

NATIONAL AND CULTURAL PECULIARITIES OF NICKNAMES IN MODERN UZBEK LANGUAGE MATERIAL

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the nicknames used in the history of the Uzbek language and today. The article discusses the structural aspects, origin and methodology of nicknames.

Keywords: name, nickname, pseudonym, history, literature, language, person.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье анализируются прозвища, используемые в истории узбекского языка и сегодня. В статье рассматриваются структурные аспекты, происхождение и методология прозвищ.

Ключевые слова: имя, прозвище, псевдоним, история, литература, язык, личность.

INTRODUCTION

The name has a special place in human history. A name is not just a name, it is the most important aspect of everything, of an event. There is a saying among our people: "A human being is born with his character, his actions, including his name." This is not in vain, of course. It is the parents' job to help their children find the right name. The name depends on the type of birth of the child, the time and place of its birth, and the individual characteristics of the child's body and other factors. But it should not be forgotten that this process depends on the religious, spiritual beliefs and traditional customs of the people of the historical period. For example, the name Arslon is reminiscent of the name of an animal, but as a name it means "bravery, courage, bravery." In ancient times, the name was associated with totemism¹.

"Nickname" is an Arabic word that means two things - to get rid of, to get rid of, and to take another name from one's own name. The nickname is taken as a second name by writers and poets, painters and artists, scientists and journalists, statesmen and public figures. For example, the great Uzbek poet and thinker Alisher Navoi used the nicknames "Navoi" in his works in Uzbek and "Foniy" in his works in Persian-Tajik.

¹ Avlaqulov Y. Linguistic study of onomastic units of Uzbek language. NDA, Tashkent, 2012.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In 1965, E.A. Begmatov defended his dissertation on "Anthroponymy of the Uzbek language." This was the first study of the historical, ethnographic and linguistic features of Uzbek anthroponyms. Although the study focuses on the linguistic study of anthroponyms, it also examines anthroponyms from a historical, ethnolinguistic, and sociolinguistic perspective. Uzbek nicknames, surnames and patronymics are also widely analyzed.

Literary critics of Uzbek classical literature, modern Uzbek writers E.E. Bertels, V.Abdullayev, I.S. Braginsky, V.Zohidov, A.Hayitmetov, Y.Ishakov, N.Mallayev, B.Valikhodjayev There is valuable information in the works of A. Kayumov, O. Nosirov, I. Hakkulov, writers and poets Alisher Navoi², Sadriddin Aini, Abdulla Qodiri, Muqimi, G. Gulom, Oybek, A. Qahhor and others.

The following conditions were met when choosing a nickname. First and foremost, use the title as a nickname for your hard work. When the 11th-century poet Yusuf presented his Qutadg'u Bilig (Knowledge That Leads to Happiness) to Bugrakhan, the ruler of the Karakhanid dynasty, the ruler approved the work and awarded the poet the title of Khas Hajib. (gatekeeper). After that, the poet took the title of Khas Hajib.

The poet Abdurahman Jami took the name of his hometown, Jam, Ismat Bukhari named Bukhara, and Badriddin Chochi named Choch (Tashkent) as a symbol of devotion to his homeland.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Many nicknames are derived from the artists' hobbies and hobbies. Umar Khayyam was nicknamed Khayyam because he was a tentmaker. Because in Arabic, a tent is called as "xayma". The poet called Sakkoki because he was a knife-wielding man. Because the knife is called "sakkok" in Arabic.

Many poets and artists have chosen nicknames based on their social background, living standards, and the status of the class to which they belong. For example: Amir, Vaziri, Gharibi, Miskin.

The nicknames of the creators were based on their personalities, moods, moods and destinies. Savdoi, Jununi, Mashrab, Furqat, Maxmur and others.

Some artists have even used their own nicknames.

For example, Muhammad Salih, Mawlana Momini.

² Shamsiyev P., Ibragimov S. Dictionary of Navoi works. Tashkent, 1972. p.1601.

