A GENETIC DESCRIPTION OF UZBEK LITERARY PSEUDONYMS

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Annotation: This article classifies Uzbek literary pseudonyms by their genetic origin, examining native Turkic, Farsi-Tajik, and Arabic lexical layers. It highlights how historical language interactions shaped the diverse etymology of these pseudonyms.

Keywords: Uzbek language, pseudonyms, onomastics, etymology, lexical layers.

The continuous enrichment of the Uzbek language's lexicon with new lexical combinations necessitates in-depth scientific research in linguistics, particularly in lexicology and onomastics. Investigating the linguistic features of Uzbek literary pseudonyms and identifying their lexical layers helps clarify many issues.

The word "taxallus" (pseudonym) is originally Arabic, meaning "to be saved" or "salvation" [1.33]. It is also explained as "giving oneself a second name other than one's real name in poetry" [2.601]. "Taxallus - a symbolic name, a pseudonym"[3.201].

Every creator relies on the possibilities of their native language when choosing a pseudonym. Pseudonyms are formed from existing words in the language. However, the lexical richness of no language consists only of its own words. Tribes, ethnic groups, and peoples who have lived as neighbors in a particular region for a long time have interacted with each other in various ways. Political-economic, cultural-educational, religious-ethnic ties have also influenced the languages of these peoples. The entry and assimilation of words and proper nouns from one language into another have been common occurrences.

When examining the lexical composition of a language from a historical-etymological point of view, first, historically and genetically, pseudonyms belonging to the Uzbek language itself are identified. Such words are Turkic names that have existed in the Uzbek language since ancient times. These words form the ancient layer constituting the main basis of the Uzbek language's lexicon. Subsequently, elements of other, i.e., foreign languages are sought in the lexical composition based on which languages the Uzbek language has historically been in contact with. From this point of view, for example, it is lawful to search for ancient Uighur, Sogdian, Chinese, Arabic, Mongolian, Persian language elements, and other language elements in the lexical composition of the Uzbek language. These languages influenced the lexical composition of the Uzbek language at different times, to varying degrees, and in various ways. Accordingly, the number of words that have entered the Uzbek language also varies[4.56].

The population living in Central Asia has a long and ancient history. Their languages have also undergone a complex development process. The languages of the Turkic tribes and clans here have been in contact with Iranian languages that have lived in these regions since ancient times.

The Arabic language influenced the Uzbek language not only as the language of Islam but also as the language of science, the language of official-administrative style, and the language of

artistic literature. The borrowing of words from Arabic was particularly strong during the Uzbek-Arabic bilingualism period (7th-9th centuries) [5.111]. Thus, socio-political processes that occurred in the history of the people left their traces in its language, including in pseudonyms.

When analyzing Uzbek onomastic units, particularly the system of pseudonyms, we fully feel the trace of these historical processes. The historical-etymological foundations of onomastic units, especially the vast majority of pseudonyms, are related to the Arabic language. Arabic elements, although not reflected to this extent at the toponymic level, formed and shaped a specific onomastic system in the emergence of personal names and pseudonyms. Interestingly, this system is still actively used today.

Another part of proper nouns is characteristic of Iranian languages. This includes the roots of the ancient Khorezmian language, which has been recognized as a substratum layer, which can also be found in the onomastic system.

In addition, there is a group of names characteristic of other non-related languages that lead us to the era of Alexander the Great, ancient Chinese sources, and materials of Indian folk oral tradition.

The process of choosing a permanent pseudonym is a process that involves research and hesitation, and its selection is directly dependent on several factors (symbolic, profession, birthplace, character traits, etc.).

When choosing a pseudonym, wordsmiths mainly paid attention to it being broad and polysemous, and not previously used by others. However, the absence of press and publishing did not allow for systematizing and coordinating this work. Therefore, many writers created under the same pseudonym without being aware of each other.

All words in a language constitute its lexical richness. The lexical richness of a language increases through two sources - internal and external sources. Word formation through the internal possibilities of the language (by adding affixes and compounding words) and borrowing words from dialects are considered internal sources, while borrowing words from other languages is considered an external source. As a result of borrowing words from other languages, a native layer and an assimilated layer are distinguished. Uzbek, Turkic words are referred to as the native layer, and words borrowed from other languages are referred to as the assimilated layer.

