



LINGUO-PRAGMATIC FEATURES OF ONOMATOPOEIC UNITS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Abdalimov Suhrob Islom ug'li

Uzbekistan State World Languages University

English Philology Faculty

Intern-teacher of the department of English functional lexicon

Annotatsiya: Onomatopik birliklar — bu tovushlarni, harakatlarni yoki voqealarni ifodalovchi so'zlar bo'lib, ularning ma'nosi tovushlar bilan bog'liqdir. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida onomatopik birliklar o'ziga xos lingvopragmatik xususiyatlarga ega. Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi onomatopik birliklarning lingvopragmatik xususiyatlari, ularning qo'llanilishi va madaniy kontekstdagi o'rni tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: onomatopik birliklar, tovushlar, madaniy kontekst, lingvopragmatik xususiyatlar, muloqot, adabiyot, til, madaniyat, struktura.

Аннотация: Звукоподражательные единицы – это слова, обозначающие звуки, действия или события, значение которых связано со звуками. Звукоподражательные единицы в английском и узбекском языках имеют свои лингвопрагматические свойства. В данной статье анализируются лингвопрагматические особенности звукоподражательных единиц английского и узбекского языков, их употребление и место в культурном контексте.

Ключевые слова: звукоподражательные единицы, звуки, культурный контекст, лингвопрагматические особенности, общение, литература, язык, культура, структура.

Abstract: Onomatopoeic units are words that represent sounds, actions, or events, the meaning of which is related to the sounds. Onomatopoeic units in English and Uzbek languages have their own linguopragmatic properties. This article analyzes the linguo-pragmatic features of onomatopoeic units in English and Uzbek languages, their use and their place in the cultural context.

Key words: onomatopoeic units, sounds, cultural context, linguo-pragmatic features, communication, literature, language, culture, structure.

INTRODUCTION

Onomatopoeic units mainly represent natural sounds, animal sounds, actions and other situations. In English, there are words like "buzz", "bang", "sizzle". In the Uzbek language, there are such units as "chirqiramoq" (bird's voice), "shuvillamoq" (noise of water), "qichqiriq" (screaming sound). These units represent not only sounds, but also their meanings. From the linguopragmatic point of view, onomatopoeic units play a major role in the communicative process. They help to express emotions, moods and dynamics of events in communication. For example, the word "buzz" includes activity, movement and excitement, which conveys a certain feeling to the interlocutor. In the Uzbek language, the word "chirqiramoq" reflects the summer mood and the liveliness of nature through the chirping of birds. The linguopragmatic properties of onomatopoeic units also arise from the cultural context. Each language can reflect sounds specific to its culture. The English word "feeling", for example, in addition to its meaning, expresses the dynamics of urban life. "Shuvillamoq" in the Uzbek language expresses emotions related to nature and water. These differences show the connection between culture and language.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Onomatopoeic units are also widely used in literature. They are used in poetry, stories and other genres to

enhance emotions. For example, in English literature, the word "clang" reinforces a particular event by representing the sound of metal being struck. In Uzbek literature, the word "qichqiriq" reveals the inner state and emotions of the hero. Through these units, the author tries to convey his feelings to the reader. Also, onomatopoeic units are important in language development. They help to form new words and phrases. For example, in English, the word "splash" has become a word with new meanings, originating from the sound of falling into water. In the Uzbek language, the word "noise" is widely used to express various sounds and noises. This process serves the enrichment and development of the language.[1]

Onomatopoeic units include interrelated linguistic and pragmatic aspects. Their use and meaning depends on the context of communication. For example, the word "bang" can represent any kind of gunshot sound, but depending on the context, it can convey a sense of danger or excitement. In the Uzbek language, the word "qichqiriq" often expresses excitement, fear or urgency. [2]

These units facilitate mutual understanding in communication. The linguo-pragmatic characteristics of onomatopoeic units in English and Uzbek differ from each other. These differences reflect the peculiarities of language and culture. Each language expresses its own emotions, ideas and events through its onomatopoeic units. This shows the richness and diversity of the language. Onomatopoeic units, that is, words representing sounds, reflect the specific characteristics of each language. There are onomatopoeic units in English and Uzbek languages, and their mutual differences depend on culture, differences in language structure, and ways of expressing sounds. [3]

The form and structure of onomatopoeic units are different in English and Uzbek languages. Onomatopoeic units in English often directly reflect their sound and meaning. For example, the word "bang" represents a loud sound, and "buzz" represents the sound of bees. These words accurately describe the sounds, along with their meanings. In the Uzbek language, onomatopoeic units are more in the form of verbs and nouns, and words such as "chirqiramoq", "shuvillamoq" reflect more movement and process in the expression of sound.[4]

