

### Periphrase-Expansion of Explanatory Constructions (EC)

*изъяснение, синонимия, перифраза, предикаты, перифраза-расширение, модификация*

The most important means of organizing synonymous relations in syntax are, along with transformations is the periphrases. One construction (or sentence, statement) is a periphrase of another basic, original construction (or the original sentence, statement), if it is identical to it according to the **denotata**, i.e. describes the same situation, but differs in signification (Stepanov 1981, pp. 201-211). Significant differences between the two statements at the syntactic level mean their different structural and semantic organization. For example what was the predicate in the original utterance becomes an attribute in the periphrasis, or what was a subject becomes a predicate, etc. Structural – semantic periphrasis of utterances occurs not arbitrarily, but according to certain rules, which are visually revealed and fixed in the transformations of the structural schemes of sentences. (M. Yuldashev).

Structural – semantic reorganization of explanatory constructions, leading to the formation of periphrasis, may also affect the main - explained – part of the phrase. In such cases, the predicate of the explanatory semantics is transformed into an attributive form (participle) in the subject, which due to this can receive a new predicate; in addition to the two new situations (explained and explanatory), such proposals include a third one. Since in relation to the original phrase the new preserves the denotative content, although in the modified structural-semantic expression, it is a paraphrase; however this periphrasis with the need for a new content, therefore, to distinguish this type of periphrase from the one described above, associated with the transformation of the explanatory part, we conditionally call it the periphrasis = extension. The structural scheme in similar types of periphrases is as follows.

S2 ---- P2 ---- A1---- S1 ---- P1

“Yaxshi qurollangan behisob dushman lashkarining yaqinlashib qolganidan darak topgan Spitamen massagetlardan askar to'plash uchun qum ichiga chekindi”. (M.Osim).

“Spitamen, who received news of the approach of a large number of well-armed enemy troops, retreated behind the sand domes to recruit soldiers from the Massagets”.

“Insonning bu darajada xor bo'lib ketganini ko'rgan qorovulning ko'ngli bo'shab, rasmiyatdan chiqdi (Mirmuxsin)”.

“The heart of the guard, who saw that the man was so miserable, softened, and he gave up his formality”.

The relationship between the reference word of the explanatory semantics and the explanatory part in the periphrased extensions remains the same as in the original explanatory constructions; only the explaining part is not with the predicate, but with the attribute. Therefore, from the point of view of not a whole phrase, but the part of it that transmits an explanatory relationship, such a

construction can be called pre-attributive, unlike all other types of initial explanatory constructions and their periphrases, which in this sense are pre-predicate or, in rare cases, subjective.

The participial construction, containing the EC, is not just a definition of its subject; its role in the proposal is more complicated. In such proposals, two situations correspond: one is an explanatory situation (itself being an addition of two situations), the other is different. This correlation occurs due to the unified subject for these situations. The situation is explanatory – the acquisition of information or the perception of something, or the emergence of any feelings about something, is in fact a prompt impulse, an impulse to some actions of the same subject. Therefore, the EC, acting at the formal level as an **attributive construction**, semantically performs the function of an in-house justification in relation to the main predicate of a complicated sentence.

Semantic and communicative patterns of the use (application) of periphrases require a special study. Here we are only able to note one general observation of the comparative plan: often an explanatory Uzbek periphrases in Russian can be conveyed only by an explanatory clause; but there are examples of the reverse order, when the Uzbek explanatory clause or phrase in Russian must be translated by a periphrasis

Sudga kelganlar shuncha yildan beri “qoziqda osilib turgan” sallaning stol ustida turganini ko’rib kulishdi (J. Shapirov). The people who came to the court laughed when they saw chalma on the table, for so many years which formerly “hang on a nail”.

#### Литература

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