

# Historical And Linguistic Study Of Uzbek Nicknames

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**Annotation:** the article covers the degree of study, classification of Uzbek nicknames according to their professional character, features of nomination-motivation, genderological features, linguistic analysis, features of formation and formation.

**Keywords:** nickname, onomastic unit, anthroponymic unit, nickname, name, surname, otatism, nisba, anonymous, "pseudo", noun, adjective, pronoun, sentence model.

## Introduction

The names, surnames, patronymics, nicknames and nicknames of people are considered anthroponymic units. The relationship between other anthroponymic units and the nickname is seen in:

1. Names, surnames, otatism, nicknames and nicknames are among the anthroponymic units. In this aspect, they have something in common.

2. Nicknames can be formed from first name, last name, otatism. Such nicknames are called names-nicknames.

3. Nicknames and nicknames are an additional name in relation to the main name, surname of a person, in this respect they have closeness and commonality. The term nickname has also been used in the past in the sense of a nickname. Some creators and artists have adopted their nickname as a nickname. Such nicknames are called nicknames-nicknames.

In the history of the language, the concept of a nickname is also expressed in the words nickname, kunya, but they are different-other units, it is necessary to distinguish them. Different aspects of the nickname and other anthroponymic units have been studied. Therefore, we did not dwell on this issue separately, giving different edges in the form of a table, relying on sources (see fig.1 -, 2-tables).

The dictionary unit of the nickname is originally borrowed from the Arabic language and means "self-salvation, liberation, Deliverance". Its

meaning later expanded and became scientific. The nickname can be described as an anthroponymic unit as follows: "one creator (poet, writer), artist (artist, composer, singer, dancer), scientist, political figures who, together with the original name or used in their place, was chosen by the person himself, another second name".

Scientists assume that the nickname appeared in the VII century. Azerbaijani researchers argue that nicknames appeared in the XII century. In Kazakh, Tajik and Iranian literature, nicknames are considered to have appeared in the ninth century. It can be said that in the Uzbek people, who lived side by side with these peoples and were in constant political and cultural ties, nicknames also became popular in the IX-X centuries.

Any anthroponymic unit, including pseudonyms, occurs due to the need for a certain nomination. K.S.Mochalkina, V.G.Dmitriev, S.The reasons for the appearance of nicknames by kolosovas were interpreted differently.

O. Nosirov, relying on E.E. Bertels' comments, gives the following opinion about the appearance of nicknames: "Many terms in classical poetry are composed of words related to the house (for example, bayt - house, rukn - column, tarse' - porch, etc.). If poets to some extent liken their works to a building, it is not surprising that putting a nickname at the end of a poem is like writing the name of an architect on a building built by him. The scientist expressed his views: "Of course, there

may be other reasons and factors for the appearance of the nickname. But the above-mentioned shows that the use of nicknames appeared as a result of certain social and vital reasons, as a response to life and living requirements," he concluded.

Textbooks, literary collections and tazkiras are important sources for collecting and researching Uzbek historical literary nicknames.

Alisher Navoi's book "Majolis un-nafois" is a unique source for studying the series of pseudonyms of the literary environment of the 15th century. The work contains 459 Persian and Turkish poets who lived in Khurasan and neighboring countries in the 15th century, as well as their unique and unique nicknames.

In Tazkira, poets are divided into eight groups based on chronology (I, II, III), region of residence (IV), profession and position (V, VI, VII, VIII). This, of course, is of particular importance as an important source in studying the nominative-motivational, lexical-spiritual, construction features of nicknames related to the literary, scientific, political, and religious environment of the XV-XVI centuries in comparative, areal, and historical aspects.

"Tazkirai Qayumiy" (1960), consisting of 3 volumes and divided into 6 notebooks, by Polatjon Qayumov, who continued Alisher Navoi's tazkiras in terms of language, size, and wealth of materials, is a unique source for studying the pseudonyms of 324 poets who lived and created from the Middle Ages to the 20th century.

The collection "Majmuai poet" (1821) created in the poetic method under the leadership of Fazli is important in studying the aspects related to the pseudonyms and creative concepts of 101 poets belonging to the Kokan literary environment of the early 19th century, and their artistic and ideological views.

