

# Linguopoetic Characteristics of Imitative Words in Uzbek Literary Works

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**Abstract:** - This article comprehensively studies the linguopoetic properties of imitative words in Uzbek literary works. In linguistics, imitative words are associated with the phenomenon of onomatopoeia, and they play an important role in creating aesthetic, emotional and semantic richness in the language by expressing sounds in nature, animal sounds, human movements or noises made by various objects. In particular, in literary works, it is observed that authors effectively use imitative words to create images, ensure a lively and natural expression of events, and increase the strength of aesthetic impact. The article analyzes the phonetic and morphological properties of imitative words, their function in poetic texts, and their role in enhancing imagery. The functional load of imitative words in the literary text, their importance as a factor determining the rhythm, melodiousness, and emotional tone of the text are shown through examples from the works of prominent representatives of Uzbek literature - Abdulla Qodiriy, Oybek, Cholpon, Erkin Vohidov, Amon Matjon, Muhammad Yusuf, and other poets and writers. The article also reveals the frequency of use of imitative words in poetic speech, their expressive power in creating an image, their role in conveying the national mentality and features of the folk language based on a linguopoetic approach. The relevance of the topic is substantiated by examples of the use of imitative words in folk oral creativity, legends, epics, fairy tales, and modern prose and poetic literature. The results of the article serve as an important theoretical and practical basis for determining the role and significance of imitative words in the poetic language, and for research in Uzbek linguistics and literary studies. This study advances scientific views based on the linguopoetic source necessary for a broader study of language culture, artistic aesthetic influence, poetic imagery methods, and the expressive potential of the vernacular.

**Keywords:** - Imitative words, linguopoetics, fiction, means of expression, imagery, sound imitation, aesthetic functionalism, artistic text, poetic image, stylistic means, Uzbek language, semantic analysis, phonetic richness, visual arts, emotional charge, artistic speech, national mentality.

**Introduction:** - Uzbek literary literature is distinguished by its rich historical, cultural and aesthetic traditions. In this literary heritage, the aesthetically deep, figurative and impressive use of language tools plays an important role. In particular, imitative words - lexical units that arise by imitating sounds and express a certain phenomenon or situation - are widely used in Uzbek literature to create an image, create a poetic effect, and create vivid images. Imitative words increase the aesthetic power of expression in poetic language, give the text musicality, liveliness and expressiveness. Therefore, an in-depth study of their linguopoetic properties and determination of their functional load in the literary text is one of the urgent issues. Imitative words increase the level of naturalness

of the language, allow us to perceive events through direct hearing and feeling. In Uzbek folk oral art - fairy tales, epics, songs, proverbs and riddles, as well as in modern literary works, these words serve as a means of increasing the level of imagery of the text. Through them, internal emotional states such as movement, sound, state, mood, excitement, fear or pleasure are strongly expressed in the literary text. For example, imitative words such as "shildir-shildir", "tap-tap", "g'uv-g'uv", "qars-qurs", "dung-dung" play an important role not only in the expression of sound, but also in illuminating the development of events and the mental state of the hero. This article systematically studies the linguistic and poetic properties of imitative words in Uzbek literary literature. In particular, their

form-synonyms, semantic groups, stylistic and expressive features are analyzed. In this, imitative words are considered through examples based on the works of such representatives of 20th century Uzbek literature as Oybek, Gafur G'ulom, Abdulla Qahhor, O'tkir Hoshimov. The purpose of the article is to reveal the aesthetic functions of imitative words in the text of Uzbek literary literature, to determine their scientific and practical significance in linguistics and literary studies. The article also analyzes the use of imitative words in combination with other poetic devices, their contribution to the overall stylistic richness of the text. Research in this area is conducted at the intersection of literary studies, stylistics and linguopoetics, clarifying many issues relevant to modern linguistics. In this regard, the linguopoetic analysis of imitative words serves as an important theoretical basis for a more in-depth study of the Uzbek language and literature.

