



## LITERARY CHARACTERISTICS OF ONOMATOPOEIC ITEMS IN THE UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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### ABSTRACT

We're sure you've heard an onomatopoeia or used an onomatopoeia lots of times without even realising it. This article is dedicated to the problem of linguistic features of onomatopoeia in literature and discusses the role of conceptual meaning in understanding distinctive usage of onomatopoeia words in written language. It is mainly focused on the characteristics of onomatopoeia words in literary texts. The article gave an example to help you understand onomatopoeia. You can also learn why it is used and how you can use it to improve your written and oral English.

**KEYWORDS:-** Onomatopoeia, Modern poetry, Uzbek poetry, Comparative literature, reflective words, appearance-based words.

### INTRODUCTION

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.

### THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Dictionaries and encyclopedias represent an apparently undisputed definition of onomatopoeia. From etymological point of view,

this word came from the Greek onomatopoeia which means "the making of a name or word", namely in imitation of a sound associated with the thing being named; or from onomatopoios from onoma (gen. onomatos) "word, name" and a derivative of poiein "compose, make" according to Online Etymology Dictionary. Furthermore, it could have come from the Greek ὀνοματοποιία; ὄνομα for "name" and ποιέω for "I make" as for Britannica. In a sense, this Greek phrase means as stated by Cuddon [1. 614] and the adjectival form of onomatopoeia is "onomatopoeic" or "onomatopoetic". Lexically speaking, onomatopoeia means the "the formation of words in imitation of the sounds associated with things concerned" [2]. It also refers to the formation, and use, of a word by an imitation of sounds associated not only with the object, but with the action designated; a word whose pronunciation suggests its meaning [1. 614, 3.



743, 4.309.].

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”.

Whereas “Form Reflected Words” in English could be “bow-wow, choo-choo, and pe(e) wee” and in Uzbek they might be “par-par (to burn), pir-pir (flaying of eye and lip), dir-dir (shiver), qalt-qalt (vibrate), xippa (sudden suffocation)”.

Sound Onomatopoeic Words in Uzbek are as follows: tars-tars, qars, qars-qurs shaq, shaq-shuq, taraq-turuq, vish-vish, gumbur-gumbur, piq-piq, shildir-shildir, pish-pish, gup-gup, lip-lip, yalt-yalt, yalt-yult, sharaq-sharaq, sharaq-shuruq. Accordingly, Form Onomatopoeic Words in Uzbek are as follows: par-par (to burn), pir-pir (flaying of eye and lip), dir-dir (shiver), qalt-qalt (vibrate), xippa, (sudden suffocation), gup-gup, guppa-guppa (snowfall), gup (to smell), g'ir (to arrive fast), shart (get up), cho'rt (to cut), duv-duv (to shed tears), paqqa (capture), yurakning shig', shuv, jiz, jaz etishi, ko'zni chirt yummoq, qult-qult (yutmoq), miq etmoq, taqa-taq (closed).

In her scientific views, R. Sayfullayeva [5] considers imitation as an independent word 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.

Whereas on the other hand, according to Todd Rundgren [6. 5] there are five categories of onomatopoeic words in terms of how they are used. These all types will be examined in a table in comparison with Uzbek alternatives which can be observed in literature.

Sound Onomatopoeic Words in English Literature	Form Onomatopoeic Words in English Literature
Words related to <b>water</b> : These words often begin with sp- or dr-. Words that indicate a small amount of liquid often end in -le.	When onomatopoeic words seem as if the sounds were especially suited to the meaning like <i>bump, flick-do'mbillamoq, sharaqlamoq</i> - in <b>Uzbek</b>



(sprinkle/drizzle): <i>Splash, Spray, Sprinkle, Drip-shildir-shildir</i> in <b>Uzbek</b>	
<p>Words related to the <b>voice</b>: 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-:</p> <p><i>-giggle, -Growl, -grunt, -gurgle, -murmur, -mumble, -chatter, -blurt- hiqqillamoq, pishillamoq, ming'illamoq</i> in <b>Uzbek</b></p>	<p>When the onomatopoeic words frequently show doubling, sometimes with slight variation, as in <i>bow-wow, choo-choo, and pe(e) wee- vov-vov, chu-chu, shuldiiir</i> in <b>Uzbek</b></p>
<p>Words related to <b>collisions</b> : collisions can occur between any two or more objects .Sounds that begin with -l- usually indicate collisions between metal or glass objects . Words that end in -ng are sounds that resonate .Words that begin with th- usually describe dull sounds like soft but heavy things hitting wood or earth: -</p> <p><i>clarp, -clatter, -click, -clink, -Ding, -Jingle, -slap, -thud, -thump,</i></p> <p><i>-bam, -bang- taqqillamoq, pang'illamoq, gursillamoq, bo'mbillamoq, guppillamoq, tarqillamoq-</i> in <b>Uzbek</b></p>	<p>When the onomatopoeic words are symbolic as the name of a bird which suggests, like its variant peewit (or <i>pewit</i>), actually a fair , imitation of birds' cry .[7. 276]-</p> <p><i>pisht, fisht, prr deb uchib ketmoq</i> in <b>Uzbek</b></p>
<p>Words related to <b>Air</b>: 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:</p> <p><i>-flutter, -fisst, -swish, -swoosh, -whizz, -whip, -whisper- fishillamoq, pisillamoq, vizillamoq,</i></p>	<p>Onomatopoeic words can be defined as the formation of words whose sound is imitative of the sound action designated such as <i>hiss, buzz, and bang</i> [8] -</p> <p><i>fishillamoq, bizillamoq, bang'illamoq</i> in <b>Uzbek</b>. Such words are used for poetic or rhetorical effect.</p>



