

Phonetic Repetitions as a Means of Expressiveness

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Annotation: In this article, the question of the role of phonetic repetitions as a means of artistic image, which provides the musicality and emotional expressiveness of the speech, is highlighted on the example of the analysis of poetic mantras and proverbs, which are examples of folk art.

Keywords: phonetic repetition, expressiveness, emotionality, artistic image, assonance, poetry, poetry, phonopoetics.

The repetition of sounds that can give emotional-expressiveness in poetry is different, including vowels, as well as consonants. Among them there is the repetition of vowels, which when studied from the point of view of literature or linguistics, is called assonance. So, assonance is given as a classification of consonants in poetic texts. For example, A. Hojiyev in the "Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" states that assonance refers to the repetition of closely related or exactly the same vowels [3, 2002]. M. Yoldoshev also mentions that assonance is one of the phonetic methods used to give artistic speech intonation integrity, melodiousness and emotional expressiveness, and in literature, assonance is a melodiousness formed by the repetition of close vowels [6, 2010]. So, assonance is applied to the exact repetition of vowels in artistic speech or the pronunciation of vowels close to it.

When assonance is defined, it is mentioned that it often occurs in stable compounds as a stylistic tool [7, 1969], and also that it expands the possibility of rhyme in poetry. M. Yoldoshev also states that it occurs in proverbs, and at the same time it occurs in rhyming words [6, 2010]. All these different ideas revolve around a common concept. As an example, the main reason why the first and M. Yoldoshev's stable compounds are used in proverbs is related to the harmony of the proverbs. After all, proverbs also have internal rhyme in terms of structure, as well as harmony. Based on this, it is used in proverbs - in stable compounds, they say [1,2022; 4,2022]. For example, "Don't cool down with bad words, don't hurt people by hurting them", "Bad words have six legs", "Say the words you say, back off the words you don't say", "If your eyes are out of sight, the words We can see from proverbs such as "A man is tested by his words, by salt", "A good tongue is good, a bad tongue is despised" that there is rhyme and music in them. In the proverb "Don't chill with bad words, don't hurt the soul", it is vowels that create musicality - harmony. The sounds o', o, and u are used as assonance. After all, it was these sounds that gave the proverb its musicality. There is also a perfect form of rhyme in the proverb used. From them, the words of bad-soul, hurtful words, and cold words are rhyming. The mentioned vowels serve as the basis of the rhyme. So, the melody of this proverb is formed by vowels and rhyming words.

There are no rhyming words in the proverb "Bad speech has six legs". But there is harmony. In this, the possibilities of vowels in the formation of musicality are clearly demonstrated. Because the vowel o in the words bad, leg, six is the basis of this musicality. It can be seen from this that the melody used in proverbs was shaped by vowels along with rhyme. The basis of the rhyme has not escaped perception.

In the proverb "Say the unspeakable word, refrain from the unspeakable word" the harmony is given on the basis of the vowel a. This sound is the basis of the used rhyme.

In the proverb "When your eyes are full, your heart is full of words", the vowel o and accompanying vowels a and o are also involved. The vowel o' plays the main role and forms harmony. Similar proverbs are used in the rest of the proverbs. That is why such giving is strong in proverbs. Because proverbs have been formed by the people for centuries, polished with the passage of time, they are the lifestyle of the people they created, they are the instructive thoughts in their daily life, and they came to the same form as they passed from mouth to mouth, from source to source [2, 2019; 8,2019]. That is, on the basis of people's adaptation of their speech, they have acquired such a form of musicality and harmony as well as a deep meaning.

Another of the given definitions refers to rhyme in poetry. For example,

I listen to many Uzbek words

Khorezm pronunciation.

I like the girls there

The word "If you let me."

It's nice when they say that.

Honey pours from their tongues...

Khorezm girls always

I want to say "if you can".

(Erkin Vahidov)

The words used in the passage - girls, pronunciation - words, gentle - always, pours - come are harmonious with each other. Therefore, they serve to ensure the musicality of the poetic piece. And the vowels in them served as the basis of the rhyme. That's why we can say that harmony is formed as a result of the repetition of i, a, o sounds in rhyming words.

I saw him somewhere

I've been here for a minute.

I don't remember, but what day

What moment, what time, what situation.

