

PERIPHRASE THE NAMES OF PERSONS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE EXPRESSION IN A STYLISTIC MEANS

Zarina Dilshodbekovna Abdullayeva

Teacher of Chirchik State Pedagogical University,

Department of Linguistics and English Teaching Methodology

Abstract. The article studies and analyzes through examples the expression of English and Uzbek people's names by means of the stylistic tool of periphrasis, as well as clarifies their similarities and differences.

Keywords: stylistics, phraseology, psycholinguistics, pragmatics, lexico-semantic, linguocultural, semantic and cognitive

Currently, expressing the names of individuals through periphrasis is widely used all over the world for political strata of nations, religious leaders, scientists, writers and poets, philosophers, well-known figures of the theater and film industry, athletes, and successful businessmen. The use of periphrasis units has expanded in modern communication and human speech. These units are widely used for registration of important events in people's anniversaries, useful performances, exhibitions, presentations of new projects, film premieres, awarding, and scientific open life.¹

Periphrase units of people's names provide short descriptions of their characteristics. Periphrase emphasizes the uniqueness of a person and determines their contribution to the development of a specific field of work. Successfully constructed paraphrases affect the quality of public speech, providing brightness, emotion, and expressiveness. The primary benefit of periphrasis is that it tries to convey human attributes in a logical, understandable, and sensible manner. Periphrases are recognised to be often employed in a variety of languages. Big Periphrasis In modern speech, using words like "King" "Princess" and "Star" to exaggerate the fame of famous people, periphrasis is also very useful. For example, the king of the scene - F.B. Kirkorov, the king of glamor - S. A. Zverev, and the queen of opera - A. Yu. Netrebko. Such examples can also be found among Uzbeks: the queen of Uzbekistan - Yulduz Usmanova, the tennis star - M. Yu. Sharapova.

Compared with English historical figures, there are more famous Uzbek scientists than them, they loved them and were distinguished by the periphrasis units of their names. Great statesman, founder (Great statesman and founder of the country) - (Amir Temur) can be a good

¹ Abdullakhad Rahimdzanovich Muhammedzhanov. O'zbekiston Tarihi: Milodning v asridan XVI asr boshlarigacha. O'qituvchi nashriyoti.: Tashkent, 2000. -207 b.



example of this. In history books, Amir Temur is described as Buyuk Sarkarda (Great Commander).² Today, the newspaper recently published an article in Uzbekistan with the title: In memory of the owners' descendants. Thus, the articles used a dominant environment to talk about Amir Temur. After the Timurid dynasty, Muhammad Shaibani Khan appeared in many historical stages. Uzbek's historical representatives can be seen in the table below.

As for the periphrasis of historical figures, they have always been honored and glorified both in two languages and in two nations. That's why we can find many examples of periphrasis that praise them. It should be noted that this is not typical of Uzbek periphrasis units, because they are mainly composed of words such as great, founder, and first. Shokh wa Shahir (King and poet) is a paraphrase of the name of another famous historical figure, Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur. His great talent in poetry made him famous all over the world. Journalist S. Tajiddinova published an important article about Babur and used the paraphrase section "Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur" as the title. In Uzbek history, many emirs have controlled the country, and some of them have been given periphrastic units to their names due to their style of politics. For example, Amir Shahmurad was called "Amir ma'sum", "innocent Amir" (innocent Amir), and Amir Nasrullah was called "Kassab Amir", ("killer Amir") because of his strict policy.³

During our research, we paid special attention to the paraphrases of political figures and collected examples. On the basis of the collected examples, we should emphasize that very little periphrasis is used in relation to Uzbek politicians, on the contrary, the English people know and refer to each of them by their second name. We SH. When we studied Rashidov's life, we found out that he was called a famous statesman and writer. This paraphrase tells us that Sharof Rashidov was also a famous writer. When the first President of Uzbekistan (First President) is mentioned, a great person, Islam Karimov, is immediately embodied in the mind of every citizen of Uzbekistan. In addition, he was honored as the Father of the Uzbek Nation, the Founder of the Great State (the father of the Uzbeks, the founder of the country). An article published in the newspaper "Marifat" covered the process of the new essay competition under the title "My First President" and wrote:

"Participants first laid flowers at the base of the statue of the First President and dedicated to the 80th anniversary of Islam Karimov named "The heart that moved the whole world" got acquainted with the exposition of the exhibition.

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S. Mirvaliyev, R. Shokirova. O'zbek adiblari. T.: G'afur G'ulom nomidagi adabiyot va san'at nashriyoti, 2016

³ "O'zbekiston Adabiyoti va San'ati", February 15, 2019. 7(4509), -4 b.



