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NICKNAME AND ITS PROPER NOUN APPEARANCES

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ABSTRACT
In addition to nicknames given to people, other proper noun forms of nicknames are explained on the basis of examples.
KEYWORDS: *proper noun, onomastics, anthroponym, nickname, toponymy nickname, anthrotoponymy, oikodonymic nickname, biblionymous nickname.*

Onomastics is a branch of linguistics that studies proper nouns. Each of the onomastic units has its own form, one of which is anthroponyms.

Anthroponymy (also anthroponymics or anthroponomastics, from Ancient Greek anthropos / "human", and onoma / "name") is the study of anthroponyms, the proper names of human beings, both individual and collective. In the Uzbek language, this unit means a noun, a person's name, personal nouns, personal names, etc. Anthroponym is a linguistic unit of onomastics, like a toponym or a zoonym, which includes specific units. We include names, patronymics, surnames, nicknames, etc [2].

Nicknames are also used outside of individuals. When the word nickname is used, the members of the society imagine different things based on their current situation, activities and worldview. So, the common nickname among them is of particular importance in linguistics, it is an anthroponymic unit associated with these individuals.

Nicknames are important not only for the anthroponymic scope, but also for other types of nouns. A nickname is a broad concept, and we can observe its expression in relation to other forms of onomatopoeia, except for anthroponyms, in toponymy, oikodonymic, automobile and biblionymous nicknames.

Toponymic nicknames. A toponym is a place name or a word created in connection with a place name. Toponymic nicknames are collective names given to a certain area based on the location, activities or character traits of the citizens of the area. For example:

Mini Pārіž – It is used in relation to the center of Yangibozor district, and usually the negative meaning is emphasized.

Ǯiŋköčä // *Ǯinköčä* – The name of a neighborhood in a remote village of Bogot district. The houses in this neighborhood are not built evenly. Someone's house is behind the house towards the garden, while the other one is the opposite, some houses are in the middle of the garden. According to the location of the ditch that passed in front of the house, the road was made into a snake trail. That is why the road of the neighborhood is very narrow. The original name of the neighborhood is Topchi.

Oǯïq siti – Orozmat city. Orozmat grew up in a poor family. After building his own family, he will have 8 children and raise them with difficulty. His children are now employees of influential offices and organizations, some of them also work in leadership positions. Because Orozmat brother is very honest and hardworking, with the good intention of making him an example to young people, the whole village and village is named after him (a village located in Gurlan district).

Köčä topalaŋ – The young men of this neighborhood, even their elderly fathers, quarrel wherever they go. People in the neighborhood are good with each other, but they don't come from other places without quarrels (Goybu village, Urgench district).

Häkkä – The second name of Chakka neighborhood located in Urganch district. In Khorezm province there is a proverb related to this: "*Quš jamanì häkkä, el jamanì čäkkä*" (in english translation: that is, the bird is bad Hakka, the avenue is bad Chakka). Others are cautious in dealing with the people of this neighborhood, they consider them dangerous.

There are also cases of anthroponyms being transferred to toponyms, and we call them anthropotoponyms. Anthropotoponyms are names created based on people's nicknames and names, and Z.Dosimov cited place names based on people's nicknames, such as *bangi*, *qankhar*, *avmas* [4], as examples of such names. According to toponymist scientists, place names are often formed on the basis of people's nicknames [1], and this point of view shows that nicknames have a history of many thousands of years. This is also proved by anthropotoponyms, which were created on the basis of people's nicknames and names.

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Oikodonymic nicknames. Residential dwellings and settlements are studied in the microscale of oikonim, which is part of toponymy. Oikodonymic nicknames are additional names given to some places. Examples include the following:
Tajsi̇̀n tojxana – It was formed on the basis of the name of American professional boxer, world champion Mike Tyson. It was named so because all the weddings held in this wedding hall were fought (Shadiyana wedding hall located in Kushkupir district).

Ilažsi̇̀z or *γärib tojxana* – during the wedding season, when good wedding halls are busy, people are forced to go there because of desperation. The interior of the wedding hall is unsightly and ugly, and the dishes are also unusable (Gurlan wedding hall in Gurlan district).

Čűvi̇̀n basti̇̀ – Originally a restaurant called "Ali Bar". The customers of this place are few, people who come here for the first time without knowing do not enter, the person who knows does not enter this place. It was given this name because no one entered (Ali bar located in Urgench district).

Autorusum nicknames. Nicknames given to cars:
Karol darogi – 07 (Royal Drug) is a compound nickname, and this car was popular in the 80s. Only the older generation knows this nickname, it was the car everyone dreamed of in its time.

Buxaŋkä – Damas car. It is formed on the basis of a similarity in shape, and it is elongated, similar to a type of bread.

Biblionymic Nicknames. The onomastic scope that studies the names of artistic, scientific, religious and political works is called biblionyms. Some works of art are also renamed after the name of the author or one of the main characters. However, biblionymous nicknames were formed on the basis of giving additional names to the works in a form unrelated to the above:
Sari̇̀ ki̇̀tap – The book "Current Uzbek Literary Language" published under the leadership of Sh.Rakhmatullayev. The book was named so because the cover was yellow. This name of the book has always been used among students.

Kok ki̇̀tap – U.Tursunov's "Modern Uzbek Literary Language" is called this in students' speech based on the color of the cover.

Qi̇zi̇̀l deš – There is a different circumstance in the title of the manual "Current Uzbek Literary Language" published under the leadership of R.Saifullayeva. It uses the word cover instead of the word book.

Āqādemgrāmati̇̀ka – It is the nickname of the book "Grammar of the Uzbek language". This book was published by the Academy Publishing House. So nicknamed after the name of the publisher.

Zoonym is a branch of onomastics that studies the names given to animals. The word "name" is not applied to any animal species. Only the word "nickname" is used for them.

Personal nicknames have been partially analyzed in some studies [2]. However, Uzbek linguistics has not analyzed the transfer of nicknames to proper nouns in a different way. There is a need to determine whether they have the status of a nickname or vice versa.