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METHODOLOGICAL FEATURES OF IMITATION WORDS

Abstract: In this article some methodological features of imitation of words are considered.
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Introduction

There are a variety of stimulants which provides emotional expression in a language , one of which is the onomatopoeia, which is imitation of sound. Onomatopoeia play a very important role in providing emotional expression in the literary text. "Onomatopoeia" is a method of artistic imitation of the phenomena of poetry or prose in poetic speech. Onomatopoeia (Greek "onomatopedia" - to create a name, "onoma" - name, poieo – make) is defined as the creation of words by imitating animal, bird sounds and natural sounds. Onomatopoeia refers to the sound or phonetic imitation of what is being described. For example: Words that imitate animal sounds like "vov-vov" – for dogs, "miyow-miyow" for cats, "mo-mo" for cows are words to imitate. I.R. Galperin divided onomatopoeia into 2 groups:: own meanings and transient meanings. The words in onomatopoeia, in their own sense, express natural sounds and show different degrees. These include mimicking the sounds of animals and birds like **to buzz, to mew.**

These words are metaphorical and enrich the human speech. Onomatopoeas in their own terms include words that express a natural imitation of sounds. For example: **ding-dong, buzz, bang, cuckoo, tintinabulation, mew, ping-pong, roar** .

The above mimicry expresses emotionality, including **ding-dong**, which represents the continuous ringing of the bell. An example of this is Edgar Poe's poem:

-Hear the loud alarum bells,
Brazen bells!
What a tale of terror, now, their turbulence tells!

In the startled ear of night
How they scream out their affright!
Too much horrified to speak,
They can only shriek, shriek,
Out of tune
How they clang, and clash, and roar!
What a horror they outpour
On the bosom of the palpitating air!
Yet the ear it fully knows,
By the twanging, and the clanging,
How the danger ebbs and flows.
("The Bells" by Edgar Allan Poe)

In the poem above, the onomatopic units are used extensively, describing 4 different bells: **"loud alarum bells","silver bells","mellow golden bells","iron bells".** In each passage of the poem, the poet properly used the various onomatopic words to describe these bells, and by means of this instrument enhanced the poem's sensitivity. In particular, the words "jungle" and "tinkle" in relation to silver bells (silver bells), they represent mildly pleasurable sounds "Mellow wedding bell" is expressed by the phrase "gush of euphonu". The words "shrìck, clang, roar, twanging, clanging" in the poems are used by the poet to express anxiety and distress. So that, writers have also used imitative words to create satirical and satirical situations. You can see that comic writer Roy Krein used this mastership in this poem:

Ker-splash and lickety-wop.
Ariel :
Hark, hark

Vow-vow
He watch-dogs bark,
Vow-vow
Hark, hark, I hear
She strain of strutting chanticleer
Cry cock a didle-dow.

In the above poetic passage, we see that Shakespeare has made effective use of onomatopoeia to create the character of Ariel. In transient meanings of onomatopoeia, sound imitation is performed by means of a sound device and imitate it, in English this phenomenon is called "echo-writing". For example: "and the **s**ilken, **s**ad, uncertain ru**s**tling of each purple of the ru**s**tling of the curtain." In the above passage, the repetition of the "c" sound resembles the shattering image of the window:

The following is an example of the sound caused by the march of troops across Africa:
 We are foot-slog-slog-slog-slogging ,
Foot-foot-foot-foot-slogging over Africa
Boots-boots-boots-boots
Moving up and down again. (R. Kipling)

Unlike alliteration, portable imitation words follow through voice repetition. In the following English poem, the wind is expressed by repeating the sound "w":
    Whenever the moon and stars are set,
    Whenever the **w**ind is high
    All night long **w**ith dark and **w**et
    A man goes riding by. (R.S. Stevenson).

We find the same in Uzbek. By focusing on the inherent noisy sound of the "sh" sound, the noisy character is understood.

The formation of sound in speech is artistic and expressive, performs a specific methodological task, used in prose or poetic text of one or another of the elements of the language. The speech sounds, in addition to their main function in artistic expression, are the features of emotional expressive and appetizing image. Sounds can also be a tool for creating an image, or an image for themselves. For poetic language, the relationship between sound and condition increases the power of emotional response. The emotion expressed by the sound should not contradict the excitement of the poem. For this reason, the emotion and the image created by the sounds do not bother the reader in reading the poem, but rather enjoy it. In the poem "Ravshan" by Ergash Jumanbulbul ogli created a poetic image with the help of sounds. Imitation, which is one of the most poetic images, has been used effectively. In English and Uzbek, the mimic words can be divided into 3 groups:

1. Voices coming from various objects, machines, apparatus: crackle, croak, grind;

2. Natural phenomena associated with wind, rain, storm: thunderstorms;

3. Human and animal sounds: whispering, whining.

The connection between sound and content appears in the adaptation of sounds. Alliterative-based sounds refer to specific keywords that have not been mentioned or mentioned before. Thus, the nature of sounds is based on the national mentality, because Uzbek customs, traditions may not be aligned with the English customs and traditions. The sounds are understood, depending on the text and the surroundings.

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