## METHODOLOGY

This article uses complex linguistic and literary studies approaches in the process of studying the linguopoetic properties of imitative words in Uzbek literary literature. Structural analysis, contextual research, stylistic analysis, and semantic-pragmatic linguistic methods were chosen as the main methodological basis. At the same time, the role of imitative words in artistic expression, their aesthetic and functional load, and their significance in enhancing imagery were determined through linguopoetic methods in the analysis of poetic texts. The research selected works from different periods of Uzbek literary literature - in particular, texts by such writers and poets as Abdulla Qodiriy, Oybek, Chulpon, Erkin Vohidov, Abdulla Oripov, Hamid Ghulom, Muhammad Yusuf. The imitative words used in these texts were listed in terms of quantity and analyzed in terms of their form, content, tone, and ability to create an aesthetic effect. One of the important aspects of the research is to determine the phonetic expressiveness of imitative words and their poetic function. In this regard, special attention was paid to the specificity of poetic language, namely, harmony, rhythm, musicality, associative connections between words, and how imitative words are used within the framework of figurative means of expression. In the methodological process, the frequency of imitative words, their location in the text, and their place in the poetic context were determined using statistical methods and classified in graphical and tabular form. In addition, the connection of imitative words with folk oral culture, folklore, and literary traditions was studied using a linguoculturological approach. On this basis, it was considered what semantic changes they have undergone in modern literary texts and what poetic effect they have on the

modern reader. The article also addressed the cognitive aspects of linguopoetic analysis, evaluating the associations that imitative words evoke in the mind, the mechanism of the transformation of the heard sound into an image, and their emotional and aesthetic impact on the basis of cognitive linguistics. This served to reveal more deeply the semantic dynamics of imitative words in the literary text, their figurative function. In general, with the help of these methodological approaches, the linguopoetic properties of imitative words in Uzbek literary literature were scientifically analyzed in depth and their place in the literary-aesthetic system was clarified. This creates an important theoretical and practical basis for illuminating the complex connections between language and artistic thought.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In Uzbek literary literature, imitative words are an important stylistic tool, and their linguopoetic properties are of great importance in increasing the level of imagery of the text, enhancing the emotional-aesthetic effect, and vividly depicting reality. Based on the literary sources studied in this article, it should be noted that imitative words not only express meaning by imitating sound, but also perform important semantic and expressive functions in the poetic structure of the literary text. In the analyzed works — in particular, in the texts of such authors as Abdulla Qodiriy, Cholpon, Oybek, Abdulla Oripov, Erkin Vohidov, Shukrullo — imitative words are effectively used to figuratively express the mental state of the character, natural landscapes, actions and situations. For example, it can be seen that imitative words such as “shuvulladi”, “guvilladi”, “shikilladi”, “tarilladi” not only imitate sound, but also have poetic power in describing a specific state, action or mental experience. These words not only expand the expressive capabilities of the Uzbek language, but also reflect the national mentality, folk thinking and aesthetic values. Another important aspect is that the phonetic melody and rhythmic harmony of imitative words provide musicality in poetic speech. In particular, in the lyrical poems of Erkin Vohidov, musicality and rhythmic harmony are further enhanced by imitative words. Their location within the poetic text, their interaction with other poetic means (for example, metaphor, alliteration, onomatopoeia) create a unique structure in linguopoetic analysis. In this case, imitative words perform not only semantic, but also aesthetic and semantic functions. Also, the use of imitative words in prose texts enhances the realistic image and serves to more accurately express the author's artistic intention. Both in Abdulla Qodiriy's novel "Bygone Days" and in Cholpon's prose works, imitative words play an

