

## A Unique Semantic Analysis of Pseudonyms of Artists Used at the Beginning of the 20th Century

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### Abstract

Issues of onomastics have been relevant for every era. Uzbek nomenclature has a specific stage of development. Especially, the study of the development of atroponyms at the beginning of the 20th century provides important scientific conclusions for Uzbek onomastics. The goal is to study the development of anthroponyms in the beginning of the 20th century, their structural-semantic features, and to analyze them from a historical-etymological and linguistic-cognitive point of view. In the implementation of this goal, the tasks of describing anthroponyms of the beginning of the 20th century, analyzing anthroponyms in artistic works, carrying out statistical, historical-etymological and linguo-cognitive analysis, and structural study are defined.

**Keywords:** onomastics, name, surname, patronymic, nickname, nickname, semantic analysis space and time, nationality, stage, nickname, nickname, etymology, positive, negative, dialect.

### Introduction

In linguistics, the most ancient and main type of onomastic units with socio-political, national-cultural, ethnographic, artistic-aesthetic essence are anthroponymic units: scientific-theoretical and practical study of names, surnames, patronymics, nicknames and nicknames.

One of the most important branches of modern Uzbek onomastics is anthroponymy. In the Uzbek language, instead of the term anthroponym, terms such as name, personal name, human nouns, personal names are also used. Russian linguist N.V. Podolskaya, while thinking about the term anthroponym, includes first name, patronymic, last name, nickname, nickname, cryptonym (nickname, first name, name), andronym (the author's own name), patronymic (a person is identified by the name of his descendants atash), genonym (prominent name of the seed, descendants and their branches) etc. [7. 31].

For the first time in Uzbek linguistics, nicknames and nicknames were studied by B. Qoriyev, R. Vahidov in the aspect of literary studies. In this regard, the services of E. Begmatov, Y. Menajiev, H. Azamatov, D. Abdurakhmanov, F. Abdulla, and O. Gafurov are noteworthy in Uzbek onomastics [6. 88].

Any onomastic unit arises due to the need for a specific designation, in turn, nicknames also arise due to such a need.

There are also many nicknames related to a person's character. For example, nicknames such as lung, gold, tozapari, syyuyukmas, chapon yrtar, shamolalar, shalpang, zakon, chittak, mouse, old man, kampir, hallos, captain, masalchi, tentak, ovsarkurka are common. Nicknames are also given because of their profession and interests. For example: zakunchi, 722, pochok, kulak, tinsmith, cobbler, teacher, mullah, hairdresser. At the same time, we can also find nicknames that belong to one person and clan. As we mentioned above, although the nicknames



of a person due to their character, profession, and interests mainly belong to one person, we have observed that these nicknames become the nickname of his entire clan.

Nickname (Arabic - deliverance, deliverance) is the second name chosen by an artist (poet, writer, scientist, etc.) or a political figure. Each author uses a pseudonym with specific goals in mind. For example, emphasizing one's creativity in public, not being satisfied with one's name, avoiding certain dangers, threats, hiding, etc. Representatives of Eastern art and literature, great scientists refer to themselves in various things, qualities and characteristics (Ulugbek - Muhammad Taragay, Navoi, Lutfiy, Babur, MujrimObid, Munis, Zavqiy), in relation to their occupation, profession (Gulkhani, Charkhi), place of birth or residence. (Bukhari, Koshghari, Marginani, Nasafi, Tarazi, Khorezmi, Khojandi, Chusti, Shoshi, Yugnaki, Yassavi), as a reference to the way of life or section (Gadoi, Garibi, Uzlat, Muqimi, Furqat) and those who have chosen nicknames based on other factors . Most artists in the East and the West were known only by their Nicknames. For example, Beruni - Abu Rayhan Muhammad ibn Ahmad, Navoi - Alisher son of Giyaziddin, Muqimi - son of Muhammad Aminkhoja, Yashin - Kamil Nu'manov, Chusti - Nabikhan Khojaye; Stendhal — Henri Marie Bayle, George Sand — Aurora Dupin and others. Some poets with more than one nickname (Navoi — Foni; Mujrim — Obid; Nadir — Uzlat — Mahjur; Nadira — Maknuna — Komila, etc.), sometimes several poets with one nickname ( "Navoi" (who was a poet at the age of 10) created.

Almost all the representatives of Eastern classical literature, most scientists and some political figures had a certain nickname. The use of pseudonyms is of great importance in literary studies: the authors of the respective works were identified thanks to the pseudonyms used in the texts of manuscript sources such as Bayaz, Devon, Majmua. Navoi explains the significance of nickname in this sense in his work "Lison ut-tayr" as follows:

It is an essay on the scene and poem.

