

## THE USE OF SOUND REPETITION IN THE WORK OF MODERN ENGLISH POETS

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### **Abstract**

*This article examines the use of sound repetitions, their artistic functions and features, observed in the work of modern English poets. In this article the author also distinguish the sound repetition- alliteration from other poetic figures.*

Alliteration is one of the repetitions of sound mostly used in poetry. This device is a literary device that involves repeating the initial consonants in two or more adjacent words. This means repeating the consonant sound at the beginning of each word. Additionally, for alliteration to be effective, the alliterating words must be sequential. If there are too many non-alliterating words among them, then the literary device is not appropriate.

In English literature it is said that there are several types of alliteration. 1. Constant alliteration. In this case, a specific sound is repeated at the beginning of each word in the sequence. 2. Crossed alliteration. At the same time, certain sound words are repeated. [1, 68]

According to the Uzbek literary critic D. Kuronov: "Alliteration (lat. al - next to, litera - letter) is a means of enhancing expressiveness, based on the repetition of the same consonant sounds in poetic speech (also in prose), a special form of repetition at the phonetic level. Alliteration phonetically separates a single line of a poem or a group of words in a verse, resulting in increased expressiveness, musicality, and gaiety of the poem." [2,26] It may be noted that both forms of alliteration are used in English poetry. Let's try to analyze this using the example of poems that use alliteration.

You might forget the exact sound of her voice,  
Or how her face looked when sleeping.  
You might forget the sound of her quiet weeping  
Curled into the shape of a half moon,  
When smaller than her self, she seemed already to be leaving  
Before she left, when the blossom was on the trees

And the sun was out, and all seemed good in the world.  
I held her hand and sang a song from when I was a girl –  
Heil Ya Ho Boys, Let her go Boys  
And when I stopped singing she had slipped away,  
Already a slip of a girl again, skipping off,  
Her heart light, her face almost smiling.[3]

Jackie Kay's poem "Darling" is dedicated to the memory of Julia Darling, the poet's best friend. The poet hopes that readers will find solace in reading these lines. This poem, consisting of four stanzas, four lines, is written in a free style. The poet skillfully uses several examples of repetitions and half-rhymes in the text, as well as good examples of ideal rhyme. At the same time, the poet touches on the topic of death. This means that the person who has just died will remain close to those who loved him while alive, only to leave when the person is ready for them. "smaller" and "self" in the first line of the second stanza, and "slipping" and "skipping" in the third line of the third stanza are crossed alliteration.

Beloved sweetheart bastard.  
Not a day since then I haven't wished him dead.  
Prayed for it so hard I've dark green pebbles for eyes,  
ropes on the back of my hands I could strangle with.[4,9]

This poem by the poetess is a monologue by Miss Havisham. Carol Ann Duffy was a feminist. The above poem is dedicated to the hero of Charles Dickens' novel Great Expectations. It is known that Duffy was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and grew up in England. Her lyrical characters are people other than herself. This is why the lyrical character in the above poem is Miss Havisham. The poem tells about the mental anguish, mental anguish and hateful experiences of the lyrical hero, who suffered from betrayal. From the grassy lines in it is known that the lyrical hero lived for many years in torment due to betrayal. That is why his mood of depression prevails. Alliteration is used to express these experiences. After the betrayal of the woman's husband, Mr. Havisham, her pessimistic mood is depicted. Additionally, the passionate diction of the poem is a reference to the passion in the lady's heart. In the line "Beloved sweetheart bastard" the sound [b] is not consistent, the words are repeated over and over again. The lyrical hero, when addressing her husband, uses the word "bastard," calling his betrayal "my love, dear," which is a kind of oxymoron. At the same time, it can be called cross alliteration.

Here are my bees,  
brazen, blurs on paper,

besotted; buzzwords, dancing  
their flawless, airy maps.  
Been deep, my poet bees,  
in the parts of flowers,  
in daffodil, thistle, rose, even  
the golden lotus; so glide,  
gilded, glad, golden, thus -  
wise - and know of us:  
how your scent pervades  
my shadowed, busy heart,  
and honey is art.[5]

The poem "Bees" was published in 2011 in the collection "The Bees". This collection won the Costa Poetry Prize in 2011. This is the poet's first collection after receiving the title of poet laureate. This poem creates a poetic image of bees. These extremely industrious insects fly from flower to flower in search of nectar and bring it to their nests. As a result, they create honey, nature's finest miracle. In fact, the artistry of the poet, his every word is compared to the work of bees. Because in the process of collecting honey, the poet does not stop at all the flowers. The poet also arranges the best words in lines. In addition, alliteration is one of the tools that ensures the melody of a poem. As a result of the repetition of consonants [b] in the words, including "bees, brazen, blurs, besotted, buzzwords" in the first paragraph, [g] in the words "gilded, glad, golden" in the second paragraph, [h] in the words "heart, honey" in the third paragraph, constant and crossed alliteration was created. From these verses, the lyrical hero brings to mind the situation of honey bees gathering nectar. These words convey concepts related to honey. In addition, there is harmony in the repetitive sounds and movements of the bees.

As a conclusion, we can emphasize that alliteration plays an important role to deliver main theme of the poem to the readers. It also adds the melody to the poem as a rhyme. Also, contemporary English poets use this sound repetition to show their skills and abilities as a poet.

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