



Exical-Semantic Analysis Of Certain Pseudonyms

Ulukov Nasirjan^{1*}, Nizamova Shahnoza²

¹*Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor, Namangan State University. E-mail: onomastika66@mail.ru

²Associate Professor, Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, (PhD).

E-mail: nizamovashahnoza794@gmail.com

***Corresponding Author: - Ulukov Nasirjan**

*Doctor of philological sciences, professor, Namangan State University. E-mail: onomastika66@mail.ru

CC License CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>In this article, analyze and classification of lexical-semantic, nomination and motivation of pseudonyms of the poets and writers from Namangan.</p> <p>Keywords: anthropometric unit; pseudonym; lexical;</p>
--------------------------------------	---

INTRODUCTION

Nicknames form a certain part of the anthroponymic units of the Uzbek language. Whereas, E. Ignoring some data from a number of begmatov's works and other minor studies, pseudonyms in Uzbek linguistics were not specially collected and monographically researched [1]. The first study written by literary scholars under the pseudonym is the book "pseudonyms" [2]. Nicknames can be collected and studied by socio-political, literary, linguistic Sciences. The study of nicknames in socio-political Maksad aims to know the political maksads of the owner of the nickname, to determine whether the owner of the nickname belongs to the kandai ideological group. The study of the nickname in linguistics, that is, in the onomastic aspect, while ham linguistic, Ham artistic-aesthetic conclusions allow to be drawn [3]. Choosing and sorting nicknames can help you identify some aliases. This, in particular, collected 430 pseudonyms from the pages of the Uzbek press of the 1920s B. Koriev [4,54-58] and I. It looks bright in the articles of the isokovs [5,42-45].

HEADING

When choosing a nickname, a methodological meaning lies, which is a link to the desire of the owner of the nickname. In this respect, pseudonyms resemble the names of images of a work of art and serve as one of the artistic means in the work of a writer, especially in comic works. Therefore, the fact that literary critics try to reveal the secret, motive of the pseudonym of a writer or poet will be aimed at knowing the essence of these artistic means.

In the historical anthroponymy of Namangan, Kham pseudonyms occupy a significant place. In collecting and researching pseudonyms related to the Namangan literary environment, the works of Ishaq Khan Ibrat [6], Poolkhan Kayumov [7], Alikhan Khalilbekov are among the important sources.

One type of nickname is literary nicknames. Literary nicknames can be divided into historical and modern types from the point of view of the era. Historical literary pseudonyms are pseudonyms of poets and writers who created in the past. Modern literary pseudonyms are pseudonyms of poets and writers of recent years or now. Although these two types of nicknames have in common a function, in essence, from the point of view,

they have somewhat different characteristics in terms of their lexical basis, shape, historical-etymological source.

In the literary environment of the XVII-XX centuries, the following literary pseudonyms belonging to the anthroponymy of the city of Namangan are observed: Mashrab, comparative, Zokiriy, Fazliy, Majzub, Nodim. Comparative-are the pseudonyms of Eshon Muhammad Amin Khoja, one of the prominent representatives of literature of the second half of the XVIII and early XIX centuries. Zokiriy was a literary pseudonym of the son of the famous poet and scholar Zokirkhoja Muhammad Amnkhoja, born in Namangan in the mid-18th century. The emir also rose to the rank of shaykhulislom, who served as Mudarris in Kokand during the reign of Umar Khan. Zikirkhoja Eshon Shaykh ul-Islam Namangani, popularly known as Hojoi Kalon [8]. The nickname includes "zikr aytuchi, praise-Psalm aytuchi, prayer-obsessed "[9] meaning "zikr aytuchi", the word Zokir was the lexical basis. Roji Namangani, izlat, Rindi are talented Namangan poets mentioned in the "Tazkyrai Qayumi". In this source, their names are not given.

In Uzbek literature, the pseudonym Roji is common. According to sources, Roji were poets with a pseudonym: Roji – Idriskhoja Mahdum Bukhari Nabirah, Roji – Muhammad Yusuf Mahzum Ibn Khojamberdi, Roji Marghilani – Khojajan Khoja Nizamiddin Khoja's son, Roji – Sulaymanqul master Suyarqul's son [10,345-346]. Creators with such a nickname are considered pseudonyms.