In Uzbek literary studies, the issue of literary pseudonyms has not been thoroughly studied as a special research object, but it should not lead to the conclusion that no work has been done on these pseudonyms. Textbooks, researches and monographs of N.M.Mallaev, V.A.Abdullaev, G'.K.Karimov, A.Qayumov also give valuable opinions about nicknames.

A. Khalilbekov's "Namangan literary gulshan" and Gani Majid's "Andijan artists I know"

are important scientific sources for studying the pseudonyms of poets and writers from Namangan and Andijan, both literary and linguistically.

Compilation of dictionaries of nicknames in world literature began in ancient times. The first dictionary of pseudonyms was created in 1652 by I. Sauersu entitled "O podpisyakh i znakakh, pod koimi skryty istinnye imena" ("Signatures and signs, real names hidden under them"). Later, in Leipzig, F. Geisler published a treatise entitled "Ob izmeneniyax imen i anonimnyx pisatelyax" ("On the change of names and unknown writers", 1669), in Hamburg, the German lawyer V. Plaktsiy "Obozrenie anonimov i psevdonimov" ("Review of Anonymous and Pseudonyms", 1674) published. After the death of V. Plaktius, this work was completed and published by Fabritius (1698) and Milius (1740). In 1806-1809, Antoine Barbe collected French pseudonyms and anonymous names and published them as a four-volume dictionary.

In Russian philology, the study of nicknames also began with the compilation of dictionaries. Bibliographer I.F. Masanov collected pseudonyms of Russian writers, scientists and political figures. Later, this work was continued by P.V. Bykov. V.S.Kartsov and M.N.Mazaev studied the issue of creating a dictionary of nicknames. S. Kolosova's encyclopedic dictionary of nicknames describes the nicknames of about 2,500 Russians and other peoples, including some Uzbek political figures, scientists, creators, and artists.

1. These sources show that the interest in nicknames in world, including Russian, philology started long ago and that some progress was made in this field.

2. For the first time in Uzbek philology, pseudonyms were studied by Altay (B. Qoriev), R. Vahidov in the aspect of literary studies. B. Qoriev collected 430 pseudonyms from the pages of the periodical press of the 20s. This was the first step in the field of creating a dictionary of literary nicknames, but the work in this regard has stopped. In the 1980s, it was emphasized that one of the important tasks was to create a dictionary of Uzbek nicknames, but so far such a dictionary has not been created.

3. "Classification of Uzbek language nicknames according to their professional

characteristics" From the analysis of the collected materials, Uzbek nicknames can be grouped according to their professional characteristics as follows:

I. Nicknames of politicians and figures: Mahmud Tarobi, Dukchi Eshon (son of Muhammadali Sabir), Akmal Ikrom (A. Ikromov), etc.

II. Nicknames of creators: This type of nicknames is quite rich and is classified according to the types of creativity as follows:

1. Nicknames of poets and writers: Ogahi (son of Muhammad Reza Erniyozbek), Gulkhani (Muhammad Sharif), Muqimi (Muhammad Aminkhoja), Uvaisiy (Jahonotin), Abdulla Qadiri (A. Kadirov).

2. Nicknames of representatives of folklore. This group includes the nicknames of more folk bakshis: Bola bakshi (Q. Abdullaev), Islam poet (Islam Nazar oglu), Polkan poet (Muhammad Jamurod oglu Polkan), Kurban sozchi (Q. Ismailov).

3. Nicknames of actors and directors: Abulfayziy, Biyodorshum, Uyghur // Mannon Uyghur.

4. Playwrights' nicknames: Abdulla Badriy, Hakimzoda (Hamza Niyoz), Bog'bon (G'.Yunusov), Khurshid (Sh.Sharofiddinov), Yashin (K.Nu'monov).

5. Nicknames of musicians and composers: Mutribi, Noi (M.Sultanmuhammad), Yunus Rajabi, Ghulam Zafari, Sherozi (M. Yaqubov) etc.

