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SOME COMMENTS ON THE INTERPRETATION AND CONTRAST ASPECTS OF THE TERMS "PARAPHRASE" AND "PERIPHRASE"

Abstract: The article defines the terms of paraphrase and periphrase, which for many years have been studied in linguistics as one and the same phenomenon, and proves that these are two radically different phenomena.

Key words: paraphrase, periphrase, broad explanation, figurative expression, attractiveness, indicators of paraphrasing, musical paraphrase, artistic paraphrase, linguistic paraphrase, phase-in, antonomasia.

Language: English

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Introduction

In the science of each period, there have been and will continue to be the differences of opinion and views on theories as well as the ideas of these analyzes discussed by the scientists. As in other areas of science, linguistics is the basis of development and perfection, as well as the diversity of thoughts. This phenomenon is not uncommon for the representatives of the field of linguistics. Years might be consumed on comprehending a particular term and the essence and interpretation of the meaning of the concept.

The aim of this article is to discuss on the interpretation and analysis of the terms "paraphrase" and "periphrase", which have so far been recognized as close comprehending and even 2 different views of the same content. Most sources define both terms that were borrowed from the Greek language [1-3].

Materials and Methods

The term paraphrase is used in Uzbek linguistics today in the same sense as periphrasis, and all definitions of periphrasis are common to paraphrases. For example, a phrase that describes an object without specifying its name is called a figurative expression (or paraphrase): *qushlar - qanotli do'stlar; fazogirlar - samo lochinlari; makkajo'xori - dala malikasi; paxta - oq oltin, rassomlar – mo'yqalam sohiblari.* (*Meaning:* birds are winged friends; astronauts - celestial falcons; corn - the queen of the field; cotton - white gold, artists – owners of brushes. Descriptive expressions are the second name of things and events.

A single word in a figurative expression always has a meaning and different from a phrase [4]. Periphrase, periphrasis (Greek: periphrasis - metaphor; allegory, allegory) - to express things and events in an indirect way, in various words or descriptive expressions, without naming them directly; one of the figurative expressions (e.g., "king of animals" instead of "lion"; "white gold" instead of "cotton", "founder of the Uzbek literary language" instead of Alisher Navoi). In addition, periphrasis is a detailed, broad explanation of compressed speech, which is also defined as the expression of a word in another word, the substitution of words for the interpretation of one word [5].

The scholar Umirov, investigated on the term "paraphrase" in his PhD dissertation entitled "Paraphrases in the Uzbek language" and noted that the "para" part of the term means a pair or companion [6]. In addition, in a scientific article published by Berdakh Yusuf defines that "paraphrases are descriptive names of things, person, and events as an important methodological tool which makes the speech inspiring happiness, attractiveness and increases its effectiveness" [7]. According to Akhmanova, periphrases and paraphrases are similar

in content and are called differently only in different languages. For instance, *paraphrase, periphrasis* (English), *periphrase* (French), *periphrase* (German), *perifrasis* (Spanish) - a figurative expression, i.e the replacement of a simple word (object) with a figurative expression. In general, this term is referred to in linguistic sources by terms such as *perifraza (periphrase), perifraz (periphrase), parafraza (paraphrase), qayta nomlash (renaming), tasviriy ifoda(figurative expression), tasviriy ibora (figurative expression).* The same definitions can be observed in the Dahl's explanatory dictionary on the terms periphrase and paraphrase [8].

According to Sinelnikova, periphrasis is a descriptive combination to emphasize the characteristic features of an object or event. Scholar Hodzhiev defines it as a movement consisting of the replacement of a word (simple expression of some objects by words) with a figurative expression. According to the Linguist Normuradov, "the movement that occurs by renaming, based on the process of description, without expressing the names of objects and people and the name of a particular event, is called periphrasis" [9].

The definitions and explanations determine that a concept is called by two terms (periphrase and paraphrase) derived from the same language. It would be logical to introduce a new concept based on the translation of a term from a foreign language into Uzbek. However, definitions such as artistic expression, figurative expression, and figurative movement must be either a paraphrase or a paraphrase. There is no need to use both.

