

PERIPHERAL UNITS OF PROPER NOUNS (WITH EXAMPLES OF FAMOUS PEOPLES' NAMES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES)

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the actual means of linguistic expressiveness - periphrases. The focus is on the final periphrases famous persons in modern media texts, and in biographical books; the peculiarities of their creation and use, taking into account linguistic and extralinguistic factors. Throughout the research, the position of peripheral units was studied and the sources were analyzed.

Keywords: Periphrasis, peripheral units, proper nouns, notion, media text, nomination, expressions, personal names, nicknames.

PERIPHHRASIS

Foreign and local linguistic scholars have conducted a great deal of research on studying the notion of periphrases. Indisputably, the notion of periphrasis is defined in various characterizations, for instance, in the Webster's dictionary as following "...denotes the use of a longer phrasing in place of a possible shorter and plainer form of expression. Originally, the word periphrasis comes from the Greek word periphrazein, which is made up of the prefix "peri-" meaning "round about" and "phrazein" meaning "to declare" recitation texts with own words. [16]

Linguist scholar Galperin defines the term of periphrasis as following: "Viewed from the angle of its linguistic nature, periphrasis represents the renaming of an object and as such may be considered along with a more general group of word designations replacing the direct names of their denotata" [2]. Instead of direct stating some certain words or expressions, sometimes the writer or speaker implements its meaning with alternative or synonymic ones. To illustrate, an announcement about an incredible show of the "forest king" (lion). Galperin states, "Traditionally, language or dictionary periphrases and the words they stand for are synonyms by nature, the periphrasis is expressed by a word-combination. Periphrasis as a stylistic device is a new, genuine nomination of an object, a process which realizes the power of language to coin new names for objects by disclosing some quality of the object, even though it may be transitory, and making it alone represent the object"[2].

L. V. Grehneva explains the meaning of the notion of periphrasis in this way: periphrasis is a descriptive expression of nominative character. The combination of periphrasis, expressing the object, renders to name its characteristic signs [3].

According to professor 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” [1]. The 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” [6]. The scholar claims that with periphrases some certain words, expression and set phrases can be replaced by other words that are understood to the reader or listener. Additionally, according to Musayev, words of periphrases examples are understood even without context, as they are synonymic versions of the words. "Periphrasis is a grammatical philosophy and a style of speaking that employs more words than are required to convey a specific message, and it can be useful in some situations, despite the fact that it is often regarded as redundant.

The notion of periphrasis has been analyzed and described in diverse methods by means of many linguistic scholars. Summarizing the definitions above, we affirm that periphrasis is accepted as a stylistic device to switch the specific words with their associated means, which can be grasped straightforwardly. Sentence shape may be changed or the phrases can be changed with their synonymic variations retaining which means of the preceding one. The periphrasis words or expressions may be understood within and without context. The speech, narrations, texts may be more colourful and numerous, fending off repetitions.

Peripheral units of proper nouns (with examples of famous peoples' names)

In the current period, the expressing 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 theatre and film 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, such as anniversaries, beneficial performances, exhibitions, presentations of new projects, film premiere, awarding, scientific open, etc.

Periphrases denoting famous persons include a cultural component in their semantic and figurative structure, in which reflects the mentality, socio-cultural originality of a certain historical time, objective and subjective assessment of the activity of a specific person, recognition of his social significance and merits by his contemporaries [14].

"Personal" periphrases are a powerful stylistic device that helps not only to avoid textual repetitions when the primary nominations of proper names are mentioned multiple times, but are a stylistic reserve synonymous language means, contribute to the creation and construction of logical and compact texts, identify creative abilities of the speaker / writer, the type of his speech culture and language taste. The use of certain paraphrases characterizes the author's level of knowledge of communicative and ethical norms. Knowledge of current etiquette norms and the ability to apply them in practice allows a person to use some periphrases in speech. The presence of periphrases in speech, their content and tonality are an indicator of speech quality, a distinctive feature of a good and effective speech style.

Peripheral Units and their Role in Society

Periphrasis units of the names of famous people present concise descriptions of the characteristics of them. Periphrasis emphasizes the uniqueness of the personality, defines their contribution in the progress of the concrete sphere of their work. Successfully composed periphrasis has influence on the quality of public speech, presenting brightness, emotionality and expressiveness. The chief value of periphrasis is to focus on expressing qualities of people logically, definitely, and wisely. The periphery is historically procedural. Like every word of the language, it can subsequently be reproduced repeatedly in speech by native speakers, i.e., continue to live while sometimes losing properties of initial novelty.

Evidently, the major importance of the SD periphrasis in expressing the names of famous personas in roundabout way is to commend, to compliments and sometimes to exaggerate their fame among the people. Through periphrasis, sometimes it becomes clarified how famous people are recognized to the audience. The formation of periphrases is caused by various extralinguistic factors: illumination of a flight into space, information about a scientific discovery, premiere of a performance, organization of an exhibition, presentation of a book, participation in a concert, honoring a hero of the day, holding a benefit performance, presenting a prize or award, a loud trial, running for a high state fasting, holding an election campaign, covering an official or unofficial visit, publishing a rating, farewell to the last journey and other events of political, economic, cultural life, which are in the focus of the general attention. The use of secondary nominations of specific individuals is always dictated by the desire of the speaker / writer to increase expressiveness of the statement, in a figurative form to express an assessment of the activity of a particular person, to draw attention to what is happening and emphasize the role of personality in history.

