



Formation of Nicknames and Study by Uzbeki Linguists

**Karimboyeva Manzura
Dilmuratovna**

Nukus DPI Uzbek language and literature
2nd stage graduate student.
defect, 777manzura777@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This article provides information about nicknames that are being studied as an anthroponymic unit in Uzbek linguistics. The opinions of linguists about nicknames are presented. Considerations have been made regarding the distinction between nicknames and names.

Keywords:

Uzbek linguistics, anthroponymy, onomastics, microscope, nicknames, dialect, name

In Uzbek linguistics, there are a lot of issues that are being studied, analyzed in depth, and waiting to be studied and analyzed. Among these, it will not be a mistake to include the nicknames that make up the main part of the micro-scale of anthroponymy. The study found of anthroponymy is formed by onomastic units named after people. We can include nicknames among them without hesitation. Nicknames are also called second names for people.

The study of the anthroponymy of Turkic languages was first started in the 60s of the last century by the Kazakh linguist T. Jonuzakov. After that, a number of Turkish linguists conducted scientific research on anthroponymic units. In these scientific works, there is a lot of information about the concept of common nouns, and the transition of similar nouns into common nouns. Exchanges occur between groups of onomastic units, that is, cases of transition of a unit belonging to one type to another type are observed. This process is called transmonization. But these scientific works were not without shortcomings.

What were the reasons for the origin of the anthroponymic nicknames? What was the reason for naming people?

According to a number of historians and ethnographers who have studied the social life of ancient people, the name of a clan or tribe, the name of a person belonging to that clan or tribe corresponds to the name of the clan or tribe to which he belongs. was. 'loan, that is, a person belonging to an ethnic group is called by the name of the clan. The names of the clan or tribe consisted of the name of an animal or bird that the ethnic group considered sacred. Gradually, this tradition changed, and each member of the clan and tribe had a special name or nickname. Here are the names and nicknames of such elements [E.A. Begmatov. 1.35].

Names and nicknames are deeply studied in the micro-scale of Uzbek language onomastics. This is also called onomastic scale. The definition of a nickname included in the anthroponymic content is expressed: a nickname is a name given to a person by his surroundings, which reflects the characteristics of the person, and is put together with the name of the person. In addition, names and surnames can be defined as an "additional nominative category" of anthroponymy. "A nickname is a name that expresses various characteristics of a person" [Propin G.V. 2.20].

"A nickname is a word given to a person in different periods of his life by people referring to different characteristics and qualities of a person. A person is known and distinguished by this name to a circle of people" [Propin G.V. 2.15]. M.N. Chobanov includes first name, surname, patronymic, first name, and nickname and nickname in the category of additional names and writes: "A nickname is an informal additional name that serves to distinguish one person from another in society" [Chobanov M. N. 3.11].

Russian linguists are also very interested in conducting scientific work and research on nicknames. In each case, the nicknames had different meanings and meanings. For example, according to A. Pashayev, the additional name attached to a person's name refers to a sign or profession of a person" [Pashaen A. M. 4.38].

Nicknames existed even in earlier times. It is difficult to find the word nickname in the works of Alisher Navoi, who is a great representative of Turkish literature. In "Dictionary of Navoi's Works", the plural form of the word nickname is given as "alqab", even though the word nickname is not mentioned in this form. "Alqab" is an Arabic word that means "nicknames, names". But in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Language of Navoi's Works" the word "nickname" is briefly defined as "name, nickname" [E.A. Begmatov. 1.70]. These data show that the issue of studying nicknames and names has not escaped the attention of many people since long ago, and has been considered one of the issues in the center of attention.

In our current fiction, we also encounter characters with nicknames in the works created by word artists: In the works of A. Qahhor, S. Ahmad, G. Ghulam, Shukrullo "sinchalak", "vofurush", "aravakash", "jinni", "o'g'ri", "tarasha", "olifta", "bo'ydoq" there are heroes with nicknames like Also, in A. Oripov's drama "Sahibgiron", Amir Temur and Turkish Sultan Bayazid's speech refers to their nickname:

Timur:

It just happened, after all

You are a powerful lightning nicknamed Yildirim.

You hit a big iron and you became a splinter.

Bayazid:

How should this be understood?

Timur:

I'm a lang-u,

And you are blind, weak and deaf [A. Oripov. 5.64].

Nicknames can be explained more fully by the following definitions:

- A nickname is a personal name and is attached to people's names.
- A nickname is an additional name given to a person.
- Nickname - also means taxable, family, title.
- A noun with a nickname is therefore studied in anthroponymy.
- Nickname refers to a person's physical, mental, spiritual talent and profession, behavior among people, positive or abnormal behavior.
- A nickname is as old as a name.
- A nickname is a name given to a person as a joke.
- A nickname is an informal name of a person. It is more often found in the vernacular, dialects and dialects [E.A. Begmatov. 1.20].

