

PARAPHRASE IN ENGLISH FICTION

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the role and peculiarities of the paraphrase in English fiction. The article also provides information on the use of paraphrase in fiction as the most complex form of linguistic unity, its intended purpose of expression. A paraphrase is a type of trail, a descriptive turn in which the name of an object is replaced by an indication of its features. It is used to avoid repetitions, to indicate the characteristic features of what is replaced, to give greater expressiveness to speech.

KEYWORDS: *English, Fiction, Paraphrase, Linguistic Unit, Author Purpose, Expression, Purpose.*

INTRODUCTION

A paraphrase is a type of trail, a descriptive turn in which the name of an object is replaced by an indication of its features. It is used to avoid repetitions, to indicate the characteristic features of what is replaced, to give greater expressiveness to speech.

Paraphrase is one of the most complex linguistic phenomena. Sufficiently deep contradictions are found primarily in the sphere of the conceptual and terminological apparatus of periphrases.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

An analysis of recent research and publications that have looked at aspects of this problem and are justified by the author; highlighting previously unresolved parts of the overall problem. Much work has been devoted to explaining the functional properties of periphrasis in various types of texts. Thus, T.I.Bytev and L.V.Grekhnev considered paraphrase theory, N.I.Bazarskaya revealed the specificity of periphrastic meaning as a type of phraseological meaning, A.S.Elizarov, N.A.Esmenskaya, O.F.Kataeva, S.I.Komarov, A.T. Lipatov, S. Ya. Makarova identified peripheral pragmatics in different types of texts, E.V.Opaxin, V.I.Orlov, V.V.Poxmelnix, E.T.Lisovskaya described the grammatical features of the periphrasis, L.V.Lagunova studied the periphras methodically [1].

The term "paraphrase" in linguistics denotes a fairly wide range of linguistic (speech) phenomena, that is, this term does not have a clear and unified subject reference.

There are many works devoted to periphrase in linguistic and literary stylistics, but the relevance of the linguistic analysis of this phenomenon is indisputable. It is important to clarify the subject and conceptual relatedness of the term, which, in turn, will help to understand the linguistic nature of the paraphrase and make the correlation of the periphrase with related phenomena clearer.

V.A.Kukharenko defines periphrase as a very specific stylistic device, which mainly consists of the use of an indirect form of expression, instead of a simpler one, for example, the use of a more or less complicated syntactic structure instead of a word [2].

A study of the definitions of periphrase in various literary sources showed that the spread in the definition and understanding of periphrase is large. The content and scope of the concept of "paraphrase" differ significantly in definitions.

DISCUSSION

In the artistic style, periphrastic phrases are used to give more expressiveness to the text, convey the emotionality that the author put into his work, and also to create more memorable images.

In this study, literary works were considered, both by classical English-speaking authors and modern ones. This made it possible to find out that classical authors use more paraphrases, in contrast to modern ones.

So, let's move on to specific examples, the first of which will be the periphrastic phrase in the sentence "... he would come back and marry his dream from Blackwood"[3]. In this particular case, the paraphrase "his dream from Blackwood" is talking about a girl who lives in Blackwood. Most periphrastic turns in fiction are created to express emotionality, and this one is no exception, so in this case the expressive function is the most important.

According to the main classification of periphrases, it can be attributed to logical periphrases, because there is a logical connection between the girl and the place where she lives.

In fiction, original, authorial paraphrases play the main role, since each writer seeks to create something of his own, thanks to which his works will be remembered by the reader, so he tries to come up with the most interesting speech turns from his point of view. In this case, we are just presented with the original paraphrase.

According to the number of components, it can be classified as a four-word one, as its structure indicates to us. At the same time, it also belongs to inaccurate paraphrases, since it does not contain any essential features of the subject, with the exception, however, of the locative.

The next example would be the sentence "I took my obedient feet away from him"[4]. Here the action "walk" is replaced by the paraphrase "took my obedient feet away" to create more imagery and expressiveness of the sentence.

This paraphrase can be classified as figurative, metaphorical, because in it the paraphrase is based on the metaphor "my obedient feet", which enhances the expressive effect on the reader.

According to the degree of nominative adequacy, it can be attributed to the exact ones, since it shows an essential feature, that is, it even calls the object "feet", with the help of which this action is performed.

