

## About Imitation Words and Their Classification in the Uzbek Language

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### ABSTRACT

*This article devoted to the study of imitative words in Turkology.*

*Some grammars limit themselves to noting that imitations are a type of exclamation.*

*Imitative words in the languages divides into five large semantic groups: imitation of sound, imitation of movement and light phenomena, imitation of non-sound phenomena occurring in the human body, imitation of children's words. In his works, the genetics of imitative words, imitation of the same sound in different languages, even in different dialects of the same language in different forms, and its reasons are often correctly interpreted. A language went through a period of selection and accumulation of speech sounds and initial words before speech sounds emerged from mimemes. Imitative words refer to various voluntary and involuntary sounds and cries, images of actions or situations. They play an important role in expressing ideas clearly and figuratively. Accordingly, they are divided into two: words imitating sound and words imitating image. This search and research was the basis for the formation and development of imitative words in the Uzbek language.*

It is known that until the twenties of the 20th century, special works devoted to the study of imitative words in Turkology were carried out very little. Some other grammars limit themselves to noting that imitations are a type of exclamation.

S. V. Yastremsky, among the authors of grammars written on Turkic languages, was the first to pay attention to imitative words. In addition, in the lexicographic works of well-known Turkic scientists and on one or another issue of the Turkish language, sometimes brief but very valuable ideas about onomatopoeic words are stated. N.I.Ashmarin began observation work in this field of Turkology and created a number of scientific works devoted to this issue.

N.I.Ashmarin divides imitative words in the languages of the Turkic peoples who lives near the Volga river into five large semantic groups: imitation of sound, imitation of movement and light phenomena, imitation of non-sound phenomena occurring in the human body, imitation of children's words [2; 12-16]. In his works, the genetics of imitative words, imitation of the same sound in different languages, even in different dialects of the same language in different forms, and its reasons are often correctly interpreted.

In the works of N. I. Ashmarin on imitation words, the tendency to link the origin of the language to imitation words is noticeable. According to him, the language in the early stages consisted only of mimemes, and only in the later stages did the articulated sounds of speech come from it. A language went through a period of selection and accumulation of speech sounds and initial words before speech sounds emerged from mimemes.

N. I. Ashmarin shows that the reason why we cannot determine that the name of many things today is related to imitation is that we do not know what feature of that thing caused the mimemes that became the permanent names of those things to come out. That's why, while emphasizing the careful study of the phenomena of living and inanimate nature that can be reflected in imitative words, in order to find the origin of the language, its prototypes, it is necessary to study facial expressions, body movements and the natural sounds associated with them, the sounds of birds and animals and use them in the current language. says that it should be combined with. So, N.I. Ashmarin's theory of the origin of language brings him closer to the phonological theorists. It is known that the opponents of the theory of imitation of sound in their time jokingly called it the "wow-wow" theory [6; 21-25].

N.A. Baskakov believes that despite some of their differences, imitative words and exclamations should be united in one category both semantically and formally. He divides imitation words into two from the semantic point of view: *sound imitation words* and *image imitation words*, and shows their characteristics separately. N.A. Baskakov attaches more importance to the formation of imitative words and their grammatical-functional features

A.N. Kononov in his work "Grammar of the Uzbek language" shows imitative words as a form of exclamations, and in his work "Grammar of the Modern Turkish Literary Language" published in 1956 [1; 32-36], he separates them into a separate group of words. A.N. Kononov also talks about the appearance of imitative words in the Uzbek language, such as *tarsil-tarsil*, *vovul-vovul*, *ponzul-pongul*, which is certainly not without doubt. The author correctly points out that imitative word forms such as *vovul*, *pongul*, and *tarsil* arose based on the addition of the *-il* element to the stems of *vov*, *pong*, and *tars*. But these principles are not used independently in the Uzbek language [1; 38-40].

They are used in the initial state such as *vov-vov*, *tars-tars*, *p'ong* or in forms such as *vovulla*, *tarsilla*, *pongir-pongir*, *pongilla*.