The area of use of paraphrase, as a rule, is complimentary speech. The appearance of peripheral expressions is the most probably in short, concise, but succinct texts that promptly respond to various current events. By genre, it can be an abstract, introductory article, foreword, memoirs, interviews, biography, reportage, advertising, and obituary - that is, texts presentational orientation.

Composing the periphrasis versions of famous people's names carries two major imperative tendencies, in general, to develop the language. First, tendency to be intellectual and tendency to be democratized [8].

In the current period, the periphrasis units of well-known people are being applied and used extendedly in media texts. Some well composed periphrasis units, which present essence and image figuratively to the certain person, naturally, are less met comparing to widely spread based on traditional versions which are spoken by the language users. However, periphrasis of famous personas' names are to be valued highly as they play an important role in revealing the richness and potential resource of languages and cultures, besides, they serve to enrich the fond of periphrasis units of languages.

Periphrasis nomination presents complex information about its creator (level of awareness and erudition, range of reading, development of associative and logic connections, level of observation, creative skills, language competence). This type of periphrasis is considered as speech findings, they do not create with the expectation of a mass addressee, perceiving them

fluently and superficially, on the contrary, they are used to be accepted carefully and thoughtfully.

It should be emphasized that some authors of periphrasis could manage to create original nomination of famous persona, 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 new genre in literature was highlighted); or from Uzbek history one of the most adored poet, G'azal mulking sultoni (The king of the treasure of G'azal poetry) Alisher Navai 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 the person by the people looking at them from a different viewpoint. In these nominative units, the attitude of the folks to the celebrities would be recognized as how they accept that person, how they evaluate his or her 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 because they want to be piquant to the subscribers' interest. To illustrate, when Donald Trump became the president of the USA, he was almost the dominant theme in all publishings 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; 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 the periphrasis of the names of famous people are not only shot at politics, also at the members of show business sometimes standing on the target of 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 the science, politics, music and movie industry are also referred with ironical periphrasis because of their behavioral or other characteristically 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 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 as 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).

For intellectual periphrasis units, it is far more considered that fixation of the attention of the addresser is a characteristic feature. This renders to highlight the effect of the impact of some identified blocks of the text, allows the reader to realize the whole meaning of the text.

Occasionally, periphrasis units may cause not to grasp them fully. However, it should not be appraised as a shortcoming of the expressive means. It rather depends on the listeners, readers and the audience who do not have enough awareness and information about the celebrities. Periphrasis of famous persona's names, which is intended for the auditory of the educated and cultural people, is always composed on some certain base of aims, they do not just simply "shoot their target", but present an opportunity to discuss what they read or listen to and to think what is going on.

The cultural awareness of the producer of the periphrasis is hard to hide. It is frequently met in media texts that periphrasis has two kinds of distinctive features. For the first group, it is typical feature for the that they are explicit, simple and profound, while the other periphrasis differ with their length, tricky expressions, immodestly exaggerated appraisals, and sometimes with speech mistakes The Professional Virgin (Doris Day, because of her squeaky-clean image, at least on-screen), Andre the Giant, The Butcher, Monster Eiffel Tower, The French Giant, The Eighth Wonder of the World (Andre Rousimoff).

Etymologic Origins of Peripheral Units

A thorough look at the past provides curious knowledge that the famous people's names were widely spread with periphrasis units and circulated through the ordinary folks.

The legendary king of England who was famous with the name King Arthur was called as The Flower of Kings, The Once and Future King- (King Arthur) [46].

Because of his bravery in defending the country in the late 5th and early 6th centuries. Arthur was a main hero in the legends and was famous with another peripheral units: Matter of Britain. In history, a famous knight was known as The Flower of Chivalry – William Douglas. A special historical book illustrated his life and his fortitude.

"Sir William Douglas of Liddisle, the "Flower of Chivalry", was clearly, as will be seen by the former, heir-male and representative of the great distinct branch of the Douglasses" [38].

Comparing to English historical people, the Uzbek famous scholars outnumber them, and they were adored and 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 the headline: Sahibkiran in the Memory of Descendants. Thus, the articles used a dominant periphrasis to mention Amir Temur. After the dynasty of Timurids, Muhammad Shayboniyxon appeared in the stages of history. He had an extraordinary periphrasis unit that was called Shoh Baxt (Happiness of King)– Muhammad Shayboniyxon. It should be emphasized that it is not peculiar to Uzbek periphrasis units as they are chiefly composed with words like great, founder, first.

Shoh va Shoir (King and Poet) is a periphrasis of the name of another historic popular person Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur. His outstanding talent for poetry made him famous all over the

world. A 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 was called Qassob Amir, (Killer Amir), because of his strict politics.

As it was mentioned above, we looked through many biographical books to find the objects of our research, it became evident that most periphrasis units were used in the pages or in the headlines of biographical books. After kings and queens, we searched for the scholars' names of the two languages. Starting from the English representatives, we can assure that both England and Uzbekistan are rich in wise people, and the folks honored them with dubbing their names with complimentary epithets.

