influence of journalistic, scientific, and conversational styles within all social strata of society. With the help of periphrastic units, the manners of speech and the culture of communication are improved. Also, it is possible to be sure that periphrasis is a multifaceted phenomenon by incorporating socio-professional, national-ethnic, gender, social stratum and age-related features, which provides variety, expressiveness, and artistry of speech.

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