

CONNOTATIVE SEMANTICS TYPICAL OF THE NICKNAMES OF FRENCH PRESIDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The article presents the connotative semantics typical of French presidents. In political discourse, the nicknames of prominent party leaders perform a specific expressive-figurative function. This function allows the creation of a convincing linguistic-political portrait that reflects important characters in the character of prominent political figures. Nicknames can describe a referee's appearance, reflect his or her appearance, habits and behavioral characteristics, ethnic and racial background, and provide a social assessment of his or her mental abilities.

KEYWORDS: *Konnotatsii, Anthroponyms, Informal Secondary, Anthroponyms, Prozvishcha. Ethnic, Connotative Semy*

INTRODUCTION

The complex, content, and associative nature of French anthroponyms is reflected in their nominative / informative functions. Correct understanding and understanding of the interrelationships between anthroponym semantics and its associative nature and its axiological functions will be essential for communicators in overcoming linguistic and intercultural barriers that negatively affect the formation of full-fledged communication in French. Nicknames are complex linguistic phenomena. Let us consider the unofficial secondary anthroponyms of the French presidents Charles de Gaulle, Jacques Chirac, Nicolas Sarkozy, and François Hollande.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

A nickname is a name given to a person in addition to his real name and surname. This name usually indicates a sign of his character, habits, appearance, nationality, belonging to a certain class, type of activity. In the process of analyzing the selected anthroponyms, we found that often these nicknames are due to the nature of the policy pursued by the presidents, such as "Chaméléon Bonaparte" - J. because of their political variability. The nickname given to Chirac is attributed to the personal qualities of the presidents, such as Sarkozy for the lifestyle associated with the pattern and elegance of the secondary anthroponym Rolex, which is often used by Twitter users. Charles de Gaulle stood out among his contemporaries not only for his height and innate aristocracy, but also for his brilliant mind. The French had to elect him as their president. Edmond Rostan's play *Sirano de Berjerak* was his most needed book. De Gaulle later admits that the protagonist of this play has become the favorite hero of his entire life. The president is proud of his long nose, seeing the similarities between his nose and the character's nose. The anthroponym "Sirano" is also derived from this, which can be divided as a positive

description. On the eve of his 50th birthday, in 1938, he was appointed commander of a tank regiment in the Mets. Here, his colleagues give him the new nickname "Colonel Motor" for his boundless energy and ability to work. Well-wishers call him "Two Meters and Big Charles" for his very high neck. He takes nicknames from his enemies, such as "Peacock" and "Rooster", for his obvious arrogance. The nicknames "General" (le Général) and "Generalim" (Mon général) were often used.

DISCUSSION

As for Jacques Chirac, the fifth president of the Fifth Republic, his nicknames are dominated by bright negative colors due to protests over his political methods. As soon as he began his professional career as an auditor of the Chamber of Accounts to the Government Service, Chirac showed that he was able to overcome any obstacles, he was a "wonderful argument". "But the problem is, he keeps jumping even when he already has to stand still," says one of his employees. George Pompidou, who brought Chirac to government work, called him a "Bulldozer" and a "Helicopter," and these names became his nicknames because of his resourceful abilities. Due to his political variability, Chirac will have the following nicknames: Caméléon Bonaparte "Chameleon Bonaparte", La Girouette "Flyuger - unproven", Chichi - flirtation, Le Chi, Jacquou le rockant "Shikusha-rocker", and Jacquouille la fripouille. Among the positives, only the nickname Le Grand Condor the Great Condor can be singled out. In doing so, it is seen as a synonym for experience, wisdom.

Nicolas Sarkozy is a contradictory and ambiguous character of the political elite of the French Republic. Many of the common nicknames have a negative connotation: Sarkozy. Sacrézizi (Sarkopipiska - a symbol of his passion for women), Nono le Bigorneau (Olux Nono). Due to its dependence on expensive accessories and unique leisure time, people call it "President Bling-Bling" (English Bling - shiny, bright, beautiful) or "Rolex", "Baby Nicolas" (Le petit Nicolas) - the president's neck and Rene Gosinni and Jean. A reference to the memory of the famous character of Jaka Sampe's work of the same name. Workers at the American embassy "Le barefoot king" (Le Roi nu) for the eyes of Sarkozy. Diplomats describe Sarkozy as a "man of power" who is rude to his colleagues. These include SuperSarko, Notre omniprésident, and Sarko Premier as symbols of self-proclaimed authority. The following neutral nicknames are common among Twitter users: "Tokay wine" because Tokay wine is produced in Hungary. Sarkozy's father is Hungarian, or "weather in Hungary" (for the same reason). Among the positive nicknames are: "Duracell-president" - German Chancellor Angela Merkel called him for his hyperactivity. (President).

