

## **The Use of Periphrases in the Process of Image Creation in the Lyrics of I. Yusupov**

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**Abstract** The article presents comments on a special type of artistic means, periphrasis. The views of foreign scientists on the theory of periphrasis are taken into account. The types of periphrasis in the work of the poet I. Yusupov and its poetic image, emotional-expressive service are discussed.

**Key words:** Yusupov's lyrics, periphrasis, types of periphrasis.

Paraphrasing or, in scientific language, the method of periphrasis is a type of trope that has a strong expressive effect among poetic artistic tools and is widely used in fiction, journalism, and the art of speech (oratory).

Periphrasis is derived from the Greek language and means "a word or two" ("ukrashchenie rechi"). It is one of the lexical units or pictorial tools that ensure the clarity, impressiveness, artistic imagery and conciseness of the language. The use of words in the method of periphrasis is to describe the name of a thing or process in another figurative sense, relying on it. On the theory of periphrasis, A.R. Oberdorfer, I.A. Anikina, D.P. Vovchok, A.A. Bragina, I.Z. Ilina, K.A. Tursungulova, T. Kongirov, Z. Qobdolov, R. Siddikova, etc. conducted research. Among these scientists, M.V. Lomonosov said that "instead of being called a periphrastic, it is used to strive for uniqueness" and did not pay attention to its artistic imagery. V. I. Kharsiyev said that the periphrasis is close to the epithet, and some epithets are transferred to the periphrastic concept. The term "metaphorical periphrasis" began to be used in the works of I.A. Anikina, D.P. Vovchok, A.A. Bragina, I.Z. Ilina, G.S. Rozanova. Different aspects of periphrastic metaphor from individual metaphor in fiction are shown in their works of prohibition. The features and types of periphrasis are distinguished in the works of B.V. Tomashevsky. His opinion was expressed by P.R. Galperin continues and divides periphrasis into 3 types: logical, metaphorical and metonymic. In the works of A.I. Yefimov, periphrasis is considered a figurative synonym. [1:22]

So, we meet various concepts in the scientific works of every scientist on the theory of periphrasis. Based on the scientific concepts of these scientists, we express our views. Periphrasis is to call a thing, a process by its name, but to call it differently, and on this basis, it is a figurative description using one of the main features of this thing, event.

The periphrasis used in I. Yusupov's lyrics differ both in terms of number and artistic imagery. In his works, periphrasis of personal authorship, stylistic types, and periphrasis typical of the national language are used.

G. Uesenbaeva, who conducted research on the issue of periphrasis in Kazakh philology, tried to reveal the linguistic nature of periphrasis in her candidate's thesis called "Linguistic nature of periphrasis", emphasizing that there are metaphorical, metonymic, synecdochic, euphemistic, synonymous types of periphrasis and classifying them, ways of making and artistic imagery.

[2:214] Thus, it can be understood that there are metaphorical, metonymic, synecdochic and euphemistic types of periphrasis. In this way, we determined that by renaming (periphrasis) and moving (metaphorical, metonymic, synecdochal, euphemistic) periphrasis used in I. Yusupov's lyrics, a common tropic meaning was loaded, metaphorical periphrasis, metonymic periphrasis, synecdochal periphrasis and We aim to divide into 4 subgroups in the form of euphemistic periphrasis:

1. Metaphorical periphrasis. Metaphorical periphrasis is also widely used in works of art, oral speech, and folkloric works. In many cases, periphrasis and metaphor are related to each other, and in some cases, they blend into each other imperceptibly. In such cases, it is difficult to distinguish them from each other. This process applies to metaphors with two or more components, but metaphor and periphrasis cannot be considered the same thing. One of the main features of metaphor is the artistic presentation of thought in a figurative sense, while in periphrasis, renaming of this situation or object with the method of metaphorical metaphorization can be seen. So, the subject or situation is formed by the combination of metaphorical and periphrastic methods. Metaphorical periphrasis is made in different ways. The shape, material, appearance, etc. of things and events. according to their symbols (steam train - hay cart, snow - white blanket, cotton - white gold, oil - black gold, etc.).

For example:

Sizni ko'rsam, bir kuch toshib bo'yimga,  
Yoshlik sellariga soydek to'laman [4:5]  
She'r tortgan karvon yo'limizdagi,  
Ko'ch boshidagi borar qizil norisiz. [4:5]  
Rizq qozoni – dengizimizni,  
Kuppa-kunduz – o'g'irlatgan elmiz. [4:316]  
Dengizni teskari qaytgan zamonlar qurtni,  
Hech kim emas, uni odamlar quritdi. [4:320]  
Oq oltindan tog'dek xirmon bitganda,  
Uni yot karvonlar olib ketganda. [4:322]  
Choyingni beraver otaxonlarga,  
Quy bizga bir qultum ishq sharobini. [4:322]  
Tuhmat toshlari, g'iybat sellari,  
Yuvib ketolmadi izlaringni. [4:329]  
Cho'ntiq yigit otga minsma,  
O'z otasini «jo'ram» deydi. [4:336]  
Shum falakning gardishiga,  
Bosh chayqab zamon ishiga. [4:337]