<p><i>pishillamoq, pichirlamoq- in <b>Uzbek</b></i></p>	
<p><b>Animal</b> sounds: if you have spent a significant amount of time with people from other countries, you know that animals speak different languages too. Depending on where a chicken is from, e.g. she might <i>cluck-cluck, bok-bok or cot cot codet- quqqullamoq, qoqqoqlamoq in <b>Uzbek</b></i>. In The United States, however, animals can speak English: <i>-arf,-baa,-bark,-cheep,-cluck,-cuckoo,-cock-a-doodle-doo,-purr,-tweet- nara tortmoq, balamoq,hurmoq,chippilamoq, qoqqoqlamoq, kukullamoq, ququqlamoq, purillamoq, sayramoq- in <b>Uzbek</b></i></p>	<p>According to Notari [9] that onomatopoeia is one way a poet can create sounds in a poem. These words actually look like the sounds they make, and one can almost hear those sounds as one reads such as “<i>slam, splash, bam, babble, warble, gurgle, mumble, and belch</i>» Notari [9. 1]. - <i>taqqillamoq, pang’illamoq,gursillamoq, bo’mbillamoq, guppillamoq in <b>Uzbek</b></i></p>
<p><b>Miscellaneous</b> examples: onomatopoeia can also be found in literature, songs and advertisement as well such as: “<i>chung, chug, chug, puff, puff, puff-ding, dong-ding-dong- chikillamoq, puppish- puppishlamoq, pufillamoq, ting-tinglamoq in <b>Uzbek</b></i>. The little train rumbled over the tracks “(<i>puppish- puppishladi yoki chagat-chagatladi</i>), the little engine that could <i>Plop ,plop- fizz ,fizz ,- drdrladi, diditladi, g’ing-g’ing qildi in <b>Uzbek</b></i>, oh what a relief it is (slogan of Alka Seltzer ,U.S)- <i>uh in <b>Uzbek</b></i>.</p>	<p>As for Good Word [6], onomatopoeia is as the status of a word whose pronunciation imitates its meaning, e.g. “<i>buzz, crack, clink, clank, clang, fizz, thump, slurp, sizzle</i>” Good Word [6. 2] - <i>bizillamoq, qarsillamoq, tingillamoq, qarsillamoq, dadanglamoq, chirsillamoq, shaloplamoq in <b>Uzbek</b></i></p>

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. According to Sayfullayeva [5], 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;*

Apparently, the phonetic image consisted of a narrow vowel and a strong consonant while the level of character in the imitation represented an imitation. This consists of a wide vowel and a strong consonant below the mark. This shows the natural connection between the form and the content of the imitation. Imitation is



morphologically variable, which means it is completely independent and superior to the word: odamlarning g'ovur-g'uvuri. Syntactic functions: predicate-atrof g'ala-g'ovur; subject-taqir-tuqur tinmadi; adverbial modifier -shabada g'ir-g'ir esadi; object -odamlarning vag'ir-vug'uri.

Apparently, the imitation in Uzbek has the status of a semantically-morphologically-syntactically independent word. Imitation words are divided into two groups like in English:

- 1) sound imitation words,
- 2) words that mimic the action.

Words that mimic sounds speak different sounds in nature sounds. For example: tars-tars, qars, qars-qurs shaq, shaq-shuq, taraq-turuq, vish-vish, gumbur-gumbur, piq-piq, shildir-shildir, pish-pish. Whereas the words that mimic movement are different in nature, expresses movements by sound: lip, lip-lip, lim-lim, bij-bij, lik-lik, yalt, yalt-yalt, yarq, yarq-yarq gir-gir, lapang-lapang, apil-tapil, etc.

Rakhmatullayev [10] calls imitation words figurative units, and this the attitude to imitation in views which gives a rise to a completely different theory. They can give figurative meaning in literature as well. Such as :

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 «shaqir-shuqur» sadosi qopladi.

### Conclusion

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. In addition, throughout the history the onomatopoeic items continue to diversify and become even richer. Onomatopoeic words are widely used in literature. 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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