7. Nicknames of singers and singers: Sardar Rahimkhan (S. Abdurahimov), Sevara Nazarkhan (S. Nazarkhonova), Alisher Fayz (A. Turdiev), Dilsoz (G. Jumaniyozova), Ziyoda (Z. Qabilova), Kaniza (Sh. Ahmedova) ) as

8. Nicknames of funny people, funny people and wordsmiths: Abdulla Fonus, Aka Bukhor (B.Zokirov), Zakir Eshon (son of Rustam Mehtar), Saidahmad Askiya, Yusufjan Kheun (Yu. Shakarjonov), Avaz Okhun (A. Okhunov).

III. Nicknames of scholars and scientists: Mahmud Koshgari, Qaffol Shoshi, Abdurazzoq Samarqandi, Ali Kushchi, Nasafi, Ghazi Yunus, Olim Osman.

IV. Nicknames of teachers and intellectuals: Mukhtar Bakir, Ollobergan Polat (O. Polatov), Shakir Sulayman (Sh. Sulaymonov).

V. Nicknames of doctors: Abu Abdullah Ilaqi (Sharafuddin Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Yusuf), Baqi Jarroh Samarkandi, Zayniddin Jurjani (Abu Ibrahim ibn Hasan ibn Muhammad ibn Mahmud ibn Ahmad al-Husaini), Tabibi (son of Ahmad Ali Muhammad), Tahir Marwazi, etc. .

VI. Nicknames of artists: Anvar Mirzo (A. Mirsoatov), Hamdami (H. Bahrom), Akmal Nur (A. Nuriddinov), Usto Momin (A. V. Nikolaev).

VII. Nicknames of artisans: Parang (H. Najmiddinov, engraver, decorator), Kamil Devoniy (Muhammadkamil Ismail Devon's son, painter), Usta Shirin (Sh. Murodov, architect), Usta Sharif (Sh. Saidov, engraver, carpenter).

"Nominative-motivational characteristics of Uzbek language nicknames". The namer takes as a motive for the name the sign-property that he considers important for the person. Nicknames, like other anthroponymic units, do not arise without a motive, and just as there is no name without a motive, there is no nickname either.

T.Koraev, R.Vahidov classified the motives of literary pseudonyms under the term principle, while N.Husanov classifies and analyzes historical pseudonyms. With a creative approach to these sources, we have grouped Uzbek nicknames from the motivational-nominative point of view as follows:

I. Nicknames created based on the motivation of the place of birth and residence of creators and artists. Toponyms are the lexical basis for such nicknames. M., Ahmad Yugnaki (Ahmad bin Mahmud), Bukhari // Bukhari Nasir, Keshshi (Abu Muhammad Abdulhamid ibn Humayd al-Kashshi), Rabguzi (son of Nasiruddin Burkhaniddin), Chusti (N. Khojaev), Vadili (A. Sofiev) .

II. Nicknames chosen by creators and artists based on the motivation of respect, respect and loyalty to their ancestors, descendants and teachers. Atoi, Sufi (son of Ilyas Mulla Muhammad), Sofizoda (son of Muhammadsharif Egamberdi), Atayor (O. Nahanov), Kaniza (Sh. Ahmedova).

III. Nicknames are chosen based on the motivation of creators and artists' profession, craft and additional work. Some of the poets, writers and artists engaged in a certain profession while creating and chose a similar nickname. Such nicknames are called profonyms. Prophones in the

Uzbek language metalwork (Qaffol (Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Ali al-Qaffol ash-Shashi al Kabir), Sakkoki); leatherworking (Khirami (Mulla Qurban)); weaving (Naddof (Abu Bakr Kului (Kalavi), Charkhi (A. Hamroaliev)); hunting (Sayyidi (Sayyid Muhammad)); medicine (Tabibi (son of Ahmad Ali Muhammad), Hakimzada (son of Hamza Khan ibn Yamin) ) are divided into profession-related nicknames.

Nicknames (typonyms) chosen based on the motivation of the career and position of creators, artists and ancestors. M., Khos Hajib (Yusuf), Khoja (Ibodulla Sayyid Podshohoja bin Abdulvahohoja), Shahi (Sultan Mas'ud Mirza Shahi), Dabir (Mirza Sharifjan), Dabiri (son of Ostanuqul Abdushukur).