"floods of youth", "red light", "cauldron of sustenance", "reversed times", "white gold", "foreign caravans", "wine of love", "slander", "g" in these lines of the poet We think that phrases such as "floods of guilt", "pocket guy", "shum falak" are metaphorical paraphrases. There is no doubt that the reason is that it has been re-named as a periphrasis using a metaphorical method. There are many examples of such metaphorical periphrasis in the poet's lyrics. We pay attention to the metaphorical periphrasis "floods of youth" taken from the examples. The youth period of a human child is interesting, grassy, full of excitement, enthusiasm, beauty, etc. simulating the situations typical of a young organism to a flood (heavy rain, flood) and renaming the situation of the lyrical hero at the meeting with the flood of youth when he sees his colleagues and pen pals is considered a metaphorical periphrasis. In the following lines, one can see the metaphorical paraphrase of the "red light" used in the poet's

poem "Gurgan daryolar yol berar yol berar ogke" dedicated to Nikolay Tikhonov. When the poet said in the poem, "You will go without a red light at the beginning of the road", Nikolay Tikhonov is re-named in a metaphorical periphrasis "red light" as a guide in the field of poetry. The following examples can be analyzed in this way. In these examples, paraphrases are made in the method of metaphorization. Of course, the poet managed to ensure the artistic imagery of his works by using these metaphorical periphrases.

2. Metonymic periphrasis. Metaphor and metonymy are similar to each other, but they cannot be called the same phenomenon. The metonymic meaning of the word is less common in works of art and more common in oral speech. For example, when saying "I recently moved my house", if we say the word "house" more precisely, it means to move family members. According to this example, in the relationship between objects and events, according to the place and limit, one is called the other, that is, one is called by the name of the other. In metonymy, as in metaphor, it is not the mutual similarity of things, but the transfer of these things on the basis of their location, interrelation, and dependence. This is the main difference between metaphorical meaning and metonymic periphrasis.

Metonymy is derived from the Greek language ("peremenovanie") which means "to change the name", "to rename". Also, the transfer of the name of one object or process to another object or event based on the interdependence of objects or events, and the use of the central word in a figurative sense is called metonymy. Naming a word with another word is a periphrasis. So, metonymy and periphrasis are close and similar. The renaming of a phrase is called a periphrasis, and then it moves to metonymy. B.V. Tomashevsky's work entitled "Stilistika i stihoslozhenie" states that "kogda razvivayut metonimiyu, poluchaetsya to, chto nosit nazvanie perifraz (ot grecheskogo slova periphrazo - pereskaz)" [3:234]-.

For example:

Tayansa onalar beshik tayansin,  
Baldoq tayanganlar bechora bo'lar. [4:310]  
Qonun-qoida piyoda qolib,  
Bekatda turar ekan. [4:311]  
So'z bor «saqlanganni saqlarman» degan,  
Chorasini ko'radi sog'lom inson. [4:342]

Metonymic periphrasis such as "those who lean on crutches", "law and rule", "saved" are used in the lines of this poem. As it can be seen in the examples, the thought to be expressed is not directly called by its name, but it is figuratively artisticized and used figuratively. In the phrase "law and rule, staying on foot and standing at the station", the metonymic paraphrase of "law and rule" means an honest person who walks in a legal way, does not commit crimes, bribery, and does not betray someone's rights.

3. Synecdoche periphrases. I. Yusupov's lyrics also contain synecdochic periphrases. Synecdoche is one of the special types of poetic events in which words are used figuratively. The transfer of word meaning based on the use of a part instead of a whole, a whole instead of a part, and a part instead of a whole is called synecdoche. Synecdoche is very close to metonymic migration in terms of scope of application. Therefore, in the works of some researchers, there are those who consider synecdoche to be a special type of metonymy. In fact, metonymy and synecdoche should be distinguished according to their mutual characteristics. Synecdoche, like metaphor and metonymy, is one of the poetic tools that provide imagery and artistry in artistic works. Thus, it is also known that the combination of synecdoche and periphrasis in the work becomes synecdochic periphrasis loaded with meaning.

For example:

Ba'zida miyiq tortsa qaymoq dudoqlar,  
Qaynog'angning mo'ylovi jivirlab ketdi. [4:15]  
Chol cho'pon chaylasin yiqdi-yu,  
Kabinaga o'tirdi endi,  
Qo'sh burumini qo'yniga ticti-da,  
Qizi yukning ustiga mindi. [4:24]

Synecdoche paraphrases of "creamy dough" and "double twist" used in the poet's lines are used. In this case, the combination of "creamy lips" means beautiful girls, and the word "double nose" means a shepherd's wife. Periphrastic renaming is replaced by a synecdoche periphrasis. So, with this poetic method, the poet was able to achieve the aesthetic impact and artistic imagery of the work.

4. Euphemistic periphrasis. The term euphemism is used in linguistics in connection with issues of semasiology. Euphemism in Greek - eupho - is close to the meaning of "to speak smoothly". Euphemism is found in the vocabulary of every language. They mean language etiquette, civilized speech. In euphemism, harsh words are softened and spoken gently. Such words have a special emotional character. Some euphemistic words can also be used in the periphrasis method. The use of euphemistic periphrasis has a special function. For example:

Qoldirib, ko'z yumgan armonli ona,  
Bilsa edi o'gay ona xo'rlogin! [4:265]  
Guvlab chapak chalib qisir so'zlarga,  
Daryoni dengizdan sho'lga buribmiz. [4:271]

In general, several types of paraphrases can be cited in I. Yusupov's lyrics. Periphrasis used in the poetic world of the poet is important in terms of creating an image, providing artistry and emotional-expressive function.

## Reference

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