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LEXICAL-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF SOME NICKNAMES

Abstract: In this article, analyze and classification of lexical-semantic, nomination and motivation of pseudonyms of the poets and writers from Namangan.

Key words: anthropometric unit, pseudonym, lexical.

Language: English

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Introduction

Some of the anthroponymic units of the Uzbek language are nicknames. However, except for some information in a number of works of E. Begmatov and other small researches [1, 2, 3], nicknames in Uzbek linguistics have not been specially collected and studied monograph. The first study of pseudonyms by literary critics was the book “Pseudonyms” [4]. Nicknames can be collected and studied by socio-political, literary, linguistic sciences. The study of nicknames for socio-political purposes aims to know the political goals of the nickname holder, to determine what ideological group the nickname holder belongs to. The study of the nickname in linguistic, i.e. onomastic, allows to draw both linguistic and artistic-aesthetic conclusions [5]. Choosing and sorting nicknames can help identify some nickname writers. This is especially evident in the articles of B. Koraev [6, p. 54-58] and I. Isakov [7, pp. 76-80; 8], who collected 430 nicknames from the pages of the Uzbek press in the 1920s.

In choosing a nickname lies a methodological meaning that is related to the wishes of the nickname owner. In this respect, nicknames resemble the names of images of a work of art and serve as one of the artistic means in the writer’s work, especially in comics. Therefore, the attempts of literary critics to unravel the mystery, the motive of the pseudonym of

a writer or a poet, will be aimed at knowing the essence of these artistic means.

The main findings and results

Nicknames also play an important role in the historical anthroponymy of Namangan. The works of Ishakhon Ibrat [9], Pulatkhon Kayumov [10], Alikhon Khalilbekov are important sources in the collection and study of nicknames for the literary environment of Namangan.

One type of nicknames are literary nicknames. Literary nicknames can be divided into historical and modern types in terms of period. Historical literary nicknames are the nicknames of poets and writers who have created in the past. Modern literary nicknames are the nicknames of poets and writers of recent past or present. Although the function of these two types of nicknames is common in terms of their essence, they have some peculiarities in terms of lexical basis, form, historical and etymological source.

In the literary environment of the XVII-XX centuries the following literary nicknames belonging to the anthroponymy of Namangan city are observed: *Mashrab*, *Qiyasiy*, *Zakiri*, *Fazliy*, *Majzub*, *Nodim*. Comparative - One of the well-known representatives of the literature of the second half of the XVIII century and the beginning of the XIX century are the nicknames of Eshan Muhammad Amin Khoja [19, pp.

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185-188]. Zokiriy is a literary nickname of the son of the famous poet and scientist Zokirkhoja Muhammad Amnkhodja, who was born in Namangan in the middle of the XVIII century. During the reign of Amir Umarkhan, he also rose to the rank of Sheikh-ul-Islam, who taught in Kokand. Zokirkhoja Eshan was known as *Sheikh ul-Islam Namangani, Khoja Kalon* [11]. The word Zakir, which means “one who recites dhikr, praises, and prays”, was the lexical basis for the nickname [12]. Roji Namangani, Izlat, Rindi are talented poets from Namangan mentioned in “Tazkiraiy Kayumi”. Their names are not given in this source.

The nickname Roji is widespread in Uzbek literature. According to the sources, there were poets with the pseudonym Raji: Raji - Idriskhoja Mahdum Bukhari Nabirahoja oglu, Raji - Muhammad Yusuf Mahzum ibn Khojamberdi, Raji Margilani - Khojajon Khoja Nizamiddin Khoja oglu, Raji - Sulaymonqul usta Suyarqul oglu [13]. Creators with such a nickname are called sharing nicknames.

The evidence suggests that the motives of “return to something, belonging to something, dependence” were active among Uzbek nicknames. *Izlat's* nickname is “power is power; honor; The word *izz*, which means “value”, was the lexical basis [14, p. 17]. The motive for choosing the nickname can be explained by the fact that the poet dreamed of gaining honor in the work. It is clear that the word *rind* “*mayparast* - alcoholic” [14, p. 623] has a lexical basis for the nickname *rindi*, from which the name is derived from the affix *-iy*. In our view, the nickname has a mystical meaning and is based on the figurative unity of May.

