Asian Journal of Technology and Applied Sciences
ISSN: 2301-xxxx (online) | IF: 10.01 | Vol: 1, issue 1
Available: http://asiansciencejournal.org

VERBS DERIVED FROM ONOMATOPOEIC AND INTERJECTIONAL WORDS

Shirin Izzatovna Kamalova
Lecturer, Department of Korean Philology, Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages
E-mail: Izzatzoda15@naver.com

Abstract: This article examines the derivation of verbs from onomatopoeic and interjectional words in Uzbek and Korean. The study analyzes the principal derivational suffixes in both languages and their semantic and functional features.

Keywords: onomatopoeia, interjections, verb formation, derivation, Uzbek language, Korean language.

In both Uzbek and Korean, verbs are frequently derived from nouns, adjectives, and other parts of speech through various word-formation processes. Among these processes, verb formation from onomatopoeic and interjectional words occupies a special place. This article examines the derivation of verbs from onomatopoeic and interjectional forms in Uzbek and Korean.

In Uzbek, the principal suffixes used to derive verbs from onomatopoeic words are **-illa**, **-ira**, and **-kir (-qir)**. In Korean, verbs can be derived from onomatopoeic words through the suffixes **하다 (ha-da)**, **거리다 (geori-da)**, **대다 (dae-da)**, and **이다 (i-da)**. The suffix **-illa** forms verbs that denote the occurrence of a sound or image expressed by the onomatopoeic base. Examples include *to'qqillamoq* (to knock repeatedly), *chiyillamoq* (to squeak), *qarsillamoq* (to clap loudly), *g'oyqillamoq*, *likillamoq*, *yaltillamoq* (to glitter), and *qiltillamoq*.

"An unpleasant smell suddenly emanated from the short man, making Akbar Domla feel uncomfortable."

"How many of the children sitting in the classroom today with their eyes wide open will become wise, and how many will remain ignorant?"[1]

The suffix **-ira** produces verbs that are structurally and semantically similar to those formed with **-illa**. Examples include *yaltiramoq* (to shine), *hilpiramoq* (to flutter), and *sirqiramoq*. "There are also unfair people; someone apparently thought that Guljahon had become wealthy and prosperous and reported it to the chairman."[2]

The suffixes **-kir** and **-qir** are attached to sound-imitative interjections to form verbs meaning "to produce a particular sound" or "to perform an action characterized by that sound." Examples include *qichqirmoq* (to scream), *baqirmoq* (to shout), *chaqirmoq* (to call), *hayqirmoq* (to cry out), and *o'shqirmoq*.

In Korean, when verbs are formed from onomatopoeic words using the suffix **하다 (ha-da)**, the stem of the onomatopoeic word is generally reduplicated:

- **두근두근하다** – to thump; to beat rapidly (of the heart)
- **두런두런하다** – to whisper softly
- **중얼중얼하다** – to mumble
- **흔들흔들하다** – to sway or shake

The suffix **거리다 (geori-da)** also serves to derive verbs from onomatopoeic words and conveys a meaning similar to that of **하다 (ha-da)**. However, unlike **하다**, the stem appears

Asian Journal of Technology and Applied Sciences
ISSN: 2301-xxxx (online) | IF: 10.01 | Vol: 1, issue 1
Available: http://asiansciencejournal.org

only once, and the resulting verbs usually express actions occurring repeatedly or continuously.

Examples include:

- **두근거리다** – to throb; to beat rapidly
- **두런거리다** – to whisper
- **중얼거리다** – to mutter
- **흔들거리다** – to sway
- **굽실거리다** – to bow submissively
- **기웃거리다** – to crane one's neck; to peep around
- **반짝거리다** – to sparkle
- **얼씬거리다** – to appear before one's eyes intermittently

남 의 밑 에 가 서 일 하 자 면 굽 실 거 려 야 돼 요 ?
"If one works under someone else, must one always bow and submit?"

The suffix **대다 (dae-da)** likewise forms verbs from onomatopoeic words and functions in much the same way as **거리다 (geori-da)**.

Examples include:

- **두근대다** – to throb; to beat rapidly
- **두런대다** – to whisper
- **중얼대다** – to mutter
- **흔들대다** – to sway

Among Korean verbalizing suffixes, **거 리 다** and **대 다** are considered the most productive. Since their functions and usage are nearly identical, words formed with these suffixes are often treated as synonyms.[3] When attached to stems denoting actions, these suffixes produce verbs expressing the repeated or continuous performance of the action indicated by the base.

Verbs formed with the suffix **이다 (i-da)** include:

- **글썽이다** – to have tears in one's eyes
- **끄덕이다** – to nod
- **깜박이다** – to flicker; blink on and off
- **속삭이다** – to whisper
- **들썩이다** – to shrug or move the shoulders
- **움직이다** – to move

"As if revealing a secret, Mother glanced around briefly and then whispered that she had broken the lid of the jar several times."[4]

In Uzbek, the primary suffixes used to derive verbs from interjections are **-la** and **-a**.

When the suffix **-la** is attached to an interjection, the resulting verb expresses the production of the sound represented by the base or the performance of emotions, commands, exclamations, or forms of address associated with that interjection. Examples include *taqirlamoq*, *ho‘plamoq*, and *pishtlamoq*.

The meanings of such verbs generally correspond to a combination of the meaning of the interjection and the verb *demoq* (“to say”). For example:

- *dodlamoq* – to cry “help!”
- *voyvoylamoq* – to exclaim “oh!” repeatedly
- *chuhlamoq* – to utter “chuh!”
- *hihilamoq* – to giggle (“hi-hi”)

Thus, in a certain sense, the suffix **-la** is semantically equivalent to the verb *demoq* (“to say”). Verbs formed from interjections by means of this suffix usually indicate repeated manifestations of emotions, commands, wishes, or appeals expressed by the interjection.

When the suffix **-a** is used to derive a verb from an interjection, it denotes the performance of an action associated with the state expressed by that interjection. Examples include *xo‘ngramoq* and *yaltiramoq*. Historically, this type of formation emerged through the reduction of the suffix **-la**, as in forms such as *mo‘ltirla* → *mo‘ltira*.

Verbs such as *xo‘ngra* and *ingra* are likewise derived through the suffix **-a**, originating from forms such as *xo‘ng-ir-a* and *ing-ir-a*.

REFERENCES

1. Malik, T. *Ustoz*. Selected Works. Tashkent: Sharq Publishing House, 2011, p. 451.
2. Malik, T. *Ajab Dunyo*. Selected Works. Tashkent: Sharq Publishing House, 2011, p. 339.
3. Lee Ik-Seop, Chae Wan. *Lectures on Korean Grammar*. Seoul, 2001, p. 110.
4. Shin Kyung-sook. *Please Look After Mom*. Changbi Publishing, 2008, p. 73.