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IMITATIVE UNITS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

ANNOTATION

The purpose of the study is to identify the typological features of imitative words in the English and Uzbek languages, as well as their semantic and contextual characteristics. In English linguistics, imitative expressions are evaluated as phonetic phenomena according to their formal and etymological characteristics. Their division into types is based on the duration of the noise they represent. In the Uzbek language, imitative expressions are not recognized as sound symbols, but as lexemes with independent meaning. The classification of expressions is carried out according to the source of the expressed sound (noise).

Imitatives in English are lexemes with an independent meaning, which take word-building affixes and act as different parts of speech. The imitative units in this language are mostly monosyllabic. In English, there are more words that mimic sounds, and words that mimic state are categorized as onomatopoes. Onomatopoeia in English often has both literal and figurative meanings. In English linguistics, they are also called units of imitation, that is, exclamations.

In the Uzbek language, imitative words are separated from independent or non-independent words and enter the intermediate category or the category of “figurative expressions”. Later, they were separated into a separate group at the

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INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA TAQLID SO'ZLAR

ANNOTATSIYA

Tadqiqotning maqsadi ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi taqlid so'zlarning tipologik, fonetik, lek-sik-semantik, grammatik, sintaktik xususiyatlari-niing tizimli tavsifini berishdan iborat.

Ingliz tilshunosligida taqlid ifodalar shakliy va etimologik xususiyatlariga ko'ra fonetik hodi-sa sifatida baholanadi. Ular o'zlari ifodalayotgan belgining davomiyligiga ko'ra turlarga ajratiladi. O'zbek tilida esa taqlid ifodalar tovush belgilari sifatida emas, mustaqil ma'noga ega leksemalar sifatida e'tirof etiladi. Ifodalarning tabaqalanishi ifodalanayotgan tovush (shovqin) manbasiga ko'-ra amalga oshiriladi.

Ingliz tilida taqlid so'zlar mustaqil ma'noli leksemalar bo'lib, ular so'z yasovchi affixlarni qabul qiladi va, turli gap bo'laklari vazifasini baja-radi. Bu tildagi taqlid birliklari asosan bir bo'g'in-li bo'ladi. Ingliz tilida tovushga taqlid qiluvchi so'zlar ko'proqdir. Ular holatga taqlid qiluvchi so'zlar – onomatoplar turkumiga kiradi. Ingliz ti-lidagi onomatoplar, ko'pincha, to'g'ridan-to'g'ri ma'no bilan bir qatorda majoziy ma'noga ega. Bu tilda ular taqlid birliklari, ya'ni undovlar deb ham ataladi.

O'zbek tilida taqlid so'zlar mustaqil yoki mustaqil bo'lmagan so'zlardan ajratilib, oraliq yoki “tasviriy ifodalar” turkumiga kiritiladi. Ke-yinchalik ular morfologik sathda alohida katego-riya sifatida ajratilsa, ingliz tilida taqlid so'zlar

morphological level; in English, imitative words are classified as exclamations.

In English, imitative units are treated as lexemes with an independent meaning, but morphologically, in English onomatopoeias are parts of exclamatory words. They act as possessive, participle, determiner, object or case.

Key words: onomatopoeia, imitative words, sound imitatives, state (image) imitatives, phonostylistics, figurative meaning.

undovlarga turkumlanadi.

Ingliz tilida taqlidni bildiruvchi birliklar mustaqil ma'noli leksema sifatida qabul qilinadi, ammo morfologik jihatdan onomatopoeia undov so'zlariga kiritiladi. Ular nafaqat undov gap, balki birikma tarkibida yoki fe'l bilan birga kelib ega, kesim, aniqlovchi, to'ldiruvchi yoki hol vazifasini bajaradi.

Kalit so'zlar: onomatopoeia, taqlid so'zlar, tovush taqlidlari, (majoziy) taqlid holatlari, fonostilistika, ko'chma ma'no.

INTRODUCTION

Scholars believe that human beings began to speak several hundred thousand years ago. Although it is not possible to know when the language appeared in general, based on the scientific imagination about the specific conditions of human life in the emergence of human society, great scientific research is being carried out aimed at correctly illuminating the issue of the origin of the language. There are currently conflicting theories about the origin of languages. The first of these theories is called social theory, and the second is called individual theory. One of the most common types of the individual theory is a vocal imitation theory, and the other is a vocalization theory.

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

The first word in babies' speech is imitation. In appearance and grammatical features, onomatopoeic words are close to exclamations, but they differ from that they express neither emotions nor will.

MAIN PART

Sound imitative words in English and Uzbek are of 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 noise, etc.); sounds produced by people, objects; creating words and sound forms that are somewhat similar to such sounds (example, in English: *cuckoo* – *ku(κ)-ku* (*O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati*, 424) – *kakku*, *musicha kabi qushlarning sayrashidan chiqadigan tovushga taqlidni bildiradi*; *ku(κ)kullamoq* (*O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati*, 424) – «*Kuk-kukuk-ku*» («*ku-ku*») which means by the birds' singing *cuckoo*).

“The attention of the first intellectuals who tried to develop the essence and laws of various phenomena in nature and society, albeit on primitive principles, was seriously occupied by language, especially the problems of divine and artistic

vocabulary. Although this enlightened mind has tried a thousand and one ways to determine the essence of language from the time of its infancy for today's maturity, it has not been able to fully reach this essence" [Mahmudov N., Nurmonov A., 1992].

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 undertaken by world scholars such as I.V. Arnold, A.M. Gazov-Ginzberg, G.E. Kornilov, S.V. Voronin, and many scientific works on imitative words by Uzbek scholars S.Usmonov, A.Gulomov, A.N. Kononov, Y.T. Tursunov, Y.A. Mukhtorov, S.Muttalibov, R.Kongurov, Sh.Rakhmatullaev, A.Nurmonov, A.Sobirov, Sh.Yusupova, A.Anorbekova, Sh.Mirzaeva, R.Sayfullaeva the phenomena have considered.