A person's name is basically one. The nickname can be more than one. For example, *Mashrab, Mahdi, Umam* are the nicknames of the famous Namangan poet Boborahim (Rahimbobo) Valibobo oglu. He was also known among the people as Shah Mashrab, Qalandar, Mashrab, Devonai Mashrab, Eshoni Shah Mashrab Namangani [17, p. 108]. He says that his nickname Mashrab was given to him by his teacher Ofaq Khoja: The lexical basis of the nickname Mashrab is the word *mashrab*, which is homonymous in terms of form and meaning, and has the following meanings: 1) *nature, behavior, attitudes; drink, may; toilet*; 2) *guidance; idea, profession, character; inclination* [14, p. 266].

Majzub is the nickname of the mystical poet Mulla Abdulaziz Mulla Hasan Kuchak oglu, who was born in the late 18th century and lived until the mid-1950s.

Some Uzbek writers have used *-ov, -ev* parts of their surnames as nicknames. This tradition, as in all regions, is widely observed in the literary environment of the modern city of Namangan: *Osman Nasir, Turgun Polat, Habib Sadulla, Abdullah Jabbor, Jamoliddin Muslim, Azam Obid*.

Nicknames specific to the anthroponymy of Namangan can be grouped according to the lexical basis as follows:

1. Nicknames on which the words related to creation are based: The word *Majzub* means *surprised, mad, demented*; *Muhlis* - a pseudonym of the poet and preacher, orator Mulla Yormuhammad, born in the 90s of the XVIII century in Koratut mahalla (now Chorsu mahalla) of Namangan; *Nisari* (Otaxon Jalil) was born in 1883 in Yangiyul mahalla of Namangan city; *Shokhiy* (Abdulahid Ahadov) was born on September 25, 1916 in Hojam Kabri mahalla of Namangan city.

2. Nicknames based on different characteristics. Bundy nicknames are made up of words that signify creativity, in particular, knowledge, intelligence, and ingenuity. The word *Benazir* is originally Persian-Tajik, *meaning unequal, unparalleled*, and is also found in Uzbek as a girl's name. Gulchehra Zokirova, winner of the Zulia State Prize, chose the nickname Benazir out of a desire to be unique in poetry.

3. Nicknames based on the mental state, the state of mind of the creator. Such nicknames are characterized by the fact that they are formed from words denoting grief, sorrow, pain, harmony, and other abstract concepts; for example: *Dogiy* (son of Yuldash Otakozi), *Figoni* (Davudkhon Obbosov), *Hayola* (Ruqiya Gozieva).

4. Nicknames based on social origin and professional, job motivation. The *Unvoniy* (Valikhon Tora oglu) was the grandson of Nodim Namangani by his mother. He lived in the Jamii neighborhood; *Umar, Malhamiy* is the nickname of the pharmacist poet Umarkhon Ahmadjanov. He chose such a nickname, attributing it to his profession.

5. Nickname-ratios. Ratios occur relative to a person's place of birth or residence. The scientific literature explains that proportions are an additional anthroponymic unit used to distinguish one creator from another. The proportions are observed in the voices of artists and religious scholars [18, p. 96]. It is observed that some of the proportions attributed to the city of Namangan are used in conjunction with nicknames [16, pp. 15-20]. We have called such names, by their very nature, “nicknames”. *Nodim Namangani* is a poet known among them as Eshan Babakhan. Nickname of Sulaymonkhan Tora Ulughon Tora oglu (1844-1910). According to Alikhon Khalilbekov, the word *Nodim* means “regretful”, “apologizing” [11, p. 5]. *Fazli Namangani* is a pseudonym of Movlono Abdulkarim, a poet, literary critic, historian and author of the collection “Majmuai Shoiron”, born in Namangan. Hence, nicknames-ratios consist of the nickname and proportion of a particular person.

6. Names and nicknames. According to some traditions, nicknames are formed on the basis of adding the suffix *-iy* to the surname or name: *Dadahon*

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Nuriy (Nuriddinov Dadahon Egamberdievich), Gaffori (Abduqahhor Gaffori), Hamid Nuri, Lutfullo Olim.

Conclusion

It is clear from the nicknames that the onomastic analysis of nicknames provides both linguistic and artistic-aesthetic conclusions, enriching the range of knowledge about nicknames.

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