

**SCIENCE**  
**PROBLEMS.UZ**

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Actual problems of social and humanitarian sciences  
Актуальные проблемы социальных и гуманитарных наук

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**2024**

**SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ**

**ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ  
ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ**

*№ 5/6 (4) - 2024*

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-  
ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК**

**ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**ТОШКЕНТ-2024**

## **БОШ МУҲАРРИР:**

Исанова Феруза Тулқиновна

## **ТАҲРИР ҲАЙЪАТИ:**

### *07.00.00-ТАРИХ ФАНЛАРИ:*

Юлдашев Анвар Эргашевич – тарих фанлари доктори, сиёсий фанлар номзоди, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Мавланов Уктам Махмасабирович – тарих фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Хазраткулов Абдор – тарих фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети.

Турсунов Равшан Нормуратович – тарих фанлари доктори, Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети;

Холикулов Ахмаджон Боймаҳамматович – тарих фанлари доктори, Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети;

Габриэльян Софья Ивановна – тарих фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети.

Саидов Сарвар Атабулло ўғли – катта илмий ходим, Имом Термизий халқаро илмий-тадқиқот маркази, илмий тадқиқотлар бўлими.

### *08.00.00-ИҚТИСОДИЁТ ФАНЛАРИ:*

Карлибаева Рая Хожабаевна – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Насирходжаева Дилафруз Сабитхановна – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Остонокулов Азамат Абдукаримович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент молия институти;

Арабов Нурали Уралович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Худойқулов Садирдин Каримович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Азизов Шерзод Ўктамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Божхона институти;

Хожаев Азизхон Саидалоҳонович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Фарғона политехника институти

Холов Актам Хатамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Шадиева Дилдора Хамидовна – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент в.б, Тошкент молия институти;

Шакарров Қулмат Аширович – иқтисодиёт фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети

### *09.00.00-ФАЛСАФА ФАНЛАРИ:*

Ҳакимов Назар Ҳакимович – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Яхшиликков Жўрабой – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Ғайбуллаев Отабек Мухаммадиевич – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти;

Саидова Камола Усканбаевна – фалсафа фанлари доктори, “Tashkent International University of Education” халқаро университети;

Ҳошимхонов Мўмин – фалсафа фанлари доктори, доцент, Жиззах педагогика институти;

Ўроқова Ойсулов Жамолиддиновна – фалсафа фанлари доктори, доцент, Андижон давлат тиббиёт институти, Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанлар кафедраси мудири;

Носирходжаева Гулнора Абдукаҳхаровна – фалсафа фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Турдиев Бехруз Собирович – фалсафа фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Бухоро давлат университети.

### *10.00.00-ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:*

Ахмедов Ойбек Сапорбаевич – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Кўчимов Шухрат Норқизилевич – филология фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳасанов Шавкат Аҳадович – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Бахронова Дилрабо Келдиёровна – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Мирсанов Ғайбулло Қулмуродович – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти;

Салахутдинова Мушарраф Исамутдиновна – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Кучкаров Раҳман Урманович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент в/б, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юнусов Мансур Абдуллаевич – филология фанлари номзоди, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Саидов Улугбек Арипович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси.

#### 12.00.00-ЮРИДИК ФАНЛАР:

Ахмедшаева Мавлюда Ахатовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Мухитдинова Фирюза Абдурашидовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Эсанова Замира Нормуратовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикасида хизмат кўрсатган юрист, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳамроқулов Баҳодир Мамашарифович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор в.б., Жаҳон иқтисодиёти ва дипломатия университети;

Зулфиқоров Шерзод Хуррамович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Жамоат ҳавфсизлиги университети;

Хайитов Хушвақт Сапарбаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Асадов Шавкат Ғайбуллаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Утемуратов Махмут Ажимуратович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Сайдуллаев Шахзод Алиханович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳакимов Комил Бахтиярович – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юсупов Сардорбек Баходирович – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Амиров Зафар Актамович – юридик фанлар бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Ўзбекистон Республикаси Судьялар олий кенгаши ҳузуридаги Судьялар олий мактаби;

Жўраев Шерзод Юлдашевич – юридик фанлар номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Бабаджанов Атабек Давронбекович – юридик фанлар номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Раҳматов Элёр Жумабоевич – юридик фанлар номзоди, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

