

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS ENGLISH AND UZBEK ONOMATOPOETIC WORDS

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The onomatopoeia is a stylistic resource widely used in literature. The best-known onomatopoeia come from the world of poems or novels in which appeared the sounds of nature, things or human beings written in large letters and exclamation marks. It also had a great presence in superhero caricatures or comic works. But it is not only used for the sounds of blows or those produced by the human being in an exclamatory way. Its field includes other sounds that are not produced by man as sounds of animals, objects or things. Onomatopoeic words have an important place not only in the vocabulary of sound reflections, but also they play a great role in literature. Reflections in English as well as in Uzbek are divided into two groups. Sound-based ones are called “sound-reflective words” and the other which are “appearance-based words” – the ones which are examined as “reflective words” in this study. Sound reflective words emerge as a result of imitation and shape reflective words. Reflection forms are numerous in both English and in Uzbek. These interlingual words are very difficult to understand in literature translations, because reflective words are formed differently than the sound reflections words are. In our study, reflection words in English as well as Uzbek literature were discussed. Reflections in both languages in terms of sound, structure and meaning come under two general headings “Sound Reflected Words” and “Form Reflected Words” which will be examined in practical part of this thesis. Examples of English for the former might be “bang, burp, splash, tinkle, pig, and bobwhite” while Uzbek ones can be “Gurs, tars, qars, gumbur-gumbur, yalt-yalt, yarq, lip-lip”.

Sound Onomatopoeic Words in English Literature	Form Onomatopoeic Words in English Literature
Words related to water : These words often begin with sp- or dr-. Words that indicate a small amount of liquid often end in -le. (sprinkle/drizzle): Splash, Spray, Sprinkle, Drip-shildir-shildir in Uzbek	When onomatopoeic words seem as if the sounds were especially suited to the meaning like bump, flick- do'mbillamoq, sharaqlamoq- in Uzbek
Words related to Air : air does not really make a sound unless it blows through something. “Whisper” is on the list and not the voice list because the voice is not used in whisper. People only use the air from their lungs and the position of teeth, lips and tongues to form audible words: -flutter, -fisst, -swish, -swoosh, -whizz, -whip, -whisper -fishillamoq, pisillamoq, vizillamoq, pishillamoq, pichillamoq- in Uzbek.	Onomatopoeic words can be defined as the formation of words whose sound is imitative of the sound action designated such as hiss, buzz, and bang – fishillamoq, bizillamoq, bang'illamoq in Uzbek. Such words are used for poetic or thetorical effect.

Words related to the voice : sounds that come from the back of the throat tend to start with a gr-sound whereas sounds that come out of the mouth through the lips, tongue and teeth begin with mu: -giggle, -Growl, -grunt, -gurgle, – murmur, -mumble, -chatter, -blurthiqqillamoq, pishillamoq, ming‘illamoq in Uzbek.	When the onomatopoeic words frequently show doubling, sometimes with slight variation, as in bow-wow, choo -choo, and pe(e) wee-vov-vov, chu-chu, shuldiir in Uzbek.
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Similar to English literature, imitation is also an important means of expression in the Uzbek language. Actually, the expressive side of them has a natural connection with the content side. Here is the comparison of the following words which is based on expressiveness and its natural connection with the content:

- 1) taq-tiq / tuq-tuq / toq-tuq / taq-taq;
- 2) liq-liq / luq-luq / loq-loq / laq-laq;
- 3) tirs-tirs / tars-tars / tars-turs;

Human sounds are imitated:

a) to sounds involving the organs of speech: For example: Turg‘unoy oxiri bosgan oyog‘ini ko‘tarolmay, to‘xtab, Mastonning elkasiga boshini qo‘ydi va “piq-piq” yig‘ladi. (A. Qahhor).

b) Mimics sounds in which speech organs are not involved. This is external imitation of both the sounds of the organs and the sounds of the internal organs possible. For example: Oysha xola zarda bilan «duk-duk», «duk-duk» yurib borarkan eshik oldida turgan... xurjunga ko‘zi tushdi. (Sh.Toshmatov).

c) Imitations of animal, bird, and insect sounds are imitated. For example...: burchakda kulcha bo‘lib yotgan mushuk shoshib o‘rnidan turdi va Sidiqjonga qarab “miyov” dedi. (A. Qahhor)

d) The sounds of various inanimate objects, weapons are imitated. For example: Hamma yoqni temirning “shaqirshuqur” sadosi qopladi.

The comparative study of imitations (and all other linguistic categories) with other languages is prioritized by the practical effectiveness of the research results and the indirect benefit to the general public as well. Typological research reveals not only general but also different approaches to the study of a category, but also encourages a different view of the laws of science passed down from generation to generation in linguistics, highlighting the advantages and disadvantages of the laws and classifications in a comparable language. Encourages the application of priorities in theories related to the second language being compared to the first. While all this has the effect of typological research on linguistic theory, on the other hand, the results manifest themselves in direct or indirect literary translations, machine (software) translations, annotated, translated, thesaurus dictionaries.

Due to the fact that reflections mimic the sounds they are made by living or non-living beings around us as those words act or describe the appearance. In fact, various sounds in nature are arisen as a result of transposition into spoken language. Therefore, the sounds of nature which we cannot get the same in our written language have not the same, but approximate analogues as our language allows. These kind words always protect themselves and speak language remains alive. Thus, they have been used for centuries in both English and Uzbek literature successfully. Writers use every type of onomatopoeia and sometimes more than one

type at once to help bring characters, images, and scenes to life. In the article the general information about reflection words have been given as well as their English and Uzbek reflections in terms of their use and their types in literature have been discussed.

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