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## CLASSIFICATIONS OF THE NAMES OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK FAMOUS PROPLE BY MEANS OF PERIPHRASES

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### CLASSIFICATIONS OF THE NAMES OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK FAMOUS PEOPLE BY MEANS OF PERIPHRASES

#### ANNOTATION

Topicality of the research is justified with followings: the periphrasis as a stylistic device was studied by many scholars, however, expressing the names of the famous people in periphrasis of two different languages has not been studied yet. Aim and tasks of the research are to study the etymological derivations of the periphrasis units of the names of famous people from different sources and analyzing and estimating linguacultural attributes of the collected examples and to find their similar and distinctive features in the correlation of two languages. Tasks of the following article are: the classification of the names of English and Uzbek famous people expressed in periphrasis; linguacultural peculiarities of the periphrasis units of the names of famous people of different cultures. Object and subject of the research are periphrasis units of the names of famous people in English and Uzbek languages, to determine linguacultural peculiarities of the English and Uzbek famous people in periphrasis.

The theoretical significance of the research is connected with the fact that for the first time the author tries to investigate linguacultural properties of the English and Uzbek famous people's names in periphrasis.

The practical significance of the article is in theoretical assumptions of periphrasis units in both languages, examples reflecting the linguocultural peculiarities of the English and Uzbek periphrasis units can be applied as practical examples at lectures on Cultural Linguistics and Lexicology.

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### ИНГЛИЗ ВА ЎЗБЕК ТИЛЛАРИДА МАШХУР КИШИЛАР ИСМИНИНГ ПАРАФРАЗА СТИЛИСТИК ВОСИТАСИ ОРҚАЛИ ИФОДА ЭТИЛИШИ

#### АННОТАЦИЯ

Мақолада инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида машхур кишилар исмининг парафраза стилистик воситаси орқали ифода этилиши таҳлил қилинган. Шу кунга қадар парафраза мавзуси бўйича кўп олимлар тадқиқот иши олиб борганлар, лекин инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида машхур кишилар исмининг парафраза стилистик воситаси орқали ифода этилиши қиёсий аспектда ҳалигача ўз счимини топмаганлиги ушбу мақоланинг долзарблигини кўрсатади. Мақоланинг асосий мақсади инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида машхур кишилар исмининг парафраза стилистик воситаси орқали ифода этилишини таҳлил этиш ва унинг классификациясини амалга оширишдан иборат. Мақола объекти парафраза стилистик воситаси орқали ифода этилган инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида машхур кишилар исмлари бўлиб, предмети эса парафраза стилистик воситаси орқали ифода этилган инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида машхур кишилар исмларининг классификацияси ва лингвокультурологик хусусиятларидир.

Мақола ҳам назарий, ҳам амалий аҳамиятга эга бўлиб, ундаги материаллар, хулосалардан илмий тадқиқот ишларини олиб боришда, тил ва маданият, лингвокультурология, тилшунослик фанларини илмий-назарий бойитишда фойдаланиш мумкин.

**Калит сўзлар:** инглиз ва ўзбек тиллари, машхур кишилар исми, парафраза, стилистик воситалар, тадқиқот иши, қиёсий аспект,

The procedure of the analysis of the practical material can be applied writing other articles in Cultural Linguistics.

**Key words:** English and Uzbek languages, the periphrasis, stylistic devices, famous people, two different languages, research, linguacultural attributes, similar and distinctive features, different cultures.

