



THE PLACE OF IMITATIVE WORDS IN LEXICOLOGY

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Abstract: *Lexicology is a branch of linguistics that studies words and their meanings, structures and functions. Imitative words, or onomatopoeic words, occupy a special place in this field. Imitative words are used to express human natural sounds, actions and situations. In the context of lexicology, they increase the richness, variety and effectiveness of the language in communication. This article analyzes in detail the role of imitation words in lexicology, their functions, types and cultural significance.*

Key words: *imitation words, lexicology, sounds, noise, English, words, data.*

Linguistics is a science focused on the study, analysis and understanding of language that provides communication between people. This science includes such aspects as the structure of the language, its use, development, and its place in the social and cultural context. Linguistics is aimed not only at the study of language, but also at determining its underlying rules structures and functions. The main goal of linguistics is to develop a deep understanding of the nature of language and its role in human life. Linguistics is divided into several branches, including lexicology, morphology, syntax, phonetics, phonology, and pragmatics. Each unit explores different aspects of the language and helps you understand the overall structure of the language. Lexicology is the study of words and their meanings, relationships, and contexts of use. This section analyzes the etymology of words, synonyms, antonyms, homonyms and other lexical units. Lexicology ensures the richness of language and its development, because words are the basic building blocks of language. Pragmatics studies the use of language in a social context. This section analyzes the relationship between language meaning and context, goals and intentions in the process of communication. With pragmatics, we understand the importance of language not only in meaning, but also in social and cultural context. Linguistics is not only the study of language, but also studies the processes of language change and development. Language changes historically, new words appear and old words disappear. Linguistics traces these processes and analyzes the evolution of language. These processes are closely related to changes in culture and society. Practical aspects of linguistics are also important. It is used in language learning and teaching, translation, linguistic research, speech technology and many other fields. Having used linguistics, the process of learning a language can be made more effective and interesting. For example, modern technologies, such as artificial intelligence and language processing technologies, are taking linguistics to a new level. The development of the science of linguistics is also aimed at studying the relationship between





TANQIDIY NAZAR, TAHLILIY TAFAKKUR VA INNOVATSION G'OYALAR



language and culture. Each language is associated with its own culture, traditions and historical experiences. By studying these connections, linguistics shows the social and cultural importance of language. Language is considered not only as a means of communication, but also as a part of the cultural heritage of mankind.[1]

Imitative words are mainly used to express sounds, noises and natural situations. They are important in creating certain meanings, as well as increasing the diversity of the language. For example, in English, the word "buzz" is the sound of bees, and "bang-bung" is the sound of guns. In the Uzbek language, the word "wak-wak" means the sound of ducks, and "shov" means noise. These words reflect a certain situation or event through their sounds. Imitative words occupy a special place in lexicology, because they play a major role in the development of the language and its enrichment. They are often used in children's literature, poetry and stories. Using similes, authors stimulate readers' imaginations and draw them into the story. For example, the word "splash" refers to the state of water spilling or jumping. In the Uzbek language, there are expressions like "water spilled". Through these words, students can imagine events more clearly. Imitative words are important not only in literature, but also in language learning. They help students learn new words. For example, the word "wow, whow" represents the sound of a dog, and a reader may imagine a dog when he hears the word. In the Uzbek language, the word "puppy" itself is considered as an imitative word. Such words increase the uniqueness of the language and make learning interesting. Imitative words are divided into many types in lexicology.[2]

They are used to express sounds, movements, noises and other natural situations. For example, animal sounds, natural phenomena, and human actions are expressed through imitation words. In English, the word "hiss" refers to the sound of reptiles, and "crash" refers to the state of something hitting or exploding. In the Uzbek language, the word "kars" means noisy movements, and "chop" means fast movements. Through these imitation words, we are able to more accurately represent natural sounds and situations. Imitation words are important elements that reflect culture in lexicology. Each nation develops imitation words according to its culture and traditions. If the English word "chirp" represents the sound of birds, the Uzbek word "chir-chir" has the same meaning. People's life, nature and traditions can be understood through these words. Imitative words also play a key role in expressing people's emotions and feelings. Emoticons are used in many industries, including advertising and marketing. They are used to attract attention when presenting a product or service. For example, the word "crunch" refers to the crunch of chips or other red products, and this word is widely used in advertising. In Uzbek, the word "kars" is used to describe noisy products. Such imitation words attract the attention of consumers and make the product more attractive.[3]

The role of imitation words in lexicology is also important in language development. They help to create new words and enrich the language. Imitation words can also combine with other words to form new meanings. For example, the word "splash" is used to express the state of water spilling or splashing, but it can create new meanings when combined with





other words. This process shows the dynamism and development of the language. Imitative words exist in many languages and have their own characteristics. Imitation words are very common in English and are used in many fields. In the Uzbek language, imitation words are used more in simple and clear expressions. These differences reflect the uniqueness of the language and culture. Having employed them, we have the opportunity to better understand the life, nature and traditions of the people.[4]

We believe that the definition of imitation words as a term in linguistics should be based on the nature of each language. As in Uzbek, the words that express both state and image may not be included in the circle of imitation words in other languages and may perform a different grammatical function. From the above, it can be concluded that the words that express the imitation of existing phenomena and sounds in nature are called imitative words. They should be studied and analyzed within the framework of terminology and morphology as words.[5]

Conclusion:

In conclusion, imitation words occupy an important place in lexicology. They not only enrich the language, but also reflect the culture, traditions and connections between people. By using them, we can better understand and express the sounds and situations in our lives. They are widely used in language learning, literature, advertising and marketing, and all these processes increase the place of pseudowords in lexicology. We can get a lot of information about the diversity, dynamics and culture of the language through imitation words.

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