Based on the data of world linguistics, we try to interpret the paraphrase, periphrase phenomena on the basis of Uzbek and Russian, English, German and French sources and summarize.

The term paraphrase in Russian sources was defined as a simple explanation of difficult texts to comprehend, the reprocessing of a certain piece of music, the term periphrasis refers to the expression of the character on the basis of descriptive ones [10]. Re-narration in sources, a detailed interpretation of a short text in the literature, a shortening (adaptation) of a large text, a simplified presentation of a difficult text to comprehend with brief explanations, translating a prose text into a poem, translating a poem into a prose transfer; partial retelling of the text; events such as conveying complex texts to the listener on the basis of plain language text are referred to as paraphrase terms. In fact, taking into considiration of the age of the readers, many masterpieces of literature are presented in the form of short texts that serve to illuminate the content of the work is an example of a paraphrase. Similar sources also use the term of musical paraphrase, which refers to the paraphrase of free-form music and folk melodies written on a musical theme (s) from the work of a particular composer.

In most cases, the paraphrase is modified to make the original easier to comprehend and presented in a easy style through using a number of changes, additions or abbreviations. In classical and academic music, paraphrases place a specific theme in a new genre or style setting. The paraphrase is often used as a piano genre in 19th-century music [11].

Indirectly, the definition of a descriptor based on the selection of any properties of an object is called a periphrasis phenomenon. For example, "blue planet" instead of "earth", "one-armed bandit" instead of "slot machine" and so on [12]. Russian-language dictionaries define a paraphrase as the expression of an idea, the definition of an action or event by linguistic means that are different from the original, retelling, an abbreviated form of a major work of literature, the phenomenon of converting prose into poetry or poetry into prose. A paraphrase is interpreted as a repetition in which the statement is not copied in its entirety, but is supplemented or abbreviated to make it clear.

There is an interesting example of the translation of a prose text into poetry in the history of Russian literature related to the three poets such as V.K. Trediakovskiy, M.V. Lomonosov and A.P. Sumarokov. In order to clarify the question of which of the poetic dimensions is best suited for high degree of "calmness", Sumarokov and Lomonosov copied iambic and Trediakovsky copied choir with 143 Psalm in 1743. "The Three Paraphrastic Chambers of 143Psalm, each composed by three poets, each folded separately" is one of the rarest cases of the use of the term "paraphrase" in the literature which was published in St. Petersburg in 1744 [13]. Periphrasis is a methodical term that describes a descriptive expression of an object with any properties or attributes (e.g., "animal king" instead of lion; "pea coat" instead of "detective"), rotational speech, short speech, or even a the word is replaced by complex compounds and explained by broader communicative sentences.

A paraphrase conveys that a person forms someone's ideas in his or her own words in English sources. To paraphrase a source, you must rewrite the passage without changing the meaning of the original text. It is important to refer to the source literally every time. Also, avoid using words that are too similar to the original in order to prevent plagiarism. The phenomenon of periphrasis is defined as the replacement of a short expression with a more complex expression, the basic meaning of which is combined under the lexeme "phrase-in", and this lexical unit includes the terms phrase and periphrase. The origin of the periphrasis dates back to the beginning of the 16th century (1533). Another generation of "phrase-in" is the lesser-known word *holofrazis*, which means "to express a set of ideas in a single word or phrase [14-15].

German scientific sources state that a paraphrase is the first step in text analysis and is a simple method of generative grammar used to determine the semantic specificity of various sentences. These expressions formed for analytical purposes are called linguistic paraphrases. Communicative paraphrases are formed in the practice of the communication process. This classification of a paraphrase is called a paraphrase index. It should also be noted that the paraphrase is also used from a linguistic point of view as a short means of explaining certain conditions and situations. Due to the diversity of translation possibilities (literal translation, philological translation, communicative translation, editorial translation), the paraphrase often becomes the center of discussion in translation studies. Paraphrases are also used in texts to avoid mispronunciation and to improve the content with other words or phrases. In music and the visual arts, it is understood to present one author's work in another style without separating it from the original content.