This periphrastic turn can also be attributed to the author's paraphrases, since the writer invented it himself, however, at the same time, it can be traditional, because it is quite possible to understand what is said in this paraphrase, although not immediately. Therefore, at this moment it is impossible to attribute this periphrastic phrase specifically to any of these types, and although the author of this work believes that it belongs to the original, some ambiguity arises.

With all this, this periphrastic unit can be classified as a five-word one, since it consists of 5 word components.

Next, you can parse the sentence "... so that two men simultaneously used the same quality word"[3], in which instead of the word "swear" there is a paraphrase "qualitative word". In this case, a stronger word is replaced by a softer one, since in works of art they sometimes try to show

our life as it is, but at the same time it is necessary to avoid words of a reduced color. Due to this, in this example, a kind of periphrase epithet is used, which replaces a lower-colored word with a higher one, which is ideal for works of art, conveying the meaning of the word, but at the same time creating a positive image of the writer who avoids such vocabulary.

Also, this periphrastic phrase can be characterized as original, although there is some degree of traditional periphrase in it, since its meaning can be correctly guessed without context, perhaps not without difficulties. Therefore, in this case, there is again some ambiguity in attributing this turnover to a specific type of periphrase.

However, it can definitely be attributed to two-word paraphrases, counting the number of elements of this turnover. It also refers to inaccurate, because, although it indicates the attribute of the subject "qualitative", it is not essential for this subject.

The next example is the sentence "She was still fat after childbirth; the destroyer of her figure sat at the head of the table"[4], in which the paraphrase "the destroyer of her figure" replaces the word "husband". In these circumstances, this paraphrase was used to show logical connections, that it was the husband who was to blame for the fact that she was full, thanks to the birth of a child. This brings us to the idea that this is a logical paraphrase, despite some figurative use of it in a sentence. It clearly carries a strong expressive function, while also creating a certain shade of satire.

This paraphrase can definitely be classified as purely authorial, since without context its meaning is absolutely not clear, what it refers to. By the number of components, it can be attributed to the five-word, because its structure consists of 5 elements.

It also refers to inaccurate, because it does not carry a specific feature of the subject and it can be understood only by the non-essential components of the feature.

Our next goal will be to classify the following paraphrase in the sentence "...conduct towards the fair sex to induce you to believe all this?"[3]. In it, the periphrastic phrase "the fair sex" refers to women. At the same time, it does not carry a strong expressive function, due to the fact that this turnover has long been a traditional paraphrase, understandable to all readers. Earlier, when it was only invented, it carried a much stronger expressiveness.

According to the main classification, this expression can be classified as a figurative paraphrase, or rather, a metonymic one, because it is based on an adjacent relationship to a gender.

In terms of the number of components, this periphrastic expression can be classified as a three-word one, and in terms of the degree of nominative adequacy, it can be classified as exact, because this periphrase captures an exact, essential feature of an object, the opposite sex, which immediately allows such a classification.

Now we will consider a paraphrase that differs from those previously analyzed: "It is not that James is welcome or otherwise or that he is sometimes here or not. I do wonder, though, if he might be thinking what it's all about"[3].

This is a different kind of paraphrase, it conveys its meaning with the whole sentence (it would be more accurate to say that with two sentences), and not with any phrase, while it has a strong expressive function and creates a complex image of the author and hero. The whole expression means "I don't like James".

This periphrastic turnover is difficult to characterize as undoubtedly one or another type of periphrase, here again some ambiguity arises. It can be classified as figurative because this whole phrase is metaphorical, but at the same time, logical connections lead us to understand the meaning, that is, the words that the author says seem to be abstract, but allow us to come to what

the author thinks, that for him, this character means, his attitude towards him, which in the end is the meaning of this paraphrase.

In terms of the number of components, this turnover is wordy, because there is no need to calculate the number of elements in such a large expression. It is enough to know that there are many of them in it, that it consists of 2 sentences.

This paraphrase is also the author's, although due to the fact that it is so large, one can understand its meaning from itself, therefore, in principle, it can be classified as traditional, but, nevertheless, the originality of this turnover is stronger than traditional.