According to internet sources,

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 a wonderful doctor in his book which was dedicated to the study of the life of the heroes of art and medicine:

“Roger Bacon, called the wonderful doctor – Doctor Mirabilis – was born in the year 1214 in the neighbourhood of Ilchester” [98].

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

Throughout the research we collected numerous examples with the word father: The Father of English Music, Father of the FDA, Father of Classical Liberalism, The Father Of Computers, Father of Modern Surgery. Those people were the founders of this category or were great representators who were acknowledged by people. For example, William Byrd was known as The Father of English Music: he was the last great English composer of Catholic church music, as well as the first of the Elizabethan "golden" age of secular music. J.R. Turbet inserted his name into his book and wrote these words regarding him: “Describes and analyses the change in perception whereby during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries the status of the “Father of English Music” was conferred initially on Tallis but then passed to Byrd” [44].

Another “Father” was Harvey Washington Wiley who was an American chemist known as the "Father of the FDA, Throughout much of his career, Wiley campaigned for reforms in food manufacturing and in food labeling” [93].

According to the sources of the internet sites, John Locke was a 17th-century English philosopher and physician known as the Father of Classical Liberalism [87]. Counted amongst the most influential Enlightenment thinkers, he was the first to define the self through a continuity of consciousness.

Subsequently, the names of Charles Babbage – The Father of Computers and Lister – Father of Modern Surgery are worth mentioning. The information about those scholars was taken from scientific books: Charles Babbage [99].

In 1821, English mathematician Charles Babbage (also known as the Father of modern computers) invented a machine.[65]

Lister's work led to a reduction in post-operative infections and made surgery safer for patients, distinguishing him as the "Father of Modern Surgery".

The father of Modern Surgery (Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1944) is the most readable... There are no footnotes substantiating her assertions, but in that she makes Lister better known to the general public, her book serves a purpose [36].

Many honorable Uzbek scholars are famous with their works and are honored with approving periphrasis units: Qomusiy olim (Encyclopedic scientist) – Abu Rayhon Beruniy [54] , Buyuk hakim (Great doctor) – Abu Ali Ibn Sino, Qiyosiy tilshunoslikning asoschisi (Founder of comparative linguistics) - Mahmud Qoshg'ariy, Al-Muallim as-soniy – Ikkinchi muallim (Second teacher) (after Aristotle), Sharq Arastusi (Aristotle of the East) – Abu Nasr Forobiy, Muhaddislarning imomi (Imam of the Hadiths) – Imom al Buhoriy, Fasohat ilmining sultoni (Sultan of the science of eloquence) – Abulqosim Mahmud Az-Zamahshariy, Asr nodiri, Musavvirlar peshvosi (Rare of the Century, Leader of Artists) – Kamoliddin Behzod [97] , Algebra fanining asoschisi (Founder of the science of algebra) – Muhammad Ibn Muso Al-Xorazmiy [98]. The following extracts from various sources: newspapers, biographical books and internet sites illustrates how the periphrasis units are applied in the content.

Abu Rayhon Muhammad ibn Ahmad al Beruniy (973 yil 4- sentyabr -1048yil 11- dekabr) buyuk qomusiy daho edi. Har qachon unga o'xshatish uchun ramz axtarib qolamiz [52].

In the publishing of an educational magazine under the name of "Imom Bukhariy saboqlari", several articles about Uzbek scholars are being published. The name of Beruniy was also inserted emphasizing his great works in the development of geography:

"Qomusiy olim biror bir falsafiy muammoning mohiyatini anglash uchun u bilan bog'liq bo'lgan ko'plab o'ziga xos qiyinchiliklarga duch kelgan." [75].

Hozir Toshkentda buyuk hakim Abu Ali ibn Sino asarlariga qiziqish katta emish, — dedilar u kishi [57].

Muhaddislar imomi, hadis ilmining sultoni deb ham yuritiladi [97].

O. Mo'minxo'ja expressed I. Bukhariy as Mo'jiza Inson (Magic person) as a headline of the article in weekly newspaper O'zbekiston Adabiyoti va San'ati. However, as it is typical for periphrasis, the meaning of the headline is understood through the content of the publishing.

One of the most honorable religious scholars, who was referred to as Buyuk Ulamo (Great Scientist) - Abu Iso Termiziy was remembered in the article about his life and works by G. Isanova [72].

Evaluating and observing the information, it can be summarized that the periphrasis units are chiefly used in enlightening the biography of those people and while writing books about their life, periphrasis units are chosen as a title of the books. Periphrasis units are composed of emphasizing the bravery works, appealing behavioral features, and professional fields.

Expressions of the Names of Politicians in Periphrasis

While conducting our research, we observed various publishing, articles, and news information of the world presses and internet sites. As a consequence, it can be assured that in foreign countries, the mass media journalists vigorously enlighten the life and the career of famous people. They express their names with roundabout words that can be appraisal, trustworthy, and sometimes ironically. Besides, writers dedicated many books to the way of life of the famous, particularly the politicians.

Starting from the names of presidents, E. Grizzard compiled the life of George Washington in a book and described him as:

“That dearest and best of all appellations, ‘The Father of his country’ was the natural fruit of that benevolence which he so carefully cultivated through life” [32]. The American Cincinnatus, The American Fabius, the Sage of Mount Vernon are other versions of the roundabout words about George Washington.