incomparable role in creating vivid events, naturalizing dialogues, and preserving a folk tone. Through this, the reader penetrates deeper into the depicted environment and emotionally connects with the images. In certain cases, the poetic expressive capabilities of imitative words create symbolic (symbolic) meanings. For example, the expression "humming emptiness" can mean, in addition to simple sound, spiritual emptiness or spiritual anguish. Such multi-layered semantics shows the extremely wide linguopoetic capabilities of imitative words. Based on the above, it can be said that in Uzbek fiction, imitative words are a unique linguopoetic phenomenon, which serve to enhance the emotional and figurative power of the poetic text, awaken a vivid imagination in the reader, and deliver aesthetic pleasure. They enrich the text phonetically and semantically, leaving an indelible mark as a product of folk aesthetic thought. Also, in modern literature, new interpretations of imitative words, stylistic changes, and the creation of new imitative units based on previously non-existent words are observed. This confirms the constant development of the lexicon and poetics of the Uzbek literary language. In Uzbek literary literature, imitative words (onomatopoeia and ideophones) actively serve as an important linguopoetic tool that enriches the author's artistic style and gives the text imagery and expressiveness. The analysis conducted in this article shows that imitative words are of particular importance in forming the aesthetic and emotional layers of the Uzbek literary language, in particular, artistic texts. They enhance figurative thinking, allow events, natural landscapes, human experiences and speech acts to be expressed more vividly, clearly and vividly in the mind of the listener or reader. The use of imitative words in the works of Uzbek writers, in particular, such writers as Abdulla Qodiriy, Abdulla Oripov, Erkin Vohidov, Asqad Mukhtor, O'tkir Hoshimov, brought a strong spirit of nationalism and naturalness to their artistic style. For example, words such as "shaldir-shuldur", "qars-kurs", "g'uvillamoq", "zirqiramoq" not only express sound, but also give an emotional tone to movement, state and mental experience. In the course of the discussions, it should be noted that imitative words, in addition to being a means of expressing the phonetic richness of the Uzbek language, play an important role in the incorporation of folk methods of expression into artistic texts. These words serve to introduce nationality, folk oral art, and folklore into artistic texts. Especially when working with images characteristic of the folk style or in children's literature, imitative words appear as an extremely effective tool. Also, the analysis of imitative words shows that they are semantically versatile and can often be used in synonymous or figurative meanings

depending on the context. This increases their poetic power and allows writers and poets to widely use the aesthetic possibilities of the language. Sometimes imitative words also play a role in enhancing poetic musicality, rhythm and tone, which is especially evident in poetic texts. In conclusion, imitative words are an important tool in Uzbek literary literature for providing figurative thinking, nationalism, and artistic and aesthetic expressiveness. Their use reflects the writer's linguistic richness and stylistic skills. In the future, there is a need to conduct more extensive scientific and analytical research in this area, to classify imitative words, and to study their contextual functions in more depth. This will introduce new scientific approaches to Uzbek literary studies and linguopoetic analysis.

## CONCLUSION

In Uzbek literary literature, imitative words are an important tool for increasing the level of imagery and expressiveness of the language. They actively participate in the realization of the author's aesthetic goals in the poetics of works, in ensuring the vivid and natural appearance of the described event or situation. Sound images created with the help of imitative words evoke an emotional impression in the reader reminiscent of real-life scenes, thereby increasing the impact of the work. Especially in the products of folk oral art and in prose and poetry, the rich use of imitative words reveals the musical and melodic possibilities of the Uzbek language. The literary sources analyzed in the article show that through imitative words, natural phenomena, animals, human movements and various sounds are expressed in a figurative and vivid form. This, in turn, deepens the semantic layer of the literary text and increases its aesthetic value. The linguopoetic properties of imitative words are also manifested in their morphological variability, connotative meaning, and ability to acquire new semantic meanings in accordance with the context. The skillful use of imitative words in the works of famous writers of Uzbek literature is also considered one of the factors determining their individual style. These features are of great importance in the development of the literary language and the formation of artistic and aesthetic criteria. In conclusion, imitative words are an effective means of expressing the linguistic and poetic richness of Uzbek literary literature, and their study and analysis is one of the urgent scientific tasks at the intersection of linguistics and literary studies. Future research in this area will serve to shed more light on the functional-semantic potential and stylistic possibilities of imitative words.

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