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 this connection is revealed [Voronin S.V., 1982].

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 has not only one principle, but several principles. Primitive man used all the possibilities that allowed him to satisfy the real life need for communication" [Spirkin A.G., 1975].

I.V. Arnold writes in "Modern English Stylistics" that the main task is to see the artistic text as a unity of a form and an 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 [Arnold I.V., 1990].

According to H. Bredin, imitations (onomatopoeia) "appeared in linguistics as sound symbols or sound combinations resulting from onomatopoeia in a linguistic context" [Bredin H., 1996].

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" [Laing E., 2014; 387]. Thus, in English linguistics, there is an opinion that imitative expressions do not have an independent lexical meaning, their 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.

Until the 20s of the 20th century, special works devoted to the study of imitative words did not appear in Turkology.

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, they do not have special syntactic forms, from auxiliary verbs they differ in that they do not express relationships between words, and from exclamatory words, they do not have emotional and expressive properties.

The author of the grammar of the Turkic languages S.V. Yastremskaya was the first to attach importance to the imitative words [Yastremskiy S.V., 1938].

The study of imitative words in Turkology is associated with N.I. Ashmarin. The scholar was one of the first to explain the essence of the term "mime" with the meaning of imitation in his work "Fundamentals of Chuvash mimology" (1918). In his work "On morphological categories of imitation in the Chuvash language", he analyzed imitative words and, comparing them with materials from other Turkic languages, showed similar forms of imitative words in languages [Ashmarin N.I., 1928]. In his works devoted to imitative words, he puts forward a tendency to attribute the origin of a language to imitative words. In his opinion, the language in the early stages consisted only of memes, and only in the later stages did articulate speech sounds coming from it. The language went through a period of selection and accumulation of speech sounds and initial words, until speech sounds emerged from mimems.

N.A. Ashmarin divides imitative words into five large semantic groups. These are the following:

1. Sound imitation.
2. Imitation of motion and light phenomena.
3. Imitation of non-sound phenomena occurring in the human body.
4. Imitation of children's words.

In the following years, scholars summarized their thoughts, separated imitative 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-imitative words" [Mutallibov S., 1959].

R.Kongurov gives the following definition: "Words that express the imitative of sounds produced by people and other living and inanimate objects and the imagination of their various manifestations, circumstances, actions are considered imitative words" [Kongurov R., 1966].

In her scientific views, R.Sayfullaeva considers imitation as an independent word; she interprets and lists several scientific bases for this:

- a) Imitations in Turkic languages are numerous and semantically diverse.
- b) The sequence of sounds in them indicates a certain objective reality.
- c) The imitation takes a certain syntactic position in the sentence [Sayfulleva R., 2007].

Scholars hypothesize that a human being began to speak several hundred thousand years ago. Although it is impossible to know when the language appeared in general, based on scientific illusions about certain conditions of human life in the

emergence of a personality society, a large scientific research work is being carried out aimed at correctly covering the issue of the origin of the language.

Currently, there are opposing theories about the origin of languages that struggle with each other. The first of these theories is called the social theory, the second is called an individual theory. One of the most common types of individual theory is a sound imitation theory, while the other is an exclamation theory.

The theory of a sound imitation is believed to emerge as a result of people's imitation of sounds produced by objects around them, the first words, names of objects appeared.

Proponents of the exclamation theory argue that all words in the language are the result of people's inner experiences, anger, excitement, involuntary screaming. Another such theory of the origin of languages is the theory of signs. Proponents of this theory argue that before the advent of a spoken language, people communicated with each other using gestures.

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 a 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 a language.

There are two types of imitative words: words that imitate sounds (also called onomatopoeia) and words that imitate images.

In the dictionary "Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics" the term 'Onomatopoeia' (noun) is given – also sound symbolism, echoism. Refers to words that are considered by convention to be imitative of nature, acoustically similar to the thing to which it refers (*e.g., the bow-wow of a dog or the tick-tock of a clock*) or the sound made by the thing to which it refers (*a buzz, saw*). There are other words that are examples of semi-onomatopoeia, such as the English words *splash or growl*. Languages differ in the range, choice, and phonetic realizations of onomatopoeic words. The English – dog goes *bow-wow* or *ruff-ruff*; or *woof-woof*; a Japanese one goes – *wan-wan* [Jack C.R., Richard S., 2002].

In the dictionary of Linguistic Terms 'Onomatopoeia' in Uzbek – onomatopoeia means sound symbolism (echoism), in the French language 'onomatopée', in the Spanish language 'onomatopeya'. 1. Conditional reproduction of the sounds of nature and the sounds that accompany certain processes (*trembling, laughter, whistling, etc.*), as well as the cries of animals. For example: *meow, woof-woof, and crow*. 2. The creation of words, the sound shells of which, to one degree or another, resemble the named (denoted) objects and phenomena. Example: *laughter, cuckoo, purr*. One of the hypotheses about the origin of the language, according to which the language

arose due to the fact that a person imitated natural sounds, gradually giving them a schematic and conditional form [Akhmanova O.S., 1969].

