

Formal-Structural Analysis of Onomastic Words (Six Chapters Explanatory Dictionary of The Language Is an Example)

 Khaydarova Khurshida Fayzulla qizi

Teacher of Presidential School in Karshi, Researcher of Karshi State University, Uzbekistan

Received: 23 February 2025; **Accepted:** 19 March 2025; **Published:** 22 April 2025

Abstract: In this article, onomatopoeic words in the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” published in 2023 were studied formally and structurally, mainly onomatopoeic words with one base were statistically analyzed and their types given with taql.s. and tasv.s. were studied separately. Each type is illustrated with examples. Types of meanings of simple onomatopoeic words according to the expression of sound or state were classified separately. All onomatopoeic words in the dictionary are given as examples. Imitative words in explanatory dictionaries published in 2006-2008 and 2023 were comparatively studied and opinions were expressed about the differences between simple imitative words in some places. Also, onomatopoeic words with one base were divided into types depending on whether they have an additional structural element or not and comments were made on the form and size of onomatopoeic words in dictionaries (based on syllables). The independent or compound occurrence of onomatopoeic words in illustrative examples was studied and examples of compound onomatopoeic words were given. In explanatory dictionaries, the places where repetitive onomatopoeic words are included in the illustrative examples of simple onomatopoeic words were studied separately. Based on the data and conclusions obtained from the formal-structural analysis of onomatopoeic words, additional information and recommendations for subsequent editions of the explanatory dictionary were provided.

Keywords: Simple imitation words, repeated imitation words, imitation of sound, imitation of situation, illustrative example, explanation, syllable, additional structural element.

Introduction: Purpose of research

The first example of a dictionary in the Uzbek language was developed by Nazir Turakulov (1922). Later, dictionaries of such scholars as M.Hasan (1926), G.O.Yunusov (1926), Y.D.Polivanov (1926), K.K.Yudakhin (1927), A.Zohiriy (1927) were published. In the 1930s, T.K.Niyazi's, dictionary of mathematical terms (1931), Kh.Niyazi's dictionary of physics terms (1932), A.Askarov and P.Najmiddinov's dictionary of anatomical terms (1933), N.Sayfulmulukov's dictionary of cotton growing terms (1933), A.Najib's dictionary of mechanical terms (1934), N.Kolosovsky and Z.Saidnosirov's dictionary of chemical terms (1935), T.Zohidov's dictionary of zoological terms (1938) and many other dictionaries were published.

Also, special dictionaries were created, such as A.Khojiev's dictionary of synonyms of the Uzbek language, N.Mamatov, R.Shukurov's dictionary of antonyms, M.Mirtojiyev's dictionary of homonyms and paronyms, Sh. Rakhmatullaev's dictionary of phraseology, O.Usmon, R.Doniyorov's dictionary of socio-political terms. A.K.Borovkov, K.K.Yudakhin, V.V.Reshetov, Z.Marufov, O.Usmonov, S.Akobirov, G.M.Mikhailov, R.Doniyorov, K.O.Sharafutdinova, I.Khamdamova, A.Khodzhakhonov made great contributions to the development of scientific principles of Uzbek lexicography. As a result of the achievements in Uzbek lexicography, the 2 and 5 volume “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” was published.

In Uzbek linguistics, scholars such as A.N.Kononov, U.Tursunov, J.Mukhtorov, S.Usmonov, R.Kungurov, Sh.Rakhmatullayev, A.Nurmonov, A.Sobirov, Sh.Yusupova, A.Anorbekova, Sh.Mirzayeva, R.Sayfullayeva conducted scientific research on onomatopoeic words, studied them in detail and developed a lot of information on the grammatical description of onomatopoeic words.

From the studied sources and analyses, it is clear that to date, comprehensive scientific research has been conducted and is being studied on the topic of onomatopoeic words, however, onomatopoeic words included in the “Explanatory Dictionaries of the Uzbek Language” have not been comparatively studied in the lexicographic aspect and scientific research on their formal-structural analysis has not been published.

The task of the research is to study phrases with the participation of onomatopoeic words included in the explanatory dictionary published in 2023, to formally and structurally interpret, to conduct a comparative analysis and to develop recommendations for subsequent editions of the explanatory dictionary.

METHODS

The number of onomatopoeic words constantly changes due to the renewal, change and increase of surrounding sounds, actions and situations, as well as objects in everyday life. Accordingly, onomatopoeic words manifest themselves in various forms. Some onomatopoeic words mean one-time occurrence, brevity, slowness, weakness, while others express speed, duration, multiplicity, repetition, strength.