Nicknames chosen based on the motivation of creators and artists and their descendants' social origin, socio-political status, classes, religious beliefs, views, actions. Ajzi (son of Saidahmad Hasankhoja), Mahdi (son of Mullah Ahmed), Nozil (Awazmuhammad ibn Hajimuhammad), Tajalli (Nabirai Husayn Khan), Khatmi (Sultan Husayn).

Nicknames chosen based on the appearance, appearance, mood, other physiological characteristics and health motivation of creators and artists: Zangi Ota (Oykhoja ibn Tashkhoja), Barno (Dilshod Rahimqul Sofi's daughter), Injiq (G'. Meliboev).

Nicknames are chosen based on the motivation of living, lifestyle, circumstances, family situation, social, material, spiritual life of creators and artists. Such as Furqat (son of Zakirjon Khalmuhammad), Mahzuna (daughter of Mehriban Mullah Bashman), Miskin (son of Gulomkhalil Tashmuhammad).

Nicknames chosen on the basis of the creative concept, inner world, spiritual and spiritual views, situation, feelings, desires, intentions of creators and artists: Lutfiy (Mawlano Lutfiy), Sayqaliy (son of Muhammad Sabir Haji), Raiq (Mulla Abdulhaq), Alamkash (U. Islam ogle), Afsus (Torakhan Mahmud), Iroda Dilroz (I. Yoldasheva), Dilso'z (G. Jumaniyozova), Shahzoda (Z. Musaeva).

Pseudonyms chosen on the basis of the motivation to hide the names and surnames of poets and writers, to call oneself by the name of artistic (negative) symbols, to express artistic and

figurative features specific to a certain genre. M., A. Qadiri's Lakalang Mahzum, Ovsar, A. Qahhor's Norin Shilpiq, Sarimsoq, Mavlano Kufur, Nish, G. Ghulam's additional nicknames such as Kosa, Kosasersaqol, Nurtoyo are among such names.

Nicknames chosen by creators and artists based on motivation to admire other great and famous persons and their creativity: Sherozi (M. Yaqubov), Aflotun (U. Qurbanov).

All nicknames for the Uzbek language cannot be said to be perfect, at the level of criteria, "...there should not be a one-sided opinion that any name can be approved as long as it is correct in the field of names in the Uzbek literary language. Among Uzbek names, there are names, images, and customs that need some critical evaluation. Some of the names among our names are awkward, incomprehensible and dense in content. These thoughts of the scientist are also characteristic of pseudonyms. Nicknames that do not meet the national criteria of our language are also observed. In our opinion, it is appropriate for creators and artists to follow the following requirements and criteria and recommendations when choosing a nickname:

1. Nicknames should be clear, meaningful and understandable.

2. Nicknames should be chosen on the basis of phonetic, lexical-semantic, stylistic, graphic, orthographic, orthographic standards and criteria of the Uzbek language.

3. Nicknames are recommended to be simple in terms of morphemic structure.

4. Nicknames must be chosen in accordance with the national, ethnic, religious beliefs, traditions and customs of the Uzbek people.

5. Nicknames must be created based on the traditions of the East, in particular, Uzbek classical literature and art.

6. Nicknames should be proportionate to the appearance, appearance, creative concept, dreams and goals of the creator and artist and others.

7. It is recommended to give the names and surnames of creators and artists in works of art, public press publications and TV and radio broadcasts. This allows you to get complete information about the owner of the nickname and to identify him.

Nicknames are divided into two groups according to their occurrence:

1. Nicknames chosen and adopted by the creator and artist himself. Most of the nicknames are similar nicknames.

2. Nicknames accepted by the teachers, predecessors and others of creators and artists. There are not many nicknames belonging to this group. M., the pseudonym Farida Afro'z was suggested to F. Botayeva by her teacher R. Parfi; Dilnoza Shermatova's nickname Parizoda was chosen based on her father's dream and intention.

"Genderological characteristics of Uzbek nicknames". Nicknames have a genderological nature as they refer to the gender of the name holder. This is clearly observed in female nicknames. Women's nicknames are characterized by their meaning, lexical, nominative-motivational basis, based on national ethnographic traditions.