Navoi, Babur, Hilali, Oybek, Nihani, Shamsi, Suhaili and other artists symbolically nicknamed what they liked.

Nicknames adopted on the advice of rulers or on the recommendation of rulers are also considerable. Mujrim Obid, Mawlana Zamani and others. A pseudonym is not only a means of denoting the author's name in fiction, but also a symbolic term in a broad sense. That's why the creators took the nickname seriously. Great care is taken to ensure that the nicknames you choose are appropriate for you, whether the nickname has been used by others before or in your own time³.

A nickname is a name given to a person by other people. More precisely, a nickname is a name given to a person according to a certain characteristic of his appearance or character, his social status or lineage. The nickname is also a famous horse. There are times in history when a nickname is better known than the name of a historical figure. For example, Temuridzoda is known not by the name of the scientist Muhammad Taragay, but by his nickname. Mirzo Ulugbek is not his name, but his nickname. His grandfather Amir Temur used to address him with good intentions as "Ulug bek, that is, the great bek". The nickname removed the name Muhammad Taragai from use during Amir Temur's lifetime. Also, the nickname "Bibikhanim", meaning "big lady", was widely used in the name of Sahibkiran Amir Temur's beloved wife - Sarai Mulk Khanum. King Jahan's favorite wife is Mumtoz Mahal Begim (the beauty of the palace). His real name is Arjumand Bonu. Sometimes a nickname is close to the function of a name when used independently, rather than with a name, and is used in the same way as a person's first name.

Apparently, the poets' choice of nicknames is based on various motives. For example, the nicknames Shavkiy, Vafoiy, Yakiniy, Mir Ishqiy reflect the writer's dreams and mood. This type of nickname is what some scholars call a nickname "for their own spiritual pleasure."

Author Abdullah Qahhor published poems and articles in newspapers and magazines under the pseudonyms Norin Shilpiq, Mavlon Kufur, Gulyor, Erkaboy, Elboy; Abdulla Qodiri: Shoshiy, Alimov, Julqunboy, Boykush, Dumbulboy, Dumbul nephew, Dumbul devona, Dumbul oglu, Kalvak Makhsum's nephew, nephew Sovrinboy, Ovsar, Jirtaki, Shigoy, Passenger under the pseudonym; Sharafiddin Shamsiev published his works: Shukriya, Doi, Sharafzoda, Tashkendi, Khurshid, Ali Tashkendi, Shukriy, Tashkendi, Shamsiddin Sharof, Shamsiddin Tashkendi, Dilhasta,

³ Begmatov E. Anthroponymy of the Uzbek language. Tashkent: Fan, 2013. Page 50

Faqir, Tojali, Ujar, Indamas, Injiq, Shukriy, Sharof, Chayonbay, Shahidiy, Alin Shoshiy, Alon Shukriy, Shoshiy, Eliboy, Jarqinboy, Jiyan and more⁴.

There are also writers who have “stayed true” to one nickname. For example, Rahmatulla Otakoziyev Uygun, Maqsud Masumbek oglu Shaykhzoda, Manzura Sobirova Aydin; Abdurahim Abdullaev Gayratiy, Komil Numonovich Numonov Yashin and others.

Some Uzbek writers have also signed their surnames: Hamid Olimjon, Gafur Gulam, Sultan Jora, Abdulla Qahhor, Sabir Abdulla, Hamid Gulom, Ibrahim Gafurov and others.

CONCLUSION

In the ancient Turkic period of the Uzbek language, nicknames of their own strata were actively used, while in the Old Uzbek period, their historically Arabic and Iranian lexical forms were active. In the later stages of development of the Uzbek language, Arabic names of nicknames became widely used.

Today, it is difficult to draw any definite conclusions about the lexical affiliation of nicknames. Because the choice of a nickname depends on the will of the author, and in fiction, it often depends on the literary means used by the author.

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