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<http://www.supportscience.uz/index.php/ojp/about>**MORPHOLOGY AND PHONOSTYLISTICS OF IMITATIVE WORDS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES****Iroda S. Kakharova***Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philological Sciences**Uzbekistan State World Languages University**Tashkent, Uzbekistan**E-mail: iroda.kaharova@mail.ru***ABOUT ARTICLE**

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

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Abstract: 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.

The acceptance of imitative units as lexemes with independent meaning is characteristic of the English language, but morphologically, English onomatopoeias are not included in the group of imitatives, but in the series of interjections. They are not only an exclamatory sentence, but also function as a possessive, participial, attributive, complementary, or case in a compound or together with a verb.

Imitative words in English are lexemes with independent meaning, which can 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 imitate sound, and words that imitate state are included in the category of onomatopoes. Onomatopoeia in English often has a figurative meaning as well as a literal meaning. In English linguistics, they are also called imitative units, that is, exclamations.

English onomatopoeic units are also used figuratively to refer to other categories. Onomatopoeia, used in such a figurative sense, becomes an indirect imitatives. Sometimes the word imitative refers to a group of direct or indirect imitatives. Such onomatopoeia can serve as a phraseological unit expressing a mode of action used in a figurative sense.

O‘ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARIDA TAQLID SO‘ZLAR MORFOLOGIYASI HAMDA FONOSTILISTIKASI**Iroda S. Kaharova***Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)**O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti**Toshkent, O'zbekiston**E-mail: iroda.kaharova@mail.ru*

MAQOLA HAQIDA

Kalit so‘zlar: onomatoplar, taqlid so‘zlar, tovushga taqlid, holatga taqlid, fonostilistika, ko‘chma ma’no, morfologiya

Annotatsiya: Tadqiqotning maqsadi ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida taqlid so‘zlarning tipologik xususiyatlari, uning semantik va kontekstual tavsifini ochib berishdan iborat.

Taqlidni bildiruvchi birliklarni mustaqil ma’noli leksema sifatida qabul qilish ingliz tiliga xos, ammo morfologik jihatdan ingliz tilidagi onomatoplar taqlidlar guruhiga emas, balki undov so‘zlar sirasiga kiritiladi. Ular nafaqat undov gap, balki birikma tarkibida yoki fe’l bilan birga kelib ega, kesim, aniqlovchi, to‘ldiruvchi yoki hol vazifasini bajaradi.

Ingliz tilidagi taqlid so‘zlar mustaqil ma’noli leksemalar hisoblanadi, u so‘z yasovchi affikslarni qabul qilib, turli gap bo‘laklari vazifasini bajarishi mumkin. Bu tildagi taqlid birliklar asosan bir bo‘g‘inli bo‘ladi. Ingliz tilida tovushga taqlidni bildiruvchi so‘zlar ko‘proq bo‘lib, holatga taqlidni bildiruvchi so‘zlar onomatoplar turkumiga kiritiladi. Ingliz tilidagi onomatoplar ko‘p hollarda uzual ma’no bilan birga, ko‘chma ma’noni ham anglatadi. Ingliz tilshunosligida ular imitativ birlik, ya’ni undovlar deb ham yuritiladi.

Ingliz tilidagi onomatop birliklar ko‘chma ma’noda boshqa kategoriyalarga nisbatan ham qo‘llanadi. Bunday ko‘chma ma’noda qo‘llangan onomatoplar bilvosita taqlidga aylanadi. Ba’zan bir taqlid so‘z ham bevosita, ham bilvosita taqlidlar guruhiga oid bo‘ladi. Bunday onomatoplar ko‘chma ma’noda qo‘llangan harakat tarzini ifodalovchi ravish vazifasini bajarishi mumkin.

МОРФОЛОГИЯ И ФОНОСТИЛИСТИКА ИМИТАЦИОННЫХ СЛОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ**Iroda S. Kaharova***Доктор философии (PhD) в области филологических наук**Узбекский государственный университет мировых языков**Ташкент, Узбекистан*

О СТАТЬЕ

Ключевые слова: онома топ, слова-подражания, звукоподражание, имитация ситуации, фоностилистика, переносное значение, морфология

Аннотация: Цель исследования заключается в выявлении типологических особенностей слов-подражаний в английском и узбекском языках, а также их семантической и контекстуальной характеристики.