In this article, onomatopoeic words in the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” published in 2006-2008 and 2023, were studied formally and structurally, mainly on the basis of statistical analysis, comparison and description.

Onomatopoeic words consisting of one stem are simple onomatopoeic words. In the explanatory dictionary published in 2006-2008, 164/63% of onomatopoeic words (with references) consisting of one base are included. Of these, 152 are sound imitations consisting of 93% of one base, 6 are sound imitations of 4% of cases, 4 are sound imitations of 2% of cases, and 2 are sound imitations of 1% of cases.

1-picture.

<i>apshu</i>	<i>ba</i>	<i>bitbildiq</i>	<i>dakang</i>	<i>ding'</i>	<i>ding'ir</i>	<i>dir</i>	<i>dong'</i>	<i>dud</i>
<i>dukur</i>	<i>dup</i>	<i>dupur</i>	<i>dut</i>	<i>do'ng'</i>	<i>do'p</i>	<i>do'pir</i>	<i>do'q</i>	<i>do'qir</i>
<i>duk</i>	<i>guv</i>	<i>guldur</i>	<i>gijbang</i>	<i>gumbur</i>	<i>gup</i>	<i>gurs</i>	<i>hap</i>	<i>hiq</i>
<i>hov</i>	<i>hu</i>	<i>huyt</i>	<i>huh</i>	<i>ing</i>	<i>inga</i>	<i>jaz</i>	<i>jarang</i>	<i>jiring</i>
<i>jig'</i>	<i>kukku</i>	<i>kuh</i>	<i>lov</i>	<i>miyov</i>	<i>parr</i>	<i>part</i>	<i>patir</i>	<i>paq</i>
<i>pir</i>	<i>pirt</i>	<i>pirq</i>	<i>pis</i>	<i>pix</i>	<i>piqir</i>	<i>piq</i>	<i>pov</i>	<i>pop</i>
<i>port</i>	<i>po'k</i>	<i>po'rt</i>	<i>qarr</i>	<i>qars</i>	<i>qasir</i>	<i>qag'</i>	<i>qiy</i>	<i>qiyq</i>
<i>qirr</i>	<i>qirt</i>	<i>qirs</i>	<i>qisir</i>	<i>qitir</i>	<i>qiqir</i>	<i>qult</i>	<i>qur</i>	<i>tak</i>
<i>tap</i>	<i>tar</i>	<i>taraq</i>	<i>tarr</i>	<i>tars</i>	<i>tiz</i>	<i>ting'</i>	<i>tirr</i>	<i>tirs</i>
<i>tiq</i>	<i>tuq</i>	<i>to'p</i>	<i>to'q</i>	<i>uv</i>	<i>uxu</i>	<i>vavag'</i>	<i>vang'</i>	<i>vit</i>
<i>vish</i>	<i>vov</i>	<i>puf</i>	<i>qix</i>	<i>taq</i>	<i>viz</i>	<i>zir</i>	<i>g'iz</i>	<i>shatir</i>
<i>o'ho'</i>	<i>g'ajir</i>	<i>g'art</i>	<i>g'arch</i>	<i>g'at</i>	<i>g'aq</i>	<i>g'ijbang</i>	<i>g'ijir</i>	<i>g'iyt</i>
<i>g'ilt</i>	<i>g'ing</i>	<i>g'ir</i>	<i>g'irt</i>	<i>g'iq</i>	<i>g'uv</i>	<i>g'o'ng</i>	<i>shalop</i>	<i>shalp</i>
<i>shar</i>	<i>sharaq</i>	<i>shart</i>	<i>shaq</i>	<i>shivir</i>	<i>shildir</i>	<i>shilq</i>	<i>ship</i>	<i>shir</i>
<i>shiriq</i>	<i>shirt</i>	<i>shitir</i>	<i>shiq</i>	<i>shov</i>	<i>shovur</i>	<i>shuv</i>	<i>sho'lp</i>	<i>sho'lq</i>
<i>chak</i>	<i>chalp</i>	<i>chars</i>	<i>chip</i>	<i>chirk</i>	<i>chirt</i>	<i>chirs</i>	<i>chirq</i>	<i>chitir</i>
<i>chiq</i>	<i>chiqir</i>	<i>chig'</i>	<i>churr</i>	<i>chug'ur</i>	<i>cho'lp</i>	<i>g'arg'ara</i>		

1-picture. Simple onomatopoeic words representing a sound given by *taql.s. link*

2- picture.

<i>lop</i>	<i>vadavang</i>	<i>yalt</i>	<i>yaraq</i>	<i>yarq</i>	<i>zuv</i>
------------	-----------------	-------------	--------------	-------------	------------

2-picture. Simple onomatopoeic words describing a situation given by *taql.s. link*

3- picture.