тахлил этиш, классификация, лингвокультурологик хусусиятлар

## INTRODUCTION

Consequently, there are significant works being undertaken to master one of the world languages, English, thoroughly, and teach the young generation. Many philologists have studied English grammar, phonetics, lexicology, phraseology and stylistics and compared them with the Uzbek language. These are highly controversial and paramount topics to be studied by linguistics. Evidently, besides analysing the language, the culture and cultural features of the nations are studied synchronically. In this research paper, the names of famous people and their expression through periphrasis were highlighted and their similar and distinctive features in both languages were investigated. It is generally agreed that language and culture are closely related. Language can be seen as a verbal expression of culture. Different languages will create different limitations, therefore, people, who share the certain culture but speak different languages, will have different world views. Obviously, this happens with paraphrasing the names of celebrities in different languages and cultures. The values, merits in languages are revealed also with these periphrasis units of famous persons. Still language is rooted in culture and culture is reflected and passed on by languages from generation to generation. Therefore, we decided to research linguocultural and semantic features of the periphrasis units of the names of famous people in the English and Uzbek languages. Their matching and characteristic peculiarities will be investigated. It makes topicality and novelty of the paper because up to present such a research has not been carried out in the material of periphrasis units of the names of famous people of the non-related languages and cultures as English and Uzbek.

## MAIN PART

Periphrasis – it is a phenomenon, which does not have unambiguous understanding in linguistics science. It can be defined as descriptive expression, and as a trope, often identified with other language units – with phraseologies and phrases.

According to professor D.U. Ashurova “periphrasis is the use of a longer and roundabout phrase instead of a possible shorter one with the aim of indicating a new feature of a phenomenon”. Scholar K. Musayev advocates the concept in this way “the concept of such renaming of an object with a phrase is easily understood by the reader within the context”. The scholar claims that with periphrases some certain words, expressions and set phrases can be replaced by other words that are understandable to a reader or listener. Additionally, according to Musayev, words of periphrasis examples

are understood even without a context, as they are synonymic versions of the words.

Summarizing the definitions above, we affirm that periphrasis is accepted as a stylistic device to swap the definite words with their related meaning substitutes that are grasped straightforwardly. Sentence structure can be changed or the words may be replaced with their synonymic versions keeping the meaning of the previous one. The periphrasis words or expressions can be understood both within and without context. Speeches, narrations, texts can be more colorful and diverse, avoiding repetitions.

In the current period, the expressing of the names of popular people through periphrasis has become a noticeable event all over the world representing cultural layer of nations political personalities, religious figures, scientists, writers and poets, philosophers, celebrities of theater and movie industry, sportsmen and successful businessmen. The usage of periphrasis units expanded in modern communication and speech of people. These units are widely used in registration of significant events in the life of concrete people. Composing the periphrasis versions of famous persons' names carry two major imperative tendencies, in general, to develop the language. First, tendency to be intellectual and second, tendency to be democratized.

It should be emphasized that some authors of periphrasis could manage to create original nomination of a famous person, even without violation some norms *The King of Pop* – Michael Jackson was appreciated by his memorable massive hit in the genre; *the king of ballad* (Vasiliy Andreyevich Jukovskiy, his services on the foundation of a new genre in literature was highlighted); or from Uzbek history one of the most adored poets, *G'azal mulking sultoni* (*The king of the treasure of G'azal poetry*) Alisher Navoi was called because of his large number of poems in this genre.

Through periphrasis, famous people can be brightly recognized not only being complimented, also sometimes some ironical features are addressed towards them. In these cases, irony serves to renew the perception of persons by the people looking at them from different viewpoint. In these nominative units, the attitude of the folks to the celebrities would be recognized by how they accept that person, how they evaluate his works and personality. Particularly, ironic periphrasis units are published in media texts as appealing headlines with the aim to attract many readers. Journalists always attempt to write an article, which will be read, and cause to be piquant to the subscribers interest. To illustrate this, when Donald Trump won and became the president of the USA, he was almost the dominant theme in all publications with various expressions of periphrasis to describe him, especially ironically. *Agent Orange*, *Big Rocket Man*, *Duke Nukem*, *The Wrath of Con*, *The Fliplomat*, *Vanilla ISIS*, *The Lyin' King*, *The Lord of the Blings*, *Darth Hater*, *Uncle Scam*, *The Banana Republican*; for comparison *Small donkey* (Winston Churchill).

Politics are prone to be faced with ironic definitions of their public name more than comparing other celebrities. However, ironic features in periphrasis of the names of famous people are not only shot to the politics, also to the members of show business sometimes stand on the target of the highly skilled journalists. A strong example of these arguments could be the following celebrities from Uzbek show business *Favorite singer of the girls with unusual names* (Jasur Umirov, as he always tends to sing

songs devoted to girls' names), *Always spring* (Alisher Fayz, as he always smiles in his performances).

