



## ROLE AND CLASSIFICATION OF IMITATIVE WORDS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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**ABSTRACT:** - The research highlights the morphological, semantic and mutual translation problems of modern English and Uzbek imitative words. Imitative words in the Uzbek language refer to a separate group of words between independent and non-independent groups of words at the morphological level. In English linguistics, onomatopoeic words and independent words formed by imitation are called onomatopoeia. In the morphological layer, independent words formed from imitation, according to their grammatical features, belong to one of the existing independent groups of words. Also, the disadvantages of translating imitative words from Uzbek to English, from English to Uzbek, including imitative words can be omitted in the translation text or expressed by transliteration.

**KEYWORDS:** Onomatopoeia, imitation sound, acoustic, sociolinguistic, mimology, etymological dictionary

### INTRODUCTION

Sound imitative words in English and Uzbek are great scientific interest for linguists. Onomatopoeic words are a special group of words that convey various sounds created by

people and animals, as well as sounds that exist in living and non-living nature; conditional repetition of sounds nature (crying of birds and animals, sawing, gardening, forest

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noise, etc.); sounds produced by people, objects; creating words and sound forms that are somewhat similar to such sounds (Example, инглиз тилида cuckoo -ку(к)-ку (Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати, 424) – какку, мусича каби қушларнинг сайрашидан чиқадиган товушга тақлидни билдиради; ку(к)кулламоқ (Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати, 424) – «Кук-ку кук-ку» («ку-ку») деган овозни чиқармоқ).

If we do not study the nature of the country, the external and internal life and history of its inhabitants, then the study of imitation cannot be successful. The reason for this is that the nature of imitation words is determined by the conditions of local existence, in most cases it is unique and cannot be repeated in other environments.

As for mimetic formations, which are vocal reflexes or changes in accompanying sounds, for their clear understanding it is always necessary to imagine a complete picture of the life processes that give rise to them.

## MAIN PART

Currently, the problem of onomatopoeia has developed very rapidly and has become the subject of intense discussions, so onomatopoeia has long attracted the attention of foreign and Uzbek linguists. On the one hand, this is due to the fact that very important empirical material has been collected in this area.

There are many descriptions of phonetic words in different languages of the world. On the other hand, a hypothesis was put forward about the universal and general sound symbolism of onomatopoeic words. In the process of research in the world scholars such as I.V. Arnold, A.M. Gazov-Ginzberg, G.E. Kornilov, S.V. Vornin, and many scientific works on imitative words in Uzbek scholars S. Usmonov, A. Gulomov, A.N. Kononov, Yu.T.

Tursunov, Yu.A. Mukhtorov, S. Muttalibov, R. Kongurov, Sh. Rakhmatullaev, A. Nurmonov, A. Sobirov, Sh. Yusupova, A. Anorbekova, Sh. Mirzaeva, R. Saifullaeva have researched.

The theory of onomatopoeia in English was developed by S.V. Voronin (1982).

According to S.V. Voronin, not only words, but also all words in which this connection is hidden in the process of linguistic evolution, even, at first glance, are completely lost, but with the help of etymological analysis reveals this connection [3].

A.G. Spirkin in his work “The Origin of Language and Its Role in the Formation of Thinking” specifically pointed out the problem of “the source material of speech”, “the mechanism for the formation of a connection between sounds and images”. He argued that “the basis of the names of objects and phenomena of the real world is not one principle, but several principles. Primitive man used all the possibilities that allowed him to satisfy the real life need for communication” [11].

I.V. Arnold writes in “Modern English Stylistics” that the main task is to see the artistic text as a unity of form and ideological content and to teach how to consciously approach it as a whole. A special place in his work is occupied by general problems of style in connection with phonosemantics [1].

According to H. Bredin, imitations (onomatopoeia) “appeared in linguistics as sound symbols or sound combinations resulting from onomatopoeia in a linguistic context” [4].

Regarding the direct grammatical function and semantic features of imitation, E. Lang notes that “an onomatopoeic unit serves to express an idea in a phonological context, therefore this word has no lexical meaning” [7]. Thus, in English linguistics, there is an opinion that

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imitative expressions do not have an independent lexical meaning, its meaning is understood in the context, and it is recognized that imitative words are a combination of phonological features and are formed by them through sounds in nature.

The German scholar Wundt was the first to try to substantiate this theory. Thus, academician N.Ya. Marr is trying to prove that before people developed the ability to work, until tools were created, people communicated using "sign language" and not a spoken language.

