



## THE HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN OF NICKNAMES AND THEIR DISTINCTIVE FEATURES IN DIALECTS

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### Abstract

In World linguistics, anthroponymic units are the most ancient and common sort of onomastic units: the scientific-theoretical and practical study of names, surnames, patronymics, nicknames, and nicknames has always been a focus. In linguistics, anthroponymic units include not just a person's name, surname, patronymic, nickname, and nickname, but also their name, surname, patronymic, nickname, and nickname.

The name, patronymic, and surname have long been of significant interest to scientists as anthroponymic units, and they have been gathered, described, and analyzed in many ways. Nicknames and nicknames are extra names to a person's main name, and they are one of the less well-studied units of Uzbek anthroponymy. Anthroponyms, including pseudonyms, are distinguished from other onomastic units by the lack of their own autonomous, special language substance in terms of legalization. On the basis of dictionary units characteristic of the appellative level of the Uzbek language and other onomastic, more anthroponymic units, Uzbek nicknames and nicknames are developed.

The riches of the names of the onomastics of that language, the entire sum of the nouns with the patronymic, is made up of certain nicknames and nicknames in the language. The onomastic fund of the language distinguishes proverb nouns based on the property of the subject or object to which they refer. They are the names of many inanimate and live subjects' living beings or human beings. The so-called horses are classified into numerous large groups, according to these indicators. A vast number of them are made up of fictitious names given to persons. In the field of linguistics, they're known as anthroponyms.

Anthroponyms are divided into types in the genus Tuban in Special Studies: 1) nouns, 2) nicknames, 3) nicknames, 4) surnames, 5) potronomic names also include other forms and methods of naming a person .

A nickname is an Arabic word that refers to a name, a nickname, or a surname by which a person is mocked or ridiculed because of a characteristic.

It is well known that nicknames are given to people based on their personalities and qualities. As a result, they show what sort of seed or tribe people belong to, their physical inadequacies, their character, their method of speaking, any flaws in dressing,



or any changes in character, occupation, nationality, similar good and coughing qualities in people, and character-characteristics. For instance, anatomical abnormalities are denoted by nicknames in the human body.

**Ch i n n o q.** The original meaning of this lexeme is that the ear is cut off, the ear is kertic. It is used both in artistic style and in colloquial speech in the task of nicknames in relation to those whose ears are small and scarred.

A.Kahhor and S.Ahmed in his works used this nickname in relation to a kementician person in his ear, in order to achieve compactness in describing the portrait of the hero. For example: - **Ch i n n o q** came, - said a black guy who listened to the phone speaker and sat down and stood up to stretch out to a partner of a loose pawnshop.

-What did you say?

- Chinnoq, I want to say **n o q** came. Are you hearing me, what trouble, Nazir!?

Unless Ayam hadn't seen Dad's ear genticity for so many years, Juwon nicknamed him **ch I n n o q**, and they all laughed at the same time.

A. based on the preceding two examples.

S. Kahhor and Kahhor

The **ch I n n o q** lexeme is clearly employed in the role of nicknames in Ahmad Styles' literary work, both of which are anatomically deficient in the literary work, depicted in humor or very impactful.

In the Mangit dialect of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, such an ear was known as **ch u r ri** in comparison to the kementician ones.

Jumavoy **ch he r r i**'s shopkeeper's child tractor opts.

**B o q a q.** In the lexieographic sources of the Uzbek language, the original meaning of this lexeme marks the disease as a consequence of a violation of the thyroid gland's function, the tumor meanings created as a result of damage to the enlarged gland, and the tree body as a result of this disease.

This word is also utilized in the task of nicknames in artistic works in order to achieve compactness while describing a portrait. For example, the imam and Khatib Abdurahman domla was the first mukhtaram of the same mosque, and the second was the mosque's muezzin, and the third was the muezzin of Samad **b u q o q** from the neighborhood's beautiful word chatter.

The nickname **b o q o q** was used in this context in regard to the person with the same disease and was used in the role of the nickname in reference to him.

The nickname **s o q o q** is used to refer to such people in the Republic of Karakalpakstan's Mangit dialect.

House of Karim **s o q o q** We're telling you about Galin Ta'ya.

Sorry for the inconvenience. The disorder that causes hair to fall out is known as baldness. This lexeme refers to the part of the head where the hair is shed, whether partially or entirely.



K A l is also used in the function of nicknames in relation to those who shed hair. For example: Asra K A L came from a heifer, a man of solid dexterity. An open yaktak who took over, a slave cowl in the hollow, tied to a bluish King choir, was a handsome young man who threw a holparan rumol on his shoulders.

This word is used in place of the word combinations that describe the shedding of hair in artistic works. As a result, the ixcham form creators utilized the nickname k a l to perfectly convey the outward comparison of persona. Nicknames are shown in an artistic work, which is a way of seeing numerous components of an image in a compact context in a deep meaningful and expressive way.

The konotative meanings of words are used to create nickname lexemes. It is divided into three categories by foreign linguists: portable meaning-forming tools, portable meaning-forming tools, and portable meaning-forming tools. In particular, the French linguist splits it into species such as metaphor, metonymy, and synecdocha in its linguistic lexicon.

E.Begmatov investigated nicknames and nicknames in the Uzbek language using anthroponymic units and covered their character-characteristics in a broad sense. Although A. Husanov investigated several nicknames among historical anthroponyms, nicknames in Uzbek linguistics were not specifically gathered and monographic research was not carried out.

In the past, the nickname suffix was used to denote a pseudonym. Nicknames and nicknames are an additional name for them, and they have affinity and commonality in this regard. Some innovators and artists were given nicknames as a result of their work. Such nicknames are called nicknames.

According to the meaning and motive of the nicknames in his candidate's dissertation, E.Begmatov divided them into ten groups. Rahimov divided the occurrence of nicknames in the language of Khorezm locals into five groups when investigating regional anthroponymy in Khorezm. In the Uzbek language, there have also been a lot of research on nicknames. They are A.Ishaev and R.Sapaev, both from M. Ashidova's pen.

Only in exceptional circumstances are nicknames used individually. In the majority of situations, a person chooses a name and has it written in a little letter. This instance casts doubt on the nicknames' noble origins.



### **Distinctive features of nicknames and nicknames**

<b>№</b>	<b>Features of nicknames</b>	<b>Features of nicknames</b>
1	Nicknames are given to a person by others.	The nickname is chosen by the person himself.
2	Although nicknames are anthroponymic units, they are translated into another language, such as component.	Nicknames are not translated, they are transcribed as a name.
3	Nicknames sometimes rhyme to the original name.	Except for the nickname.
4	Nicknames exist only in oral language.	Nicknames are included in official documents together with the original name of the artists.
5	Nicknames are written in small letters, when they come before the name, big, when they come after the name.	Nicknames are always written with a capital letter, such as a name, surname, otatism.

Simple nicknames and nicknames play an important role in the anthroponymy of the Uzbek language. Structure, motivational-nominative, lexical foundation, historical-etymological source, technique of legalization, application of models, and all used to classify pseudoonyms. Nicknames are split into permanent and supplementary (seasonal) nicknames based on their use. Nicknames are permanent nicknames that poets and writers, among others, use from the beginning to the finish of their creative work.

In the study of onomastics and onomosiology in Uzbek linguistics, the study of nicknames, nicknames employed in the language of artistic works and dialects, is crucial. It is a method of portraying numerous features of images in a tight setting that is deeply relevant and striking.

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