The representatives of science, politics, music and movie industry are also referred to with ironical periphrasis because of their behavioral or other characteristic features *Smelly*, *Applehead* (Michael Jackson), *Winnie* (Winston Churchill), *Pericles* (Onion Head), *The Almighty Nose* (Oliver Cromwell), *The Great Asparagus*, (Charles de Gaulle), *Big Nose* (Isaac Newton), *Longshanks* (Edward I), *Long Loin* (Thomas Jefferson), *Liver Lips* (Emily Dickinson), *Snakehips* (Earl Tucker), *Granny Lee*, *The Old Man*, *Bobby Lee*, *The Great Tycoon*, *Marse Robert*, *Marble Man*, *Marble Model*, *The King of Spades* (Robert E. Lee was called "Granny" because he was considered by some critics to be too timid and cautious about attacking. He was called the "Marble Model" because he was a model student and the first West Point graduate to never earn a demerit. He was called the "King of Spades" because he ordered his men to "dig in" and create defensive fortifications; when the strategy worked, it became a term of endearment for his troops).

While conducting our research, we had to look through several sources: books (especially bibliographical), newspapers, magazines and Internet sites. As it is evident, mass media: Internet sites, newspapers, magazines and bibliographical books, articles and narratives are prominent sources of periphrasis units of the names of famous people. Consequently, immense amount of examples, which are suitable to our topic, were gathered. In this paper, we will illustrate the examples of the periphrasis units of the names of famous people and classify them according to some of their peculiarities. Initially, we compiled the names of popular people in periphrasis of the English, and subsequently the Uzbek.

**Representatives of the English historical people and Politicians:** *The Flower of Kings*, *The Once and Future King*, *Matter of Britain* – King Arthur; *The Flower of Chivalry* – William Douglas; *Bloody Mary* – Queen Mary I of Scotland; *Good Queen Bess*, *The Virgin Queen* – Elizabeth I of England; *An energetic queen Lilibet*, *Lilybet*, *Gan-Gan and Gary* (because her grandchildren had trouble pronouncing "grandmother" just like non-royal children!) – Elizabeth II; *The Father of His Country*, *The American Cincinnatus*, *The American Fabius*, *The Sage of Mount Vernon* – George Washington; *The Father of the Constitution*, *The Sage of Montpelier* – James Madison; *The Great Emancipator*, *Father Abraham*, *The Ancient One* – Abraham Lincoln; *The Sage of Monticello*, *The Apostle of Democracy*, *The Pen of the Revolution*, *Apostle of the Constitution*, *The Man of the People*, *Long Tom*, *Long Loin* – Thomas Jefferson; *The Colossus of Independence*, *Old Sink or Swim*, *The Atlas of Independence*, *Bonny Johnny*, *The Duke of Braintree* – John Adams; *The Abolitionist* – John Quincy Adams; *The Great Communicator*, *Dutch*, *The Gipper* – Ronald Reagan; *Old Kinderhook*, *OK*, *The Red Fox of Kinderhook*, *The Fox*, *The Little Magician* – Martin Van Buren; *The Boss*, *King Franklin*, *The Squire of Hyde Park*, *New Deal Caesar*, *Houdini of the White House* – Franklin D. Roosevelt; *The First Black President* – Barack Obama; *Ponyboy*, *Chip Off the Old Blockhead* – Donald Trump.

Comparing to English historical people, the Uzbek famous scholars outnumber

them, and they were adored and they are notable with the periphrasis units of their names. *Buyuk davlat arbobi, asoschisi* (*The Greatest Statesman and the founder of the country*) – (Amir Temur) can be an appropriate example. In historical books, Amir Temur was described as *Buyuk Sarkarda* (*the Great Commander*). Newspaper *today in Uzbekistan* has recently announced an article with headline: *Sahibkiran* in the Memory of Descendants. Thus, the articles used a dominant periphrasis to mention about Amir Temur. After the dynasty of Temurids, Muhammad Shayboniyxon appeared on the stages of history. He had an extraordinary periphrasis unit that *Shoh Baxt* (“*Shoh baxti*”) – Muhammad Shayboniyxon. It should be emphasized that it is not peculiar to Uzbek periphrasis units as they chiefly are composed with the words like *great, founder, the first*.