As one of America's Founding Fathers and a champion of individual freedoms, James Madison is often called the Father of the Constitution and was instrumental in the creation of the Bill of Rights. The Sage of Montpelier was another periphrasis unit, which the legislator Madison achieved through his works.

The following extract is from a biographical book about A. Lincoln by S. Brooks:

“The Great Emancipator Abraham was the firstborn, and then there was a sister Sarah, a year younger than he; then came Thomas two years later, who died in infancy”[28].

The Great Emancipator, The Liberator, Abe, Honest Abe, Father Abraham, The Rail-Splitter, The Ancient One were also the periphrasis units to refer to A. Lincoln.

In the book the writings of Thomas Jefferson, several letters from his friends and companions were inserted. One of them called him the Man of the People:

“this will win their hearts forever, be approved by the world, which marks and honors you as The Man of the People, and will be an eternal consolation to yourself” [48].

Jefferson was imaged differently, sometimes being praised and even with ironical metaphors in the mind of Americans. This excerpt proves our argument: “The philosopher of Monticello could sit back, take a more disinterested view of the situation and make a forecast of the future of his country” [34]. 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 – these are also the names referring to the names of Thomas Jefferson.

Our research revealed that John Adams was one of the most respected people in the United States history. His role in the founding of this country was perpetual. In the end, he accomplished freedom from the British tyrants. The following extract from a book about American political leaders reveals that he was called the Only Atlas of American Independence. “the only Atlas of American independence was the great leader who won the war of the revolution. He established the fact; Mr. Adams induced Congress to declare it” [40].

“When it was rumored, for example, that Adams might deliver a valedictory to Congress, the Aurora had questioned how possibly the “Duke of Braintree” could ever consider appearing before “a body in which his former friends are his enemies, ...”[26]. Moreover, he was referred as Duke of Braintree.

On the basis of the results of our research, almost each president of the USA has dubbed name. However, their special attributes were evoked by the periphrasis units related to their names. For example, John Adams' son, John Quincy Adams was an excellent speaker. They called him Old Man Eloquent. He used this skill alongside an iron determination to argue against slavery. John Quincy Adams was the sixth President of the United States.

“Originally planned as an excursion to benefit the health of his daughter-in-law- Abigail, it turned into a triumphant procession for “Old Man Eloquent” [42]. Publicola, The Abolitionist are the further epithets to his name.

If we look at the life of Ronald Reagan, who was known as The Great Communicator, he has been deemed one of the best public speakers in American history, and for good reason. The impact of his nickname as The Great Communicator not only was central to his presidency, and all that he was able to accomplish during it, but his unparalleled communication skills and approaches—perhaps developed during his time as a Hollywood actor—went on to shape decades of future political leaders. The CNN information site quoted his name as the following: “The man known as the “Great Communicator” spent his final years largely out of public view, unable to carry on conversations even with his children and wife, Nancy”[61]

A. L. Johns narrated his life in his book and used his dubbed name:

“although many books and articles have been written on Reagan’s rhetoric and communication skills, this essay reviews just a few aspects of the Great communicator” [19].

The dutch, The Gipper, The Lifeguard, Ronnie, Saint Ronnie, The Teflon President, Rawhide. Reagan earned another dubbed name the Teflon President, because public perceptions of him were not tarnished by the controversies that arose during his administration. According to Rep Patricia:

"Pat" Schroeder (D), Colorado, who coined the phrase, and reporter Howard Kurtz, the term referred to Reagan's ability to "do almost anything wrong and not get blamed for it."

The executive who achieved his fame as American Talleyrand was Martin Van Buren and E. M. Shepard wrote about him in the book viz:

“Chevalier, one of our French critics, in his letters from America described him as setting up“for the American Talleyrand” [27].

And honored President Franklin D. Roosevelt was called as the

“White House Houdini,” after the famous escape artist Harry Houdini, for his ability to bedazzle his political opponents” [47].

Consistent with the studies results, Roosevelt had similarly periphrasis devices for his name and changed into vastly utilized by the public: The Boss, King Franklin, The Squire of Hyde Park, New Deal Caesar, Houdini of the White House – Franklin D. Roosevelt [40].

Based on Internet articles, a famous Ulysses S. furnish changed into the topic of an article, and the headline turned into written like this: “The Myth of 'Unconditional Surrender' Begins at Fort Donelson” [93].

As aforementioned, each president of the USA had been renamed according to some special attributes. To illustrate, when we say the Black President of America immediately, Barak Obama appears in our mind.

“The First Black President is a critical and passionate reflection on the political and historical implications of an Obama administration concerning the issue of race in America. Obama’s rise to political power has forever changed the contours of race relations in the country as many hail the new age of a “post-racial” society” [41].

A popular American talk show host and conservative political commentator, Hannity is the host of The Sean Hannity Show, a nationally syndicated talk radio show. His name has a periphrasis as Archbishop of Bullshit.

“Noah played clips of Fox's Archbishop of Bullshit Sean Hannity red-facedly proclaiming the yet-to-be-released memo “bigger than Watergate”[95].