Female nicknames in the Uzbek language can be grouped according to the creative direction of the authors as follows:

1. Nicknames of female poets and writers: Uvaysi, Nodirabegim, Anbar atin, Dilshod Barno, Zulfiya, Aydin, Onagul, Almas, Dilbarbonu, Khayola, Farida Afro'z, Zulfiya Kuroloy girl, Salomat Vafa, Nazira As-Salam.

2. Nicknames of female singers, dancers and actors, as well as halfas who perform examples of folk art: Tamarakhonim, Rayhona, Ozoda Saidzoda, Dilso'z, Afsona, Ojiza (O. Otajonova).

3. Nicknames of female journalists: Nozimakhonim, Aykhon Iforzoda, etc.

In the dissertation, these nicknames were classified and analyzed according to their lexical and nominative-motivational basis.

The nicknames of some female creators and artists in the Uzbek language are formed from lexical units based on men's names: Mavloni (M.Egamovna), Yolkin (S.Rakhmonova), Erkin (M. Rahim's daughter), Khani (Rahilakhan).

In some cases, male poets and writers use feminine pseudonyms for specific purposes: Gulyor, Dumbulnisa (A. Qahhor), Mehri (H. Shukrullaev).

"Linguistic analysis of some nicknames". M. N. Chobanov calls multiple aliases "Omonim aliases". According to E. Begmatov, homonyms

are other pseudonyms adopted by poets and writers in addition to their main ones. M., poet and dramatist Abdulla Khan Hakim Khan son of Abdulla Awlani and Indamas are permanent; He had additional nicknames such as Arabnajot, Abulfayziy, Ab, Shuhrat, Shapaloq, Chol, Chegiboy, Surayya, Abel, Hijran. Of course, each nickname has a specific motive, a lexical basis, and was created for specific purposes.

Nicknames are divided into the following two types in scientific literature, according to the regularity of their use:

1. Additional names used by creators and artists from the beginning to the end of their work are permanent pseudonyms.

2. Nicknames used only for a certain period of time are seasonal or additional nicknames.

3. Collection of permanent and seasonal nicknames and their linguistic research from the point of view of motivational-nominative, lexical basis, scope of application allows:

1. To collect the works of a poet or writer in all types and genres.

2. To study the creative concept, position and principles of a poet or writer, as well as artistic and aesthetic views.

3. Observing the artistic and ideological development of a poet or writer.

4. A more complete study of the artistic and onomastic functions of nicknames.

Aliasing occurs based on the following factors:

1. On the basis of similarity of surnames or names of creators and artists. Like M., Usmani (M. Usmanov, M. Usmanov).

2. On the basis of common places of birth and residence of creators and artists. M., Bukhari (Mirza Shams, Nakhli, Shamsiddin Muhammad ibn Mubarakshah Mirakh, Ubaidullah ibn Mas'ud ibn Umar Taj Ashshar'ia).

3. As a result of the commonality and similarity of the creative concept, dreams and thoughts of creators and artists. M., Ain (son of O.Sharofuddinov, Sadridin Saidmurad); Vasfi (Mulla Jalalkhan, M. Mukhtorov); Like Mahdi (Bobarahim Mashrab, son of Mulla Ahmad).

4. As an expression of similarity of mental state and domestic life of creators and artists. Like

M., Miskin (son of G'Tashmuhammad, Mulla Ko'shaq).

"Linguistic functions of nicknames". Aliases perform the following functions:

1. Naming, naming task. Nickname refers to the name, surname and patronymic of a certain creator and artist as an additional name, sometimes it is used together with the name, surname or separately.

2. Ideological function. Nicknames represent the thinking, inner world, views, ideas of the creator and artist. M., poet, historian, musicologist Muhammad Yusuf Bobojonbek's son's nickname Bayani was born as an expression of his intention to become a narrator with a sensitive nature. This is confirmed by the following lines of the poet:

Bayon qoyili shukrin etgum ayon  
 Ki, etmish tilim so'zda ravshanbayon  
 Bayondur kalomi Haq, ey rahshunos,  
 Dedi tangri: "hazo bayoni linos".  
 Bas, ash'orining daftarida laqab  
 Bayoniy manga bo'lsa, ermas ajab

As N. Jumakho'ja and I. Adizova admitted, "Truly, look at their poetry and prose works according to Bayaniy's nickname, they have become "clear in words" creators. We can see this in the recognition of his contemporaries."