#### 13.00.00-ПЕДАГОГИКА ФАНЛАРИ:

Хашимова Дильдархон Уринбоевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ибрагимова Гулнора Хавазматовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Закирова Феруза Махмудовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети ҳузуридаги педагогик кадрларни қайта тайёрлаш ва уларнинг малакасини ошириш тармоқ маркази;

Каюмова Насиба Ашуровна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Қарши давлат университети;

Тайланова Шоҳида Зайниевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, доцент;

Жуманиёзова Муҳайё Тожиевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Ибрахимов Санжар Урунбаевич – педагогика фанлари доктори, Иқтисодиёт ва педагогика университети;

Жавлиева Шахноза Баходировна – педагогика фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Самарқанд давлат университети;

Бобомуротова Латофат Элмуродовна – педагогика фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Самарқанд давлат университети.

#### 19.00.00-ПСИХОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Каримова Василя Маманосировна – психология фанлари доктори, профессор, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Ҳайитов Ойбек Эшбоевич – Жисмоний тарбия ва спорт бўйича мутахассисларни қайта тайёрлаш ва малакасини ошириш институти, психология фанлари доктори, профессор

Умарова Навбахор Шокировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети, Амалий психологияси кафедраси мудири;

Атабаева Наргис Батировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Шамшетова Анжим Карамаддиновна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент,

Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Қодиров Обид Сафарович – психология фанлари доктори (PhD), Самарканд вилоят ИИБ Тиббиёт бўлими психологик хизмат бошлиғи.

#### 22.00.00-СОЦИОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Латипова Нодира Мухтаржановна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири;

Сеитов Азамат Пўлатович – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети;

Содиқова Шоҳида Мархабоевна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон халқаро ислом академияси.

#### 23.00.00-СИЁСИЙ ФАНЛАР

Назаров Насриддин Атақулович – сиёсий фанлар доктори, фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент архитектура қурилиш институти;

Бўтаев Усмонжон Хайруллаевич – сиёсий фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири.

### ОАК Рўйхати

Мазкур журнал Вазирлар Маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги Олий аттестация комиссияси Раёсатининг 2022 йил 30 ноябрдаги 327/5-сон қарори билан тарих, иқтисодиёт, фалсафа, филология, юридик ва педагогика фанлари бўйича илмий даражалар бўйича диссертациялар асосий натижаларини чоп этиш тавсия этилган илмий нашрлар рўйхатига киритилган.

**Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанларнинг долзарб муаммолари**” электрон журнали 2020 йил 6 август куни 1368-сонли гувоҳнома билан давлат рўйхатига олинган.

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#### Таҳририят манзили:

100070. Тошкент шаҳри, Яккасарой тумани, Кичик Бешёғоч кўчаси, 70/10-уй. Электрон манзил:

[scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com](mailto:scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com)

#### Боғланиш учун телефонлар:

(99) 602-09-84 (telegram).

**12.00.00 – YURIDIK FANLAR**

*Умарханова Дилдора Шарипхановна*

ЕВРОПА МИНТАҚАСИДА ЖИНОЯТ ИШЛАРИ БЎЙИЧА ХАЛҚАРО ҲАМКОРЛИКНИНГ  
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## **07.00.00 – TARIX FANLARI**

*Elmuratov Ortiq Oltiboy o'g'li*

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## **PHONETIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ONOMATOPOEIC WORDS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

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**Abstract.** This article delves into the phonetic features of onomatopoeic words in English language, examining their phonetic features and sound related characteristics through examples. It also presents some phonetic patterns which can be applied to several onomatopoeic words in English. Through the analysis of examples and linguistic research, the article aims to elucidate the intricate relationship between phonetics and onomatopoeic words.

**Key words:** onomatopoeia, reduplication, phonetic pattern, vowel sound, consonant cluster, sound combination, repetition.