There are also many linguists who study nicknames as a separate object of research. Azerbaijani linguists A.M. Pashayev and Y.N. Khojalapesova can be included among them. In addition, there are a number of books and numerous articles about nicknames in the languages of different nations. Russian linguists A. M. Selishev, V. K. Chichagov, G. V. Tropin, and V. A. Gordlevisky can be included among them. Among the Uzbek linguists, A. Ishayev's observations are worthy of praise. Since the 60s of the last century, there has been an interest in studying the linguistic features of Uzbek names scientifically. During these years, some scientific and popular scientific articles on Uzbek anthroponymics by scientists such as D. Abdurahmonov, O'. Nosirov, F. Abdullaev, M. Shamsieva, A. Ishaev, Kh. Doniyorov were published [International Scientific Conference, December 18- 19, 2021 6.55]. Among them, the research work conducted by A. Ishayev is "Observations on the Manghit Dialect", in

which nicknames related to the Kipchak dialect were mentioned and became the object of research. The studies of M.S.Rahimov, M.Rashidova, R.Saidov regarding nicknames in Uzbek linguistics are also noteworthy.

Nicknames are a phenomenon that has existed in the lexicon of the language since ancient times. We can find examples of nicknames, that is, cases of calling by nicknames, assigning nicknames to individuals, in the examples of inscriptions, which are considered ancient monuments. Examples of nicknames such as Bilgahokan, Toka Bakhshi, Qutlug Temur, Tak Bogu, and Bayon Kara can be found on inscriptions. Mahmud Kashgari's work "Devonu Lugatit-Turk" also gives examples of nicknames - "He who cuts like a sword in the actions of a sword." A nickname given to wrestlers. Ogh- ogh- intelligence and intelligence. Elderly people are given the nickname of the elder. Nickname of ring-wives. It is called a gold ring in the meaning of pure gold. The nickname of Sagun-karluq adults. They say goodbye to Turkish doctors [Mahmud Kashgari.7.60]. Examples of nicknames are also found in other ancient works, as some scholars have reported that nicknames are as old as names, and some say that nicknames are older than names. As we can see, examples of nicknames are mostly found in dialects. Examples of various nicknames can be found in ordinary vernacular. Most of them are formed in connection with the profession of individuals among the people. Collecting nicknames among the people and turning them into a research object is considered one of the most difficult issues. Because revealing the etymology of each nickname and expressing their explanations requires a lot of time and patience. You can also find nicknames that are passed down from generation to generation and have their own historical roots. It is also possible that such nicknames have lost their pure form due to the influence of time and society.

The motifs of ancient names were formed by some signs and characteristics of a person. We can give an example of such names as Karaboy, Sunnat, Holbika, Kholmurod, Ortiqboy among the people. Some linguists believed that these names are not names, but

nicknames given to children from childhood. The reason for their opinion is that according to the views of mullahs and scholars in Islam, names made from the names or attributes of God, containing any sound of God's name or attributed to the names of prophets, are the names of real Muslim children, and all other names given to them are their nicknames. who commented that. But calling people by nicknames they don't like is condemned in Islam. Cases of interpretation of personal names as nicknames are observed in the researches of V. A. Gordlevsky, Turkmen linguist Z. B. Muhamedova. Some linguists have also expressed the opinion that in ancient times, names and nicknames were not distinguished as they are today, and the functional difference between them arose later. In our opinion, a name is given to a child at the time of birth or only after a certain time has passed, but a nickname and a name cannot be given to the same person at the same time. After a certain period of time, nicknames are given by other people depending on the person's character, appearance, occupation, profession, behavior in front of people, and positive and negative characteristics. It should be emphasized that nicknames and their use, similar and different aspects of names are one of the areas that require study and research.

List Of References:

1. E.A. Begmatov. ANTHROPONYMICS of the Uzbek language. Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "Fan" publishing house. Tashkent-2013.
2. Propin G.V. Onkotormkhosobennostyakhsobstven nnxlichnmkhimenv russkom yazmke / / Uchenie eapiski Irkutskogo gos.ped.inst. Vmp 4. Irkutsk, 1961; E g o j e. Russkie imena, otchestvo i familii. Irkutsk, 1961. S. 211.
3. Chobanov M. N. The basis is Azerbaijani anthroponymic. S. 28.
4. Pashaen A. M. Prozvigtisa v ozerbaydjanskom yazmke. S 6.
5. A. Oripov. Selected works. Stone. -2001, page 429.

6. International Scientific Conference, December 18-19, 2021
7. Mahmud Kashgari. Dictionary-Turkic. Roof 1. Tashkent, 1960.
8. Kenjayev, F. (2022). Interpretations of the Image of Jaloliddin Manguberdi in the Literature of the Independence Period. *Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity*, 4, 42-45.