3. Nicknames perform the function of differentiating, distinguishing one representative of a certain creativity and art from another. This task is more clearly observed in the pseudonyms of creators and artists of the same name. M., there are several creators named Abdulla, they differ from each other by their nicknames: Abdulla Hotifiy (nephew of Abdurahman Jami), Abdulla Avloni (son of Abdullah Khan Hakimkhan), Abdulla Begiy (A.Mustaqaev), Abdulla Rahmatzoda (A.Rakhmatov), Abdulla Hafiz (A. Faizullaev), Abdulla Sher (A. Sherov) and others.

4. Nicknames perform the task of summarizing, summarizing, expressing, storing and transmitting certain information and information about the place of birth, social affiliation, profession, positive and negative mental state, etc. of certain creators and artists or people from other fields. M., Ahmad Yugnaki - the pseudonym of the poet and thinker Ahmad bini Mahmud is derived from the name of the creator's

birthplace, and gives information that the poet is from the village of Yugnak in Samarkand.

5. Uzbek nicknames as additional names of creators and artists belonging to this nation with the use of lexical basis, anthropomorphisms such as bek, boy, khan, jon, bonu, begim, zoda, units, ethnonyms, toponyms that express national socio-political affiliation such as khoja, khoja it also performs a national-cultural function. This task is characteristic of almost all Uzbek nicknames. M., Ozturk (R. Parfi), Elbek (M. Yusupov) nicknames.

6. Nicknames perform an epistemic function by transferring the names and works of creators and artists from generation to generation, from period to period, and serving to secure and preserve them in the history of literature and art. According to the tradition, the poet's nickname is mentioned in the eulogies, which acts as a unique signature and stamp indicating the author of the poem. This function of nicknames is clearly visible in nicknames such as Navoi, Lutfiy, Ogahi, Babur, Mashrab.

7. Nicknames are used as artistic symbols, serve as the basis for a certain poetic art, the element of poetry, and perform the function of aesthetic impact.

"Characteristics and models of formation and construction of nicknames". In the scientific literature, there are opinions that proper nouns, including anthroponyms, are not created, but created. Of course, there is some basis in this opinion. Some anthroponymic units, including nicknames, are formed from linguistic appellatives and other onomastic units.

Nicknames created by the method of transonymization. Transfer of onomastic units from one to another is called transonymization. Onomastic units are also used as nicknames.

They can be classified as follows:

I. Nicknames created by the method of transonymization from other anthroponymic units. Anthroponyms are names of people. Most nicknames are created based on the internal possibilities of anthroponymy.

1. Nicknames: Zakir (Zokirkhoja), Qayum (Mirza Abdullah), Muazzam (daughter of Muazzam Khan Mirsaid), Nazarmat (Nazarmat Egamnazarov), Zulfiya (Zulfiya Israilova), Mirmuhsin (Mirmuhsin Shermuhamedov).

2. Nicknames: Ulug'bek (Muhammad Taragai), Babur (Zahiriddin Muhammad), Abdullah fanus (interesting) etc.

II. Nicknames created on the basis of transonymization from ethnonyms: Uighur (A. Majidov), Chigatoy (A. Ayubov), Oguz (L. Olimov), etc.

III. Nicknames derived from cosmologies: Cholpon (son of Abdulhamid Sulaiman), Mushtari (Saodat), Surayya (A. Avloni).

Nicknames are made by phonetic-orphoepic, lexical-semantic, affixation and composition method.

Creation of nicknames in the conversion method. Onomastic conversion is the transfer of existing lexemes in the language to the function of nouns with no change or noticeable changes. Like M., Ajiz (Abdulahad bin Amin Muzaffar), Uzlat (Muhammad Sharif), Nish (A. Qahhor), Afsus (T. Mahmud), Zarra (Mir Abdulla Okhund).

On the basis of conversion, morphologically, mainly noun appellatives change to nicknames: Dumbul (Abdulla Qadiri), Mardikor (G'. Yunus).