(Erkin Vahidov "Picture")

In this poetic passage, the words uni, kuni, ulfat, and status are also used as rhymes. In this too, we can see harmony through the repetition of vowels. For example, in the first example, the sounds i and u are repeated, and in the second rhyming words, the sounds u, o and a are repeated. It is possible to say how to pronounce u and o sounds? Both sounds are back tongue sounds. and the u sound is more widely used here, and it is that wide pronunciation that brings both sounds close to each other in terms of pronunciation. So, it seems that the vowels in the rhyme are repeated exactly or on the basis of closeness of pronunciation, and this helps to ensure the harmony of the poem. We can call this phenomenon an assonance phenomenon.

Above, we considered the results of two definitions, that is, assonance is said to occur in stable compounds, and their use in the composition of rhyming words. When we analyzed the proverbs, it

became clear that there may not be a rhyming word in the passage. This means that, in addition to rhyming words, the vowels themselves also show musicality. We have mentioned above that vowels form the basis of rhyme. Vowels in poetry can give harmony. They form musicality as a result of repeated use of words, in general, in a poetic passage. Because in fiction we know that there are poems that do not rhyme. The harmony in them is formed by plot and precisely with vowels:

III guard

You mean the moon, that is, the ruler of all the stars,

In other words, a great world star will become a star.

The star of Sohirqiron Temurbek...

(M. Sahykhzoda "Mirzo Ulugbek") [5, 2019]

In this poem, i, e, a, and u vowels ensure the harmony of the poem.

From the head of a spinning man

The burden of a thousand centuries of heaven,

It's like a grain of wheat

Sangi mill load

Don't say a grain of wheat, it's a head

How many thousand worlds are there,

It is everywhere

How many thousands of loads.

(Erkin Vahidov "The Burden of the Era")

In the cited poetic passages, the vowel a is used 17 times, the vowel o is used 15 times, the vowel i is used 12 times, and the vowels u, o' are used 11 times. The repetition of these sounds played a special role in expressing the musicality of the poem. It is noteworthy that most of these vowels have a full and wide pronunciation. Because in the pronunciation, even if the same vowel is pronounced in two ways (wide and narrow), it may not have the harmony we expect. But such words are rarely chosen by the poet. Because the poet strives to make his poem readable and quotes the appropriate words. As a result, the reading of the poem becomes fluent and meaningful. In the verse "Aylanur inson zasdán", which is followed in this poetic passage, the sounds a, i, as well as other vowels are widely used in the composition of the word, and in the combination "asr osman", which has a full pronunciation, the repetition of the o sound, "Don't say a grain of wheat, it's a head" in the verse "o" and "u", where the sound "o" provided the main musicality (with full and wide pronunciation), and the sound "u" is harmonized with this sound due to its wide pronunciation. In the rest of the vowels also served for harmony.

May is filled with a flood

creates a wave,

The morning dawn

Pink wine is a dream of the moon.

The curry of a thousand centuries

Do it for a second,

The essence of the moment

A thousand and one books are a fantasy

(Erkin Vahidov "The Burden of the Era")

In this poetic passage, as above, wide vowels served to form the main harmony. For example, while the vowels a, o, and o serve to ensure harmony in the verse "May is full of water, there is a flood", in the verse "Mavjinyur ryadyur, Tong shafaq alvanini" the main "load" falls on the vowel i. In the verse "Gulgun wine moons dream" the vowel a, in the verse "Thousands of ages kori holin" vowel o, in the verse "Thousand moons dream" a, o are the sounds that form the main harmony. All of these are combined together and form the basis of the poetic text.

People in love are confused,

Don't let another building do it.

Poetry is crazy,

No matter what the weather does

(Erkin Vahidov "Don't do it")

It can be seen that the harmony in this verse is also caused by the repetition of the vowel i. That is, we can see that this vowel is used 12 times in this verse, and the vowel e is used 14 times in this small passage. All this is related to the poets' use of similar words in their poetry and their harmony.

As can be seen from the above, each given definition is united on the basis of harmony. That is, the stable compounds were oral creations of the people and the direct creator was the people, they passed from mouth to mouth in terms of distribution, and they were smoothed into harmony and became in this form in order to be easy to remember. The main task of rhyming words used in poetry is to increase the melodiousness of the poem, thereby increasing the reader's interest. The main purpose of repeated use of vowels in poetry, like the above, is to show musicality - harmony. So, the basis of all three situations is one, that is, to ensure the harmony of the text and thereby increase the emotional-expressiveness of the text. Because emotional expressiveness is strong in such texts, and texts with such an opportunity have always been of interest to people.

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