Kim is a nickname.

It's a privilege who has found it together

Avin Roz made a poem.

Who is Saadi or Nizami?

Either this is Khusrav's, this is Jami's.

Artists of the 20th century used their pseudonym, the poet or writer's name and surname without suffixes: Gafur Ghulam, Abdulla Qahhor, Izzat Sultan, Jamal Kamal, Usman Azim and others. A pseudonym is a second name chosen by an artist (poet, writer, scientist, etc.) or a political figure. Each author uses a pseudonym with specific goals in mind. For example, emphasizing one's creativity in public, not being satisfied with one's family name, avoiding a certain danger, threat, hiding, etc. Names, surnames, patronymics, nicknames and nicknames of people are anthroponymic units. The relationship between other anthroponymic units and nicknames is shown in the following: Name, surname, patronymic, nickname and nicknames are among anthroponymic units. In this respect they have something in common. Nicknames can be derived from first name, last name, patronymic. Such aliases are called aliases. Nicknames and nicknames are additional names compared to the main name and surname of a person, in this respect they have closeness and commonality.



The term nickname has also been used in the past as a nickname. Some creators and artists adopted their nicknames as pseudonyms. Such nicknames are called nicknames. In the history of the language, the concept of nickname is also expressed by the words nickname and kunya, but they are different units and should be distinguished. The lexical unit of the nickname was originally borrowed from the Arabic language and means "to save oneself, to liberate, to get rid of." Later, its meaning-content expanded and became more scientific. A nickname can be defined as an anthroponymic unit as follows: "a creator (poet, writer) and artist (painter, composer, singer, dancer) together with or in place of the original name of a scientist, political figure. lable, chosen by the person himself, other second name". Scientists believe that the nickname appeared in the 7th century. Azerbaijani researchers claim that nicknames appeared in the 12th century. In Kazakh, Tajik and Iranian literature, nicknames are considered to have appeared in the 9th century. It can be said that nicknames became popular in the 9th-10th centuries among the Uzbek people who lived side by side with these peoples and had constant political and cultural relations. Any anthroponymic unit, including nicknames, arises due to the need for a certain nomenclature. K.S. Mochalkina, V.G. Dmitriyev, S. Kolosova explained the reasons for the appearance of nicknames in different ways.

. Nosirov, relying on E.E. Bertelis' comments, gives the following opinion about the appearance of nicknames: "Many terms in classical poetry are composed of words related to the house (for example, bayt - house, rukn - ustun, tarse' -porch, etc.). If poets to some extent resemble their works to a building, it is not surprising that putting a nickname at the end of a poem is like writing the name of the architect on the building he built. The scientist expressed his views: "Of course, there may be other reasons and factors for the appearance of the nickname. But the above-mentioned shows that the use of nicknames appeared as a result of certain social and vital reasons, as a response to the demands of life and livelihood," he concluded. As for the issue of "Historical sources and research of Uzbek nicknames", textbooks, literary collections and tazkiras are important sources for collecting and researching historical Uzbek literary nicknames. Alisher Navoi's book "Majolis un-nafois" is a unique source for studying the series of pseudonyms of the literary environment of the 15th century. The work contains 459 Persian and Turkish poets who lived in Khurasan and neighboring countries in the 15th century, as well as their unique and unique nicknames. ,VII,VIII) divided into eight meetings. This, of course, is of particular importance as an important source for studying the nominative-motivational, lexical-spiritual, formation features of nicknames related to the literary, scientific, political, and religious environment of the XV-XVI centuries in comparative, areal, and historical aspects. Continuing Alisher Navoi's tazkiras in terms of language, volume, and wealth of materials, Polatjon Qayumov's tazkiras "Tazkirai Qayumiy" (1960), which consists of 3 volumes and is divided into 6 notebooks, studies the pseudonyms of 324 poets who lived and created from the Middle Ages to the 20th century. is an excellent source. "Majmuai poets" (1821), created in a poetic way under Fazli's leadership, is important in studying the pseudonyms and creative concepts of 101 poets belonging to the Kokan 793 literary environment of the beginning of the 19th century, related to their artistic and ideological views. In Uzbek literary studies, the issue of literary pseudonyms has not been thoroughly studied as a special research object, but it should not lead to the conclusion that no work has been done on these pseudonyms. Valuable opinions about nicknames are given in the textbooks,