Any word that has become a name, including a nickname, is separated from the morphological category to which it previously belonged and transferred to the noun category.

1. Nicknames formed on the basis of conversion from nouns. In this case, the appellatives denoting the name of an object without any grammatical means are transferred to the additional name of creators and artists, i.e. nicknames. M., Lightning (A. Majidi), Nish (A. Qahhor), Tikan (Qarimuhammadrahim Taji), Uchkun (H. Olimjon), Yulduz (M. Ibrohimov), Yashin (K. Nu'monov), Stick (H. Shukrullaev), like Tokmok (Z. Bashirov).

2. Nicknames formed on the basis of conversion from adjectives. In this case, the words denoting the characteristics of things are used as nicknames of creators and artists without any grammatical means.

Types of nicknames formed by the method of conversion from adjectives:

a) nicknames created by the method of conversion from original adjectives: Batir (N. Gulomov), Jimit (G'. Yunus), Komil (Muhammadniyoz Khorazmiy), Mal'un (G'.

Yunusov), Kosa (G'. Gulom), Injiq (G'. Meliboev) like

b) nicknames formed by conversion from relative adjectives: Poor (B. Ibrahimov), Kamyab (Sayyid Hamid ibn Sayyid Muhammad), etc.

3. Nicknames based on the method of conversion from ravishes: Maknuna (Mohlaroyim Nadira), Nihon (Hamza Hakimzada Niyazi), Rojii (son of Idriskhoja Mahdum Bukhari Nabirakhoja), Khomush (Khomush).

4. In the Uzbek language, nicknames formed from verbs are very rare.

5. Nicknames formed by conversion from exclamations: Kutlug' (M. Shermuhammedova), Hormang (G'. Yunus).

In the Uzbek language, morphologically, by the conversion method, nicknames are made from appellatives belonging to the group of nouns and adjectives.

Nicknames made by the method of affixation. In the Uzbek language, nicknames with a simple structure are made by the affixation method. M., Khumori (Mavlonah Yahya Sebak), Faizi (Mulla Mirza Niyaz), Khilvati (son of Mullah Yoldosh Toraboy), Khayoli (Khalid Syed), Ghairati (A. Abdullaev).

Nicknames are made from nouns and adjectives and toponyms with the help of -iy // -viiy affix. In this regard, nicknames formed by means of the -iy affix can be grouped according to their morphological basis as follows:

1. Nicknames formed from nouns with the suffix -iy: Ayyomiy, Amiriy, Arshiy, Asiriy, Asroriy, Atoiy, Vasliy, Kohiy, Tongiy, etc.

2. Nicknames made from adjectives with the affix -iy: Asli, Noyiri, Faqiri, Garibi, Khilvati, Muhtoji, Jununi, etc.

3. Toponyms: nicknames made from the names of towns and villages with the suffix -iy: Rabguzi, Khorazmi, Bukhari, Busti, Iyqani, Yassavi, Chusti, Margilani, Khojandi, etc. Also, though inactive, nicknames are made in Uzbek with the affixes -iya // -viiya: Abdulla Alavi, Muzayyana Alaviya.

Creation of nicknames by syntactic method. In the Uzbek language, nicknames are also created using the syntactic, i.e. composition method. M., Abulmano, Abutanbal, Abuturgut, Dilsoz, Onagul, Arabnajot, Abulfayzi.

Types and models of anthroponyms according to their structure were researched by E. Begmatov, N. Husanov. Based on these studies, nicknames can be divided into the following types according to their structure:

I. Nicknames with a simple structure. Additional names of creators and artists, whose content consists of a single lexical base, are pseudonyms with a simple structure. M., Feruz (Muhammad Rahimkhan), Fitrat (son of Abdurauf Abdurahim), Cholpon (son of Abdulhamid Sulaiman Yunusov), Chochi (Badriddin Chochi), Ulfat (Mulla Badal), Hoki (Mulla Bobojan).