For the period of our study of periphrasis, no one ever had as many dubbed names as Donald Trump. His competitor, Hillary Clinton, said in her speech:

“No single nickname can adequately describe all the horrendous elements of Donald Trump’s character, but this one ties a few together into a cohesive theme that’s easy for regular people to understand and apply in real time. People have natural bullshit detectors, but they don’t always use them. This will remind them to use them. We’ve heard him referred to as a “Loose Cannon” by Hillary Clinton [90].

These words are spoken about the previous president of the USA, Donald Trump. Besides, Trump has been given many other names, particularly most of them are ironically. Ponyboy, Chip Off the Old Blockhead, Fredo Corleone – Donald Trump. His daughter is referred to as a Proxy Wife, the First Lady-Daughter. [91]

According to the article in the Washington post:

”Through the shadowy persona of “Deep Throat,” FBI official Mark Felt became as famous as the Watergate scandal his “leaks” helped uncover. Best known through Hal Holbrook’s portrayal in the film version of Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein’s All the President’s Men, Felt was regarded for decades as a conscientious but highly secretive whistleblower who shunned the limelight. Yet even after he finally revealed his identity in 2005, questions about his true motivations persisted. [66].

John O’Connor, the author of “The Man Who Brought Down the White House” wrote these words regarding Mark Felt as Deep Throat in his book:

“each of us, experiencing Watergate in a different way, regarded Deep Throat as a hero”[43].

Today often viewed as the first British Prime Minister, Walpole was described by contemporary opponents as the ‘Screen-Master General’[92].

“adept at pulling all the political strings. Brazen Face, because it was said he was incapable of blushing over his corruptions; the Great Man; Screen-Master General, for protecting or screening his friends from parliamentary enquiries.” [30]. Within the research, there appeared slightly metaphorical component that Gentle Shepherd.

“Pitt whistled the air of the popular tune “Gentle Shepherd, tell me where”, and the House laughed. Though few surpassed him in a knowledge of the forms of the House or in mastery of administrative details, he lacked tact in dealing with people and with affairs [20].

According to the information of Academic dictionary, this extract reports that the periphrasis component Gentle Shepherd was given to George Greenville.

“London, even to annoyance, by every beggarly ballad singer and kitchen-maid, was in every mouth and every ear; the chorus to every stanza was, -“where, -oh where, -Gentle shephard, -tell me where” [21].

Benjamin Waterhouse even wrote a poem about George Greenville and termed him as "Gentle shepherd".

While we study the biography of William Pitt from net assets there has been written his call as follows: The Great Commoner.

“In 1746, King George II reluctantly appointed William Pitt postmaster general—a position that he held with distinction. From this, Pitt established a reputation for honesty and integrity—qualities that appealed to the British public and earned him the moniker "the Great Commoner." [87]

To this day the Great Commoner is one of the few political personages with whom the ordinary Englishman is familiar. This extract from the book about English party leaders proves that the term Great Commoner was used to refer about W. Pitt. [51].

An author of some books about statesmen J. M. Prest wrote a bibliographical book about John Russell who was known as Finality Jack to the British working classes [94].

“When stung he spoke out far too bravely for his own good, and that is how he came to earn the title of Finality Jack [37].

Another British prime minister Edward Geoffrey was known as Rupert of Debate and was conferred in the historical book about British prime ministers. "Rupert of Debate," born at Knowsley in Lancashire on the 29th of March 1799, grandson of the 12th earl and eldest son of Lord Stanley, subsequently (1834) of Derby Indeed, it was for his supreme brilliance in this respect that he later became well known as the ‘Rupert of Debate’ [85].

Great leader William Gladstone was mentioned as Grand Old Man in historical books. Thomas W. expressed the information about him as following:

“You can enter the History Room of Gladstone’s Library and pick up any number of books on the subject of the Grand Old Man himself” [86].

“Presently the 'Grand Old Man 'and the little child, separated by eighty years of time, come hand in hand together into the drawing room” [49].

As we collected the examples relevant to the research theme, the term Iron Lady has been dominated as a prototype of the classification of the research. Her name was dubbed by soviet union soldiers and even M. Thatcher herself was proud of it: the following extract proves our argument.

“Yes, I am an Iron Lady, after all it wasn't a bad thing to be an Iron Duke; yes, if that's how they wish to interpret my defense of values and freedoms fundamental to our way of life”.

These are the words of the most famous British woman, who became Prime Minister – Margaret Thatcher.

“Her most enduring name was "Iron Lady," given to her by the Soviet Army newspaper Red Star after she criticized Moscow in a 1976 speech for being bent on world domination. The Iron Lady was the title of the 2011 film that depicted Thatcher's political life and for which Streep won the Academy Award for best actress [89].

Turning to the Uzbek honored leaders and public officials, we compiled some of them in the paper. As an illustration, Uzbek history presented to the young generation his Iron General. Newspaper Uzbekistan Today published a compelling article about our national brave man, and it was titled “Return of National Hero”. It was a proclaiming article which was about the hero of the Second World War, Major – Sobir Rakhimov and the return of his monument to the Almazar district. The author wrote a compelling periphrasis unit of his name that he was referred to:

“the chief of all people of the USSR respectfully called him “the Iron General”[73].

