

## STYLISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SIMILAR WORDS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada taqlidiy so'zlar va tovushlar uslubiy jihatdan tahlil qilinib, ularning ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi badiiy-ifodaviy xususiyatlari haqida ma'lumot beriladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** poetik nutq, qo'ng'iroqlar, alliteratsiya, pauza, uslubiy vaziyat

**Аннотация:** В данной статье методически анализируются подражательные слова и звуки, а также приводятся сведения об их художественно-экспрессивных особенностях в английском и узбекском языках.

**Ключевые слова:** поэтическая речь, призывы, аллитерация, пауза, стилистическая ситуация.

**Abstract:** This article methodically analyzes imitative words and sounds, and also provides information about their artistic and expressive features in the English and Uzbek languages.

**Key words:** poetic speech, appeals, alliteration, pause, stylistic situation.

There are various tools that provide emotional expressiveness in the language, and one of them is Onomatopoeia, that is, words that imitate sound. Onomatopoeias are very important in providing emotional expressiveness in a literary text<sup>1</sup>. "Onomatopoeia" is a method of artistic imitation of sound phenomena in poetry or prose in poetic speech. Onomatopoeia is from the Greek "onomatopoeia" - to create a name, "onoma" - a name, poieo - I make, I do. It is defined as creating words by imitating animal and bird sounds and natural sounds<sup>2</sup>.

Onomatopoeia refers to the sound or phonetic imitation of what is being described. For example, words imitating the sounds of animals - "wow-wow" - in dogs, "meow-meow" - in cats, "mo-mo" - are imitations of the sounds of

<sup>1</sup> Hotamov N., Sarimsoqov B. Adabiyotshunoslik terminlarining ruscha-o'zbekcha izohli lug'ati. - T.: 1979. - B. 215.

<sup>2</sup> Hojiyev A. Lingvistik terminlarning izohli lug'ati. - T. O'qituvchi, 1985. - B. 64.

cows. I.R. Galperin divides onomatopoeia into 2 groups: original and figurative<sup>3</sup>. Words in onomatopoeia with their own meaning express natural sounds and show different levels. In particular, words that imitate the sounds of animals and birds: to buzz, to mew.

These words are metaphorized and enrich human speech. Onomatopoeias in their meaning include words that represent a natural imitation of sounds.

For example, ding-dong, buzz, bang, cuckoo, tintinnabulation, mew, ping-pong, roar.

The imitative words listed above express emotionality, including the continuous ringing of a ding-dong bell. An example of this is the following poem by Edgar Poe:

-Hear the loud alarum bells,  
Brazen bells  
What a tale of terror, now, their turbulence tells!  
In the startled ear of night  
How they scream out their affright!  
Too much horrified to speak,  
They can only shriek, shriek,  
Out of tune...  
How they clang, and clash, and roar!  
What a horror they outpour  
On the bosom of the palpitating air!  
Yet the ear it fully knows,  
By the twanging, and the clanging,  
How the danger ebbs and flows.

(“The Bells” by Edgar Allan Poe)

In the above poem, onomatopoeic units are used a lot, it describes 4 types of bells: "loud alarum bells", "silver bells", "mellow golden bells", "iron bells". In each stanza of the poem, the poet has appropriately used various onomatopoeic words representing the sound of these bells, and through this tool, he has increased the impact of the poem. For example, the words "jungle" and "tinkle" in relation to silver bells, which represent light pleasant sounds. "Mellow wedding bell" is expressed by the expression "gush of euphony". Words like "shriek, clang, roar, twanging, clanging" in the lines of the poem were used by the poet to express the anxious and turbulent situation.

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<sup>3</sup> Galperin I.R. Stylistics.-M.: "Higher School". 1977.-P:124-125

In speech, the sound formation acquires an artistic expressive character, performs a certain stylistic task, in a prose or poetic text of one or other elements of the sound structure of the language (vowels and consonants, accented and unaccented, pauses, different types of intonation, syntactic devices, repetition of words) is used<sup>4</sup>.

Speech sounds have emotional-expressive and appellative (affecting hearing) characteristics in addition to their main function in the artistic image. Sounds can also be a tool for creating an image or can be an image themselves. For poetic language, the relationship between sound and situation increases the power of emotional impact. The emotion conveyed by sound is a poem. its meaning should not contradict the excitement it gives. For this reason, the emotionality and imagery created by means of sounds does not make the reader bored while reading the poem, on the contrary, it gives him pleasure.

In English and Uzbek, words that imitate sound can be divided into three groups:

1. Sounds coming from various objects, machines, devices: to rattle, squeak, creak;
2. Natural phenomena related to wind, rain, storm: thunder;
3. Sounds made by humans and animals: whispering, cooking, humming;

Thus, the nature of sounds emerges on the basis of the national mentality, because it may not correspond to the traditions and customs of Uzbeks, and they may have a different occupation. The pronunciation of sounds is understood depending on the environment and circumstances of the text.

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