Принятие единиц подражания в качестве лексем с самостоятельным значением характерно для английского языка, но морфологически английские звукоподражания входят не в группу подражаний, а в ряды междометий. Они являются не только восклицательным предложением, но также функционируют как притяжательный, причастный, определительный, дополнительный или падежный в сложном или вместе с глаголом.

Имитативные слова в английском языке – это лексемы с самостоятельным значением, которые могут принимать словообразовательные аффиксы и выступать в роли разных частей речи. Подражательные единицы в этом языке в основном односложные. В английском языке больше слов, имитирующих звук, а слова, имитирующие состояние, входят в разряд онома топов. Звукоподражания в английском языке часто имеют переносное значение, а также буквальное значение. В английской лингвистике их еще называют подражательными единицами, то есть восклицаниями.

Английские звукоподражательные единицы также используются в переносном смысле для обозначения других категорий. Звукоподражание, употребляемое в таком переносном значении, становится косвенным подражанием. Иногда слово имитация относится к группе прямых или косвенных имитаций. Такое звукоподражание может выполнять функцию фразеологизма, выражающего способ действия, употребляемый в переносном значении.

INTRODUCTION

Imitative words have been studied in the world linguistics, in particular, in English and Russian linguistics by scholars such as N.M. Shansky A.A. Kononov, S.V. Voronin, N.I. Ashmarin, I.V. Arnold, H. Bredin, E. Laing , in Uzbek linguistics, N. Mahmudov, Sh.R. Hakimova, R. Kongurov, S. Mutallibov, A. Iskhakov, Y. Abdurasulov have been the object of their research.

Imitative words are words that form a separate group in their meaning and form, imitating the sounds of people, animals and other animate and inanimate objects, the mode of action. Some imitative words, imitative sound, others are the way of action and event. Imitative words are words that imitate the sounds of a person, an object and various animals, their movements and states. Imitative words refer to a variety of voluntary, involuntary sounds and cries, actions or states. They play an important role in expressing thoughts clearly and figuratively. Accordingly, two types of imitative words are distinguished: words that imitate sound (also called onomatopoeia) and words that imitate an image.

Onomatopoeia is the basis of all acoustic contacts, both between people and animals. By imitating adults, the child learns native language. By imitating sound samples, children and adults learn a foreign language.

Even before the appearance of human, animals made sounds, and inanimate nature also sounded: waves rustled, the wind whistled, fallen leaves rustled – human appeared in the sounding world. Having captured the surrounding sounds, he created his own acoustic signaling, which, therefore, did not arise from scratch. Ancient human learned to understand, decipher the sounds of nature around him/her, he/she imitated them in order to adapt to the environment, and ultimately to survive.

The imitative activity of a person in the origins of his formation is an adaptive mechanism, a way to survival, self-preservation in conditions with stronger animals. This activity led to the formation of human language and speech, and, ultimately, the person himself, when, under conditions of adaptation to the environment, a person during his formative period began to use the sounds of this environment as components of his acoustic behavior. The imitation and sound communication of human with animals has formed a whole lexical layer. Being itself a product of the surrounding sound environment, the word became a factor in controlling the behavior of animals, in particular, birds.

In the relationship between man and the environment, birds act as a model. Being an important component of this environment, they influenced the formation of human acoustic behavior and, ultimately, became one of the factors in the formation of man himself.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Phonostylistics is the means of sound in the language, syllables, stress and intonation perform an expressive function to express speech. “Prolongation of vowels and consonants, lengthening of syllables, pronunciation of sounds, intonation melody and accent differently than usual are signs of phonostylistics” [1].

Onomatopoeic words can be fully meaningful parts of speech (verb, noun, etc.) and exclamations. The difference between these categories, in our opinion, lies on two levels. First, pure onomatopoeic and consonant onomatopoeic words have a different syntactic function in a sentence, which allows them to be classified as different parts of speech. Secondly, pure and consonant onomatopoeic words are significantly different in structure.

Consonant onomatopoeic words have a number of universal properties that bring them closer to the denotative sound, but distinguish them from the main body of words with a full meaning of the language. They are structurally diverse and have different categories, pronounced onomatopoeic words can be single or multiple, have one or more pronunciation options, can be repeated.