<i>dik</i>	<i>dikir</i>	<i>dirk</i>	<i>milt</i>
------------	--------------	-------------	-------------

3- picture. Simple onomatopoeic words describing a situation given by *tasv.s.* link**4- picture.**

<i>dirr</i>	<i>shilt</i>
-------------	--------------

4-picture. Simple onomatopoeic words that represent both sound and state with *taql.s.* link

The explanatory dictionary published in 2023 includes 162/60% onomatopoeic words (linked) consisting of one base. Of these, 149 are onomatopoeic words consisting of 92% of one base, 7 are onomatopoeic

words consisting of 4% of cases, 4 are onomatopoeic words representing a state given with a 2% *tasv.s.* link, 2 are onomatopoeic words representing both sound and state consisting of 1% of one base.

5- picture.

<i>apshu</i>	<i>ba</i>	<i>bitbildiq</i>	<i>dakang</i>	<i>ding'</i>	<i>ding'ir</i>	<i>dir</i>	<i>dong'</i>	<i>dud</i>
<i>dukur</i>	<i>dup</i>	<i>dupur</i>	<i>dut</i>	<i>do'ng'</i>	<i>do'p</i>	<i>do'pir</i>	<i>do'q</i>	<i>do'qir</i>
<i>duk</i>	<i>gijbang</i>	<i>guldur</i>	<i>gumbur</i>	<i>gup</i>	<i>gurs</i>	<i>guv</i>	<i>hap</i>	<i>hiq</i>
<i>hov</i>	<i>hu</i>	<i>huh</i>	<i>ing</i>	<i>inga</i>	<i>jarang</i>	<i>jaz</i>	<i>jiring</i>	<i>jig'</i>
<i>kuh</i>	<i>lov</i>	<i>tak</i>	<i>tap</i>	<i>taq</i>	<i>tar</i>	<i>taraq</i>	<i>tarr</i>	<i>tars</i>
<i>ting'</i>	<i>tiq</i>	<i>tirr</i>	<i>tirs</i>	<i>tiz</i>	<i>tuq</i>	<i>to'p</i>	<i>to'q</i>	<i>uv</i>
<i>vang'</i>	<i>vit</i>	<i>viz</i>	<i>vish</i>	<i>vov</i>	<i>zir</i>	<i>o'ho'</i>	<i>g'ajir</i>	<i>g'aq</i>
<i>g'art</i>	<i>g'arch</i>	<i>g'at</i>	<i>g'ijbang</i>	<i>g'ijir</i>	<i>g'ilt</i>	<i>g'ir</i>	<i>g'iq</i>	<i>g'irt</i>
<i>g'iyt</i>	<i>g'iz</i>	<i>g'ing</i>	<i>g'ujur</i>	<i>g'uv</i>	<i>g'o'ng</i>	<i>miyov</i>	<i>paq</i>	<i>parr</i>
<i>part</i>	<i>patir</i>	<i>piq</i>	<i>piqir</i>	<i>pir</i>	<i>pirq</i>	<i>pirt</i>	<i>pis</i>	<i>pix</i>
<i>pop</i>	<i>port</i>	<i>pov</i>	<i>puf</i>	<i>po'k</i>	<i>po'rt</i>	<i>qarr</i>	<i>qars</i>	<i>qasir</i>
<i>qag'</i>	<i>qiqir</i>	<i>qirr</i>	<i>qirt</i>	<i>qirs</i>	<i>qisir</i>	<i>qitir</i>	<i>qix</i>	<i>qiy</i>
<i>qiyq</i>	<i>qult</i>	<i>qur</i>	<i>shalop</i>	<i>shalp</i>	<i>shaq</i>	<i>sharr</i>	<i>sharaq</i>	<i>shart</i>
<i>shatir</i>	<i>shildir</i>	<i>shilq</i>	<i>ship</i>	<i>shiq</i>	<i>shir</i>	<i>shiriq</i>	<i>shirt</i>	<i>shitir</i>
<i>shivir</i>	<i>shov</i>	<i>shovur</i>	<i>shuv</i>	<i>sho'lp</i>	<i>sho'lq</i>	<i>chak</i>	<i>chars</i>	<i>chip</i>
<i>chiq</i>	<i>chiqir</i>	<i>chirk</i>	<i>chirq</i>	<i>chirs</i>	<i>chirt</i>	<i>chitir</i>	<i>chig'</i>	<i>churr</i>
<i>cho'lp</i>	<i>chug'ur</i>	<i>huyt</i>						

5- picture. Simple onomatopoeic words representing a sound given by *taql.s.* link**6- picture.**

