

SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL AND COGNITIVE FACTORS OF THE NOMINATION OF PSEUDONYMS OF RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: This article examines and analyzes anthroponyms. Pseudonyms are ethnolinguistic units that reflect the linguistic consciousness, national cultural values and worldview of the people. A pseudonym differs from related concepts in terms of its formation, genetic development, personal perception, thinking and emergence under the influence of socio-political and economic factors.

Keywords: onomastics, anthroponyms, semantics, concepts, cognitive features, preonomastic meaning, metaphorization, verbalized concepts.

The general theory of nomination has not yet been created, there are only assumptions, it is only necessary to create general statistical patterns of nominating proper names for different classes. Onomasts have long been interested in the motives for choosing the nomination. The motives of the nomination are influenced by linguistic and psychological factors. Shakhovsky notes the special role of the psyche

in the onomastic nomination in language and speech. It is known that the units of the onomastic system are the product of the secondary use of linguistic material (tools) in naming objects. The nomination process is based on a certain basis (motive). The names depend on the motive underlying the name, how to name it, which means to choose for the name, the extra-linguistic and linguistic foundations of this, etc. For this reason, it is extremely important to identify and explore the soil, the basis, that is, the motive for the emergence of proper names. In many cases, the motive underlying the name is forgotten over time, remains in the past. This situation makes it difficult to determine the motive behind the naming.

In the nomination, motivation is a feature that determines the naming of a name, that is, a factor that prepares the ground for naming, naming based on a motive [1; p.48].

Many scientific works have been written about motive and motivation in linguistics, literary studies, philosophy, musicology, psychology, and pedagogy. Each of these sciences approaches and interprets the essence and meaning of motive and motivation from its own point of view. Motive, in fact, a Latin word, means a motivator and attaches importance to melody in music, and in psychology means "a factor that determines the fulfillment of a certain goal in human activity" [7; p.96].

- The observance of the basics of being in the system of anthroponomy of the Uzbek language, their appearance, certain views of the name shows that it has always been affected. Although it caused certain changes;
- in different historical periods, it is still a national tradition used since ancient times, could not completely change the basic motives. These motives are as follows: nominative, that is, the requirement to name a person;
- national ethnographic traditions and customs, beliefs, representations;
- aesthetic motives. Choosing a beautiful name for the child, that is, evaluating the name by beauty;

- moral and educational motives, that is, for the child in the future to give a name expressing the concept of the desire to be a morally mature, perfect person;
- religious motives, although this motive has been modified due to certain historical circumstances, its main content is religious faith. This motif was one of the leading ideas when choosing a name for a child. For example, the conversion of the Turkic peoples to Islam greatly influenced their system of anthroponomy.
- These motives play the role of the main factor in the emergence of Uzbek names, the formation and enrichment of the nominal fund.

All these motives are extralinguistic (non-linguistic) factors in the development of Uzbek anthroponomy, which are also studied by ethnolinguistics, sociolinguistics, the fields of history, culture.

E. Begmatov notes the following about the motives for the appearance of proper names: "We have partially highlighted the ethnographic, aesthetic, ethical and religious motives that influenced the development of anthroponomy, and published a number of articles on this issue" [2; p.32]. Some subjective attitudes towards the names of a number of people, misunderstanding and inability to assess the main motivation negatively affect the system of anthroponomy.

A group of leading Uzbek onomasts, thinking about the current problems in this field, emphasized the following: "The study of the principles of nomination is one of the most important theoretical and practical issues of anthroponomy. The nomination principles are periodic and constantly changing. The lifestyle, culture, and worldview of the population determine the principles of the nomination. It is a mistake to compare and interpret the principles of nomination characteristic of the 1930s with the factors characteristic of the modern era, or vice versa, it is impossible" [3; p.11].

Careful attitude to the historical and traditional system of onomastics, that is, to the need to educate the culture of naming among the people, stands out as follows [4; p.14]:

- in-depth study of the history of the centuries-old art of naming the Uzbek people, its patterns and the use of the most useful, advanced methods for creating new names;
- to create scientifically based principles of naming, i.e. the art of naming people, places and other objects;
- in-depth analysis of socio-political, cultural-spiritual, religious-philosophical, ethical-aesthetic aspects of this art, the application of symbols to the naming process.

If everyone treats names the way they can, pronounce them at will, changing the full form of the person, writing the name in different forms in official documents, this will lead to a change in the original form of the name. Such a situation obscures or makes you forget the original motive of the name, that is, demotivation occurs. M. Rakhmonov and S. Muminov also rightly emphasized the negative consequences of this process, when the motive of the word (the sign underlying the origin of the word, the "inner form") can "blur, sometimes completely disappear" [6; p.20]. Such names include pseudonyms, which, if mispronounced or used, lose their meaning. They also emphasize that Uzbek first and last names, like other lexical assets of our language, need some attention and care. Sometimes not enough attention is paid to the naming of the child, or as a result of the pursuit of a "beautiful", "sounding" name, there are cases of insufficient use of the wealth of traditional names of the people, which leads to the disappearance of ancient names. It is not a positive phenomenon that the number of names is decreasing. The more names used, the better, because names allow you to clearly distinguish people in a family, clan, neighborhood, community from each other [5; p.6].

Only man is a naming being and capable of naming himself. Each society has its own names, inherent only to it, and therefore a person receives both a first name, a last name, and a nickname

from their relatives, finding themselves in a passive role, inheriting the surname, patronymic or name of objects from the previous generation. Sometimes the named person consciously renounces the given name or hereditary surname and changes it to another, but this also indicates the active participation of the named person in the process of his own naming, which is called the adoption of a pseudonym.

A pseudonym is an artificial, purposeful self-designation, the source of the semantics of which may be unexpected semantic and morphological variations associated with the periods of life of the named persons, as well as the choice may depend on the context.

In anthroponomy, the choice of a specific pseudonym depends on It depends on the personality of the creator, his worldview, spiritual development, psyche, individual qualities, social views, established historical factors, as well as on the traditions of naming the people, since pseudonyms, like names, are an onomastic unit formed over long historical processes [8].

The choice of an alias currently depends on the fashion. Each author is looking for more original, sounding, attention-grabbing pseudonyms. Currently, pseudonyms should be easy to pronounce (so that there is no excessive accumulation of consonants or vowels), they should be short, in addition, they should be quickly remembered, be bright, catchy, original, excluding repetition, it is also necessary to take into account the interests and needs of the consumer (reader, listener, viewer, etc.).

A pseudonym helps to realize the needs for speech creation. This process is connected with the extralinguistic reality, where communication of linguistic personalities takes place, demonstrating a psycholinguistic and pragmatic orientation.

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