The World Book Encyclopedia Dictionary defines onomatopoeia as:

1) the formation of a name or word by imitating the sound associated with the thing designated;

2) a word or phrase so formed;

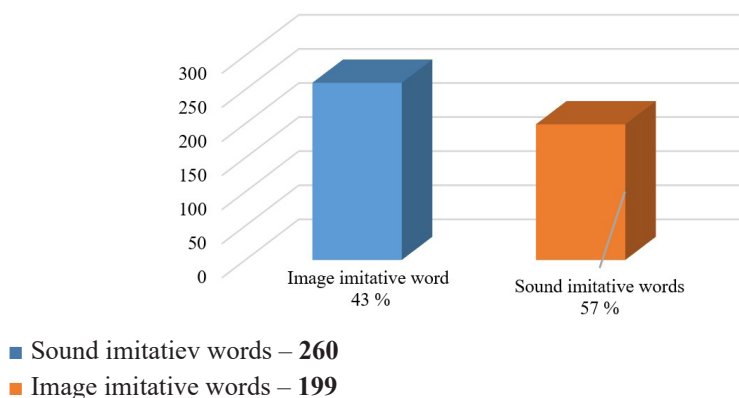
3) the adaptation of the sound to the sense for rhetorical effect [World Book Encyclopedia Dictionary, 1965].

The “Oxford Dictionary of Literary Terms” explains onomatopoeia as “the formation of a word from a sound associated with what is named (e.g., *cuckoo*, *sizzle*)” and according to the “Oxford Learner’s Dictionary”, onomatopoeia is defined as “the fact of words containing sounds similar to the noises they describe” [The Oxford Dictionary, 1995].

The “Merriam-Webster Dictionary” defines onomatopoeia as “the naming of a thing or action by a vocal imitation of the sound associated with it such as: *buzz*, *hiss*” [The Merriam-Webster Dictionary, 2016]. According to the “Cambridge Dictionary”, it is defined as “the act of creating or using words that include sounds that are similar to the noises the words refer to” [Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2003].

In the “Concise Dictionary of the Uzbek Language”, there are a total of 459 imitative words: 260 of them represent sound imitations, 199 represent image imitation words [Concise Dictionary of the Uzbek language, 2006].

**"Concise Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" contains total
459 imitative words**



The first serious studies of onomatopoeic words in English were carried out by several scholars in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Scholars study onomatopoeia for several factors:

1) They are more defined than many other languages and have less affix formations. 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* (verb) – *xurrimoq*, *hiss* (noun) – *xurr*.

3) Pays much attention to the demonstration of auditory perception 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 onomatopoeias in English has been noted by many scholars.

A.A. Reformatsky writes that the English language is rich in repetitive imitative words (mostly sound imitative words): **quack-quack**–g‘aq-g‘aq (about goods), **jug-jug** – bulbulning chertishi yoki motorning tovushi, **plod-plod**–ot tuyog‘ining taqillashi, **tick-tick**–soatning yurishi, **wig-wag**–bayroq signali, **zig-zag**–zigzag, **flick-flock**–etiklarni ovozi; qars-qurs qilmoq, **riff-raff**–o‘yin nomi, **ping-pong**–stol tennisi tovushi (ping-pong) [Reformatskiy A.A., 1966].

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

1. Reduplicative compounds.
2. Ablaut combinations.
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 Combinations

The following scholars tried to develop the onomatopoeic dictionary classification: N.P. Avaliani, I.V. Arnold, N.I. Ashmarin, S.V. 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 [Arnold I.V., 1986].

Well-known scholar S.V. Voronin reveals the nature of onomatopoeia in a slightly different way, based on the fact that the theory of imitation movement and sound properties is of great importance in the book “Fundamentals of Phonosemantics” [Voronin S., 2006].

When determining the classification of imitation, he abandons the semantic criterion and describes the action conveyed by them in terms of length and brevity, immediacy and duration, and frequency. Voronin divides imitative words into three classes according to sounds: instant, continuous, frequent imitations.

Instant imitative words in both languages refer to a short ultra sound or tone that takes on the properties of an acoustic sound as a beat. In our study, we analyzed

examples of moments of tone and noise in the English and Uzbek language materials: **to tap** – taqillatish; **to rap** – teginmoq; **to bubble** – pufaklash, qurillash; **to gaggle** – qurillash; **pip** – baland ovozli radio signali; **clack** – baland ovozda bosish, chertish; **to click** – bosmoq.

Example: *Hired orchestra **tapped** significantly upon his music rack with his baton and began the soft curtain-raising strain (Th.D. Sister Carrie, 138) – Dirijyor tayogchasi bilan pyupitrni ma'nodor qilib **urib qo'yuvdi**, spektakl uchun atayin kelishib olib kelingan mo'jazgina orkestr debochani boshlab yubordi (T.D. Baxtiqaro Kerri, 185).*

*The train **clacked** through the yards along the lake front, and ran rather slowly to Twent-fourth Street (Th.D. Sister Carrie, 208) – Chigal izlarni yoritib, **gumburlab** ketayotgan poezd bir oz ko'lyoqalab yurdi-da, yigirma to'rtinchi ko'chaga kirdi (T.D. Baxtiqaro Kerri, 276).*

*The only indication of his thoughts came in the form of a little **clicking** sound made by his tongue; the sound some people make when they wish to urge on a horse (Th.D. Sister Carrie, 58) – Uning ot haydayotgandek tilini salginataqillatib qo'yganligi nimalarnidir o'ylayotganidan darak berardi (T.D. Baxtiqaro Kerri, 83).*

Explosive consonants predominate in instant imitation words in both languages. Both instant imitations and plosive phonemes are formed from the same acoustic shocks. Open vowels indicate high and low sounds; closed vowels indicate quiet and high sounds. Nevertheless, the onomatopoeic typological isomorphic properties of two languages are very strong and usually very clear.

Continuants imitative in the English language refer to a single momentary tone or noise without a beat. They are divided into two parts: tone continuants imitations and noise continuants imitations.

