

## Necessity and Problems of Typological Study of Onomatopoeia

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### ANNOTATION

The linguistic image of the universe is divided into general, national, and private types. The differences between the general linguistic picture of the world and the national image are the central issue for the various studies being conducted today in relatively new areas of linguistics, such as cognitive linguistics and linguocultural studies.

**Key words:** descriptive words, imitation words, onomatopia, imitation unit

The development of the sciences is inextricably linked with social need. In this sense, "each period has its own goals and specific requirements. The development of the sciences is inextricably linked with the advanced philosophical thought of this period, as well as with the achievements of the leading branches of science for the period. Since the sources of different disciplines are multifaceted, the leading philosophical thought of the period determines which aspects of the source of learning from specific sciences should be given special attention, and how to reflect the existing laws in logical categories.

It should be noted that typological linguistics - comparative linguistics - has a special place among all existing branches of linguistics. Indeed, studies aimed at identifying the common and different features of linguistic phenomena in different languages, their comprehensive comparative analysis, are distinguished by the practical effectiveness of their results. To better understand this, it is necessary to focus on the goals and objectives of comparative linguistics.

It is well known that "the comparative study of languages aims at the study of translation, machine translation, linguistic-philosophical, linguodidactical and theoretical issues." Also, the most important task of linguistic typology is to determine the indicators of differentiation between languages and to determine the universal boundaries of differentiation.

The above view clearly shows that the results of research in the field of comparative linguistics differ sharply from the research on the principle of "linguistics for linguistics". In particular, the comparative analysis of figurative words also fully covers a number of needs in linguistics.

Firstly, based on comparative analysis, there is a need to reconsider the theories of simulative expressions in Uzbek linguistics, to reconsider the principles of their variation. Of course, it is clear that English and Uzbek, which do not belong to the same language family with different structures and structures, do not have common, exactly the same systems. Thus, in the typology of imitations in English and Uzbek, it is necessary to take into account different views, rather than theoretically general conclusions.

Secondly, there is a need for a comparative study of different grammatical categories to ensure the adequacy of literary translation and to eliminate minor shortcomings in the translated text. It should be noted that "the basis of comparison for translation purposes is to determine the means of expression of a common meaning in two languages. The original text serves as a base point. The main purpose of translation is to express the meaning of the translated text through the means of a second language. So, for the purpose of translation, comparison is not a systematic study of two language systems, but the interpretation of one language system by means of another language. In addition, in order to correctly choose one of the philological, linguistic and communicative methods of translation in the process of translating imitations from Uzbek or English, it is necessary to fully understand the specific features of these words in each language. In fact, while philological translation is the exact translation of the original text units, the focus of linguistic translation is not on the syntactic place or grammatical functions of the units of expression, but on the task of expressing the information in the text fully and clearly. In this case, the general meaning of the text is preserved, although the original sentence structure and the place of the units change in the translated text. Communicative translation, on the other hand, aims to accurately express the context of the text. In this case, a philological approach to the translation of metaphors in the text may be the most appropriate choice. The results of the comparative study of metaphorical expressions serve as the basis for the philological translation of these words.

Third, the results of typological research also play an important role in the improvement of dictionaries. This is because when metaphorical expressions are given in translation dictionaries by other figurative means or explanations, their

meaning is not immediately understood in the mind of the reader, but if the exact equivalent translation of the imitation is given in dictionaries, the meaning of the word is understood correctly<sup>1</sup>. In addition, the comparative study of imitations is of great importance in the formation of an entirely new type of dictionary, which differs from translated or annotated dictionaries. This new type of dictionary, i.e. "thesaurus dictionary, includes all words associated with a particular word". Although several ideographic dictionaries have been created in English, this issue is still pending in Uzbek lexicography. Indeed, in recent years many grammatical categories have been studied in comparison with the same linguistic phenomena in other languages. As a result of these studies, existing shortcomings are eliminated, erroneous conclusions are changed, special attention is paid to the semantic properties of words and their semantic connections - all this becomes the basis for a large thesaurus dictionary. Thus, the typological analysis of imitations allows to show their phonosemantic character, types of meanings and semantic connections - the typological study of imitations is another step towards the creation of the Uzbek national thesaurus dictionary.

Fourth, the need to facilitate the process of teaching and learning a foreign language requires a typological analysis of imitations. Because "learning a foreign language is a complex linguistic-psychological phenomenon. In the process of learning a foreign language, the mother tongue and foreign language systems collide in the learner's mind<sup>2</sup>. The learner's native language facilitates or hinders the acquisition of the new language system." Given that the phonetic structure and grammatical structure of Uzbek and English are completely different, we understand that the acquisition of a completely foreign language by students is a complex process. Therefore, the comparative study of various categories, including imitation, should accelerate the process of language acquisition and enable learners to speak fluently in a non-sibling foreign language. As students master absolutely unfamiliar linguistic units, they need to know their native language alternatives and how they are used in speech, what they mean. Various exercises and assignments based on the findings of comparative research are crucial in this.

Fifth, the comparative analysis of simulated words should ensure the adequacy of not only manual translation, but also computer (machine), i.e. software translation. The typology of imitations is just as important as the comparison of other categories to reduce the number of errors and methodological inaccuracies in software translations.

Sixth, metaphors make up a significant proportion of the total number of lexemes in any language corpus. Imitations, their meanings and examples are also placed in the parallel corpus of Uzbek and English languages. In a parallel corpus, there is a need for a comparative study of the means in two languages in order to place the imitations proportionally in meaning.

The comparative study of imitations (and all other linguistic categories) with other languages is prioritized by the practical effectiveness of the research results and the indirect benefit to the general public as well. Typological research reveals not only general but also different approaches to the study of a category, but also encourages a different view of the laws of science passed down from generation to generation in linguistics, highlighting the advantages and disadvantages of the laws and classifications in a comparable language. Encourages the application of priorities in theories related to the second language being compared to the first. While all this has the effect of typological research on linguistic theory, on the other hand, the results manifest themselves in direct or indirect literary translations, machine (software) translations, annotated, translated, thesaurus dictionaries.

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<sup>2</sup>Usmanov F. Mythological and folklore characters in the linguistic picture of the world: through uzbek similes // The European Science Review. -№6. 2018.