researches and monographs of N.M. Mallayev, V.A. Abdullayev, G.K. Karimov, A. Qayumov, A. Khalilbekov's "Namangan Literary Gulshan" and Gani Majid's "I've Known Andijan Artists" serve as an important scientific source for studying the pseudonyms of Namangan and Andijan poets and writers from both a literary and linguistic point of view. Compilation of dictionaries of pseudonyms in world literature began in ancient times. The first dictionary of nicknames was created in 1652 by I. Sauersu called "O podpisyakh i znakakh, pod koimi skryty istinnyye imena" ("Signatures and signs, real names hidden under them"). Later in Leipzig, F. Geisler "Ob izmeneniyax imen i anonimnyx pisatelyax" ("On the change of names and unknown writers", 1669), in Hamburg the German lawyer V. Plaktsiy "Obozreniye anonimov i psevdonimov" ("Anonymous and Review of Nicknames", 1674) published a pamphlet. After the death of V. Plaktsius, this work was completed and published by Fabritius (1698) and Milius (1740). In 1806-1809, Antoine Barbe collected French pseudonyms and anonymous names and published them in the form of a four-volume dictionary. In Russian philology, the study of nicknames began with the compilation of dictionaries. Bibliographer I.F. Masanov collected pseudonyms of Russian writers, scientists and political figures. Later, this work was continued by P.V. Bykov. V.S.Kartsov and M.N.Mazayev studied the issue of creating a dictionary of nicknames. In S. Kolosova's encyclopedic dictionary of nicknames, about 2,500 nicknames of Russian and other peoples, including some Uzbek political figures, scientists, creators and artists, are explained. Various aspects of nicknames have been researched by a number of Russian scientists. In K.S. Mochalkina's dissertation, the role of nicknames in modern Russian anthroponomy, the history of nickname selection, the linguistic status, types, semantic-functional properties, structural models, orthographic and graphic features of nicknames were studied on the example of nicknames collected in the 18th-19th centuries.

These sources show that the interest in nicknames in world, including Russian, philology began long ago and certain achievements were made in this field. In Azerbaijani linguistics, the nicknames of poets, writers, artists, and craftsmen created by A. Pashayev and others from the XI-XII centuries to the XIX centuries were linguistically studied and perfectly classified. For the first time in Uzbek philology, pseudonyms were studied in the aspect of literary studies by Altay (B. Qoriyev), R. Vahidov. B. Qariyev collected 430 pseudonyms from the pages of the periodical press of the 20s. This was the first step in the field of creating a dictionary of literary pseudonyms, but the work in this regard has stopped. In the 1980s, it was emphasized that the creation of a dictionary of Uzbek nicknames was one of the most important tasks, but such a dictionary has not yet been created. Also, many articles have been written in Uzbek linguistics and literature about nicknames, in particular, nicknames, the emergence, meanings and use of certain nicknames. In the second half of the last century, many scholars debated the spelling of nicknames, including Navoi, Atoiy, and Muhi. E. Begmatov made a wide scientific analysis of the anthroponymic units of the Uzbek language, including nicknames, in ethnolinguistic and linguistic directions. N. Husanov gave the lexical bases and meanings of the nicknames listed in Alisher Navoi's book "Majolis-un-nafois".

The 3rd volume of Abdullah Qadiri's "Abdullah Qadiri" collection - "Diyori Bakr" of 20th century artists includes the works of the writer published under pseudonyms such as J-b, M.Abdulla Q, M.A.Q, Mazlum (Eski Shaharlik), Eski Shaitan, Mirza Sovrin, which we have



not met. they further increase the number of nicknames. Taking these into account, it can be said that 36 aliases of Qadiri have been identified to date. [4.8].

Cholpon (pseudonym; real name: Abdulhamid Sulayman, son of Yunusov) The author's work began in 1913-1914, he first wrote under the pseudonym "Qalandar", "Mirzaqalandar", "Andijanlik" and finally Cholpon (Morning Star). started to do.

Elbek, the son of Mashriq Yunus, was born in 1898 in the village of Humson, Bostanliq district, Tashkent region. Mashriq started his activity in the "Chigatoy Gurungi" circle organized by Fitrat. Mashriq initially published his poems and articles in the press under the pseudonym "Chigatoy Gurungi", but starting with the poem "Oksuz" in 1919, he began to use the pseudonym Elbek chosen by Ustazi. We know that many of our ancestors chose nicknames from Arabic and Persian words. The members of "Chigatoy Gurungi", who fought for their philosophies, abandoned this tradition and began to choose a nickname from purely Turkish words. For example, members of the Fitrat group with high knowledge and talent, such as Botu, Oktam, Elkhan, Elchi, Chigatoy, Oguz, Oqtoy, Eltuzar Zhigoy Yildirim, are based on the names of our ancestors who were famous for their bravery and heroism. chose a nickname. [8.6].

In short, pseudonyms, almost all representatives of Eastern classical literature, most scientists and some political figures had a certain pseudonym. The use of pseudonyms is of great importance in linguistics.

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