



## Research Article

# PECULIARITIES OF IMITATION WORDS IN KOREAN AND UZBEK

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## ABSTRACT

In this article, the specific features of pictorial expressions in Korean and Uzbek languages are studied. The semantic structure and divisional areas of imitation words in the two nations are similar. But their formation in terms of meaning is different. That is, the places that are not considered to be imitations of Uzbek are expressed in an interesting way in Korean.

## KEYWORDS

Onomatopoeia, figurative expression, semantics, 의태어, 의성어.

## INTRODUCTION

As many languages as there are in the world, all of them have established systematic rules for their languages. According to the lexical study of languages, it is divided into semantic, orthographic, phonetic, and several other types. The language capabilities of all nations are unique. Accordingly, the uniqueness of each system is a vivid example of the cultural diversity of all people living on our planet. Similar examples of similar

events are imitations, which have not yet lost their relevance among representatives of the field, despite the many difficulties encountered during their translation.

By studying the Korean language within the framework of the phenomenon of onomatopoeia, it is possible to see how rich the lexical layer of imitation is in the Korean language compared to other languages. In Korean, imitation is widely



used not only to express sounds and extralinguistic reality, but also to describe mechanical effects, dynamics of events, and psychological and other characteristics of a person.

Therefore, the part of the Korean language that we want to compare and learn is very rich. If we want to look at them from a psychological or linguistic point of view, we will have interesting information, as if we had found wonderful gems in an ocean.

Studying in special the forms of figurative words in Uzbek linguistics things are not done. In Turkology, figurative words in other Turkic languages, there are only some works devoted to the study of forms.

From this concept, it is clear that despite the fact that the Uzbek language has a large vocabulary, there are rare cases of researching it and doing scientific work. Also, imitative words have been studied as imitative words since the linguistics of the 70s. Therefore, in some places of our scientific work that we present to you, we use the word imitation as a figurative expression. The semantics of figurative words is very diverse. Some of them represent the sounds made by objects, while some represent the state and movement of objects and represent their appearance. Others have appeared in the human body serves to express sensations and other kinds of abstract meanings. Below is a separate analysis of imitation words into two types:

1. Imitation of sound;

2. Imitation of action;

Imitation words in the Korean language are situation imitation (EO) and sound imitation (o).

Here is an example of a children's song:

1) 똑딱 똑딱 똑	Toktak toktak tok
포비가 올라 가요	Poby is going up
한시가 되면 comes	When one o'clock
포비가 회이	Pobi is Hoeyi
똑딱 똑딱 똑	Toktak toktak tok
크롱이 올라가요	Crong goes up
두 시가 되면	When is is two o'clock
크롱이 휘이	Crong hwii

This poem contains a word that imitates the sound of a clock. In both Uzbek and Korean, there is a word that imitates the sound of a clock. Even though the clock ticks the same way and makes the same sound in both nations, its sound is interpreted differently by the representatives of each nation.



2) 쿵쿵쿵쿵 무슨 냄새일까?

쥐 (mouse) - 짹짹

보들 보들 좋은 비누 냄새

원숭아 (monkey) - 깹깹

쿵쿵쿵 말이 봐요

돼지 (pig) - 꿀꿀

이것 무슨 냄새일까?

개 (dog) – 멍멍

In the second poem, a word that imitates the situation is quoted. The word 쿵쿵쿵쿵 (smell) is given in reference to the smell emanating from something. Although there are words in the Uzbek language that imitate other situations, there is no similar word for smelling. Although our Uzbek language is recognized as a very rich language, we can see through this example that the Korean language also has its own wonderful features.

Some of the words that mimic the sounds listed above exist in the Uzbek language but are interpreted differently. Some are not available. For example: in Uzbek, the imitation of a puppy's voice is called "vov-vov". The imitation of a cat's voice is "meow-meow", and the imitation of a cow's voice is "mo-mo".

There is another remarkable feature of Korean imitation words. Let's look at the amazing feature through examples:

사랑하는 엄마한테 뽀뽀 쪽쪽

엄마 뽀뽀 세상에서 제일 좋아요.

소 (cow) - 음메

My lovely mother po-po chok-chok.

고양이 (cat) - 야옹

My mother's kiss is the best in the world.

말 (horse) - 히힃

In this sentence, the word taqlid (뽀뽀 쪽쪽) is given in relation to the situation when one person kisses another. But in our opinion, it would be more appropriate if this word was called a voice imitation.

양 (sheep) - 메에

닭 (crock) - 꼬끼오

The language capabilities of all nations are rich in strange aspects that we know and do not know. While searching for his goal, the seeker will get other interesting and useful information related to this direction or close to it. Based on our scientific

호랑이 (tiger) - 어흥



research, imitation words in the Korean language are formed in such a way that they can attract a person. Studying them gives me an opportunity to feel the inner experiences of those people. We hope that in our article we were able to analyze only one kind of a maple bush. There are still many parts of our maple that need to be studied. In the future, they will certainly be studied in an excellent way.

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