*Shoh va Shoir* (*King and Poet*) is a periphrasis of the name of another historic popular person Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur. His outstanding talent in poetry made him famous aereos the entire world. Journalist S. Tojiddinova announced a crucial article about Babur and used a periphrasis unit “*Tengsiz Ibrat Sohibi*” as a headline. In Uzbek history, many Amirs controlled the country and some of them had been given periphrasis units to their names because of their way of politics. As an example, Amir Shohmurod was dubbed as “*Amiri mas’um*”, “*Gunohsiz amir*” (*Innocent Amir*), while Amir Nasrullo, *The Milk Snatcher* – Margaret Thatcher (British history).

However, in the English language there are further examples referring to the people of science and literature. The consequences of exploration notify that the people, who were the unsurpassed in the sphere they performed, were called as a *father*: *Father of English literature*, ‘*Father and Founder of Ornate Eloquence* – Geoffrey Chaucer, *The Father of English Music* – William Byrd, *Father of the FDA* – Harvey Washington Wiley, *Father of Classical Liberalism* – John Locke, *The Father Of Computers* – Charles Babbage, *Father of Modern Surgery* – Lister.

Roger Bacon was a 13th century English philosopher and Franciscan Friar who was posthumously awarded the scholastic accolade “*Doctor Mirabilis*” meaning “*Wonderful Teacher*”. Besides, John Rutherford described him as wonderful doctor in his book which was dedicated to the study of the life of the heroes of the art and medicine: “*Roger Bacon, called the wonderful doctor –Doctor Mirabilis–was born in the year 1214 in the neighbourhood of Ilchester*”.

During the research period we investigated the etymology of the periphrasis units of the names of the well-known people. To illustrate, because of his great works in the natural philosophy, Isaac Newton, a devoted scientist, mathematician, was known during his time in the seventeenth and eighteenth century as a “*Natural Philosopher*.”

We have also compiled the names of popular writers, scholars, sportsmen and poets in periphrasis of the English, and subsequently the Uzbek: *The Sweet Swan of Avon*, *The Bard*, *The Bard of Avon* – William Shakespeare; *The Belle of Amherst*, *The White Witch of Amherst*, *The New England Mystic* – Emily Dickinson; *The British Homer* (*Milton became blind, like Homer*), *The Gospel Gun*, *a Champion of Liberty* – John Milton; *Ursa Major*, *The Great Moralizer*, *The Leviathan of Literature*, *The Great*

*Cham of Literature* – Dr. Samuel Johnson; *The Flower of Poets, Father of English literature, Father and Founder of Ornate Eloquence* – Geoffrey Chaucer; *The Bristol Boy, The Blue-Coat Boy, The Marvelous Boy* – Thomas Chatterton; *The Border Minstrel* – Walter Scott; *The Wonderful Doctor (Doctor Mirabilis)* – Roger Bacon ; *Natural Philosopher* – Isaac Newton; *The Father of English Musick* – William Byrd; *Father of the FDA* – Harvey Washington Wiley; *Father of Classical Liberalism* – John Locke; *The Father Of Computers* – Charles Babbage; *Amarillo Slim* – Thomas Preston; *Iron Mike* – Mike Tyson; *Saint Nick, The Bubblegum Assassin* – Nick Foles; *The Microwave King (for his dunking skills)* – Torrey Smith; *Mr. Monday Night, Silverback, Deeb* – James Harrison.

Through analysis of the paraphrases, we discovered some words related to religion Christianity. Those words were utilized to assess positively the people. *The Apostle of Democracy, Apostle of the Constitution* – Thomas Jefferson, *Archbishop of Bullshit* – Sean Hannity. Even sometimes, the words related to other religions are met such as *Buddha of the West* – Ralph Waldo Emerson.