In the period of the research, the life of SH. Rashidov was also investigated, and his name was referred to as Atoqli davlat arbobi va yozuvchi (Famous statesman and writer). This periphrasis provides with the information that Sharof Rashidov was also an outstanding writer. In Uzbekistan, if we say, the First President (Birinchi Prezident) immediately the great personality, Islam Karimov, is understood in the mind of each Uzbek citizen. Besides, he is honored as O‘zbek Millati Otasi, Buyuk Davlat Asoschisi (the Father of the Uzbek, The Founder of the Country). An article, which was published in newspaper “Ma‘rifat”, enlightened the process of new competition of essays under the title “My First President” and there was written like this:

“ishtirokchilar dastlab Birinchi Prezidentimiz haykali poyiga gullar qo‘yib, Islom Karimovning 80 yilligiga bag‘ishlangan “Butun olamni jo qilgan yurak” nomli ko‘rgazma ekspozitsiyasi bilan tanishdi”[68].

Analysis of the expression of the famous personas’ names in two languages reveals some differences. Initially, in the Uzbek language, the representatives of politics hardly face ironical attitude with periphrasis units, while in the English language, many names in periphrasis are used ironically. In addition, the English have more periphrasis units for their celebrities compared to the Uzbek.

Periphrasis Units of the Names of the Representors of Literature

Subsequently, the writers and poets of both languages were targeted to be studied as they play one of the prominent roles in the life of folks. Additionally, their reputation introduced them to the world of readers. Their names in periphrasis were familiarized because of their strenuous works and performance in the field of poetry and literature. The remarkable writers of English and Uzbek had their dignity in all periods. In the following passages we reveal their names in periphrasis and their etymology. The prominent writers from history such as A. Navoiy, Bobur, or Shakespeare, John Milton, are devoted to the development of the languages and we compiled their names in the periphrasis in this part.

Remarkable writer of the English literature William Shakespeare was dubbed as Sweet Swan of Avon. Jonson was the first who called Shakespeare the “Sweet Swan of Avon ;”

“Sweet Swan of Avon” what a sight it were To see thee in our water.

Sweet Swan of Avon! What a sight it were

To see thee in our waters yet appear,

And make those flights upon the banks of Thames

That so did take Eliza, and our James!

“Sweet Swan of Avon”

here stands as perhaps the only noticeable light in the flickering Stratfordian firmament, for it is in this seemingly innocuous and posthumous literary record that the poet “William Shakespeare” is identified, for the first time in history, as the actor-manager-businessman, William Shakespeare of Stratford-upon-Avon [18].

English poet John Milton was a Champion of Liberty. As a Protestant, he believed that the individual reader should interpret the Bible. He is chiefly famous for his epic (a long poem centered on a legendary hero) poem *Paradise Lost* and for his defense of uncensored (not checked for materials that may be harmful) publication [84]. Incidentally, he presents himself as Liberty's Champion, but in doing so he makes a claim modest in comparison with their gambit in the Representation.

The second volume presents us with remarks of some of our more celebrated writers; among, of course, we find the Leviathan of Literature, Dr. Samuel Johnson. [64].

R. Griffiths remembered about Dr. Samuel in the journal article and penned these words:

"I told Erskine I was to write Dr. Johnson's life in scenes. ... Johnson's later life when he had become, according to the novelist Tobias Smollett, the "Great Cham of Literature"[64]

Notable person Geoffrey Chaucer known as the Father of English literature is widely considered the greatest English poet of the middle ages and was the first poet to have been buried in Poet's Corner of Westminster Abbey. Geoffrey Chaucer has long held the prime position that he occupies among English poets in this volume. Frank W. Hoffmann, William G. Bailey provided with an interesting records that:

“Already, soon after his death in 1400, successors spoke of him as 'my master Chaucer', 'Flower of Poets', 'Father and Founder of Ornate Eloquence’[24].

E. Bronson wrote in his book the memories of Holmes: “Holmes' lines about Emerson are particularly acute and just:

“From his mild throng of worshippers released Our Concord ... Where in the realm of thought, whose air is song, Does he, the Buddha of the West, belong?.

Through the research we analyzed the reporters' critiques about the writers and accumulated some new materials: Talk show host Dick Cavett once declared Rod McKuen as The World's Most Understood Poet. Rod McKuen's message was tailor-made for the 1960s:

"don't fear to bare your emotions. Be sentimental. Be natural, not hip. Don't stay cool, stay warm." Termed the "King of Kitsch" by Newsweek, McKuen's popularity cut across mass media [33].

Uzbek literature and poetry have several mythical, eminent and praiseworthy writers and poets. From history, the individual that was an acclaimed writer of the Uzbek language with the periphrasis the O'zbek adabiy tilining bayroqdori (The flag bearer of the Uzbek literary language). Nava'i is considered by many at some point of the Turkic-speaking international to be the founding father of early Turkic literature. Maqsud Shayxzoda described him as G'azal mulking sultoni [58], so since that time, each pupil in Uzbekistan knows when we recall this honorable poet as G'azal mulking sultoni. Xurshid Davron inscribed his name in this way : Tafakkur bog'boni, Oltin qalam sohibi (Gold pen holder). Evidently, the great works of Navai rendered him to have such an appraisals towards his name.