<i>duv</i>	<i>lop</i>	<i>vadavang</i>	<i>yalt</i>	<i>yaraq</i>	<i>yarq</i>	<i>zuv</i>
------------	------------	-----------------	-------------	--------------	-------------	------------

6- picture. Simple onomatopoeic words describing a situation given by *taql.s.* link**7- picture.**

<i>dik</i>	<i>dikir</i>	<i>dirk</i>	<i>milt</i>
------------	--------------	-------------	-------------

7- picture. Simple onomatopoeic words describing a situation given by *tasv.s.* link**8- picture.**

<i>dirr</i>	<i>shilt</i>
-------------	--------------

8- picture. Simple onomatopoeic words that represent both sound and state with *taql.s.* link**RESULTS**

Simple onomatopoeic words can also consist of one syllable and several syllables. In the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" (5 volumes), among simple onomatopoeic words, those consisting of one syllable make up the majority. In particular, 118 words

with a one-syllable *taql.s.* link are 72%, 41 words with a two syllable *taql.s.* link are 25% (*apshu*, *dakang*, *ding'ir*, *dukur*, *dupur*, *do'pir*, *do'qir* va sh.k.), 3 words with a three-syllable *taql.s.* link are 2% (*bitbildiq*, *g'arg'ara*, *vadavang*), 2 words with a four-syllable *taql.s.* link are 1% (*porillamoq*, *g'idg'idlamoq*).

In the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” published in 2023, among simple onomatopoeic words, the majority consist of one syllable. In particular, 119 words with a one-syllable taql.s. link are 73%, 39 words with a two syllable taql.s. link are 24% (jarang, jiring, taraq, o’ho’, g’ajir, g’ijbang, g’ijir va sh.k.), 2 words with a three-syllable taql.s. link are 3% (bitbidiq, vadavang), 2 words with a four-syllable taql.s. link are 1% (porillamoq, g’idg’idlamog).

Simple onomatopoeic words consist of the base itself or are found in the presence of an additional structural element in the base. Onomatopoeic words, consisting of the base itself, according to their meaning, express the weakness, brevity of a sound or state, while simple onomatopoeic words, containing an additional structural element in the base, formally turn monosyllabic onomatopoeic words into two syllables and according to their meaning, serve to express the strength, duration of a sound or state.

In the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” (5 volumes), the number of onomatopoeic words consisting of the base itself, included in the form of onomatopoeia, is 152/93%, while the number of words containing an additional structural element is 12/7% (dik-dikir, ding’-ding’ir, duk-dukur, dup-dupur,

do’p-do’pir, do’q-do’qir, piq-piqir, ing-inga, shov-shovur, chiq-chiqir, g’ij- g’ijir, pat- patir).

In the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” (6 volumes), the number of onomatopoeic words consisting of the base itself, included in the reference of onomatopoeic words, is 150, which makes up 93% and the number of onomatopoeic words containing additional structural elements is 12/7% (dik-dikir, ding’-ding’ir, duk-dukur, dup-dupur, do’p-do’pir, do’q-do’qir, piq-piqir, ing-inga, shov-shovur, chiq-chiqir, g’ij- g’ijir, pat- patir). For example,

DUK Chelakdan ikkinchi shishani olib tagiga bir urdi-da, Sultonning oldiga “duk” etkazib qo’ydi. O.Yoqubov, Larza.

DUKUR Boshqalar ham yotib quloq soldilar. Ammo hech kim dukurning qayoqdan kelayotganini aniqlay olmadi . M.Ismoil, Farg’ona tong otguncha.

Some simple onomatopoeic words cannot be used

alone in a sentence; they are combined with verbs like etmoq (to do), demoq (to say) and are used only in compound verbs. For example, ko’cha eshik sharaq etib ochildi. Qo’qqisdan “ship” etgan bir sharpa uni to’xtatdi. Shu payt shir etgan tovush eshitildi-yu, qizning nazarini o’ziga tortdi. U gulni shirt etib kesib oldi. Oyna chars etib sindi. Rohila sumkani chirq etib berkitdi-yu, ko’chaga qarab chopdi. Qarqunoq chig’ etib og’zini ochdi .

In the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” (6 volumes), some repeated imitations are included not as separate words, but as illustrative examples of simple imitative words (dakang, duk, gurs, viz, vish, vov, yaraq, g’ajir, g’at, g’iz, g’uv, g’ujur, milt, pitpiliq, qix, qiy, qurey, shiq, shivir, sho’lp va sh.k.). For example,

DAKANG Childirmaning ovozi kulurkim, dakang-dakang. “Mushtum”.