Uzbek literary pseudonyms can be divided into the following lexical layers:

I. Pseudonyms belonging to the native layer. The native layer includes words belonging to the Uzbek language, as well as words common to Turkic languages. There are quite a few words common to Turkic languages in the lexical composition of the Uzbek language. Words that are directly native to the Uzbek language consist of words formed on the basis of the internal possibilities of the language. In this, three situations are observed:

 1.Pseudonyms formed from original Uzbek words using affixes (suffixes) in that language: such as *Elbek, Oybek.*

 2.Words formed as a result of adding Uzbek affixes to words borrowed from other languages are considered Uzbek: such as *Durbek, Julqunboy Xurshidiy, Kamiy.*

 3.Words formed as a result of adding an assimilated affix to a word borrowed from another language are considered Uzbek: such as *Navoiy, Lutfiy, Muqimiy.*

Pseudonyms belonging to the native layer can also be identified by knowing that they do not

have the following characteristics:

1) Pseudonyms beginning with the sounds v,z,l,g are not Uzbek: such as *Lutfiy, Zavqiy, Vosifiy, Gulkhaniy.*

2) Pseudonyms containing f, h, ' are not considered Uzbek: such as *Foniy, Ahmadiy.*

3) In Uzbek pseudonyms, vowels do not come side by side: such as *Foiz Buxoriy.*

4) In the root of Uzbek (Turkic) pseudonyms, consonants do not come side by side: such as *Qutb, Fazliy, Charxiy.*

The native layer of pseudonyms also includes names that arose as a result of the historical development of the Uzbek language, along with being common to most Turkic languages. General Turkic pseudonyms trace their origins back to ancient times. Such pseudonyms can be observed in use from ancient sources like Orkhon-Yenisei inscriptions, "Devonu Lug'otit Turk", "Kutadgu Bilig", "Qissasi Rabg'uziy" up to works belonging to the modern literary language. Pseudonyms such as *Oybek, Cho'lpon, Elbek, Yashin, Uyg'un, Turdi* belong to the Turkic layer. The roots of pseudonyms belonging to the native layer in the Uzbek language are mainly disyllabic, partly mono- and trisyllabic, and words with four or more syllables are very rare.

The consecutive occurrence of two consonants within a monosyllable is not characteristic of Turkic languages, including Uzbek.

In ancient Turkic (at the initial stage of the Uzbek language's development), word-forming suffixes were more numerous and varied than they are today. Many words that are divided into meaningful parts today were formed during the ancient Turkic period.

II. Pseudonyms named based on words borrowed from the Farsi-Tajik language.

Farsi-Tajik words have been present in the lexicon of the Uzbek language since ancient times. Words beginning with the consonants ch, l, g, z are mainly considered Farsi-Tajik: such as *Charxiy, Xurshid, Kamiy, Barno, Devoniy, Gulkhaniy.*

III. Pseudonyms formed based on words borrowed from the Arabic language.

The Arab conquest of Central Asia (8th century) led to the influx of many Arabic words into the languages of Central Asian peoples, and they took firm root in the lexicon of the local languages.

The majority of pseudonyms in the Uzbek language consist of words borrowed from Arabic. This can be explained by factors such as our homeland being under Arab rule for some time, and consequently, Arabic being the language of science in the Middle Ages. Words borrowed from Arabic served as the basis for the emergence of pseudonyms in our language such as *Navoiy, Muqimiy, Nodira, Bobur, Fitrat, Bayoniy, Munis, Sakokiy, Tabibiy, Uvaysiy.*

By studying the historical-etymological aspects of Uzbek language pseudonyms, the following conclusions can be drawn on this issue:

Currently, in the Uzbek literary language, pseudonyms belonging to the native layer, as well as pseudonyms belonging to the assimilated layer, are actively used, and they are distinguished by their lexical-semantic and stylistic features.

In general, the study of the lexical layers of pseudonyms serves to determine their etymology and allows for establishing mutual relations between languages. Etymological observations and ideas related to the etymology of Turkic languages are of great importance in clarifying the nature of a

particular language, including the Uzbek language.

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