

Periphrasis In Expressive Speech And Its Influence On Agricultural Terminology

Fattoyeva Zarina Rakhmatovna

Teacher of Bukhara state medical institute, Uzbekistan

Received: 12 October 2025; **Accepted:** 04 November 2025; **Published:** 08 December 2025

Abstract: Language reflects the spirit of a nation, and its richness determines the nation's strength and invincibility. Periphrases, as linguistic devices, enhance expressiveness and clarity, providing figurative descriptions that convey the essence of concepts in a vivid manner. Derived from the Greek word "paraphrasis", meaning "figurative expression", periphrases are widely used in literature, daily communication, and specific fields such as agriculture. This paper explores the concept of periphrases, their types, and their functions. Special attention is given to metaphorical periphrasis and its role in creating impactful metaphors in both linguistic and agricultural contexts. Examples from literature and daily speech illustrate how periphrases enrich the stylistic quality of communication. The study highlights the significant presence of periphrases in fiction, journalism, and agricultural terminology, emphasizing their importance in enhancing expressiveness and cultural depth.

Keywords: Periphrasis, figurative expression, metaphorical periphrasis, expressive speech, agricultural terminology, stylistic richness, linguistic devices, literature.

Introduction: Language is the spirit of a nation. The richer the language of a nation, the more invincible and stronger that nation becomes. In turn, it is up to all of us to develop our language, which is the backbone of the country. Therefore, if we want to make our language known in every way around the world, we must all do our part, revealing its yet uncovered facets.

Since ancient times, people in the course of interaction with each other not only named things and objects or anything else around, but enriched them with a different charm, embellishing their speeches, expressiveness and national mentality. This, in turn, made the speech more eloquent and serious.

In English, periphrases serve to fulfill the above tasks. Peripheral units, in turn, act as a way to express our speech as being expressive, clear, and thoughtful. First of all, the periphrasis is a Greek word used in the sense of "paraphrasis" – that is, in linguistics in the sense of "figurative expression". How peripherals are used in agriculture is specific. For example, our speech becomes much more enticing when we apply a second unit of bread in place of our beloved product, the potato. Or to give another example, the people often refer to figs as the fruit of paradise.

So, what is a periphery? A periphrasis is a praise, a means of describing a concept in a few words. A periphrasis does not implicitly mean simply naming an object to be named, but describing a concept with a different name. For example: if we take the periphrasis of night light, it is not difficult to know that the moon is meant by these sentences. The moon illuminate's people's path during dark nights. That's why he's been portrayed as a nightmare. This means that in periphrases, the names of subjects and people are replaced by words that refer to their characters, and are used in speech.

I.R. Galperin defines paraphrasing as "the naming of a subject by another name to indicate a certain property of a subject", and explains paraphrasing through types such as language periphrasis and speech periphrasis. It emphasizes the multiplicity of language periphrases and the fact that they are intelligible out of context. He divides the verbal paraphrasing into the logical and the metaphorical paraphrasing. Metaphorical paraphrasing is complemented by a metaphor or metonymy, while logical paraphrasing is based on a specific feature of the subject.

In our linguistics, there is also the concept of

metaphorical paraphrasing. Metaphor is a kind of metaphor of meaning, and figurative expressions, i.e., periphrases, are one of the most effective ways to form a metaphor. Take, for example, the peripheries of green wealth (forest) or golden ear (wheat), which are expressed by the migration of meaning on the basis of external similarity (i.e., the greenness of the trees in the forest and the fact that they are our greatest wealth, and the yellowness of wheat like gold).

Peripheral units have a great place in fiction, not only in works of fiction, but also in our poetry. For example, we can see this in Togay Murod' work "Otamdan qolgan dalalar" ("The Fields Left by My Father"):

O'rtoqlar, qo'lni qo'lga berib, jon-jahdimiz bilan mehnat qilib, "oq oltin" imizni yig'ib terib olaylik! (Comrades, let us join together and work hard to gather our "white gold"!).

In these sentences, the periphrases "white gold", mean cotton.

It is worth looking at peripherals mainly as a speech phenomenon, and furthermore it is worth noting that peripheral units are phenomena of a complex nature, both in form and logic. Periphrases are one of the most complex phenomena in linguistics. The most important quality, sign, feature of the concept described in the periphrasis for the same text and situation is prioritized. The main task of periphrasis is to increase the expressiveness of the text, the expressiveness of the statement, which is why they are often found mainly in fiction and spoken languages. For example, if we explain it in relation to agricultural periphrasis, a seed is understood as a seed of blessing in fiction or oral speeches. Or if we take the tractor, which is the main work tool of the peasants, we can see the application of the peasant's wing or the periphery of a steel horse to it. Moreover, we can find many more periphrases: oltin boshq-bug'doy, ekinning qoni-suv, kumush tolapilla (golden grain-wheat, crop's blood-water of crops, silver fibre -cocoon)

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the place of periphrases in fiction, not only in fiction, but also in our everyday lives, is enormous. They, in turn, are units that demonstrate the expressiveness and stylistic richness of speech. It should be emphasized that there is also an abundance of figurative expressions in agriculture and that we should use them appropriately. Periphrases are used extensively in the journalistic style, in the artistic style. We find a clear proof of this in the literature.

REFERENCES

1. I.R. Galperin, "Stylistics", Moscow: Higher School Publishing House, 1977.
2. Togay Murod, "Otamdan qolgan dalalar" ("The Fields Left by My Father"), selected works, Tashkent: Literature and Art Publishing, 1980.
3. Rakhmatovna, F. Z. Similarity and Differences Between Shortened Word and Abbreviations. International Journal of Development and public policy 1(4) 2021, p.83-87
4. Z.R.Fattoyeva , S.Faxriddinova Qishloq xo'jaligi atamalarining affiksatsiya usulida yasalishi. Models and Methods in Modern Science, International scientific-online conference (France) -Vol. 3 No.5 (2024) b.164–168
<https://econferences.ru/index.php/mmms/article/view/14782>
5. G.I.Tirova, Z.R.Fattoyeva Antonyms in agricultural terms Miastoprzyszlosci. Open indexed research journal from Poland.Vol.35 Impact Factor: 9.2 ISSN-L: 2544-980X May-2023. p.284-289