Tone continuant imitations indicate a tone without a beat, that is, a tone in its pure form: Example: *The car ran back more quietly - **hooted**, watched, flung at, but not attacked (Th.D. Sister Carrie, 329) – Qaytishda vagon ancha tinchroq ketdi. To'g'ri, goho orqadan tosh **g'izillab**, so'kishlar eshitilib qolsa ham, oshkora hurujlar bo'lmadi (T.D. Baxtiqaro Kerri, 433).*

*As before, the crowd began **hooting**, but now, rather than come near, they threw things (Th.D. Sister Carrie, 331) – Oldingi safarda bo'lgandagiday odamlarning mazax qilib **baqirishlari, hushtaklari** eshitilib, zumda hamma yoqdan toshlar yog'ila ketdi (T.D. Baxtiqaro Kerri, 436).*

Noisy continuants imitation words are distinguished by letter combinations-**sh**, **-ss**, **-zz**, **-sw** in the English and-**z**, **-v**, **-g**, **-q** in the Uzbek languages:

Example: *At that time a mountain partridge began **to whistle** (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 107) – Hoji do'ppili Sulton puchug takyada boqib yurgan kaklik g'id-g'idlay boshladi (G'afur G'ulom. Shum bola, 127).*

*Trains **flashed** by them (Th.D. Sister Carrie, 6) – Ro'paradan kelayotgan poezdlar **guvillab** o'tardi (T.D. Baxtiqaro Kerri, 13).*

Yarim kechada oy ko'tarilgandan keyin, oldinma-ketin hushtak chalishib, "qurey-qurey"lashib, Ko'kterakka qarab keta boshladik (G'afur G'ulom. Shum bola,

71) – *At midnight, when the moon rose to the sky, we started our journey to Kukterak whistling and saying “query, qurey” (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 62).*

He heard the carts go lumbering by upon the neighboring streets, but they were far off, and only buzzed upon his ear. The hum of the surrounding city was faint, the clang of an occasional bell was as music (Th.D. Sister Carrie, 112) – Olisdagi chekkako‘chalarda aravalar taraqa-turuq kelayotganini eshitar, biroq ulkan shaharning bu shovqini qulog‘iga arang chalinar, nogahon daranglab qolgan qo‘ng‘iroqchalar ovozi esa qulog‘iga muzikadek eshitilardi (T.D. Baxtiqaro Kerri, 154).

This young woman was particularly dressy for her station, and wore a jewelled ring or two which flashed upon her white fingers as she played (Th.D. Sister Carrie, 80) – Qiz binoyidek kiyinar, royal yoniga o‘tirganida oppoq barmoqlaridagi uzuklari yaltirab ketardi (T.D. Baxtiqaro Kerri, 110).

Frequentative imitatives in English refer to very rapid, successive beats, in which each beat is felt almost separately. A sequence of beats cannot be completely combined into one sound. A very rapid change of beats increases hearing. Such a sequence of beats is perceived as dissonance, so frequentatives can also be called dissonant onomatopoeia. Regarding the classification of frequencies, Voronin introduces the concept of quasi (pseudo) instant: **to track** – *kuzatmoq*; **to rap** – *taqillatmoq, qoqmoq*; **to jerk** – *turtmoq, itarmoq*; **to chirp** – *chug‘urlamoq, chiriqlamoq*; **to crick** – *cho‘zmoq, cho‘zib kengaytirmoq*; **to jar** – *tovush chiqarmoq*; **to brr** – *qattiq shamol esmoq*; **to chirr** – *chirillamoq, tirillamoq*.

Example: He almost jerked the old subtle light to his eyes (Th.D. Sister Carrie, 143) – Shunda ko‘zlari ilgarigiday mug‘ombirona chaqnadi (T.D. Baxtiqaro Kerri, 192); “Look out, Kitty”, called another, “you’ll jar your back hair” (Th.D. Sister Carrie, 30) – Ehtiyot bo‘l, Kitti! – deb baqirdi boshqa biri. – Bo‘lmasa sochingni taxti buzilib qoladi! (T.D. Baxtiqaro Kerri, 46).

Therefore, the classification of imitation words in this way was carried out according to the duration of the natural sound. Instants include second sounds (noises), continuants include non-percussive noises similar to continuous tones, and frequentatives include imitations of continuous ringing percussive sounds.

Characteristics of sound imitative words in the Uzbek language

The form and tone of imitative words in the language is determined by the nature of the sound or action being imitated. The physical properties, state and intonation structure of the imitated sound are determining factors for the formation of the imitation word.

Each phoneme in an imitation word serves for the correct representation of that imitated sound in the language. For this reason, sometimes we see that by changing one phoneme in a word, another imitative word is formed: Example: *taq-taq (a-a)*; *choq, chaq-chiq (o-a-i)*, *gur-gir (u-i)*; *chirt-pirt (ch-p)*; *tiq-chiq (t-ch)*; *chirs-chirq (s-q)*; *gir-gir, gir-g‘ir (g-g‘)*. Example: **Hash-pash** *deguncha kafanni ham ko‘kladik (G‘afur G‘ulom. Shum bola, 39) – Then we even covered the dead-body with a shroud (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 33);*

“Hayt-huyt”deguncha o‘zimizni shaharga ketadigan katta yo‘l ustida kordik (G‘afur G‘ulom. *Shum bola*, 77) – In a moment, we were able to reach the highway which led to the city (Gafur Gulom. *A Naughty Boy*, 67).