Unlike exclamations, onomatopoeic words do not have structural anomalies and are usually monosyllabic. This makes it possible to create onomatopoeic models with a limited number of values depending on the features of denotation when classifying them. Voweled onomatopoeic words do not fall into the canonical models reserved for the English language.

In this article, we consider the dynamics of the emergence of pure onomatopoeia in the English and Uzbek languages: instant, continuous, frequentative, instant-continuous, frequentative quasi-instant continuous, multicomponent onomatopes, unusual structural onomatopes, as well as exclamatory onomatopoeic words. An analysis of multi-component exclamatory onomatopoeic words with instant continuous, frequentative instant continuous characteristics is carried out.

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 great importance in the book “Fundamentals of Phonosemantics” [6].

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 sound: 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 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 tayyoqchasi bilan pyupitrni ma'nodor qilib urib qo'yuvdi, spektakl uchun atayin kelishib olib kelingan mo'jazzina 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'l yoqalab 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 salgina taqillatib 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 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 English and **-z, -v, -g', -q** in 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 neighbouring 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 chekka ko ‘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);*

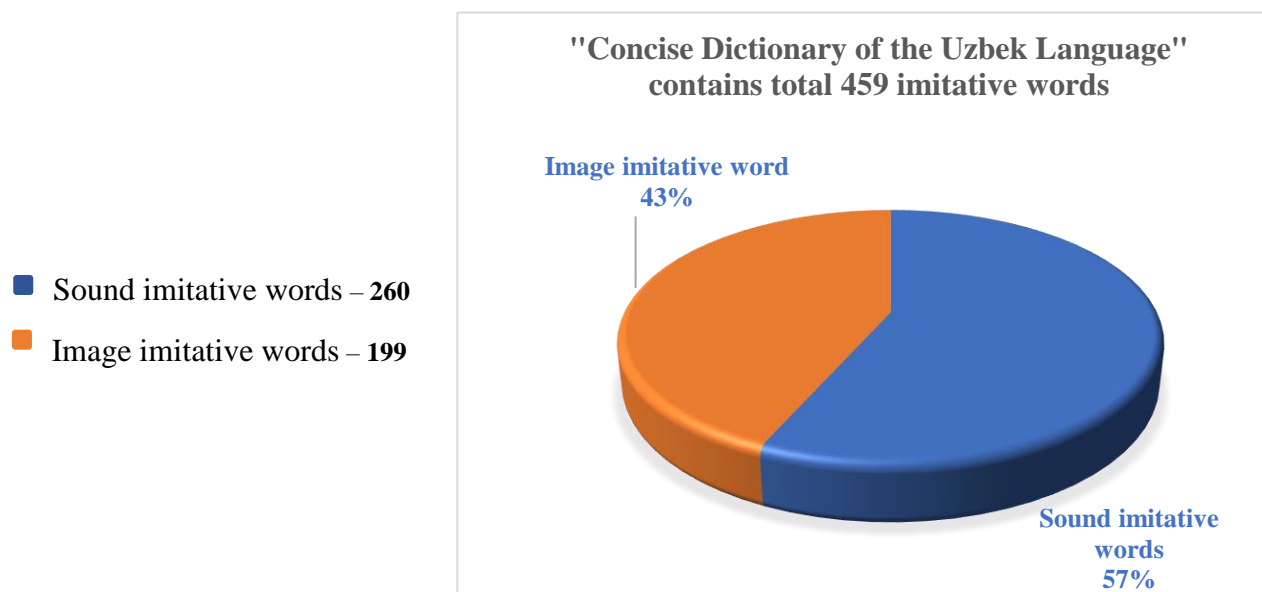
*This young woman was particularly dressy for her station, and wore a jewelled ring or two which **flashed** upon her white fingers as she played (Th.D. Sister Carrie, 80) – Qiz binoyidek kiyinar, royal yoniga o ‘tirganida oppoq barmoqlaridagi uzuklari **yaltirab ketardi** (T.D. Baxtiqaro Kerri, 110).*

Frequentative imitative 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 birr** – 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, Kittii! – 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.

In “Concise Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” contains total 459 imitative words, which 260 are sound imitative words, 199 are image (state) imitative words [3].



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 [10]:

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).