An analysis of the pronunciation of the names of famous people in the two languages helped to identify some differences. At first, in the Uzbek language, politicians rarely deal with periphrasis units in a sarcastic, critical, or mocking manner, and in English, many names in periphrasis are used ironically. In addition, the English have more periphrasis units for their celebrities than the Uzbeks.

We know the second president of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, as a one-word, strict leader who does not give in to emotions in the management of the country, and therefore this periphrasis is not in vain. People gave him the name of a populist politician. We can also see that one of our politicians, Rasul Kosharbayev, is famous among the people as a truthful politician because he always speaks the truth without fear.⁴

When it comes to the periphrasis of famous Uzbek athletes, we can see that they are slightly different from the periphrasis in English. For example, in the Uzbek language, we can see that the names of sports stars are often compared to other sports stars, for example, Ruslan Chagaev - White Tyson, Jasurbek Latipov - Little Tyson, or if not, we can see that they are likened to some strong animal; Rustam Khabilov - Tiger, Elshan Moradiabadi - Scorpion, Shahobiddin Zoirov - Tiger Paw.

Many respected Uzbek scientists are famous for their works and have the honor of confirming environmental units: Komusi Olim-Abu Rayhan Beruni. The great judge - Abu Ali Ibn Sina, the founder of comparative linguistics Mahmud Kashgari, "Al-Mu'limas-sani" - "the second teacher" (after Aristotle), the pioneer of "Eastern Aristotle" - Kamoliddin Behzad, the founder of Algebra - Muhammad Ibn Musa Al-Khwarazmi shows the use of periphrastic units in the following excerpts from various sources: newspapers, biographical books, and websites. Abu Rayhan Muhammad ibn Ahmad al-Biruni (September 4, 973-December 11, 973) was a great encyclopedic genius.

Abul Qasim Mahmud ibn Umar az-Zamakhshari is a Central Asian who is known in the Muslim East by such honorable names as "Ustad ul-arab wal-al ajam" (Master of Arabs and non-Arabs), "Fakhru Khwarazm" (Pride of Khorezm). Another scholar is Mahmud Az-Zamakhshari. Abu Ali ibn Sina. Our compatriot Abu Ali Ibn Sina (980-1037), known as Avicenna in Europe and known as "Shayhurras" in the East, created a number of works in various fields, including linguistics. In this part of the article, the paraphrase of our great grandfather Abu Ali Ibn Sina's "encyclopedic allama" is used.

Alisher Navoi. Alisher Navoi (1441-1501), the great thinker of Central Asia in the second half of the 15th century, scholar, sultan of poetry, patron, and promoter of the Uzbek literary language, is one of the great figures who left a bright mark in the history of linguistics. we can see that many periphrases such as "great thinker, scholar, sultan of poetry, patron and propagator of the Uzbek literary language" have been used in relation to the name of our great grandfather Alisher Navoi.⁵

⁴ <https://www.biography.com/people/>

⁵ Matluba Mahkamova. "Jahon adabiyoti", 2013. 5-son, -23 b.



Later, the writers and poets of both languages should be studied because they played one of the important roles in the life of the people. In addition, their reputation has introduced them to readers around the world. The names in the paraphrase became known due to their hard work and performances in the field of poetry and literature. Great writers of English and Uzbek have always had their dignity. In the following passages, we reveal their names in paraphrase and etymology. A. Famous writers of history such as Navoi, Babur or Shakespeare, and John Milton are devoted to the development of languages and we will paraphrase their names in this section.

Conclusions on the second chapter

1. Our research with personal names in English and Uzbek languages led to the study of people's lifestyles and roles in society. Throughout history, there have been hundreds of people who are remembered by millions of people. They are Albert Einstein, George Washington, Princess Diana, Margaret Thatcher, Mahatma Gandhi and others. Their impact on world development cannot be ignored. According to the purpose of this research, we aimed to study their names in periphrasis and collected etymological data in this chapter of our research. From the ancient times of history, we have looked at representatives of various fields. Although we have studied many of them and included their names in the thesis work, we can claim that there are many famous people with their names in periphrasis.

2. The results of our research show that periphrasis is widely used in English and Uzbek languages. It is important to note that these are not modern phenomena, as we have found many examples from history. We checked many biographical books with paraphrased names of famous people.

If we look at textbooks for schoolchildren, these units of periphrasis are widely used to cover the lifestyle of poets, writers, or some scientists. Furthermore, it should be noted that media texts are the prominent sources of our research. In particular, journalists make extensive use of periphrasis when writing articles covering the lives of celebrities. They try to find catchy words that are sometimes appreciative and sometimes sarcastic.

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