## **INGLIZ TILIDA ONOMATOPOIK SO'ZLARNING FONETIK XUSUSIYATLARI**

**Sharipova Mokhidil**

Qo'qon davlat pedagogika instituti tadqiqotchisi

**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqola ingliz tilidagi onomatopoeik so'zlarning fonetik xususiyatlari tahlil qilingan, ularning fonetik o'ziga xos jihatlari va tovush bilan bog'liq xususiyatlarini misollar orqali yoritib berilgan. Shuningdek, unda ingliz tilidagi bir nechta onomatopoeik so'zlar uchun umumiy bo'lgan ba'zi fonetik qoliplarni ham taqdim etadi. Misollar tahlili va lingvistik tadqiqotlar orqali maqola fonetika va onomatopoeik so'zlar o'rtasidagi murakkab munosabatlarni yoritishga qaratilgan.

**Tayanch so'zlar:** onomatopeya, reduplikatsiya, fonetik qolip, unli tovush, undoshlar klasteri, tovush birikmasi, takror.

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**Introduction.** Onomatopoeia is defined as a name for an object which is associated with its sound since its phonological feature seems to represent its meaning. This phenomenon represents a fascinating intersection of sound and meaning, where words mimic the noises associated with their referents. In English, onomatopoeic words enhance descriptive language, allowing speakers to convey sensory experiences more effectively. Onomatopoeia appears in languages around the world which sound differently because every country perceives onomatopoeic words based on their phonological system and culture. Onomatopoeia has unusual phonological features since it has various combinations of consonants and vowels. In the linguistics field, phonology is known as the branch of linguistics about the sound system of language. Discussing phonology will be automatically involved the sounds of language or we call it phonetics, the study of the production, perception, and physical properties of speech

sounds. The ability to recognize the sound is important in learning a language, especially English. Children have different language aptitude to master foreign language because it has different language system from their mother tongue. Therefore, recognizing the different sound systems between the first language and the target language is important for language learners. Onomatopoeia is not only related to the sound because of its origin, but the sound shaped by the combination of consonants and vowels also affects the meaning of the onomatopoeic words. Smith explains that long vowels indicate a slower movement than the vowels. Vowels that are pronounced by opening the mouth express larger objects, while those which are made by nearly closing the lips show smaller movements or slender objects. For example, 'dong' sounds deeper than 'ding'. Taken for example, in Uzbek, the sound of dog is represented by the word 'vov-vov' while in English it becomes 'woof-woof'. From the origin of the sounds, onomatopoeic words can be categorized into some parts, they are the sound echoed by nature, the sound made by humans, the sound of animals, the sound of objects, and miscellaneous or everyday sound. The word clusters bl- expresses the motion of breathing, such as blast, blow, or blab. The combination of gr- indicates a roar, such as groan and grumble. The end of -mp often shows heavier sounds, such as jump, dump, bump, and thump, while a stop consonant of 'p' or 'b' relates the sound of movement suddenly topped, such as whip, clip, snip, and clap. There are some similarities and differences between Indonesian and English onomatopoeic words which influence the children in acquiring the languages. As we learn about the contrastive analysis hypothesis that the similarities between the first and the target languages may facilitate learning and the differences may interfere with learning the language.

**Methods.** Article applies different methods such as data analyzing and compare contrast. Selection of examples suggests a diverse range of onomatopoeic words in English and they analyzed for their phonetic elements and sound symbolism. To illustrate linguistic research part of the article existing literature on onomatopoeia and sound symbolism is reviewed to provide a theoretical framework for the analysis. Those methods are applied to examine all of the collected materials and onomatopoeic words phonetically.

**Results and discussion.** The phonetic system of English language is one of the unique that cannot be found in other languages in the world. The intersection between phonetics and onomatopoeia triggers specific features for English onomatopoeic words. Here are some of the phonetic features in English onomatopoeic words which can be interpreted as their characteristics to discuss: there are several onomatopoeic words that have phonological features of final -k, such as chick-chick, quack-quack, oink-oink, squeak, cluck, and tick-tock. English /k/ is aspirated and can appear in three positions in the word – initial, medial, and final, such as 'key' [ki:], 'blanket' ['blæŋ.kɪt], and 'park' [pɑ:k].