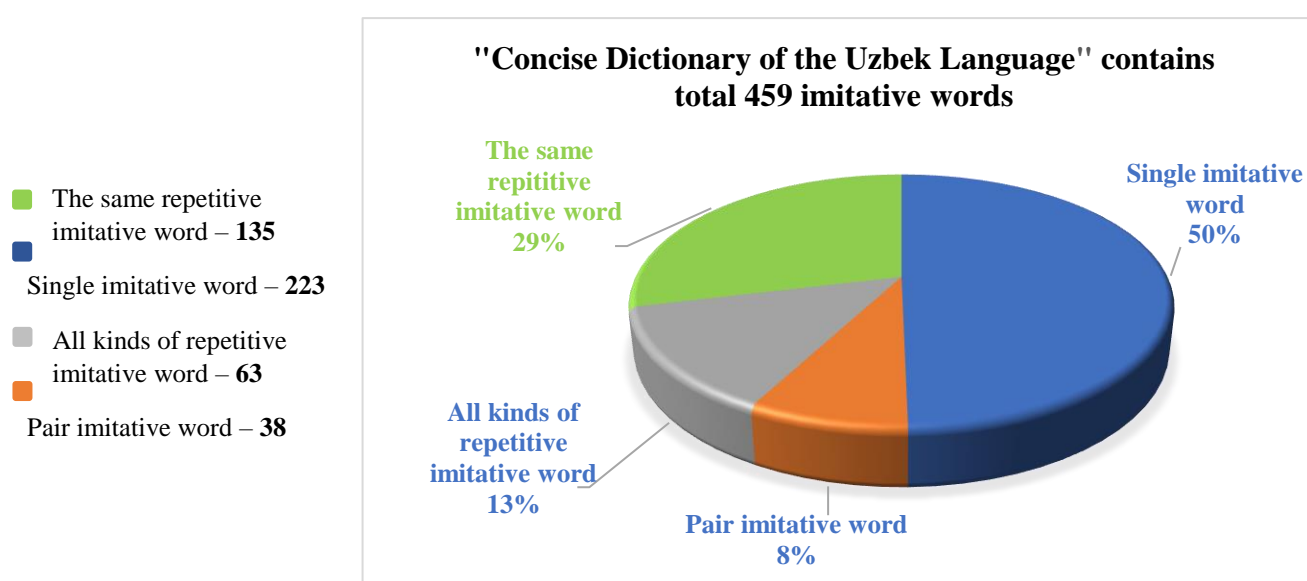
b) can be fast and sharp intonation: *selk, tiq, yalt, qalt*; Example: *Uchovlon "shilt" etib chiqib ketayotganimizda Yaxshiqiz kampir yo'limizni to'sdi* (G'afur G'ulom. *Shum bola*, 31) –

When we were going, the old woman Yaxshiqiz crossed our road (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 25); *Ortiqcha gap o'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 the diagram according to the morphological structure of grammatical features, there are four types of imitative words in the Uzbek languages

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

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

sharp: *shart, shiq, shilq; Hamma menga **yalt** etib qaradi* (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 an 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 sound, 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, qaqr-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'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).

Although imitative words are close to exclamations in that they are not a term of sound and do not have a nominative feature, they differ from it in terms of meaning and grammatical features. Exclamation marks indicate the emotions and commands of the speaker, and imitative words – arbitrary and involuntary cries, sounds of living and inanimate objects, imitation of various actions, movements and situations.

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 – gurung, 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 bòldi (G'afur G'ulom. Shum bola, 149).

shal-dir-oq – shaldiraq (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 masalliqlarning yog' bilan aralashib chiqazgan **“jaz-buz”** ovozi yuragimning eng nozik joylariga borib qadalardi (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 ovozini 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 noun. 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 gazetalarida 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) – *Gersttud 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 eshilib 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 [7]:

It comes 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 comes 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 comes 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 comes 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 comes 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).

Хол вазифасида келади: 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 омап; 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'rар 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).*

CONCLUSION

The main difference of imitation words from the exclamatory category is that they appear in the sentence in an independent syntactic function, and can perform different syntactic functions with the help of agreement suffixes. The issue of morphological change of imitations was studied from the point of view of lexical and communication-relational forms. Imitative expressions in both languages under comparison are paired and repeated. According to the requirements of the syntactic construction of the sentence in languages where the meaning of imitation is being compared, it is appropriate to give it both with imitative words and imitative verbs.

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