For the next 60 years, no French president has had such a low rating as François Hollande a year after coming to power. Perhaps this explains the emergence of negative anthroponyms such as "Mese Nimjon odam" in Hollande: for the past 30 years, the title of "most boring politician" has earned him the nickname because of his instability and unwillingness to make responsible decisions. Neutrality is also reflected in the tone of the nickname "Mse Normal". Hollande got the nickname because of the promises he often makes in the media or on the internet. Hollande also has comic nicknames, such as "Mese joke": his opponents called him that, pointing out that he loved to joke. Twitter staff gave him the nickname "Flan." In France, cheese is produced under the brand name "Flanby", for François Hollande the nickname belongs to his surname "Dutch cheese" (fr. Hollande - Dutch cheese, potatoes, porcelain, Dutch paper, etc.).

Result. Thus, the relationship between the positive / neutral and negative meanings specific to the nicknames given to presidents can be seen more clearly in the following tables.

1-TABLE THE AMOUNT OF ANTHROPONYMS CONSIDERED

	Positive / neutral paint	Negative paint
Шарль де Голль	4	3
Жак Ширак	1	8
Николя Саркози	6	9
Франсуа Олланд	4	3

2- TABLE PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL AMOUNT

	Positive / neutral paint %	Negative paint %
Шарль де Голль	57 %	43 %
Жак Ширак	11 %	89 %
Николя Саркози	40 %	60 %
Франсуа Олланд	57 %	43 %

The existence of such a large number of secondary anthroponyms indicates the high political activism of the society over the last fifty years. There is stability in the French use of secondary anthroponyms to fully express their political views.

For the post of President of France, the anthroponym François Fillon is intertwined in the French press with a series of nicknames that provide additional information about the politician's identity, identifying certain aspects of his political career. The most common nickname, "Courage Fillon" ("Courage Fillon"), probably originated during his entire political career under various presidents: from Jacques Chirac to Sarkozy, from Sarkozy to François Hollande, because he held various positions in power. The transition from one position to another, depending on the circumstances, required great courage, perseverance and patience from the politician not to fall spiritually. Wanting to inspire a person in such situations, the French usually Courage! (Be strong! Don't be idle!), Or Bon courage! (Good luck!) They say.

Journalist Sophie Couanyar, in an article on François Fillon, used his nickname, "La revanche de Courage Fillon," in which he emphasized: donnera ce surnom qui l'a poursuivi »[Coignard]. Translation: "Regardless of the outcome, François Fillon has won at least one victory: no one will call him by this nickname, which no longer gives him peace. "

Another nickname of François Fillon is Mr. Nobody (Mr. Nobody) probably appeared under the influence of the American film of the same name, which became famous in France. The plot of the film develops around the protagonist - Nemo Nobody. His destiny undergoes a fantastic change and consists of many parallel real lives.

After becoming President of the French Republic, Macron quickly received a new "Jupiter" ("Jupiter") title from journalists. Le Figaro writes about this, but its employee indicated the initials of his name: "Pourtant," Jupiter ", le surnom vite accolé au nouveau chef de l'Etat, aborde la planète Mars d'assez loin" [AB: 5] . Translation: "But the nickname 'Jupiter' has quickly joined the new head of state, approaching Mars from a considerable distance."

CONCLUSION

Thus, a linguistic analysis of the nicknames of prominent political leaders has shown that nicknames are the product of secondary naming that accompanies anthroponyms and provides them with additional connotative information. In political discourse, the nicknames of prominent party leaders perform a specific expressive-figurative function. This function allows the creation of a convincing linguistic-political portrait that reflects important characters in the character of prominent political figures. Nicknames can describe a referent's appearance, reflect his or her appearance, habits and behavioral characteristics, ethnic and racial background, and provide a social assessment of his or her mental abilities. They are one of the linguistic means of expressing feelings, attitudes towards the referent, to achieve expressive effect in verbal communication. Nicknames represent a category of unregulated names that act as communicative and emotional substitutes for names and surnames and cannot accompany a person for the rest of their lives.

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