English has a consonant cluster or consonant blend in which two consonants are placed together, such as [-l] blends cl, bl, sl, or [-r] blends such as br, vr, gr. In English onomatopoeic words, clusters are quite widely and variedly involved in all positions (initial, middle, final); in. A pattern has been established in combinations of consonants with sonants both at the beginning (in English: clap, flip, smack, slap, drum, grunt, splash, trill) and at the end of the word ( in English: gulp, bump, chant, honk, finch, mumble. Onomatopoeic words found in English consist of -l and -r are cluck [klʌk], clap-clap [klæp], slap [slæp], blink-blink [blɪŋk], wobble-wobble ['wɒb.l̩ 'wɒb.l̩], wiggle ['wɪɡ.l̩] vroom-vroom [vru:m], and grumpy ['ɡrʌm.pi]. The sound of -sh indicates the air sound, such as shh-shh represents the exclamation of asking

others to keep silent by producing a hissing sound. Another example is swish-swish [swɪʃ] as the sound of wiper and brush [brʌʃ] indicates removing dust by swiping or scrubbing.

When examining the onomatopoeic words in English language from both synchronic and diachronic perspectives, or when analyzing their phonetic characteristics, the arrangement of sounds within these words is crucial. The placement of vowels and consonants in different positions enhances the meaning of these onomatopoeic words. Specifically, their phonetic structure is more pronounced when compared to words with complete meanings. To observe the usage of onomatopoeic words in various contexts, are presented to demonstrate. Therefore, the first focus on the phonetic properties of onomatopoeic words as used in scientific literature and everyday speech:

Then analyzing the use of consonant sounds at the beginning of a word and at the end of a word, sounds should be analyzed taking into account their sonorousness, deafness and sonority:

1) At the beginning of the word, almost all deaf consonants are actively used, except for consonant sounds: bang, tap, giggle, zip, zap, as well as all voiced consonants, from the number of sonoric sounds [m], [l] are actively used, while sound [k] is used rarely.

2) The use of consonant sounds at the end of a word is also necessary. This has a definite advantage like the words tap, oink, murmur, tweet, chirp. In contrast to the use in full valued words, consonants in onomatopoeic words have the ability to be used in all positions of the word composition in colloquial and artistic styles. Another common feature for English onomatopoeic words is to come the vowel sounds at the beginning of a word which is very rare in other types of words:

1) Vowel sounds are fully used at the beginning of the word are: oink, achoo, ahem, eek, In this words long variants can be used with unusual longitude for stylistic purposes: This fact of long vowels is often used in the colloquial and artistic styles.

2) Vowels are freely used at the end of a word. The possibility of using both short and long vowels is wide: meow, giggle, baa, drabble, gabble, coo, moo, etc.

Each language strives to mimic natural sounds as accurately as possible using its phonetic capabilities. A single sound or exclamation may be consistently repeated or altered and can have qualities like clarity, strength, pitch, tightness, deafness, and weakness. Nearly all vowels and consonants can be used in any position within onomatopoeic words. When using an onomatopoeic word, it is important to consider factors like nationality, age, environment, creativity, and the speech situation, as the speaker uses the appropriate sounds to convey specific imitations, images, feelings, etc.

Another phonetic feature which can be found in large groups of onomatopoeic words is that a large number of onomatopoeic words consist of one syllable: bang (n); plop (n), zip, tap, bang, belch, pop, hush, hiss, zap.

Reduplication, a common phonetic process in onomatopoeic word formation, involves repeating or altering sounds to emphasize the imitated noise. As imitations of the sound from a particular object, most onomatopoeic words are 'reduplicated' which are in the form of repeated words, such as quack-quack (the sound of a duck), moo-moo (the sound of cow), or oink-oink (the sound of pig). The word tick-tock is the example of ablaut reduplication, onomatopoeic words which its vowel changes while the consonants are similar. Non reduplicated onomatopoeic words can also be found easily for naming several objects, such as