The intonation of imitative words plays an important role in the correct expression of subtle signs of imitated sounds. Intonation of imitative words and the corresponding pronunciation norm [Kungurov R., 1966]:

a) long and slow intonation at the end: *gur-r-r, shir-r-r, zir-r-r*. Example: *Hamma gurr etib o‘rnidan turib, bizga qo‘l qovushtirib salom berdi* (G‘afur G‘ulom. *Shum bola*, 34) – All of them stood up and bowed to us (Gafur Gulom. *A Naughty Boy*, 28); *U chilimni “xurr-xurr” qilib chuqur-chuqur ikki-uch tortdi, o‘zi ham zo‘r* (G‘afur G‘ulom. *Shum bola*, 122) – He smoked chilim twice deeply, it was very good Karshi’s tobacco (Gafur Gulom. *A Naughty Boy*, 104).

b) can be fast and sharp intonation: *selk, tiq, yalt, qalt*; Example: *Uchovlon “shilt” etib chiqib ketayotganimizda Yaxshiqiz kampir yo‘limizni to‘sdi* (G‘afur G‘ulom. *Shum bola*, 31) – When we were going, the old woman Yaxshiqiz crossed our road (Gafur Gulom. *A Naughty Boy*, 25); *Ortiqcha gapo‘tmasligini sezgan domla ko‘zini chirt yumib, bo‘zani shimirib yubordi* (G‘afur G‘ulom. *Shum bola*, 29) – Mullah felt useless and drank alcohol quickly (Gafur Gulom. *A Naughty Boy*, 23).

The first case shows that the sound is coming to an end, while the second case means that the sound is momentary, short.

Not a single imitative word can fully and accurately reflect the figurative states of sound or movement expressed in it. Therefore, the similarity between the original sounds and forms expressed in imitative words is not absolute, but relative.

Most of the imitative words in the Uzbek literary language consist of a closed syllable.

In Uzbek, words that imitate the sound and state of things are imitative words. Imitative words are of two types according to what they mean:

1. Imitation of sound. It means imitating the sound of things. It is also called onomatopoeic words: *ar-ar, vaq-vaq, vish, vov, gum-gum, do‘p-do‘p, piq-piq, tu-tu*.

2. Imitation of the situation. It means imitation of the state of things: *bij-bij, vijir-vijir, dag‘-dag‘, mo‘lt-mo‘lt, yalt-yalt*.

Repetitive word parts are separated by hyphens (-).

Words that arise by imitation of various sounds in the objective world and figurative states of the movement of things and events are called imitative words.

In the “Concise Dictionary of the Uzbek language”, imitative words are understood as words that imitate different sounds and images [Concise Dictionary of the Uzbek language, 2006]. Sound imitation is associated with hearing, figurative imitation is associated with vision, that is, the sound imitated by sound can only be heard (*qars-qurs, taq, duk-duk, qiyq, miyov*); the situation represented by words imitating the image, the action can only be seen (*jivir-jivir, lip-lip, yalt-yult, hang-mang* and others).

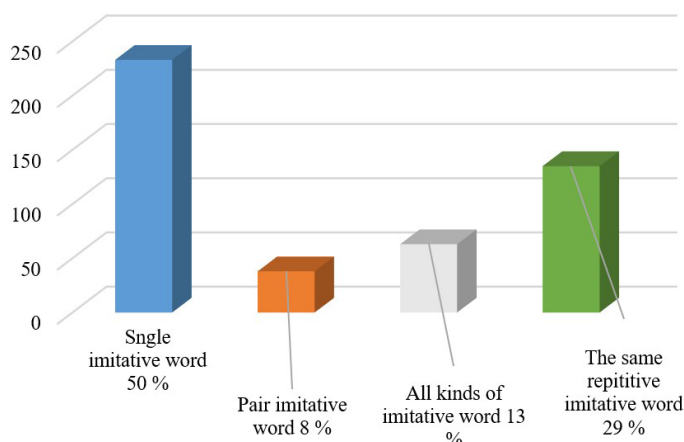
Grammatical features of repeated words

Imitative words in the Uzbek literary language are divided into four groups

according to their morphological structure:

- 1) simple imitative words;
- 2) repeated imitative words;
- 3) pair imitative words;
- 4) all kinds of repetitive words

""Concise Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" contains total
459 imitative words



- The same repetitive imitative word – 135
- Single imitative word – 223
- All kinds of repetitive imitative word – 63
- Pair imitative word – 38

Simple imitative words. Simple imitative words represent single sounds. But this single sound can be

sharp: *shart, shiq, shilq; Hamma menga yalt etibqaradi* (G'afur G'ulom. *Shum bola*, 144) – Everybody looked at me (Gafur Gulom. *A Naughty Boy*, 121).

short: *chiq, chaq, taq; Omon churq etmay borar edi* (G'afur G'ulom. *Shum bola*, 90) – Omon was walking without speaking (Gafur Gulom. *A Naughty Boy*, 77).

longer: *gurr, dirr. Hamma gurr etib o'rnidan turib, bizga qo'l qovushtirib salom berdi* (G'afur G'ulom. *Shum bola*, 34) – All of them stood up and bowed to us (Gafur Gulom. *A Naughty Boy*, 28).

Imitative words are accompanied by auxiliary verbs *etmoq, demoq, qilmoq, urmoq* in a sentence and are connected to the sentence with the help of those. Example: *Men bo'lsam, domlaning nima niyatda ekanligini tushunmasdan, hurkovich kiyikdek oyog'imni bir yerga g'uj qilib, qochishga hozirlangan, og'zimni bo'lsa, dodlashga juftlagan edim* (G'afur G'ulom. *Shum bola*, 42) – I got very scared of seeing them. And I got ready run away and cry out (Gafur Gulom. *A Naughty Boy*, 35).

Repeated imitative words. Such imitative words could have arisen by imitating the same repetition of similar sounds. The repetition of a simile indicates continuity

of that sound or image. Example: *Xotin dag'-dag' qaltirar edi* (G'afur G'ulom. *Shum bola*, 48) – *The woman was shivering* (Gafur Gulom. *A Naughty Boy*, 40).