The evidence presented indicates that the motives" return from something, belonging to something, dependence " were active in the ranks of Uzbek pseudonyms. To the pseudonym izlat, meaning" Power Power; honor; value", the word Izz was the lexical basis [11,17]. The motive for choosing a nickname can be explained by the fact that the poet dreamed of gaining honor in creativity. And to Rindy's pseudonym it is clear that Rhind was the lexical basis for the word "mercenary", from which the name was made by means of the affix-iy [11,623]. In our opinion, the nickname has a mystical meaning-essence, formed on the basis of the May figurative unit.

Although the main function of a nickname and a name is to distinguish a person from others, there are certain differences between them. This issue e.Perfectly annotated by begmatov [13,82].

Table 1. Distinctive character-features of the name, surname, patronymic and nicknames

Name, surname, otatism characteristic	Features of nicknames
The name is the official name necessary for any person in society.	Nickname is a non-mandatory, optional name.
The name is given to the child from infancy on the basis of national achievements.	The pseudonym Birar Jesuvich or arbobning UzLiDeP received the right of the British, because of the responsibility for the season.
The person's name, in principle, will be one.	A nickname can be more than one.
Naming a person is an ancient phenomenon. The history of the name is older than the history of the nickname. The name appeared before the nickname.	The fact that the nickname is mediocre is mainly associated with the emergence and development of written literature. The nickname is an anthroponymic unit that appears after the name.
The name is given to the baby who came into the world by others. The owner of the name is deprived of reacting to his name.	The choice of a nickname depends on the discretion, desire of the person. Even when a nickname is proposed by others, it retains its power to accept it or not.
Real names are reflected in identity cards and other official documents.	Nicknames are formalized only on Writers ' Union documents, writing cards.

The person's name, in principle, will be one. And the nickname can be more than one. For example, Mashrab, Mahdi, Umam are pseudonyms of the son of the famous Namangan poet Boborahim (Rahimbobo) Valibobo. He also gained fame among the people by the names of King Mashrab, Qalandar, Mashrab, Devonai Mashrab, Eshoni King Mashrab Namangani [12,108]. Mashrab says that his pseudonym was given to him by his master Ofok Khoja: "they said," "Sirrukhu Khojam Otim of Jerusalem." The lexical basis of the Mashrab taxhallus is that the word Mashrab is omonim in the nature of form and meaning, meaning: 1) Nature, behavior, behavior; drink, may; workshop; 2) guidance; idea, Maslak, trait; mile [11,266]. In our opinion, these meanings are symbolic expressions of the poet's nature, worldview and creative psyche, giving vivid images of the poet's spiritual union.

Majzub is the pseudonym of the Sufi poet Mulla Abdulaziz Mulla Hassan Kochak, who was born at the end of the 18th century and lived and worked until the mid-50s of the 19th century.

Some Uzbek ADIBS also used as pseudonyms by dropping parts of their surnames-OV, -EV. This tradition, as in all regions, is widely observed in the literary environment of the modern city of Namangan: like Uthman Nazareth, stagnant steel, Habib sa'dulla, Abdullah Jabbar, Jamoliddin Muslim, a'zam Obid.

Nicknames typical of the anthroponymy of the city of Namangan can be grouped as below according to their dictionary basis:

1. Nicknames on which words related to creativity are based: The Word Majzub means betrayed, punished, devotional; Muhlis is a poet and preacher born in the Qoratut neighborhood of Namangan (now Chorsu neighborhood) in the 90s of the 18th century, the pseudonym of the orator Mulla Yormuhammad; Nisoriy (Otakhan Jalil) was born in the Yangiyul neighborhood of Namangan in 1883; Muhlis (Abdovohid Ahadov) was born in the Ho'jam Tomb neighborhood of Namangan on September 25, 1916.
2. Different character-nicknames based on features. Bundy nicknames are formed from words that mean positive, in particular, knowledge, intelligence and ingenuity inherent in the creator. The word Benazir is originally Persian-Tajik, meaning unequal, unequal, and also occurs in Uzbek as a maiden name. Gulchehra Zokirova, the recipient of the state prize named after Zulia, chose the pseudonym Benazir in the dream of unequal, equal destruction in poetry.
3. Nicknames based on the mental state of the creator, his mental state. Such nicknames are characterized by the fact that they are formed from words that mean Grief, Grief, Dard, Harmon and other abstract concepts; for example: Dagestan (son of a satellite scapegoat), such as figs (David Khan Obbosov), Hayola (Ruqiya Gozieva).
4. Nicknames that arose on the basis of social origin and professional, position motivation. Unvani (son of Walikhan Thura) was a nephew of Nodim Namangani by his mother. Lived in the Jomi neighborhood; Umar, the pseudonym of the Malhamian – apothecary poet Umarkhon Ahmadjonov. He chose such a pseudonym, giving a ratio to his profession.
5. Nickname-proportions. Proportions occur in relation to the place of birth or residence of the individual. As explained in the scientific literature, proportions are an additional anthroponymic unit applied to distinguish one creator from another. The proportions are observed in the NOS of creators and religious allomas [14,96].
It is observed that certain proportions assigned to the city of Namangan are used together with nicknames. We called such names, in essence, "nickname-proportions". Nodim Namangoni is a poet known by his pen name Eshon Bobokhon. Suleiman Khan Torah is the pseudonym-relative of the son of Ulugh Khan Torah (1844-1910). Alikhan Khalilbekov interprets the word Nodim to mean "one who regrets", "one who regrets". Fazli Namangoni is the pseudonym of Movlono Abdulkarim, a poet, literary scholar, historiographer born in Namangan, who composed the tazkira "Maqsai shohiron". Hence, nickname-proportions are composed of the nickname and proportion of a particular person.
6. Name-nicknames. Nicknames formed on the basis of adding the suffix-iy to a surname or name according to certain traditions are also observed: Dadakhon Nuriy (Nuriddinov Dadakhon Egamberdievich), Gafforiy (Abduqahhor Gafforiy), Hamid Nuriy, Lutfullo Olimi.

CONCLUSION

From nicknames, it can be seen that onomasitic analysis of nicknames gives both linguistic and artistic-aesthetic conclusions, enriching the mystery of knowledge about the owners of nicknames.

References

1. Begmatov E. Anthroponymics of the Uzbek language. ND. - Tashkent. 1965; Begmatov E. Names and people. - Tashkent: Science, 1966; Menzhaev Ya., Azamatov Kh., Abdurahmonov D., Begmatov E. What is the meaning of your name? - Tashkent: Science, 1968.
2. Karaev T., Vohidoa V. Nicknames. - Tashkent: Science, 1979.
3. Begmatov E. Anthroponymics of the Uzbek language. - Tashkent: Science, 2013.
4. Karaev B. About literary pseudonyms // Uzbek language and literature. 1967, No. 1, pp. 54-58.
5. Ishakov Yo. Alisher Navoi and poets with the pseudonym Navoi. // Uzbek language and literature. 1968, No. 3, pp. 76-80; That author. Eleven Jami. // Uzbek language and literature. 1968, No. 3, pp. 42-45.
6. Example. History of Ferghana. - Tashkent: Kamalak, 1991.
7. Qayumov P. Tazkirai Qayumi. - Tashkent, 1998.
8. Halilbekov A. Literary environment of Namangan. - Namangan, 2007.
9. Explanatory dictionary of the language of Alisher Navoi's works. Volume 1. - Tashkent: Science, 1983, p. 644.
10. National encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. Volume 7. - Tashkent: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2004, pp. 345-346.
11. Explanatory dictionary of the language of Alisher Navoi's works. Volume 2. - Tashkent: Science, 1983, p. 17.
12. Dictionary and annotations for Jabbar A. Mashrab's works. - Namangan: Far-ana, 2010, p. 108.
13. Husanov N. History of Uzbek anthroponyms. - Tashkent: Navroz, 2014, p. 96.
14. Khalilbekov A Nodim Namangani. - Namangan, 2004, page 5.