According to the degree of nominal adequacy, it is also rather difficult to attribute this paraphrase to any kind, but, however, the author of this work is inclined to believe that it is more inaccurate than accurate due to the actual absence of essential features of the subject. It can only be understood as a whole, and not in any particular detail.

In addition to the previous ones, consider such an example of a paraphrase as “Before they reached the house, some big drops of cool liquid from the sky had started to fall”. In it, under “some big drops of cool liquid” you can identify “rain”. In this paraphrase, the object is nominated according to its part, while “drops of liquid falling from the sky”[3] are part of such a concept as “rain”, therefore, it can be classified as a logical paraphrase, in which quite often a broader concept is replaced by a more specific.

According to Galperin's classification, this example can be considered a traditional paraphrase, although it is not used in this form, but its meaning can be recognized without knowing the context, it does not require any explanatory text.

This periphrastic combination also belongs to the nine-word combination, due to the fact that it consists of 9 word elements. It can also be attributed to the exact periphrases, due to the fact that significant signs of rain are indicated, that is, “drops of cool liquid”[4], and there is a locative that further clarifies the meaning of this turnover - “from the sky”

The final example we will consider is the paraphrase in the sentence “I saw a black-eyed shadow of her former self, which was sitting on the floor and crying so loud that all the people were trying to stay away from her room”[4]. In this case, the paraphrase is a description of the girl, herself, that is, in fact, one could simply say “I saw her”, but with this turn the author shows us her deeper image, therefore, the expressive and descriptive function prevails.

According to the main classification, this example can be classified as a figurative paraphrase, since it is built on the basis of the metaphor “a black-eyed shadow of her former self”[4], therefore this paraphrase is metaphorical. At the same time, this periphrastic turnover can be attributed to the original copyright.

By the number of components, it can be given the title of verbose, because it contains a detailed description, so it contains a large number of elements. According to the degree of nominative adequacy, it is more likely to be inaccurate than accurate, despite the presence of signs pointing specifically to this character “of her former self”, they are not essential to classify this phrase as an exact paraphrase.

It can be concluded that in fiction, the writer seeks to have a positive impact on the reader, to force him to enter the world of the work, to feel its beauty, that is, by using marked units, he achieves a generally pragmatic effect of his text.

In the study of artistic style, some results were obtained thanks to the classification of periphrases [5].

It can be said that figurative paraphrases are most often used in this style, and their subspecies -

metaphorical ones are used more than 4 times more often than metonymic paraphrases, since the author seeks to create an image of something that often has nothing to do with reality. The logical paraphrase is not used so often, and euphemistic turns are practically not used at all.

Author's original paraphrases significantly prevail over traditional ones, because the author strives to create something of his own, his own style of writing, strives to be remembered, including using these turns [6].

The number of exact paraphrases is much less than inaccurate ones, because they are not so easy to come up with. Inaccurate in this sense are much simpler, which is why their use is much more frequent [7].

When studying periphrases and classifying them according to the number of components, it was found that in fiction the use of each type is almost the same, only 4-5 word periphrases are slightly more frequent, and 6-8 word periphrases are slightly less frequent.

And now let's move on to comparing the results that we got in the course of studying examples of paraphrases from two functional styles: journalistic and artistic.

CLEAR CONCLUSIONS AND PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS

In conclusion, I would like to note that in the course of a detailed study of this topic, the purpose of this study was achieved, namely, the main features of the use of periphrases in English were considered, its most important components, types and functions were identified.

An analysis of some non-adapted literature in English was also carried out, and statistical data were based on the examples found in it, allowing a deeper understanding and assimilation of such a complex, versatile stylistic concept as paraphrase.

The possession of all this information will allow any person to more effectively see, compose and use these marked units in speech and writing, and, therefore, he will better know the language itself, its structure and meaning, since in our time it is very useful. After all, now the number of people with higher education is falling, fewer people go to study at universities, and, as a result, the level of education is falling. People pay less and less attention to the quality of the speech they use, and this indicates the degradation of the language, because if people forget how to use their native language correctly, then sooner or later it will die.

Therefore, scientists strive to prevent this and try to develop their native language, conduct all kinds of research, and invent new methods of processing and synthesizing the language. And with these scientific works lives the hope for a long and successful life of a great and powerful means of interhuman communication.

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