A. Ishakov does not make any changes to the classification of his predecessors in the classification of imitative words from the semantic point of view. He attaches particular importance to the role of imitative words in oral speech and fiction, as well as stylistic and phonetic features: he rightly writes that as soon as *tars-tars* is changed to *tars-turs*, a new tone appears in their meaning.

B.M.Yunusaliev, in his work on the development of root words in the Kyrgyz language, approaches imitative words from a more historical perspective. B.M.Yunusaliev is more interested in the origin, change, development of the base, meanings, as well as their morphological and semantic features. As a result of the research, the author comes to the conclusion that imitative words, like nouns and verbs, are among the oldest elements of the language. According to B.M.Yunusaliev, figurative words are close to nouns and verbs compared to phonetic words, and they differ sharply from phonetic words [4; 32-36]. The study of imitative words in the Turkmen language and scientific coverage in a wide area belong to the pen of the young scientist M. Khudoiguliev.

It can be said that the grammatical features of imitative words in the Turkmen language have been comprehensively covered in his works devoted to this issue.

No special observations have been made about the imitative words in Ottoman Turkish, Uyghur and other Turkic languages. We see some ideas about them only in some works written about double and repeated words in those languages. There are also some works devoted to the study of imitative words in other languages that do not belong to the Turkic language family. In recent years, special works on the study of imitative words in Indo-European, Mongolian, Finno-Ugric languages have appeared in linguistics [5; 14-18].

G.A.Pak investigated imitations in Korean and T.I.Petrova in Nanay. The above-mentioned linguists approached imitation words in different languages, taking into account the specific characteristics of each of those languages. But the commonality of opinion of the authors brings them closer to each other. In our opinion, the generality of the opinion of the scientists who observed the imitation words in those times can be shown as follows:

First, they divide imitation words into two semantic groups. Some of these scholars divide imitative words into sound-imitating words and figurative words, while others classify them as image-imitating words and sound-imitating words. Secondly, most scholars consider onomatopoeic words as a separate group of words, separating them from exclamations. As we said above, the category of imitative words is developed to one degree or another in most Turkic languages.

In Uzbek linguistics, this problem has been solved. A.N. Kononov, U.T. Tursunov and J. Mukhtorov, S.Mutallibov separate imitative words from interjections and treat them as a separate word group in their works [4; 22-26].

In his textbooks written for schools and in his work "Introduction to the morphology of the Uzbek language". A. Gulomov shows imitation words as a type of exclamations, and in his speech at the republican conference held in August 1957 on the issues of improving the teaching of the Uzbek language in schools, he specifically noted the need to separate imitation words into certain types. If this is the definition given to figurative words in general, it is an approximation, and we can see that the idea of figurative words is lost. In the modern Uzbek literary language, the definition of imitative words is as follows: "Imitative words are words that imitate the actions and situations of a person, object, and the sounds of various animals." Imitative words refer to various voluntary and involuntary sounds and cries, images of actions or situations. They play an important role in expressing ideas clearly and figuratively. Accordingly, they are divided into two: words imitating sound and words imitating image. This search and research was the basis for the formation and development of imitative words in the Uzbek language.

Talking about the types of imitative words, Mutallibov writes: Imitative words are divided into two according to the basis of their structure: a) words made by conditionally imitating the appearance of things and events: *yalt-yult*, *lim-lim* [3; 16-18].

Among Turkologists, A.N. Kononov, N.A. Baskakov, L.N. Kharitonov divide the imitative words into two groups, as above, depending on their meaning. S.Mutallibov shows some forms of words used in the old Uzbek language, imitatively. But some words are not correctly interpreted as a grammatical category even though they are etymologically correct. For example, he interprets the word *hach-hach* taken from M.Koshghari's "Devonu Lughotat Turk" as an imitative word. In our opinion, it is not an imitation word, but an exclamation.

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