

REDUPLICATIVE IMITATIVE WORDS IN THE ENGLISH AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES

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In English, onomatopoeia has simple (mono-syllable) and reduplicative forms. For example: *tweet* (singing), *cough* (cough), *meow-meow* (meow-meow), *quack-quack* (quack-quack). Onomatopoeic units involving sound repetition and alternation include: *blah-blah* (mumbling), *chitter-chatter* (talking sound), *snip-snap* (thud-thud), *flip-flap* (shart-shurt). Similarly, the majority of compound words are imitations (onomatopoeia). The existence of numerous reduplicative onomatopoeic word forms has been demonstrated by numerous scholars. A. A. Reformatzky writes: "English is rich in repeating words, which are full and (mainly onomatopoeic): *"quack-quack"* - forty-forty (ducks), *"jug-jug"* - nightingale's singing or motor's sound, *"plod-plod"* - horse's hoof sound, *tick-tick* - clock ticking; incomplete (variable vowel sounds): *"wig-wag"* - flag signal, *"zig-zag"* - zig-zag, *flick-flock* - shoe tapping, *"riff-raff"* - scatterbox<

I.V. Arnold also discusses the characteristic phenomenon of words with a repetitive structure for onomatopoeic words in the English language. The scientist divides them into 3 groups:

- 1) direct reduplicative words (hush-hush, quack-quack);
- 2) ablaut reduplicative words (chit-chat, pow-wow);
- 3) rhyming reduplicative words (razzle-dazzle) [Arnold 1986:130].

Directly reduplicative words, as sometimes suggested, do not limit themselves to repetition in the reinforcing effect of onomatopoeic roots. Primarily, these are simple, distinct forms, representing a very mixed group encompassing onomatopoeic roots and secondary morpheme parts: *"hush-hush"* - (dream-dream) - (secret), *"mur-mur"* - mumbling, *pooh-pooh* - *tupalam*.

Ablaut reduplicative words - these are twin root morphemes, sometimes a secondary morpheme is repeated with another vowel in the structural part. Typical changes occur through the vowel sounds [i] - [æ]: *"chit-chat"* - gossiping, *"dilly-dally"* - empty passing, *"knick-knack"* - small, *"riff-raff"* - scattered, *"shilly-shally"* - sluggishness, *"zigzag"* - zigzag, and changes in the sounds [i], [o]: *"ding-dong"* - bell ringing, *"ping-pong"*

Rhyme Reduplicative Words - Combination of words consisting of two elements (often secondary morphemes): *"boogie-woogie"* - bugi-vugi (a type of jazz), *"harum-scarum"* - light-tempered, *"helter-skelter"* - hurriedly, *"hoity-toity"* - without thinking, *"humdrum"* - uniform, boring, *"hurry-scurry"*

The structure of onomatopoeic words in the Karakalpak language corresponds to the above divisions based on linguistic facts. Therefore, they preferred to divide onomatopoeic words according to their structure as individual (dir, singq), pair (irim-jirim, altek-ta'ltek), repetitive (ars-ars, burq-burq) [Embergenov 1990:37].

The components of repetitive onomatopoeic words are pronounced without sound changes. Such words are not similar to other forms of repeated words in terms of their sound structure, intonation of pronunciation, and meaning in the sentence. Repeated imitative words are pronounced with a specific intonation, indicating that the image being imitated and the sound produced are repeated several times. However, words other than onomatopoeic words do not necessarily have to be pronounced with intonation. These words indicate a lot of action. Although the sound structure and pronunciation of repetitive imitations are the same, their meanings are not identical. For example: The phone clicked. The cricket whirled. The machines whirled. The wheels whirled.

In the given examples, the first words *shir-shir*, *zir-zir* denote sound imitation, and the last ones denote image imitation.

Types of repetitive imitations like *elp-elp*, *enk-enk*, *iz-iz*, *ars-ars*, *ánq-ánq* and others begin with vowels, while *mlja-mlja*, *íngá-íngá* end with vowels.

The repetition of onomatopoeic words is called differently in Turkic languages. For example, A. N. Kononov defines repetitive onomatopoeic words as "doubled" [Kononov 1960:338], while R. Kungurov refers to Uzbek onomatopoeic words as "reduplicated words" [Kungurov 1962:9], and in Turkmen and Kazakh languages, repetitive onomatopoeic words are called "repetitive forms." Therefore, it is correct to call the repetitive form of the imitative word "takror" [Xudaykuliyeu 1962:42], [Ketembaev 1965].

Repetitive similes themselves are divided into three parts based on their structure and the number of syllables in that word:

1. Repetition of monosyllabic onomatopoeia: *iz-iz*, *dúk-dúk*, *gúr-k-gúr-k*, *gír-q-gír-q*;
2. Repetition of two-syllable imitations: *shqır-shqır*, *shuńgır-shuńgır*, *patır-patır*, *muńgır-muńgır*;
3. Multiple repetitions of monosyllabic imitations: *lik-lik-lik*, *dúk-dúk-dúk-dúk*, *ding-ding-ding-ding*.

This categorization of repeated imitations reveals the key differences between these words and other repeated words and demonstrates the characteristics of sound and image formation.

In summary, there are several types of imitations in English and Karakalpak based on their structure. In Karakalpak, there are individual, paired, and repeated imitations. In English, there are also single (single imitative), pair (pair imitative), and reduplicative (repetitive) types. In terms of construction, the types of imitators are almost indistinguishable from each other in shape. They are used equally in both languages as sentence members.

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