



COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SPECIAL WORDS: SIMILAR AND DIFFERENTIAL ASPECTS

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ABSTRACT	KEY WORDS
<p>In the history of world linguistics, the study of exclamatory, imitative and modal words has its own historical stages. In all periods, much attention was paid to their semantics, contextual meaning, etymology, language typology, methodological functions, their place in the text. Exclamatory and imitative words are sometimes confused systematically and structurally due to the fact that they arise as a result of the impact of sounds and images in nature. But these are separate categories, and the main difference lies in their semantic nature, grammatical basis and independent syntactic function in a sentence. In the article, we analyze the linguistic and speech progress of exclamation words in the Uzbek language using examples from the work of Mahmoud Kashgari “Devonul lugotut turk”.</p>	<p>Exclamation word, linguistic unit, speech, imitative word.</p>

Introduction

All languages in the world have exclamatory, imitative, and modal words. However, their number is not large. Among them, exclamatory and imitative words are typical in terms of their formation from a combination of phonological signs. They are also similar in that they arise as a result of the influence of sounds and images in nature. For this reason, in Uzbek linguistics, imitative words were listed among exclamatory words in the morphological layer until the middle of the 20th century [14]. However, exclamatory, descriptive, and imitative words are separate categories, and their main difference is in their semantic nature, grammatical basis, and the fact that they perform an independent syntactic function in a sentence without being attached. While exclamatory words can perform various syntactic functions only when attached with the help of conjunctive and possessive suffixes, imitative words can directly become parts of a sentence. For this reason, it would not be correct to include imitative words among exclamations. Taking this into account, by the second quarter of the 20th century, imitative words were separated from exclamations, grouped as intermediate words, and recorded more as figurative expressions.

RESEARCH METHODS

In addition, the direct connection of ideas about the origin of language with the hypothesis of exclamations and imitations also, in our opinion, created the basis for linking them. According to some scientists, primitive man initially expressed his thoughts to each other by expressing his thoughts based on his inner experiences with surrounding objects and phenomena, the sounds of animals and birds. Later, the French scientist J.J. Rousseau also mentioned that such words were combined with other words [13]. The important role of imitations in the formation of language was also noted by N.A. Ashmarin at the beginning of the 20th century [1]. The scientist identified 115 morphological groups of figurative words using the example of the Chuvash language and spoke about their structural elements, some phonetic features, and metaphorization. However, N.A. Ashmarin included imitation words in the category of exclamations.

Since Uzbek is an agglutinative language, it has a relatively large number of expressions expressing exclamation and imitation, but there are fewer such expressions in English, which is an inflectional language.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Exclamation, imitation and modal words have been used in our language since ancient times. We can prove our idea with the help of “Devoni lug‘otut turk”. It is noteworthy that we witness that some words mentioned in the divan are shown to be both exclamation and imitation. This leads to the view that the existence of such examples may have formed the basis for their study within the framework of one category. For example:

kurt-kurt – exclamation word;

kurt-kurt, kirt-kirt – imitation word. I, 329-1; ar.287-9 (“Devoni lug‘otut turk” dictionary, 1967; 175);

chir – exclamation word.

shir-shir – imitation word. I, 313-5; ar. 271-17 (“Devoni lug‘otut turk” dictionary, 1967; 329);

chirt (chirt) – exclamation word;

chirt – imitation word. I, 328-11; ar. 286-15 (“Devoni lug‘otut turk” dictionary, 1967; 329);

shar-shar – exclamation word;

shar-shar – imitation word. I, 313-21; ar. 272-13 (“Devoni lug‘otut turk” dictionary, 1967; 338).

In general, exclamation and imitation words are sometimes summarized under the same heading as “Exclamations and imitations”, and sometimes they are noted as separate word groups.

When we review theoretical works on imitation words in Uzbek and English, we see that imitations occupy a significant place at the morphological level in both languages – the problem of morphological categorization of imitation words worries linguists of both sides. In Uzbek, imitation words, which are separated from independent or dependent words and included in the intermediate category or “figurative expressions”, are still classified as exclamations in English. In particular, scientists V. Humboldt [5], V. Wundt [3] and M. Muller [9] refrain from categorizing imitations as a separate category, they recognize that imitation expressions belong to the category of reflexive exclamations.

A. Baskakov believes that imitative words and exclamations should be combined into one category, both semantically and in terms of form. He divides imitative words into two groups from a semantic point of view:

1. Imitative words in sound.

2. Imitative words in image and shows their specific features separately. The scientist pays more attention to the grammatical-functional properties of imitative words [2].

Modal words occur only in the form of words or combinations, there is no non-lexical (sound) form. In Uzbek linguistics, mimics are considered a separate word class due to their relatively strong morphological position [12]. In English, mimics are more often called interjections due to their exclamatory character.

Sometimes, it is observed that exclamations arise on the basis of onomatopoeic units that imitate an image or image. For example, if a “real mimic” consists of a combination of sounds, such as “moo’o’o’”, which is the sound of a cow, and “takes its place” by repeating it, and an mimic word is formed, and if it is repeated to call a cow as “moo-moo”, a command-exclamatory interjection appears. From this it is understood that onomatopoeia is directed only at the sound itself.

The place of mimic words in the system of word classes, their lexical-morphological-syntactic nature, was later recognized. Until then, imitative words were studied within the framework of exclamatory words, which had a special feature like themselves. In Uzbek linguistics, the study of imitative words within the framework of exclamatory words continued until the middle of the 20th century.

Russian scholar A.I. Germanovich was the first to specifically study imitative words in Russian linguistics [4]. P.G. Strelkov considers imitative words to be a type of exclamations [10].

A. Ishakov emphasizes that in the Kazakh language, taking into account the lexical and grammatical features of imitative words, they should be divided into a separate word category. The scientist also pays special attention to the role of imitative words in oral speech and literature, as well as their stylistic and phonetic characteristics. He puts forward the idea that as soon as tars-tars is changed to tars-turs, a new nuance appears in their meaning [7].

A. Sariboyev also pays more attention to the issue of the relationship of imitative words to exclamations in the Kazakh language [11].

Kyrgyz linguist S. Kudayberganov, based on many years of research, describes the lexical-semantic, phonetic, morphological, and syntactic properties of Kyrgyz imitative words based on examples [8]. In his opinion, figurative words are closer to nouns and verbs than imitative words, and differ sharply from imitative words. He believes that figurative words should be considered as a separate category. In the Uzbek language, exclamatory and modal words, when they are used, act as a part of a sentence, but imitative words, even when they are not used, still perform a syntactic function in an independent state. For example:

The girl shook the tree, the apples fell duv-duv (The imitative word duv-duv expresses the sign of action in the function of a case).

Or:

A heap of ants began to emerge from the ground with a loud noise (The word imitation, in the function of an adjective determiner, expresses the quantitative sign of the subject).

CONCLUSION

In short, due to such circumstances, imitative words are also recorded as an independent word category in Uzbek linguistics.

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