

SOME CONSIDERATIONS ON THE PHONETIC PROPERTIES OF IMITATIVE WORDS

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Abstract

This in the article Uzbek in the language imitation of words phonetic features analysis In particular, imitation of words sound composition, phonetic changes in the process to the surface coming to oneself typical events and their expression opportunities scientific in terms of illuminated . Also, imitation of words phonetic in the structure of sounds their place, their speech in the process sensitivity in reinforcement function about considerations is reported . In the article phonetics and semantics between dependence, imitation of units national language in the system to oneself also showing originality given .

Key words

imitation word, phonetics, sound composition, phonetic feature, speech impressionability .

Imitative words phonetic formation, only himself/herself for typical was additions acceptance to do in terms of other category from the words difference does . Including, imitation words in the composition so phoneme and sound compounds It happens that they other in words rare at the level will be or on the contrary, otherwise words in the composition occurring some sounds imitation vocabulary in the composition not to occur possible .

For example, Uzbek n, f, r sounds in the language with beginner imitation words no . Contains the vowel e was imitation There are no words .

Pure Uzbek words with phonemes r, v, z, l, j with It doesn't start . But it's the same. this sounds with started (from now on) except) imitative words quite a lot : *wow-wow, waq-waq, wijir-wijir, jimir-jimir, jiz, jildir-jilidir, zuv-zuv, zir-zir, lik-lik, lip, lop, lapang-lapang* such as .

Imitative words phonetic formation It is colorful in terms of color . To the sound imitation words in the composition *a, o, u, i, o'* vowels more used, *e* vowel does not occur . Also, the consonant *y* sound with beginner to the sound imitation words no . Vowels more of the word between come, meaning every diversity

harvest does : word basically wide vowels was *oh*, *oh* and middle wide *oh* if it comes, imitate being done of sound relatively much strength or of the subject volume even bigger, more that indicates ; narrow vowels was *he*, *she* imitation of words to him/her relatively smaller, weaker, and volume aspect less of something to the sound imitatively appearance that it was means . Compare : *to'q-to'q - tiq-tiq ; shaq-shaq - shiq-shiq, taraq - turuk* such as .

Imitative of words at the beginning and at the end vowel of sounds arrival cases very less occurs . Two just from the sound organization found some one syllabic imitation of words sometimes at the beginning, sometimes at the end vowel sounds come takes : *uv, ku-ku, av-av, ba* such as .

Imitation being done sound continuous that to inform for imitation word in the content vowel sound longer pronunciation This is done . more word between and at the end occurs : *mo -oo, ba -aa*.

Imitation being done the situation exaggerated show and to him/her methodological color to give for one vowel is added : *sharaqa-shuruk, taraqa-turuk, gursa-gurs* such as .

To the sound imitation words in the content consonant of sounds features is even more diverse . Imitative of words meanings in marking consonant sounds many in terms of leader role plays . If you listen to the sound imitation words explosive consonants with ends (*east, shart, gup, chirq*) like), sound sharpness or his/her briefly divided repetition But they are like *r, v, z, g', j, m* slippery and explosive-sliding consonants with when finished and above tension known at the level relaxes : *chir, g'uv, vij, viz, sharr* such as .

Explosive consonants with finished imitation words at the end consonant the sound as desired stretched pronunciation to do possible it's not . Because this possible No. Explosion harvest become, sound is cut, so for the sound too imitation words in the sense of elongation in showing often like *r, z, v, g', sh, m* consonants from layering is used . Because them as desired stretched pronunciation to do possible : *imm ..., dirr, tarr, qyrr, jizz* like . *Saws are sharp – sharp go came (T.Murod)*.

Uzbek in the language to the sound imitation of words beginning for mainly consonants *v, d, j, p, t, q, g'*, ending for and more like *s, sh, z, k, g', r, q, p, t, v* consonants arrival are characteristic : *paq, wat-wat, guv-guv, vis-vis, chak-chak, chirs, parr, part, patir, vish-vish, jaz, duk, dong, gup* such as .

To the situation imitation phonetic pronunciation of words formation to the sound imitation to words looks like . Consonant with starting (while vowel there is a consonant with end figurative of words to oneself typical from the characteristics is one : *lik-lik, milt-milt, lip* such as .

To the situation imitation words within to the sound imitation from words different consonants y, l with started words encounter possible : *shine, glitter, sparkle, sparkle, lik-lik, lok-lok, lov* Like this . imitation of words to the sound imitation from words the difference indicator again one to oneself typical feature is considered .

Uzbek in the language of words, especially imitative of words at the beginning two or from it more than consonants row arrival typical not, but imitation of words at the end two or from it more than consonant of sounds arrival often to the eye abandoned stands for : *condition-condition, gurs-gurs, bilt-bilt, chirt, chirq* Like . Imitative words at the end consonants often like r, l sliders with s, t, q, k, ch, p like consonant of sounds merger as a result harvest were : *pil+ch, gur+s, qir+s, chal+ p* such as .

So, figuratively words contains v, d, j, t, p, z, g', sh, q, r consonants many if it occurs, like n, m, b, s sounds less occurs .

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