Another category of scholar puts forward the hypothesis that labor, the manufacture of primitive tools, gradually improved human organs over long periods of time, and language also played an incomparable role in the development of thinking. Thus, in the process of working and making working tools, people become more and more organized. The result is a private society. In the process of working in a team, people need to say something to each other. And this necessity creates language.

Mimology is the study of mimetic words. Imitative words in the Turkic languages have their own characteristics. Imitative words differ from independent groups of words in that they have no lexical meaning, in that they do not have special syntactic forms, from auxiliary words in that they do not express relationships between words, and from exclamatory words in that they do not have emotional and expressive properties.

The author of the grammar of Turkic languages S.V. Yastremsky was the first to give importance to imitation words [15].

The study of imitative words in Turkology associated with activities N.I. Ashmarin [2]. In his writings on idioms, he defends the tendency to attribute the origin of language to

idioms. In his opinion, the language in the early stages consisted only of memes, and only in the later stages did articulate speech sounds come from it. Before speech sounds arose from memes, language went through a period of selection and accumulation of speech sounds and original words.

In the following years, scientists summarized their thoughts, separated imitation words from exclamations, considered them as a separate group of words, and classified them as image imitation and sound imitation.

S. Mutallibov combines figurative and sound-imitating words and defines them as follows: "Words that are conditional imitations of the sounds made by the movement of animals, creatures, birds-worms and people, objects are called sound-imitating words" [9].

R.Kongurov gives the following definition: "Words that imitate the sounds made by people and other animate and inanimate objects and imagine their various appearances, positions, and movements are imitation words" [14].

Two types of onomatopoeic words are distinguished: words that imitate sounds (also called onomatopes) and words that imitate images.

In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, there are a total of 459 imitation words. 260 of them represent sound imitations, 199 represent image imitation words [13].

## DISCUSSION

The first serious studies on phonetic words in English were conducted by several scholars in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Scientists study onomatopoeia by several factors:

1) They are more defined than many other languages and have less affix formation. In English, onomatopoeia are mostly monosyllabic, rarely two or three syllables. Example: ding, flap, gulp, hark, hush, pah,, pip, bang, plop;

2) High productivity of the conversion method of word formation, which helps onomatopes to move smoothly from one part of speech to another. Example: hiss (фeъл) – хирриламоқ, hiss (от) – хирр;

3) Focuses on demonstrating the auditory senses of the English language.

Onomatopoeic units involving reduplication and alternation of sounds are as follows: blah-blah, chitter- chatter, snip-snap, flip-flap. The existence of a large number of reduplicative onomatopes in English has been noted by many scholars.

A.A. Reformatzky writes: “The English language is rich in repetitive imitative words (mostly sound imitative words): quack-quack- ғақ-ғақ (ўрдак ҳақида), jug-jug- булбулнинг чертиши ёки моторнинг товуши, plod-plod- от тўғининг тақиллаши, tick-tick-соатнинг юриши, wig-wag-байроқ сигнали, zig-zag- зигзаг, flick-flock-этикларни овози; қарс-қурс қилмоқ, riff-raff-ўйин номи, ping-pong- стол тенниси товуши (пинг-понг) (шиша устидаги ёмғир томчиларининг овози” [10].

I.V. Arnold divides sound imitative words in English into three groups [1]:

1. Reduplicative Compounds
2. Ablaut Combination
3. Rhyme Combinations

#### Reduplicative Compounds

Despite the presence of extensive linguistic material, the research is predominantly descriptive. In English, the onomatopoeic problem was published in the late 19th and

early 20th centuries. At this stage, attempts were made to generalize the factual material, which consisted mainly of highlighting some common elements of meaning for specific language combinations.

#### Ablaut Combination

The following scholars tried to develop the onomatopoeic dictionary classification: N.P. Avaliani, I.V. Arnold, N.I. Ashmarin, C.B. Voronin, A.M. Gazov-Ginzberg, A.M. Gazov-Ginzberg, E.S. Zharkova, Kh. Marchand, A. Frelich, G. Hilmer, N.M. Yusifov and others.

#### Rhyme Combinations

Final delimitation of the research topic (delimitation of sound symbolism); systematization of linguistic material using acoustic information; the first typological studies in unrelated languages; analysis using onomatopoeic words in the text; is a sociolinguistic study of onomatopoeia

#### Grammatical features of repeated words

Imitative words in the Uzbek literary language are divided into three groups according to their morphological structure:

- 1) simple imitative words
- 2) repeatative imitative words
- 3) pairs of imitative words.