According to a compelling article by the teacher of literature in SamDU, D. Bahriyeva, a great thinker, the teacher of Navoi, Abdurakhmon Jamiy was dubbed respectfully by Alisher Navoiy as Qutbi tariqat, Haqiqat asrorining koshifi (The discovery of the mystery of truth)[71].

During the research we looked through many press articles. In the magazine Yosh Kuch, an article under the title National heroes was published that was about the memories of Mutavakkil Burxonov. He described two honorable writers who sacrificed their life for the development of the Uzbek Nation. According to M. Burxonov they were Madaniyatning ikki buyuk siymosi (Two great symbols of the culture). These words are about Fitrat and Cho'lpon [67].

O'zbek Romanchiligi Maktabining Asoschisi, Felyetonlar Qiroli (Founder of the Uzbek School of Romance, King of Columns) – Abdulla Qodiriy is famous for his novel “Bygone days” all over the world. The writer could start a novel writing period in Uzbek literature with his efforts. Another honored person who was the founder of Uzbek drama O'zbek dramaturgiya asoschisi (Founder of Uzbek drama) - Hamza Hakimzoda Niyoziy. Although they faced many struggles in their short life, they could write their name in the chronicle books of the history.

According to the internet web site of the national library, there was held a memory party dedicated to O'tkir Hoshimov. The name of the writer was referred as O'tkir qalam sohibi (Sharp pencil holder).

“2016 yil 6 sentyabr kuni O'zbekiston Milliy kutubxonasi O'zbekiston xalq yozuvchisi O'tkir Hoshimov tavalludining 75 yilligi munosabati bilan “O'tkir qalam sohibi” deb nomlangan xotira kechasi o'tkazildi [83].

While conducting our research we collected the names of many other writers and poets of the modern literature such as Hozirgi zamon Navoiysi-Erkin Vohidov, O'zbek adabiy fantastikasi asoschisi – Tohir Malik, Buyuk So'z Ustasi, Mohir Hikoyanavis- Abdulla Qaxxor. Bolalar adabiyotining jonkuyari – Safo Matjon, Sevikli bolalar yozuvchisi – Xudoyberdi To'xtaboyev, **El shonini kuylagan shoir-Muhammad Yusuf.**

It can be summarized that many representors of literature have lived and wrote for the development of their language and society. Obviously, the folks respected them and most of them achieved their fame with periphrasis compositions of their names.

Famous Stage Persons and Their Names in Periphrasis

The word “celebrity” chiefly causes to figure out a stage person like singers and actors. According to the outcomes of the research, their names are the most used in periphrasis, and in many cases they are full of ironic features. When we analyzed it, it was grasped that the stage people' names are particularly inscribed in the headlines of the press articles to appeal to readers. In the following passages we present the names of the singers and the applied periphrasis names which are gathered from numerous sources. Firstly, it should be emphasized that the main source of information about singers and actors has been provided dominantly from internet sites and newspaper articles. The first person who was referred to as a Broadway star by nbcnews.com is Carol Channing.

“the Broadway Star who earned a lifetime achievement Tony Award for her legendary career, which included roles in classics like "Gentleman Prefer Blondes" and "Hello, Dolly!" died on Tuesday.

The website informed about his death and used his periphrasis name as it is evident to the public. Another news site announced the birthday event of a celebrity applying to her name in periphrasis:

“Today is the birthday of the Swedish Nightingale, Jenny Lind (1820-1887). The Swedish opera singer had been renowned throughout the halls of Europe for twelve years when P.T. Barnum booked her for an American tour in 1850, helping raise hundreds of thousands of dollars for her favorite charities.

This singer was adored and there was dedicated a book to enlighten her life and career. Elisabeth Kyle published a biographical book about Jenny Lind under the title the Swedish Nightingale: Jenny Lind”[29]. During the research period we witnessed many capable people with great talents. Significantly, their talent rendered them to be famous with periphrasis units towards their names. For examples, according to the information of Gola Derby:

“The Voice’ winner Chevel Shepherd: ‘Country Tinkerbell’ will work with Kelly Clarkson on a new album.

Chevel is well aware that her win is historic and quickly credited Kelly, who nicknamed her ‘Country Tinkerbell,’ for all her success when she took to Twitter to answer questions in a very revealing interview”. Popular person of the USA acknowledged a young girl. It should be mentioned that, an American singer and actor Kelly Clarkson has become famous as Mouth of the South for her incredible voice and songs.

Jess Younger announced an article in the Quora under the headline

“Who is the rightful King of Rock 'n' Roll, Elvis Presley, Chuck Berry or someone else?”

from the content of the article it is clear that he is referring to Elvis Presley with periphrasis King of Rock and roll:

“It cracks me up how so many people take the term “king of rock and roll” so seriously. Some people talk about “King of Rock and Roll” as if it’s a championship belt that Elvis Presley stole from some other performer, usually Chuck Berry”[62].

In our research, we faced some extraordinary periphrasis like Godfather of Soul – James Brown, which is composed metaphorically. Jess Younger described the singer as following:

“In his Own words, this is the incredible life story of the Godfather of Soul, giving the inside story of his life and music, taking the reader on a journey from his impoverished childhood to his evolution into one of the most influential ...[22].