VIZ Uh, tindi tig’larning sovuq jarangi, tindi kamon o’qin mash’um viz-vizi. O.Hakimov .

They are 3 (bitbidiq, o’ho’, qarr) repeated imitative words in the tautological form that appear in the composition of simple onomatopoeic words.

BITBILDIQ - Bitbidiq, bitbidiq! – bedana allaqanday ehtiros bilan sayrar edi. S.Anorboyev, Oqsoy.

QARR Zerikdimi, nega “qarr, qarr” demaydi qarg’a, qarang. G’G’ulom.

There are 3 repeated imitations (qult, chalp, chiqir), both as independent words and as part of simple imitations. For example,

QULT Shishani burniga yaqinlashtirib, qiziqsinib tikildi-yu, dast ko’tarib, qult-qult icha boshladi. A.Ko’chimov, Halqa.

QULT-QULT Sekin po’stini archisang, og’zingga solib, tiling bilan tanglayingga bossang-u, suvini qult-qult yutsang. A.Qahhor, Ko’k konvert.

CONCLUSION

In this article, monosyllabic (simple) onomatopoeic words in the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language”, published in 2006-2008 and 2023, were studied based on statistical analysis, comparison and description.

9-picture.

Classification of single-base stamp imitations				
Total	Sound imitation	Simulation of the situation	Tasv.s. link	Simulate both sound and position
164 / 63%	152 / 93%	6 / 4%	4 / 2%	2 / 1%
Classification of homologous imitations based on syllables				
1 syllable imitation	2 syllable imitation	3 syllable imitation	4 syllable imitation	
118 / 72%	41 / 25%	3 / 2%	2 / 1%	

Classification of simple, stamped imitations according to whether they consist of a base or contain an additional structural element in the base	
Imitations of the base itself	Imitations with an additional structural element in the basis
152 / 93%	12 / 7%

9-picture. Formal-structural analysis of onomatopoeic words in the 5 volume “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” and statistics based on percentages

10-picture.

Classification of single-base stamp imitations				
Total	Sound imitation	Simulation of the situation	<i>Tasv.s.</i> link	Simulate both sound and position
162 / 60%	149 / 92%	7 / 4%	4 / 2%	2 / 1%
Classification of homologous imitations based on syllables				
1 syllable imitation	2 syllable imitation	3 syllable imitation	4 syllable imitation	
119 / 73%	39 / 24%	2 / 1%	2 / 1%	
Classification of simple, stamped imitations according to whether they consist of a base or contain an additional structural element in the base				
Imitations of the base itself			Imitations with an additional structural element in the basis	
150 / 93%			12 / 7%	

9- picture. Formal-structural analysis of onomatopoeic words in the 6 volume “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” and statistics based on percentages

In the course of the study, on the basis of individual examples, the types of imitative words with a single base (simple) are shown. Based on examples, the types of meanings of simple onomatopoeic words depending on the expression of sound or state are highlighted. Simple onomatopoeic words in explanatory dictionaries published in 2006-2008 and 2023 were comparatively studied and opinions were expressed about the different aspects of simple onomatopoeic words in some places. Based on the analysis and the studied data, additional information and recommendations for subsequent editions of the explanatory dictionary were provided.

REFERENCES

- Абдурахмонов Х., Рафиев А., Шодмонкулова Д. Ўзбек тилининг амалий грамматикаси. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1992. – Б. 190.
- Ҳайдаров А. Бадиий тасвирнинг фоностилистик воситалари. – Бухоро, 2021. – Б. 13.
- Narziyeva N.A. Taqlidiy soʻzlar doirasidagi maʼnodoshlik haqida baʼzi mulohazalar // Inlibrary. 2022. – №1. – B. 118-120.
- Неъматов Ҳ., Сайфуллаева Р. Замоновий ўзбек тили. Морфология. – Тошкент, 2008. – Б. 478.
- Пинхасов П. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили, Лексикология ва фразеология. Тошкент: Ўқитувчи. 1969.
- Rahmatullayev Sh., Mahmudov N., Xolmanova Z., Oʻrazova I., Rixsiyeva K. Oʻzbek tili frazeologik lugʻati.

Gʻafur Gʻulom nashriyoti. Toshkent. 2022.

Rafiyev A., Togʻayev T. Oʻzbek tilshunosligi tarixi. Oʻquv-uslubiy qoʻllanma. – Namangan, 2020. – B. 61.

Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли. – Тошкент: “ЎЗМЭ” Давлат илмий нашриёти, 2006.

Oʻzbek tilining izohli lugʻati. 6 jildli. – Toshkent: “Gʻafur Gʻulom” nashriyoti, 2023.