SYNTACTICAL ANALYSIS OF ONOMATOPOIC WORDS IN MODERN ENGLISH

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Abstract: *This article discusses the syntactic connections of onomatopoic words in modern English. In modern English, onomatopoeic words communicate in a sentence through nuclear predicative, subordinative, and coordinative connections.*

Onomatopoic (imitation words) - by imitating the sound, action image of people, animals and other animate and inanimate objects, forming a separate syntactic-semantic group among the word groups according to their semantic and are expressed in terms of their meanings. It is difficult to understand the concept of onomatopoeic words without examples. Examples make it easier to understand the concept of onomatopoeic words. Depending on the formation of onomatopoeic words can be divided into the following lexical-semantic groups (LSG).

1. Onomatopoeic words related to liquids: bloop, splash, spray
2. Onomatopoeic words related to sounds: giggle, growl, grunt
3. Onomatopoeic words related to the collision: bang, clang, click
4. Onomatopoeic words related to air flow: fwoosh, swoosh,
5. Onomatopoeic words related to animal sounds: baa, bark, cheep, chirp, cluck, cock-a-doodle-doo, cuckoo, hiss, meow, moo

Recently, the theory of component and syntax analysis has emerged in linguistics. We know that the theory of primary and secondary parts plays an important role in the study of the structure of each language. But just as each theory has its advantages and disadvantages, so this theory has some limitations. It does not fully reflect the objective unity. However, it should be noted that the theory of component and syntax analysis does not negate the theory of primary and secondary parts, but rather embodies a reality that it could not reflect. It follows that he is the successor and inheritor of the traditional theory of primary and secondary parts. The commonality of these two theories is that their common goal is to determine the syntactic and semantics of language combinations.

Without thinking briefly about syntactic connections, it is difficult to say in which syntactic connections the onomatopoeic words came from. For this reason, below is a general overview of syntactic connections.

Sentences in each language structure are syntactically analyzed according to grammatical rules. We know that the words that make up a sentence and make it up belong to a certain set of words. In sentences used in the structure of the English language, independent phrases and auxiliary phrases combine to form a certain relationship.

Linguist A.M. Mukhin (Mukhin 1980) describes each word in a sentence that has an independent lexical meaning as a lexeme and treats them as a separate component. Based on the

theory of component and syntax analysis, it can be said that "the components of a sentence are connected to each other on the basis of a certain syntactic connection."

According to the theory of component and syntax analysis, in a component-syntax analysis we find that the words in a sentence are interdependent, except for the participle, the case, the complement, and the determiner.

The content plan of the speech components is characterized by its syntactic features. Formal features of sentence components include their representation by a word group, their combination with other elements, their place in a sentence, and positional possibilities.

There are three main areas of syntax analysis:
1) According to the method of expression.
2) On the syntactic content of elementary units.
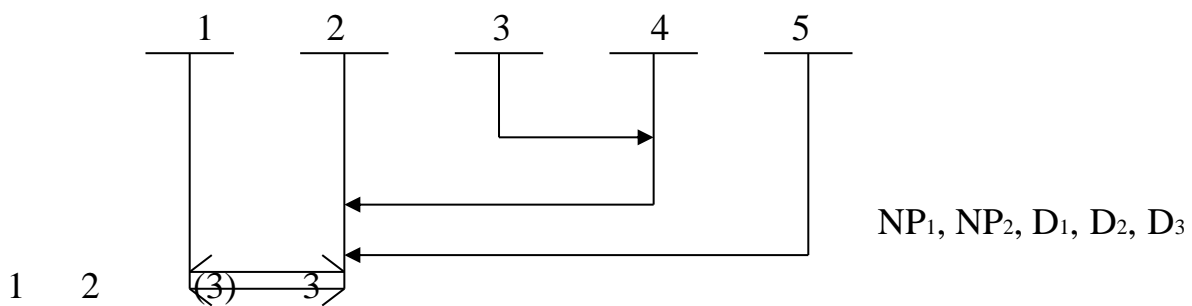3) Syntactic position research.

Onomatopoeic words communicate in a sentence through the following syntactic connections:

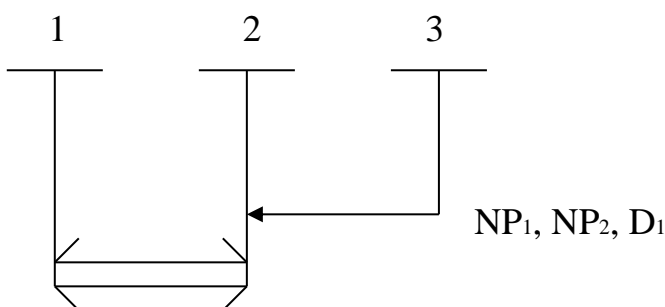1. Nuclear predicative connection:

A nuclear predicative connection is a syntactic connection that represents the connection between the possessive and the participle.

1   (2)   2   (2)   3   4   5

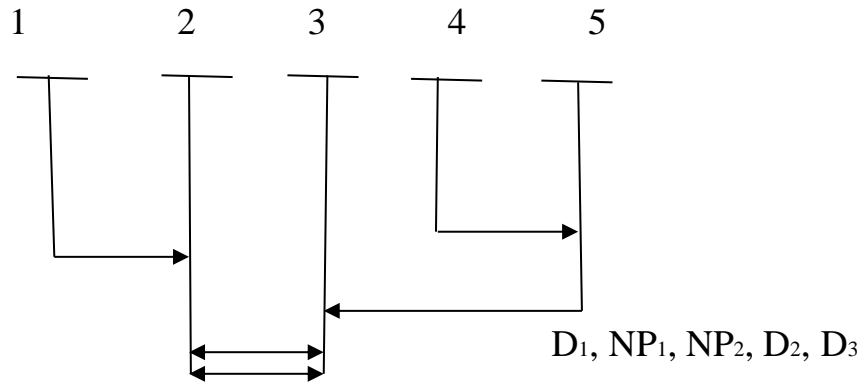*Ben was moaning about his job again.*(MED 216)