This difference shows that onomatopoeic units in English express more static sounds, while in Uzbek they are oriented to express dynamic actions. The meaning and context of onomatopoeic units in English and Uzbek differ. In English, the word "sizzle" refers to the sound produced during frying, which in turn evokes the emotions associated with the process of cooking. In Uzbek, the word "qichqiriq" expresses a sense of urgency, danger or excitement. Here, the context of meaning and the specificity of language play a significant role. In English, onomatopoeic units reflect events or actions, while in Uzbek they are widely used to express emotions and moods.[5]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Cultural context also determines the difference between onomatopoeic units in English and Uzbek. Each language expresses sounds according to its culture and traditions. For example, in English the word "clang" refers to the sound of metal banging, but the use of this word is associated with urban life and industry. In Uzbek, the word "shovqin" is more related to rural life and nature. This difference reflects the unique culture and historical development of each language. The use of onomatopoeic units and their communicative role also differ. In English, onomatopoeic units are often used in literature, poetry, and everyday communication. They serve to intensify their emotions or make the story more vivid. In the Uzbek language, onomatopoeic units are used more in oral communication, fairy tales and folk stories. This difference shows the interconnectedness of language and culture. The phonetic characteristics of onomatopoeic units in English and Uzbek are also different. In English, onomatopoeic units consist mostly of short and easy-to-pronounce words. In the Uzbek language, onomatopoeic units may have a longer and more complex pronunciation. For example, the word "shuvillamoq" in Uzbek is used to express more sounds, but the pronunciation is more complicated than the word "sizzle" in English. This difference depends on the phonetic structure of each language. Differences between onomatopoeic units in English and Uzbek are manifested in many aspects. Their form, meaning, cultural context, usage, and phonetic features indicate the uniqueness of each language. Onomatopoeic units reflect the connection between language and culture and enhance the richness of each language. These differences are an interesting topic for linguistics, literature, and cultural studies, and are important in the study of language development and change. The importance of onomatopoeic units is manifested not only in language enrichment, but also in expressing thoughts and feelings clearly and vividly. Onomatopoeic units make the language more descriptive and

lively. Through them, authors have the opportunity to more vividly depict events, environments and characters in their works. For example, in literature, with the help of words such as "shovqin ", "qichqiriq" or "shuvillamoq", authors can create a specific image in the reader's imagination. This brings the reader closer to the story and heightens his emotions. Onomatopoeic units play a key role in children's education. Children accelerate their language development by hearing sounds and expressing them. Onomatopoeic units help children express their feelings and thoughts, and also expand their imagination. By repeating sounds and linking them together, children develop their communication skills. Onomatopoeic units are associated with culture and tradition. Each language has its own onomatopoeic units, which reflect the culture specific to that language.[6]

For example, the word "qichqiriq" in the Uzbek language represents the traditional values and lifestyle of the Uzbek people. Through these units, cultural heritage can be preserved and passed down from generation to generation. Onomatopoeic units are also important in the process of communication. Through them, people express their thoughts in a more clear and understandable way. With the help of words that represent sounds, people can understand each other better and express their feelings more clearly. This, in turn, simplifies the communication process and increases its efficiency. Onomatopoeic units play a crucial role in increasing the richness of the language, enhancing its imagery and effective communication. They are important in strengthening people-to-people ties, helping children's education, and preserving cultural heritage. Onomatopoeic units are also widely used in literature and art, helping creators express their thoughts and feelings more powerfully.[7]

Onomatopoeic units, that is, words that reflect sounds, are important in children's education. They play a major role in children's language development, imagination and expression of emotions. With the help of onomatopoeic units, children study the environment, recognize animals, natural phenomena and human actions. Onomatopoeic units help expand children's vocabulary. For example, words representing the sounds of animals help children identify animals and understand their characters. Teaching the word "meow" along with the word "cat" allows children to understand the behavior and sound of a cat. This process develops children's communication skills and encourages them to express their thoughts clearly. In addition, onomatopoeic units are important in the development of children's imagination. With the help of words that reflect sounds, children connect themselves with the environment. For example, words such as "shovqin ", "qichqiriq" or "chirp" help children visualize movements and emotions. This, in turn, increases children's creativity and expands their imagination. Onomatopoeic units can be used in children's education through games and activities. Teachers can communicate with children by playing games related to animals and their sounds. These games increase the interest of children and make the learning process more interesting. For example, children can learn to make a "chirp" sound when they hear the word "bird." This process enhances children's communication and develops social skills. Onomatopoeic units are also important in children's emotional development. Words representing sounds help children understand and express different emotions. For example, the word "qichqiriq" can help children express fear or excitement. [8]

It helps children understand their emotions and communicate with others. Onomatopoeic units play an essential role in children's education. They play a major role in children's language development, imagination, expression of emotions and social skills. Teachers and educators can actively use onomatopoeic units in the educational process, make the learning process of children more interesting and effective. With the help of these units, children better understand their environment and learn to express their thoughts clearly.[9]

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, onomatopoeic units in English and Uzbek languages are important from a linguo-pragmatic point of view. They help to express emotions, moods and dynamics of events in communication. These units show the connection between culture and language and are used in literature to enhance emotions. Onomatopoeic units also play an important role in language development, and their use depends on the context in communication. Thus, onomatopoeic units reflect the interdependence of language and culture and increase the richness of the language.

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