In Uzbek culture, the words related to the religion of Islam, also exist in periphrasis units. Thus, the impact of religion on the language can be revealed with these words: *Muhaddislarining imomi* – Imom al Buhoriy, *Buyuk Ulamo* – Abu Iso Termiziy. In both languages, as we assumed, the notion of *father* was dedicated to refer to the head and adored leader of the country. For example, “*The Father of his Country* – George Washington as he was the founder of the country and served for independence, while in Uzbekistan, “*Father of the Uzbek nation*” – Islam Karimov. These two people could overcome the life obstacles to establish a new independent country, and both nations similarly use the word *father* to remember those people.

*The First Black President* – Barack Obama. This example still shows us that rationalism has been transpired in the periphrasis units. Despite the position of presidency, Barak Obama was dubbed as a Black president. However, it is a notable fact that, the ethnicity of the USA is mixed. Therefore, it can be accepted inherently to use the words related to racism. Comparing to Uzbek culture, the periphrasis units hardly carry negative meanings within themselves and the mentality of the Uzbek culture does not admit this kind of slightly rude and harsh words.

Among skillful instrument players Clapton, the ‘*God*’ of guitar, has been an inspiration for rock and blues acts the world over with his unparalleled control his instrument and innovative creations.

Uzbek music representor, “*San’atimiz Jonkuyari*” was a newspaper article dedicated to the memory of well-known specialist on playing the tambourine Rustam Ubaydullayev. His apprentices dubbed his name as “*Selfless Representor of our Music*”.

As we conducted our research on the analysis of the periphrasis units, we observed some attributes of English periphrasis units. To illustrate, *The Pen of the Revolution* – Thomas Jefferson, *Gentle Shepherd* – George Greenville, *Rupert of Debate* – Edward Geoffrey. In these examples, we estimated some cultural features. The word Shepherd was used to describe him ironically as not strict or a good leader. "Gentle shepherd" was given to him because he bored the House by asking repeatedly, during

the debate on the Cider Bill of 1763, that somebody should tell him "where" to lay the new tax if it was not to be put on cider. Pitt whistled the air of the popular tune *Gentle Shepherd, tell me where*, and the House laughed. Though few surpassed him in knowledge of the forms of the House or in mastery of administrative details, he lacked tact in dealing with people and affairs. Another examples, metaphorically usage of the word Pen towards the name of the politician. However, it does not carry any negative meaning but assesses respectively and honors the person.

## CONCLUSION

The theme of the article is about expressing the names of the English and Uzbek famous people in periphrasis. So the theoretical part of the research paper is devoted to the review of the theories about stylistic periphrasis. The paper dealt with enlightening the linguacultural peculiarities of the periphrasis units. Many examples were analyzed studying their historical roots and other forms of etymologic existence.

Some similar features were discovered in both languages, the same words with the same meaning. It means that both cultures honor the people who served for the development of the country equally. They used the words father, king / queen, great to describe the honored ancestors of them. It was noticeable that, the stage people, the members of show business were not always praised, but were chiefly expressed with ironic words.

On the other hand, some examples were found that are totally used in two cultures. Some of them can be accepted in the English language while in Uzbek they are disregarded and even considered indignity or embarrassment. For example, ironical words are widely met in the English language while they are rare in Uzbek. Those examples illustrated the attitudes of the folks towards their honored people. Another important point to be mentioned is that, the Uzbek language has less periphrasis units comparing to the English language.

In conclusion this research work was a novel field in the spheres of Linguaculturology and Stylistics. The collected examples of the periphrasis units can serve as a source for other researches in this field, besides for the writings about the life of the popular people, this research paper findings can be helpful.

Analyzing the periphrasis units, we can assume that mostly the geographical places where the famous people were born or lived, the position they owned, and their works that were carried out for the development of the countries were the main elements in composing the periphrasis units for their names. Besides, their physical or mental attributes, sometimes, caused them to have such dubbed names by the folks.

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