While Brown was dubbed as godfather of the soul Aretha Franklin was referred as Queen of Soul. This extract was taken from internet site:

“The 'Queen of Soul' whose reign spanned decades, dies at 76. Aretha Franklin — the first woman to be inducted into the Rock & Roll Hall of Fame and known as the "Queen of Soul" for powerful anthems like "Respect" and "Chain of Fools" — died Thursday morning at her home in Detroit. She was 76.

Jet. A Johnson publication wrote about her:

“fans of Queen of Soul Aretha Franklin are thrilled about the special box set of her soul hits spanning from the 60s through the 70s”. Another singer was honored as “The Queen of Folk Music”.

“In his MusiCares speech, in 2015, Bob Dylan calls Joan Baez “the queen of folk music then and now,” and to many she was and is. In the 1960s urban folk revival she was a star among stars [50].

Historical dictionary provides with the information that although the advent of rock-and-roll drove Frank Sinatra from the top of the pop music business, he nevertheless remained an icon, known to millions of Americans as "The Voice" or "The Sultan of Swoon" or "The Chairman of the Board" [35].

Dan K. Utley enlightens the life of Jiles Perry:

"J. P." Richardson Jr. known as The Big Bopper, was an American musician, singer and songwriter whose rockabilly look, style, voice, and exuberant personality made him an early rock and roll star. Crowds of mourners in Beaumont lined the route of the Big Bopper's funeral procession and people across the region tuned their radios to him as Gordon Baxter played a ... The gold record instead went to his widow, who gave birth to a son, Jay Perry Richardson, in late April, three months after his father's death [25].

When people hear him called the "Voice of a Generation" they undoubtedly think of a young Dylan singing protest songs in the early Sixties and giving voice to the political and societal frustrations felt by himself and others in their twenties[63].

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”[79].

Within the period of data collection, we explored many names of Uzbek movie industry actors in periphrasis. One of them was Xalq Ayasi- Lutfixonim Sarimsoqova: an adored actress of Uzbek movies L. Sarimsoqova was dubbed as “The mother of the nation” this extract from the newspaper Darakchi proves our statement:

“Boshqalarini sanamaganda ham ana shu ikki filmdagi ona obrazlari Lutfixonimni elning ayasiga aylantirib yuborgan edi. Vaholanki “Aya” faqat ijobiy rollarning emas, salbiy rollarning ham mohir ijrochisi edi” [76].

Another popular and most loved actress with her unforgettable role in movies is Zaynab Sadriyeva who was honored as The Princess of the Country. Darakchi press published an article about the actress’s life and work:

Zaynab Sadriyeva-“Yurt Malikasi”. Texnikumda Zaynab Sadrieva Zulfiyaxonim bilan birga tahsil oladi. Taqdir bu ikki ayolni chin ma`noda yurtning “malikasi”ga aylantirdi. Zulfiyaxonim adabiyotda, Zaynabxonim esa san`atda haqiqiy yulduzga aylandi [78].

Great representator of Uzbek Theater, Pulat Saidqosimov was honored as “Xalqimiz Mehrini Qozongan San’atkor”[77] (Adored Actor of the Folk). After he passed away, newspapers announced several articles remembering his outstanding roles in theater and cinema

CONCLUSION

Our studies underneath the identify of well-known personality's names in periphrasis in English and Uzbek languages triggered to take a look at an extensive variety of human's lives and their role in society. Human civilization has seen numerous people who've changed the direction of history and encouraged their sphere of residing by using their air of mystery, intelligence and talent. Be it geographical growth, art & enjoyment, science & generation, literature, politics, statesmanship or video games and sports, these individuals have created history by using their paintings. There were loads of humans at some point in the records who're left within the memories of millions of people. They are Albert Einstein, George Washington, Princess Diana, Margaret Thatcher, Mahatma Gandhi and lots of others. Their effect on the world's improvement can't be underestimated.

According to the studies goal, we targeted to examine their names in periphrasis and gathered etymologic facts in this chapter of the paper. Beginning from the historical duration of records, we appeared through the representatives of numerous spheres representors. Even though we studied many of them and inserted their names inside the dissertation paper, we will honestly declare that there is a considerable range of famous human beings with their names in periphrasis.

The outcomes of our studies screen that both in English and in Uzbek languages practice periphrasis extendedly. It should be emphasized that they are not modern-day phenomena as we located many examples from records. We investigated many biographical books on which the names of the well-known humans were inscribed in periphrasis. It may be understood that the folks have compelling reasons to write and dedicate books for the individuals who made an enormous attempt for the improvement of the society. It's an essential reality that mainly the kings, queens, and pupils carried out fame within the past, at the same time as the members of the movie industry, singers, and bestseller writers are more famous than ever.

If we examine the course books for schoolchildren, those periphrasis gadgets are extensively used to enlighten the existence of a poet, writer, or some pupils. Except, it needs to be highlighted that the mass media texts are the prominent sources of our studies. In particular, reporters broadly utilize periphrasis whilst they're writing articles enlightening the celeb existence. They are trying to locate attractive phrases which might be sometimes appraising and once in a while ironical.

From the etymologic perspective, maximum periphrasis gadgets have been composed at the same time as compiling books to describe that well-known character. Biographical books contain numerous extracts expressed with roundabout phrases. All through the studies, we found a few periphrasis names are not understood except when we read the content material. Chiefly, they have been written within the headline and the text enlightened the life of the person.

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