Results and Discussions

Periphrasis (Greek "peri" - around and "fryzein, frazein" - communication) is a description that expands a concept, person or fact. Periphrases are used to prevent repetition in the context as well as to give a euphemistic meaning to the speech that corresponds to the speech situation [16]. French sources provide information about paraphrase and periphrase. The phenomenon of paraphrase is the reconstruction of a text in a different form, the creation of short or complex texts that make it easier to comprehend the text, the literary or legal interpretation of a particular text [17]. Paraphrase is an additional explanation that is necessary to fully comprehend the event [18]. For example, a text or oral commentary provided by experts in the field to comprehend the content of a presidential speech or religious books.

Periphrasis is the Greek word that conveys the meaning of transforming the structure. Replacing one speech with another is a form of speech (in both cases, a linguistic phenomenon in the form of a word or compound can make a claim of authenticity), which also reflects the positive or negative relationship between the addressees. This word is a part of a theophrastus dictionary in Dialectics. Periphrasis is the linguistic mechanism of decoration when naming new words, especially when borrowing from one language to another. For example, the word "lift" is translated from the German "fahrstuhl", the function of which is defined by a periphrasis: " a driving chair" [18]. In linguistics, there is another term, antonomasy, which is similar to the phenomenon of periphrasis, the main semantic difference being that the movement or phrase used is formed on the basis of a famous person and popular events that are unfamiliar to the communicators. For example, Philosopher (Aristotle), Führer (Adolf Hitler), Minneapolis genius (Price), Asian giant (China), Magician (Zinedine Zidane), The flea (Leo Messi), King of Hollywood (Clark Gable), Dynamic duet (Batman and Robin)), Becks, Spice Boy (David Beckham) South American Athens (Bogota) [19]. Antonomasia can even serve as a nickname and a description can consist of a single word. In periphrasis, a description or a literary letter must be expressed in at least a simple compound. For example, green money - the dollar, fire in the sky - lightning, the country of cheese - France, the king of the sun - Louis XIV [19] and others.

Now, we analyze the specific features of these two phenomena: paraphrase and periphrase based on the above mentioned explanations and definitions in the following comparative table 1.

Table 1.

Paraphrase	Periphrase
- used to explain a large or short text to the listener;	- used as an expression of artistic, aesthetic impact, attracting the attention of the audience and publicity;
- It is also used in languages where the gender category exists;	- There are forms of the gender category (*jensky rod-periphraza and mujskoy rod-periphraz) f*emale-periphrase and male-periphrase;
- a term specific to music, literature and linguistics;	-The term periphrasis is used only in linguistics, does not exist in the literature as a literary term;
- used to comprehend short or complex texts that are formed as additional commentary in a situation where the comprehension or content is abstract or difficult for the reader and listener;	- interpretation of the concept of one word on the basis of simple or complex combinations;
-music can also be paraphrased for improvisation purposes;	-it is used in publicistics for the purpose of rapid exposure, avoiding simplicity
In linguistics, in a pragmatic situation, to achieve a concise speech (for example, there is a car on the road, to use the combination of "red light" instead of a life-threatening phrase; to express hunger, using the phrase	- used for the emergence of the puzzle genre in the literature.

"Where is the sweet smell coming from?; express by sentence; for example, to the person who is calling the phone of the driver "I can not speak now as I am driving", it is enough to use the word "I am driving" for the purpose.	
-Emotion is not observed at all in the paraphrasing.	Most of the paraphrases are full of solemnity and excitement.

Conclusion

In this regard, it is worth noting that when translating some other language sources or information into Uzbek through the translation program, the term periphrase appears in the form of a paraphrase. The terms paraphrase and periphrase have been used in the same sense in Uzbek linguistics.

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