The number and degree of repeated imitative words depends on the number of repetitions of the imitated sounds, and includes two, three or more repetitions. In this case, there may be a phonetic change, the word may be repeated several times: *piqir-piqir*, *hir-hir*, *g'ir-g'ir*, *duv-duv*, *shart-shart*, *qilt-qilt*, *dukur-dukur*, *paq-puq*, *taq-tuq*, *tars-turs*, *shov-shuv*. Example: **Dukur-dukur** ot kelar (G'afur G'ulom. *Shum bola*, 54) – *The horse is clip clopping* (Gafur Gulom. *A Naughty Boy*, 47); *U ham menga g'ilt-g'ilt etib tikilib turardi* (G'afur G'ulom. *Shum bola*, 70) – *He was also looking at me* (Gafur Gulom. *A Naughty Boy*, 61).

Repeated imitation words in the form of *taqa-taq*, *taqa-tuq*, *gursa-gurs*, *sharaqa-shuruq*, *taraqa-turuq* means stronger and sharper sounds one after the other. Example: *Tuyalarga ortilgan hashaklar tuyalarning tumshug'i, chollarning soqol-mo'ylovlari g'ira-shira qirov bog'lagan* (G'afur G'ulom. *Shum bola*, 92) – *The hays on the camels and the beard of the old man were a little bit similar* (Gafur Gulom. *A Naughty Boy*, 79); *Ko'mir saroyga kiraverishda somon, saksovul, ko'mir, ortilgan tuyalar qator bo'lib, bo'yinlarida jarang-jurung qo'ng'iroqlari bilan yo'lni to'sib turar edi* (G'afur G'ulom. *Shum bola*, 130) – *At the gate, the way was blocked by camels which hung coal, wood and straw on the shoulder* (Gafur Gulom. *A Naughty Boy*, 110).

Pair imitative words. The simulated sound can be a synthesis of various mixed sounds at the same time. In a pair imitative word, several imitative words are paired. From the imitation of such sounds, pair imitative words are formed in the language: *shov-shuv*, *chars-churs*, *g'ovur-g'uvur*, *chaq-chaq*, *shaq-shuq*, *guldur-shaldur*, *qo'ng'ir-qo'ng'ir*, *taqa-tuq*, *jaz-juz*, *jar-jur*, *ivir-chivir*, *qiy-chuv*, *shilt-pilt*, *shaq-shuq*, *ilang-bilang*, *kuf-suf*, *laq-luq*, *qaqir-ququr*, *yalt-yult*, *apil-tapil*, *bag'-bug'*, *apir-shapir*, *alg'ov-dalg'ov*, *badir-badur*, *hang-mang*, *ikir-chikir*, *lappa-luppa*. Example: *Dalayi dashtlarda odamlarni kuf-suf qilib, ezib ichki yozib berib, issiq-sovuq qilib binoyidek tirikchilik qilib qilib yuribman* (G'afur G'ulom. *Shum bola*, 32) – *I am living well by performing intrigue or magic in villages* (Gafur Gulom. *A Naughty Boy*, 26); *Omonni uyg'otdim, dik etib turib, Zolariqning muzdek suviga apir-shapir yuz-qo'limizni yuvgan bo'ldik, o'z etagimizga artindik* (G'afur G'ulom. *Shum bola*, 31) – *I made Omon wake up, and we washed our faces and hands with water of the canal. Then we wiped our faces with our cloth* (Gafur Gulom. *A Naughty Boy*, 25); *Yarim kechada oy ko'tarilgandan keyin, oldinma-ketin hushtak chalishib, "qurey-qurey" lashib, Ko'kerakka qarab keta boshladik* (G'afur G'ulom. *Shum bola*, 71) – *At midnight, when the moon rose to the sky, we started our journey to Kukterak whistling and saying "query, qurey"* (Gafur Gulom. *A Naughty Boy*, 62).

One of the important morphological characteristics of imitative words is that imitative words cannot be formed from other categories of words. Therefore, imitative words are not enriched at the expense of other categories of words. But it is possible to form a new imitative word from the imitative words themselves with the help of certain grammatical forms: *shiq-ir* – *shiq-ir*, *shaq-ir-shaqir*, *qaq-ur* – *qaqur*, *taq-ir* – *taqir*, *shar-aq* – *sharaq*, *shar-t* – *shart*, *par-t* – *part*, *chir-q* – *chirq*, *lap-ang* – *lapang* –

lapang, lik-ang – likang, gur-ung – guring, shir-t – shirt, shir-q – shirq. Example: U ham menga g'ilt-g'ilt etib tikilib turardi (G'afur G'ulom. Shum bola, 70) – He was also looking at me (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 61); Chur-chur hushtakbozlik (G'afur G'ulom. Shum bola, 23) – The scandal started (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 18).

Imitative words also occupy a certain place in the word-formation system of the Uzbek literary language. Imitative words can be used to compose other groups of words with the help of special additions.

Example: *hurr-ak – hurrak, varr-ak – varrak, sharshar-ak – sharsharak, chuvv-os – chuvvos, guldur-os – gulduros (noun); Bolalar javob bilan oshiqib chuvvos bilan: - Kalxat! - deyishdi (G'afur G'ulom. Shum bola, 7) – The children hurried to answer and made lots of noise (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 8); Arining iniga cho'p suqqanday chuvvos to'polon ichida hech kim hech kimni tanimas edi (G'afur G'ulom. Shum bola, 112) – No one recognized each other among the scandal like a hornets' nest (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 95); Hammayoqdan bo'g'oz-qisir chuvvos: "Omin!" ovozlari ko'tarildi (G'afur G'ulom. Shum bola, 138) – "Amin" words rose from everywhere (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 116); Ertaga sen sho'rlikka varrak qilib bermoqchi bo'lib dilimga tugib qo'yg'an edim, Xitoy qog'oz bilan qamish ham savil qoladigan boldi (G'afur G'ulom. Shum bola, 149).*

shal-dir-oq – shaldiroq (adjective); The purse, the shiny tan shoes, the smart new suit, and the air with which he did things, built up for her a dim world of fortune, of which he was the centre (Th.D. Sister Carrie, 6) – Hamrohining hamyoni, yaltiroq jigarrang botinkasi, ustidagi zo'r kostyumi va o'zini bemalol tutishi, xullas, hammasi qizning xayolini qochirar, bu odamning behisob boyliklarini go'yo unga ko'z-ko'z qilardi (T.D. Baxtiqaro Kerri, 11);

jiring-la – jiringlamoq, yaltir-a – yaltiramoq, g'uv-la – g'uvlamoq or g'uvla-b (verb); Example: Boshim yorilguday charsillab turibdi (G'afur G'ulom. Shum bola, 30) – I had a great headache (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 24); O'n-o'n besh qadamdan keyin chol g'ing'illab ashula ayta boshladi (G'afur G'ulom. Shum bola, 97) – After 10-15 steps, the old man started to sing (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 83).

