



## NATIONAL AND CULTURAL SPECIFICITY OF NICKNAMES IN MODERN UZBEK AND ENGLISH MATERIALS

Raimjanova Nilufar Khasiljanovna

English Teacher of the National Institute of Fine Art and  
Design named after Kamoliddin Bekhzod

### **Annotation**

The article deals with sociolinguistic, linguoculturological and ethnographic features of nicknames in English and Uzbek languages.

**Keywords:** English; anthroponymy; nickname; language and culture, linguistic science.

### **Introduction**

The linguistic features of names and nicknames have always been of particular interest to representatives of linguistic science. At the same time, they were not sufficiently involved in a comprehensive monographic study, especially in a comparative aspect. That is why this issue is gradually acquiring a new color and attracting more and more attention of scientists. Along with this, in recent years, the linguistic aspects of people's names, nicknames and nicknames are of particular importance in connection with the formation and development of new social norms and new social relations. People's names and nicknames are part of the language and are influenced by linguistic patterns. However, being a social fact, a phenomenon of social life, they are to some extent determined by social relations and themselves have the ability to influence them. Onomastics studies the patterns of origin and development of semantics and structure, as well as sociolinguistic linguocultural and ethnographic features of names, surnames, patronymics, pseudonyms, nicknames and nicknames.

The names of people or names represent the way of thinking of the people in different periods of the development of society, history and culture, this is part of the lexical fund of the language of the people, which helps in the analysis and study of various issues of etymology, word formation, phonetics, grammar and other sections of linguistics. In addition, names are a way of life of people at different times, and all the changes that took place in the political, social and cultural life of the people were reflected in anthroponymy. It is no coincidence that the bearers of names at all times were interested in knowing the history of origin, development, interpretation, the degree of prevalence of names, rituals and factors for assigning official and unofficial





names, pseudonyms, nicknames and nicknames, etc. These features of anthroponyms led researchers of a number of sciences such as linguistics, literature, history, geography, ethnography and others, to the study and study of names in general and separately.

At the present stage, the categorical features of the nickname concept reflect its status in the system of nominative means, the type of motivation, and functional features. According to these criteria, the concept nickname has the following prototypical features: another (additional) name of onomastic and (or) appellative origin; opposed to the personal as unofficial, unreal; used instead of or along with a proper name; used by relatives or friends; expressing close, friendly, informal relationships.

Due to the above properties, this category of vocabulary makes it possible to trace the reflection of actual cultural background information in the language. A large number of occasional nicknames illustrates the high mobility and openness of the class, which makes it possible to record new facts of culture and changes in its value component. The stable usual core of nicknames preserves the categorical features of the class and reflects the facts of culture on a micro- and macro-social scale that are resistant to the influence of time or have become historical realities.

The motivating features of modern nicknames reflect the main historically established and relatively independent ways of identifying a person in society: name, profession, origin, characteristics. Thus, nicknames form groups that can be opposed on the basis of "the ability to characterize an object", forming an opposition between "characteristic" (77 and 80.6%) and "non-characteristic" (23 and 19.4%) nicknames. The most informative sources of information about culture are characteristic figurative nicknames that point to stereotypes and standards for the embodiment of a certain quality. Ideas about standards are reflected primarily in nicknames based on a metaphorical principle (metaphor, antonomasia). In the course of the study, it was found that figurativeness and allusiveness are important properties of language units that contribute to the creation of culturally specific meanings at the linguistic level.

Now let's consider pejorative, ameliorative, humorous, neutral nicknames.

1. Pejorative nicknames (23-11%) are based on a negative attitude towards the object of the nomination. Pejorativeness implies the presence in the linguistic units of pragmatics of disdain, disapproval, contempt, humiliation, criticism and censure of the object of the nomination. These meanings can be expressed directly (example 2) or indirectly, ironically (example 3):

(2) We used to have one known as the cubicle vampire. She didn't do any work, just moved from cube to cube sucking the life out of everyone she encountered (Nicknames for co-workers);





(3) An equally gloriously inappropriate sobriquet was Flossie for the utterly un-mumsy math teacher. At a guess I'd have put her at 82 when I first fell under her basilisk gaze (The Royal High School Club in London).

2. Ameliorative nicknames (20-31.4%) are positive assessment (exalting, affectionate, approving): Earvin "Magic" Johnson (athlete), Sweetpea, Superman (family nicknames), Mrs. Nicelady < "We had a librarian that we liked a lot" (Grammer Nazi and other English Teacher nicknames).

Along with the polar groups, researchers of Russian nicknames note the existence of a transitional group of these names, expressing slight irony, mockery. Taking into account the conventionality of the term, we will call this group of nicknames humorous.

3. Humorous nicknames (49-51%) appear for entertainment purposes against the background of a prevailing general positive relationship between the named and the name (s). The intermediate nature of these nicknames is expressed in the absence of a categorical negative or positive assessment of the named, which is determined by the pragmatic attitude of the namer to teasing, joking in conditions of friendly communication. This Group brighter others demonstrates occasionality estimates nicknames .

(4) Daphne. I got this name bcuz I tried dying my hair once but I messed up and it turned orange and it looked like Daphne's hair from Scooby-Doo! Hahaha lmao But I kinda like it (List of Cute Nicknames).

4. Neutral nicknames (8-6.6%) are characterized by the absence of an evaluative component, but at the same time they are not devoid of emotiveness and expressiveness as properties of informal names. This group includes the main types of shortened names ( Tiph < Tiphany , Sarie < Sarah , darker < Clark , Chezza < Cherie / Cheryl ) and surnames ( Shep < Shepherd , Parky < Parkinson , Becks < Beckham, Hezza < Heseltine ), as well as some nicknames representing direct nominations ( Surfer Mike ( Just in the ' Nick ' of Nicknames )). Despite the small number of this group of nicknames, in modern English-speaking cultures there is a tendency to use names that are devoid of an evaluative component. The growth of their popularity in comparison with evaluative-characteristic nicknames is a consequence of the influence of the laws of political correctness on the choice of means of addressing.

Stylistically, most of the nicknames belong to the informal sphere of functioning. At the same time, a number of nicknames for celebrities continue to move from the informal sphere to the area of semi-official "second" names, reflecting the nickname traditions of culture (nicknames of athletes, musicians).



The definition of differences between nicknames and nicknames, despite the fact that they belong to the same group, is based on the specific features of these anthroponymic groups. By the nature of the nicknames are distinguished by rough content and carry more negative information. In addition, it is not often said about people that they have “nicknames”, the word “nickname” carries more positive information.

Nicknames and nicknames, being part of the language, are influenced by the linguistic patterns of the development of the language system. At the same time, they are a phenomenon of social life, in connection with which they are conditioned by social relations and can themselves influence these relations.

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