Nicknames of this type can be divided into two groups:

1. Nicknames with a simple basic structure. Uzbek nicknames with a simple root structure can be morphologically grouped as follows:

a) simple basic nicknames based on a noun: Jiyan (A. Kadiri), Gap (son of Sadriddin Saidmurad), Khan (Muhammad Alikhan), Khishlat (son of H. Orifkhoja), Uighur (M. Abdumannon), Yashin (K. Nu'manov), Like Khurshid (Sh.Sharofiddinov);

b) simple basic nicknames based on adjectives: Nozik (son of T. Qalandar Haji), Naqis (son of A. Muhammadshakir), Shavkat (Mulla Mirojiddin).

c) simple basic nicknames based on verbs: like Indamas (A. Avloni).

Morphologically, the majority of nicknames with a simple root structure in the Uzbek language are names based on nouns, and there are very few simple root nicknames with a verb base.

2. Nicknames with a simple artificial structure. Each of these nicknames has its own model, basis of creation and creator tool:

a) nicknames in the adjective+affix model can be divided into nicknames based on original and relative adjectives:

- nicknames based on original adjectives: Jazbiy, Jimit (G'.Yunus), Kalloshiy (Mavlona Kalloshiy), Injiq (G'.Meliboev), Garibiy (Muhammad Ali);

- nicknames based on relative adjectives: Vajhi (Qori Abdul Munis), Gadoi, Doguli (Fakhriddin Raji), Sayqali (Muhammad Sabir Haji's son), Sidqi (Sayid Ahmad), Gharibi (Muhammad Ali).

I. The composition of pseudonyms with a combined structure is additional names of creators and artists, which consists of more than one lexical base. In the Uzbek language, there are very few such nicknames, and this is the result of the desire to be precise in creating nicknames. Nicknames with a joint structure are made by the method of composition. M., Kaltadum (B. Siddikov), Eltozar (Q. Solihov), Adabiyotkuli (M. Shermuhammedov), Sumalakavliyo (G'. Yunus).

According to the morphological basis and formation model of nicknames with a joint structure in the Uzbek language, the following types are observed:

1. Nicknames in the noun+noun model: Arab+najot, Halcha+buvi (Kh. Tillakhonova), Ota+yor (O. Nahanov), Bek+tosh (N. Haydari), etc.

2. Nicknames in the noun+adjective model: Bobo+ravshan (A. Qadiri), Ko'sa+sersoqol, Mirza+nurtoy (G'. Gulam), etc.

3. Nicknames in adjective+noun model: Vali+tarosh (Najmiddin Kubro).

4. Nicknames in the pronoun+noun model: like Ozturk (R.Parfi).

III. Nicknames with complex structure. Nicknames with a complex structure are compound, in some cases, in the sentence model:

Nicknames with a complex structure in the combination model consist of the combination of two or more independent words, in the determiner-definite model:

1. In horse+horse or horse+horse+horse model: Tashkent wind (K. Aliev), your niece Mushtum, Kalvak mahzum's nephew (A. Qadiri).

2. In the number+noun model: One person (B. Siddikov), One worker (A. Ikramov), One stranger (Sadriddin Saidmurad's son).

3. In the quality+quality model: Like Yosh Khavali (J. Sultonmurodov).

4. In the pronoun+noun model: Like your own (Kh. Ikromov). There are also nicknames in the compound model formed by combining three words: one person from Bukhara, one-night futurist (son of Sadriddin Saidmurad).

Nicknames in the isophatic combination model: Moliki is hell (S.Siddiqi), Adami jinjak (F.Ma'rufi), etc. There are fewer such nicknames in the Uzbek language.



There are only a few nicknames in the speech model, and they are mostly additional nicknames: Like Everybody knows (Kh. Ikromov).

It can be seen from the analysis that the analysis of the linguistic: lexical-semantic, nominative-motivational, functional-semantic, stylistic, compositional and structural characteristics of nicknames has an important essence in studying the life, past, creative concept, dreams and goals of creative and artistic people.

## CONCLUSION

Anthroponymic units include not only names, surnames, patronymics, but also nicknames and nicknames. Nicknames are an anthroponymic unit representing a second name chosen by a creator (poet, writer), artist (painter, singer, hafiz, actor, dancer), scientist, and political figure, used together with or instead of their original name.

Nicknames are divided into permanent and additional (seasonal) nicknames according to their use. Pseudonyms used by poets and writers and others from the beginning to the end of their creative activity are additional pseudonyms.

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