Most imitative words are often found in speech not in their pure form, but in the form of nouns, adjectives, especially verbs and other forms of verbs.

– group of nouns: Example: *“Hayt-xuyt” deguncha o'zimizni shaharga ketadigan katta yo'l ustida ko'rdik (G'afur G'ulom. Shum bola, 77) – In a moment, we were able to reach the highway which led to the city (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 67); Hammasi baravar: “Xih eshagim”, deb ma'lum belgilangan joygacha opichib boradi (G'afur G'ulom. Shum bola, 8) – They took them to the assigned place (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 8);*

– group of adjective: Example: *Qozonda bo'lgan masalliqdarning yog' bilan aralashib chiqazgan “jaz-buz” ovozi yuragimning eng nozik joylariga borib qadaldardi (G'afur G'ulom. Shum bola, 46) – At that time, it was difficult to stay in the tandoor while smelling the meal which was being prepared in the kitchen, because I was very*

hungry (Gafur Gulom. *A Naughty Boy*, 38).

– group of phrasal verb: Example: *Yigit bo'g'ildi, tishlarini g'ijirlatdi* (G'afur G'ulom. *Shum bola*, 49) – *The guy got angry* (Gafur Gulom. *A Naughty Boy*, 40).

– other verb forms: Example: *Omonni taladi, qishloqning har tomonidan vovillashib boshqa itlar yetib keldi* (G'afur G'ulom. *Shum bola*, 88) – *Then, we faced a dog* (Gafur Gulom. *A Naughty Boy*, 75); *Ikki qo'llarini bir-biriga ishqagan Domla yo'lakda shivirlab yurar edi* (G'afur G'ulom. *Shum bola*, 37) – *Mullah was slowly walking along the pavement* (Gafur Gulom. *A Naughty Boy*, 32); *U ovozi chiqarmasdan tishini g'ijirlatib, meni jerkib tashladi* (G'afur G'ulom. *Shum bola*, 38); *Yuragim "shuv" etib ketdi* (G'afur G'ulom. *Shum bola*, 152) – *My heart bombed* (Gafur Gulom. *A Naughty Boy*, 125).

Imitative words can also be nouns. The noun imitative word can take a plural (mish-mish+lar) or possessive suffixes (shov-shuv+i): Example: *Omon menga javob bermasdan o'zining "qur-ey"i bilan ovora bo'ldi* (G'afur G'ulom. *Shum bola*, 73) – *Omon didn't answer and was busy with saying "querey, querey"* (Gafur Gulom. *A Naughty Boy*, 63); *There had been appearing in the papers about this time rumours and notices of an approaching strike on the trolley lines in Brooklyn* (Th.D. *Sister Carrie*, 314) – *O'sha paytlarda gazetalarda Bruklinda tramvaychilarning ish tashlashiga yaqin qolganligi haqidagi mish-mishlarni kuchaytiruvchi maqolalar ko'rina boshlagandi* (T.D. *Baxtiqaro Kerri*, 414); *Amid the babel of voices, Hurstwood heard one close beside him* (Th.D. *Sister Carrie*, 330) – *Gerstvad olomonning qiy-chuvi orasida birdan naq qulog'iga kelib aytilganday gapni eshitib qoldi* (T.D. *Baxtiqaro Kerri*, 435); *The room was so still it seemed ghostlike. He heard the clock ticking audibly* (Th.D. *Sister Carrie*, 334) – *Xona nihoyatda sokin bo'lganidan soatning "chiq-chiq"i aniq eshitilib turardi* (T.D. *Baxtiqaro Kerri*, 440).

Imitative words have different syntactic functions in the sentence, and in this respect, imitative words differ from auxiliary words and exclamations.

Imitative words appear in sentences in the following functions [Tursunov U., Muxtorov A., Rahmatullaev Sh., 1992]:

It acts as a subject. Example: *Hash-pash deguncha kafanni ham ko'kladik* (G'afur G'ulom. *Shum bola*, 39) – *Then we even covered the dead-body with a shroud* (Gafur Gulom. *A Naughty Boy*, 33); *Qur-ey, ey harom o'lgurlar, qur-ey, – degan mungli ovozi eshitdim* (G'afur G'ulom. *Shum bola*, 73) – *I heard the crying sound of Omon in the dust: "Querey, hey bloody hell, querey"* (Gafur Gulom. *A Naughty Boy*, 63);

It acts as predicative. Example: – *Choying qurg'ur qaynadimi? – Jig'illab qoldi* (G'afur G'ulom. *Shum bola*, 123) – *Is your tea ready? Yes* (Gafur Gulom. *A Naughty Boy*, 104).