NP$_1$, NP$_2$, D$_1$, D$_2$, D$_3$

1   2   (3)   3

He grunted with saticfaction. (MED 168)

NP$_1$, NP$_2$, D$_1$

(2)   1   2   3   (4)(4)   4   (5)(5)   5

The little stream murmured at the foot of the garden. (MED 278)

1   2   3   4   5

D_1, NP_1, NP_2, D_2, D_3

(2)   1   2   (3)   3   (4)   (4)   4   (6) 5   6

The long tables were groaning under the weight of fresh fish. (KFM157)

1   2   3   4   5   6

D_1, NP_1, NP_2, D_2, D_3, D_4
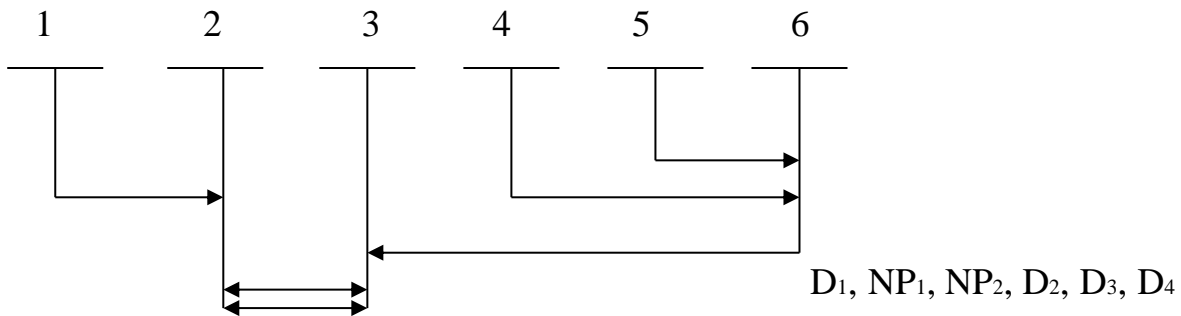
In the above sentences, we have considered the way in which onomatopoic words communicate in a sentence through nuclear predicative connections. We see that the next type of syntactic connection is a subordinate connection.

2. Subordinate connection:

If the explanation of an element in a sentence does not affect the structure of the sentence, then that element becomes a subordinate part of the sentence. So this element is a subordinate part of the sentence, it is subordinate to another part of the sentence - syntactically.

1   (2)(2)   2   (3)   3   (4)   4

There's no point in moaning and groaning.   (MED 218)

1   2   3   4

NP_2, NP_1, HD_1, HD_2,
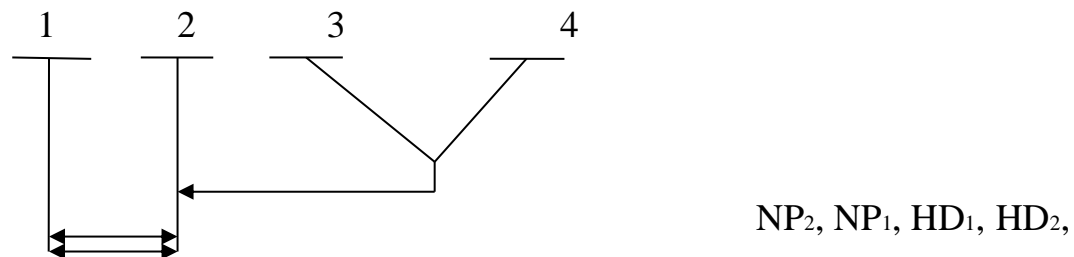
In this sentence, the onomatopoeic words are interconnected, that is, they are connected as a subordinate component to the cut by a coordinate (equal) connection.Tion in the sentence.
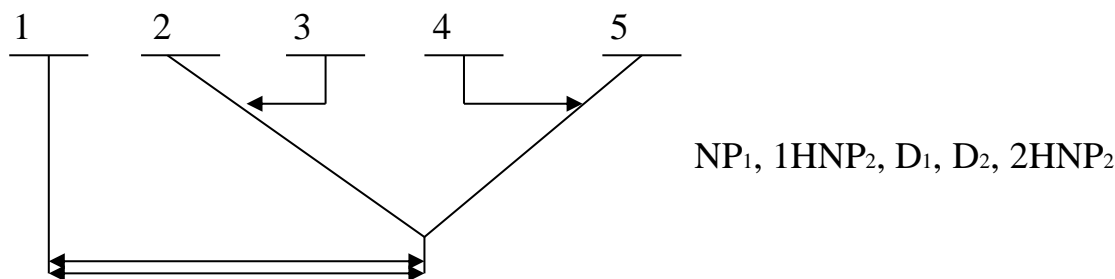
3. Coordinate connection

Coordinate connection links the components of a sentence according to their syntactic features. Cohesive parts are included in the sentence on the basis of subordinate or predicative connections.

We know that any component of speech, including nuclear components, can come together.

1 2 (3) 3 (5) 4 5

He muttered an appology and then left. (KFM 168)

NP_1, $1HNP_2$, D_1, D_2, $2HNP_2$

As a result of linguistic experiments, we have determined that onomatopoic words have a syntactic relationship based on subordinative, coordinative, and nuclear predicative connections in speech, as well as their unification models. Our research in this article focuses on the syntactic connections of onomatopoic words, but does not cover the semantics of onomatopoic words. In our next research, we will go into the semantics of onomatopoic words and find out which syntactic-semantic they belong to.

List of used literature:

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