'brush', 'slap', or 'splash'. Reduplication is a word formation process in which some part of a base (a segment, syllable, morpheme) is repeated, either to the left, or to the right of the word or, occasionally, within the middle of the word. While reduplication is found in a wide range of languages and language groups, its level of linguistic productivity varies and it is sometimes used interchangeably with repetition. Repetition is a term which is used to indicate sounds and concepts that are repeated in one form or the other to provide reinforcement and emotional emphasis. Ghomeshi refers to it as child language, amongst its numerous definition. It is widely used as a poetic device which occurs when a sound, syllable, word, phrase, line, stanza, or metrical pattern is repeated to make it the basic unifying device. In describing the features of repetition, Lausberg proposes that it has both informative and reinforcing functions. However, Wang insists that both repetition and reduplications have been used interchangeably because they overlap at some point. The composition of onomatopoeic words is determined by the system of the language to which it belongs. Reduplicatives can be classified according to various criteria. First is a dissimilar consonant change. Either initial consonant could be altered in reduplicatives, for example in words *razzle dazzle* ('noisy activity'); or a change in medial vowel can take place, as in *criss-cross* ('movement pattern'), *tic-tac* ('sound') or *jim-jams*. These examples represent partial reduplication. The category of echoic expressions then forms a separated reduplication section of fully reduplicated expressions. This category includes expressions generated by primary onomatopoeia, such as *boo boo*. According to Nadarjan "As for secondary onomatopoeia, the sound of word forms are felt to be appropriate to the meaning of the lexemes of which they are forms". Accordingly, secondary onomatopoeia in English could generate, for example various prefabs such as *tit for tat* or *fair and square*. Reduplicatives can be also classified in terms of meaning, because many of them are typically used to imitate sounds, e.g. *knock-knock*, to suggest alternating movement, e.g. *ping-pong*, to mark nonsense, lack of stability or insincerity, e.g. *harum-scarum* or *airy fairy* or to intensify, e.g. *teeny weeny*. Other possibility is to combine phonological characteristics and meaning of each part of a reduplicative. In relation to this approach, there are four main categories. Furthermore, there are several different approaches to the classification of reduplicatives. Vogel classifies the reduplicatives according to the degree of repetition and distinguishes repetitive reduplication in the words like *snip-snip* ('scissor sound'), repetitive reduplication with extension such as *clickety click* ('fast clicking sound') and non-repetitive reduplication with two subcategories of (1) vowel change like *gibble-gabble* ('meaningless talk') and (2) consonant change in *willy-nilly* ('without any order').

Thus a word would be considered onomatopoeic even if only a part of it is imitative as stressed by Waugh. This would account for certain imitations of natural sounds which are culture specific and totally different from how another culture views the object. This would include the more subtle sounds such as *knock-knock* and *splish-splash* as well. It is also interesting to note that despite the difference in language and culture, it is still possible to see a common pattern in the way concepts of fairness and equality and *kith and kith* exist in all three languages. Most of the onomatopoeic words formed in the form of reduplication and sound exchange (*quack-quack*, *plod-plod*, *tick-tick*) are divided into three groups:

- proper reduplicative compounds *hush-hush*, *quack-quack*, *oinl-oink*, *baa-baa*;
- ablaut combinations *chit-chat*, *pow-wow*, *tick-tock*;

- rhyme combinations razzle-dazzle.

As previously mentioned, the onomatopoeic words can also be analyzed using vowels and consonants, considering their positions at the beginning and end of words. Many onomatopoeic words feature simple consonant-vowel constructions, making them easy to pronounce and remember. Those phonetic patterns can be found in many onomatopoeic words in English language. Below some of the common phonetic patterns are given:

1. C+V: baa, moo, boo, coo, caw, meow;
2. C+V+C+C+V+C: murmur, mutter, pitter, jabber, patter;
3. C+V+C: bang, bash, buzz, ping, ring, zap, lap, lush, bang, zip.
4. C+C+V+C: crack, honk, snip, smack, swat, drip, drum, click, dribble, gabble.

The examples above illustrates some phonetic sound patterns while there is another type of those patterns which can be found in reduplicative onomatopoeic phrases with repetition of those patterns and repetition often involves repeating a word or part of a word, with or without slight variations, to mimic repetitive sounds:

1. Tick-tock: Mimics the sound of a clock.  
- phonetic pattern: Consonant-vowel consonant (CV-CVC)  
*The clock on the wall went tick-tock, marking each passing second.*
2. Chit-chat: represents casual conversation or small talk.  
- phonetic pattern: Consonant-vowel consonant (CVC-CVC)  
*The coworkers engaged in chit-chat during their coffee break.*
3. Ding-dong: imitates the sound of a doorbell.  
- phonetic pattern: consonant-vowel consonant (CVC-CVC)  
*The doorbell rang with a loud ding-dong, announcing a visitor.*
4. Click-clack: Represents the sound of heels or a train on tracks.  
- phonetic pattern: consonant-cluster vowel consonant (CCVC-CCVC)  
*She walked down the hallway with a click-clack of her high heels.*
5. Flip-flop: mimics the sound of sandals, also means to vacillate.  
- phonetic pattern: consonant-cluster vowel consonant (CCVC-CCVC)  
*The children ran along the beach, their flip-flops making a flip-flop sound.*
6. Ping-pong: the sound of a table tennis ball being hit back and forth.  
- phonetic pattern: consonant-vowel consonant (CVC-CVC)  
*They played ping-pong in the basement, the ball bouncing rapidly.*
7. Hush-hush: conveys secrecy or silence.  
- phonetic pattern: consonant-vowel consonant (CVC-CVC)  
*The meeting was hush-hush, and only a few people were invited.*
8. Mish-mash: indicates a confused mixture of things.  
- phonetic pattern: consonant-vowel consonant (CVC-CVC)  
*His explanation was a mish-mash of unrelated ideas.*
9. Clip-clop: the sound of a horse's hooves.  
- phonetic pattern: consonant-cluster vowel consonant (CCVC-CCVC)  
*The horse trotted along the road with a steady clip-clop.*
10. Zig-zag: describes a line or course that turns sharply at alternating angles.  
- phonetic pattern: Consonant-vowel consonant (CVC-CVC)  
*The path zig-zagged up the mountain, making the climb challenging.*

11. Blah-blah: used to indicate boring or repetitive speech.

- phonetic pattern: Consonant-vowel consonant (CVC-CVC)

*The lecture was filled with blah-blah, and the students struggled to stay awake.*

12. Criss-cross: a pattern of intersecting lines.

- phonetic pattern: consonant-cluster vowel consonant (CCVC-CCVC)

*The vines criss-crossed over the trellis, creating a beautiful pattern.*

The phonetic characteristics of onomatopoeic words, particularly those employing reduplication, serve multiple communicative functions. They enhance the descriptiveness of language by providing auditory imagery that aligns closely with real-world sounds. This alignment aids in comprehension and memory retention, making such words powerful tools in both spoken and written language. Reduplication not only emphasizes the mimetic nature of these words but also adds a rhythmic and repetitive quality that can make the language more engaging and entertaining. These qualities are particularly evident in children's literature, poetry, and informal speech, where vivid imagery and rhythmic patterns are highly valued.

The effectiveness of onomatopoeic words in communication can be attributed to their phonetic properties, which align closely with human auditory processing mechanisms. Studies have shown that the brain processes these sounds more quickly and efficiently due to their resemblance to natural noises, enhancing both immediate understanding and long-term recall.

**Conclusion.** In conclusion, the study of phonetic aspects of onomatopoeic words in the English language reveals the intricate relationship between sound and meaning. Onomatopoeic words provide a unique insight into how phonetic elements can mimic real-world sounds, creating a direct link between language and sensory perception. These words often rely on common phonetic patterns and structures, such as consonant clusters and vowel sounds, to evoke specific auditory experiences. The analysis demonstrates that onomatopoeia is not only a linguistic phenomenon but also a cultural one, reflecting how different communities interpret and represent sounds through language. The phonetic features of onomatopoeic words often align with the physical properties of the sounds they imitate, underscoring the natural connection between phonetics and meaning. Phonetic aspects of onomatopoeic in English language have some unique properties due to the phonetic system of English itself. Some linguistic phenomena like reduplication and repetition can be actively used in the phonetic structure of onomatopoeic words. Moreover, there are some phonetic patterns which can be applied to numerous onomatopoeic words based on the position of consonant and vowel sounds in that word.

Overall, understanding the phonetic aspects of onomatopoeic words enhances our appreciation of language's ability to represent and convey sensory experiences. This exploration highlights the richness and creativity inherent in human communication, where sounds can transcend their abstract nature to evoke vivid and concrete images in the mind of the listener.

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*№ S/6 (4) – 2024*

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