It acts as an attributive. Example: *Tuyalarga ortilgan hashaklar tuyalarning tumshug'i, chollarning soqol-mo'ylovlari g'ira-shira qirov bog'lagan* (G'afur G'ulom. *Shum bola*, 92) – *The hays on the camels and the beard of the old man were a little bit similar* (Gafur Gulom. *A Naughty Boy*, 79);

It acts as an adjective. Example: *Qani endi jildirab oqayotgan shu ariqning*

labiga o'tirib olsang-u shu nondan bir savatini oldingga qo'yib qo'ysalar, hech qanday takalluf bo'lmasa, suvga botirib yeyeversang, yeyaversang (G'afur G'ulom. Shum bola, 96) – If only I sat near this brook and I had a lot of bread. However, I dipped to the water and ate with enjoyment (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 82).

It acts as an objective. Imitative words used as complements are adverbs. In most cases, they take a possessive suffix and are classified in agreement.

Imitative words used as complements are adverbs. In most cases, they take a possessive suffix and are classified by convention. Example: *Lekin Omonning karavot g'ijirlatishi menga uyqu bermas edi (G'afur G'ulom. Shum bola, 80) – But I could not sleep because of the sound of the bed (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 69).*

It acts as a case: Example: *Xotin dag'-dag' qaltirar edi (G'afur G'ulom. Shum bola, 48) – The woman was shivering (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 40).*

The syntactic function of imitative words is much wider than exclamations. Also, it is more productive to make nouns, verbs and other words from imitative words than to make them from exclamations: *hushtak, xurrak, g'urrak, g'ijjak, chapak, qarsak, qo'ng'iroq, bodroq, hiqildoq, shaqildoq, taqa, qahqaha, dag'dag'a кабу омлап; pichirla, shitirla, jarangla, chiqilla, g'ijirla, tiqirla, taqilla, gurkira, yarqira, pishqir, bo'kir, o'qir, hayqir, hurpay. Example: Omon uyda qolishni yoqtirib qoldi. Chunki samovarning jig'illaganiga quloq solib, mehmonlarning gapini tinglab o'tirishni yaxshi ko'rar edi (G'afur G'ulom. Shum bola, 81) – Omon wanted to stay at the house, because he liked the sound of the samovar and listening to the conversation of guests (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 70).*

Also, many imitative words can become the main component of a compound verb: *jiz etmoq, ship etmoq, giq etmaslik, yilt etmoq, vag'-vag' etmoq. Example: "Shilt" etib hamyonni oldim, pulini sanab ko'rsam, sakkiz so'm-u mirikam ikki tanga ekan, yonimdan unga ikki tanga qo'shdim (G'afur G'ulom. Shum bola, 28) – I took his wallet quickly and I counted his money in it. There were eight sums and two ringers in this wallet (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 21); Og'ilxona tarafda bir nimaning "gurs" etib etib yerga yiqilib, xirillay boshlagani eshitildi (G'afur G'ulom. Shum bola, 44) – At that time something fell down and started moaning. I heard that. (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 36); Bir orqamga aylanib qaraganimni bilaman, bexosdan "sho'p" etib qamish-tuproq aralash pastga yiqilib tushdi (G'afur G'ulom. Shum bola, 45) – Having looked back, I fell down in the kitchen of a house (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 37).*

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 – puff (O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati, 324) – nafas olish, o'tni o'chirish yoki alangalatish va issiq narsani sovutishda ikki lab orasidan kuchli bosim bilan havo chiqishida eshitiladigan tovush va shu harakatning o'zi haqida; rat-rat-taq-taq (O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati, 34) – bir me'yordagi tez harakatdan, urilishdan hosil bo'ladigan ovoz, shovqinni bildiradi.*

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.

Morphologically, onomatopoes are used as nouns, adjectives, and participles.

Conjugation of imitative words

Imitative words sometimes become nouns and receive plural, possessive, and agreement suffixes. For example: *Qulog'imga xumga tushgan arining ovoziday qo'ng'ir-qo'ng'ir gaplashganlari eshitar edi* (G'afur G'ulom. *Shum bola*, 47) – *And they talked to each-other (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 39)*. In this sentence, we drop the noun group and transfer the possessive suffix of the noun to the imitative word. For example: *Qulog'imga xumga tushgan arining ovoziday qo'ng'ir-qo'ng'irlari eshitar edi* (G'afur G'ulom. *Shum bola*, 47).

– **group of nouns.** Example: *“Bay-bay”, gapning ayni qizg'in joyida qochgan ekansan* (G'afur G'ulom. *Shum bola*, 98) – *Oh, you ran away at the interesting part (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 84);*

– **group of adjectives.** Example: *Uning pastak-pastak paxsa devorlari ko'rinib goldi* (G'afur G'ulom. *Shum bola*, 72) – *Its short mud bricks were seen (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 63);*

– **group of phrasal verbs.** Example: *Yarim kechada oy ko'tarilgandan keyin, oldinma-ketin xushtak chalishib, “qur-yey, qur-yey, qur-yey”lashib, Ko'kterakka qarab keta boshladik* (G'afur G'ulom. *Shum bola*, 71) – *At midnight, when the moon rose to the sky, we started our journey to Kekterak whistling and saying “query qurey” (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 62);*

– **other verb forms.** Example: *Omonni taladi, qishloqning har tomonidan vovillashib boshqa itlar yetib keldi* (G'afur G'ulom. *Shum bola*, 89) – *Then, we faced a dog. It tried to bite Omon (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 75).*

Imitative words are the basis for the formation of verbs: *shovullamoq, gumburlamoq, dupirlamoq, qarsillamoq, yaltiramoq.*

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that the expression of sounds and images (state) in English is mainly expressed in imitative words that are part of the group of nouns or verbs. Although some imitative words are genetically derived from mimetic elements, English is an inflectional language, so they are given in the form of verbs, but their semantics also have the meaning of mimetics. The reason for the comparative study of imitative words in English and Uzbek linguistics is, first of all, the need to eliminate shortcomings and errors in the theoretical study of the issue. Also, the need to ensure the adequacy of the translation of works of art requires an interlingual comparative study of language units.

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