Simple imitative words. Simple imitative words represent single sounds. But this one-time sound can be sharp (шарт, шик, шилқ), short (чик, чак, тақ), longer (гурр, дирр). Example: Менинг олдимда кетаётган Омон тўсатдан ўзини орқага ташаб “қийқ” деган овоз чиқарди-ю ўзидан кетиб қолди (Ғафур Ғулум. Шум бола, 35) – Omon who was going in front of me said “qiyq” and lost himself suddenly (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 29);

Imitative words are accompanied by auxiliary verbs этмоқ, демоқ, қилмоқ, урмоқ in a

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sentence and are connected to the sentence with the help of those. Example: Бир орқамга айланиб қараганимни биламан, бехосдан “шўп” этиб қамиш-тупроқ аралаш пастга йиқилиб тушди (Ғафур Ғулом. Шум бола, 45) – Having looked back, I fell down in the kitchen of a house (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 37).

Repetitive imitative words. Such imitative words could have arisen by imitative repetition of the same sounds. The repetition of comparison indicates the continuity of this sound or image. Example: Чур-чур ҳуштакбозлик (Ғафур Ғулом. Шум бола, 23) – The scandal started (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 18)

The number and degree of repetitive imitation words depends on the number of repetitions of the imitated sound, and includes two, three or more repetitions. In this case, there may be a phonetic change, the word may be repeated several times: пиқир-пиқир, ҳир-ҳир, ғир-ғир, дув-дув, шарт-шарт, қилт-қилт, дукур-дукур, пақ-пуқ, тақ-туқ, тарс-турс, шуов-шув каби. Масалан: Дукур-дукур от келар (Ғафур Ғулом. Шум бола, 54) – The horse is clip clopping (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 47).

Repetitive imitative words in the form of тақа-тақ, тақа-туқ, гурса-гурс, шарақа-шуруқ, тарақа-туруқ means stronger and sharper sounds one after the other. Example: Олдиндаги норта бўйнига осилган қўнғироқ дангир-дунғур чалиниб борар эди (Ғ.Ғулом. Шум бола, 94)- The bells on the camel's neck were making sounds (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 80).

Pairs of imitative words. The simulated sound can consist of the synthesis of various mixed sounds at one moment by itself. In paired imitative words, several imitative words are paired. From imitation of such sounds, paired imitation words are formed in the language: шов-шув, чарс-чурс, ғовур-ғувур, чақ-чақ, шақ-шуқ, гулдур-шалдир, қўнғир-қўнғир,

тақ-туқ, жаз-жуз, жар-жур, ивир-чивир, қий-чув, шилт-пилт, шақ-шуқ, иланг-биланг, куф-суф, лақ-луқ, қақир-қуқур, ялт-юлт, апил-тапил, бағ-буғ, апир-шапир, алғов-далғов, бадир-будир, ҳанг-манг, икир-чикир, лаппа-луппа ва бошқалар. Example: У чилимни “хурр-хурр” қилиб чуқур-чуқур икки-уч тортди, ўзи ҳам зўр (Ғафур Ғулом. Шум бола, 122) – He smoked chilim twice deeply, it was very good Kharshi's tobacco (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 104).

In English, onomatopoeia often has a one-component structure, which is determined by the characteristics of human perception of sounds. The longer and more varied the sound, the more difficult it is to convey. Thus, one-component onomatopoeic words denote one sound. Accordingly, fragmentary sounds, repetitions or paired forms are more often used to express the possibility of reuse: puff-puff - пуф (Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати, 324) – нафас олиш, ўтни ўчириш ёки алангалатиш ва иссиқ нарсани совитишда икки лаб орасидан кучли босим билан ҳаво чиқишида эшитиладиган товуш ва шу ҳаракатнинг ўзи ҳақида; rat-rat-тақ-тақ (Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати, 34) – бир меъёрдаги тез ҳаракатдан, урилишдан ҳосил бўладиган овоз, шовқинни билдиради. The examples show that during replication a base is repeated twice, rarely three, four or more times. In most cases, the vowel sound does not change when it is repeated.

## CONCLUSION

Comparative study of imitation words in English and Uzbek linguistics is to eliminate shortcomings and mistakes in theoretical study.

In Uzbek and English, imitative expressions are also connected based on an asymmetric relationship: in Uzbek, one imitative



expression is given in several variants in English, and vice versa.

When translating imitative words from Uzbek to English, the imitative meanings can be made more understandable and close to the English reader when they are skilfully translated by studying English sources and dictionaries.

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