

## Alliteration and Assonance in Artistic Image - As a Stylistic Figure

*Haydarov Anvar Askarovich  
Bukhara State University*

**Abstract:** *This article deals with the connotative meaning of alliteration and assonans in English and Uzbek languages.*

**Keywords:** *phonostylistics, connotation, stylistic means, alliteration, assonans.*

In the subsequent development of linguistics, the internal possibilities of language as a means of communication began to be studied in depth. The result was a phonetic style that is a branch of style and methodology. Phonetic methodology mainly studies the stylistic features of speech sounds. Phonostylistics has been studied in English and Uzbek. It discusses the impact of language on stylistic figures such as alliteration, assonance, anaphora, epiphora, based on the repetition of speech sounds. However, in the case of non-sister English and Uzbek, a comparative study has not been conducted.

In this article, we discuss the peculiarities of alliteration and assonance phenomena from stylistic figures in Uzbek and English.

Alliteration (Latin: al - old, litera - letter) means the repetition of the same consonant sounds at the beginning of verses [9, 14]. The task of alliteration is to create additional musical melody in the text.

Its essence is the repetition of every word in a sentence that begins with the same sounds. In other words, alliteration is the art of repeating a particular sound for a variety of purposes. Sound is the main element that makes a poem a poem. Wordsmiths use the art of alliteration to make their works more attractive. Alliteration occurs under certain phonetic conditions between syllables within a word, as well as between two or more words in a sentence. One of the main features of the alliteration method is that it provides the interaction of the words that make up the lines [1, 27].

The phenomenon of alliteration originally existed in folklore. The people expressed it in very short sentences in proverbs, parables, and various aphorisms from their long-standing experiences.

The people used alliteration effectively to round up and stabilize some of their oral creations. Including in proverbs and sayings:

In English:

*Safe and sound; Tit for tat; Blind as a bat; Neck and nothing.*

In Uzbek: *Ellikyildael o'zgarar; Ko'kka boqma, ko'pga boq.*

From the examples given in both languages above, it can be seen that although meaning plays a key role in folk art, especially in folk proverbs, the role of form is also unique. An idea expressed in a simple form is easy to understand, long stored in memory.

This popular method has been widely used by some poets and writers to make their works more effective and attractive.

<https://academiascience.org/>

Commenting on the phenomenon of alliteration in English, I.V. Arnold states: "Alliteration is in the broadest sense the repetition of consonant or vowel sounds at the beginning of the same or adjacent stressed syllables" [8, 214]. In English: In the following poem we see an alliteration phenomenon based on the repetition of the consonant "d":

*Deep into the darkness peering, long I stood there wondering, fearing;*

*Doubting, dreaming, dreams no mortals,*

*Ever dared to dream before* (E.A.Poe)

In the following poem in Uzbek, we see that the poet skillfully used alliteration.

*Sim-simyomg'ir, sirlisoz misol.*

*Pichirlyaydi ona tabiat.*

*Saxiyliги ortganday qat-qat,*

*Go'yo deydi: ol, ol, olib qol.* (Mirtemir "Summer rain).

In the above verses, we observe an alliteration phenomenon based on the repetition of the consonant "s". The poet skillfully describes the fact that spring is colder than summer, light, pleasant breeze, gentle, full of flowers and grass. Therefore, the image of nature in this passage is in harmony with the real world. In the poem, too, the image of nature is expressed figuratively through melodic sounds. At the same time, the repetition of the "s" sound in the verse served to increase the meaning and emotional impact. Poetry exaggerates imagery and expressiveness through alliteration. Stylistic fluency creates the tone of the words. The repetition of sounds at the beginning of a verse creates a harmony of sounds.[2,28]

In English:

*To lend our hearts and spirits wholly,*

*To the music of mild minded melancholy,*

*To muse and bleed and live, again in memory.* (Tennyson)

In Uzbek:

*Sokin so'lim kecha... men soqchi edim,*

*Soyalarday yiroq qorovulxona.*

*Sokin so'lim kecha. To'rt tomonim olam.*

*Saqlar edim, elni mardona* (Mirtemir)

Alliteration can also be found in newspaper pages and in the titles of literary works.

For example: *kechmishvakechirilishlardan* (G.Gulom)

*Izlarim layman. Tez va toza.*

Thus, alliteration strengthens the connection between words, rounds them out, and ensures that they remain in the reader's memory for a long time. Alliteration also highlights an important word, encourages it to be pronounced separately, and the repetition of sound serves an euphonic function, and serves as an important phonostylistic tool in increasing imagery and sensitivity in a poetic work from sound repetition, as alliteration is the overall aesthetic of speech. enhances the effect.

<https://academiascience.org/>

“Rhyming words, syllables, or compounds at the end of verses” [7, 605] are called rhymes. There are full, empty, vowel and consonant rhymes. Rhyme forms a poem, distinguishes it from prose, and at the same time creates harmony. Poetry serves to make the speech melodic and expressive. To express the main idea of a poem, one can sometimes see the rhyme of the words that form the basis of the poem.

In English:

*It was many and many a year ago,*

*In a kingdom by the sea.*

*That a maiden there lived whom you may know.*

*By the name of Annabl **Lee**;*

And this maiden she lived with no other thought.

Than to love and be loved by me. (E.A.Poe)

From “Sea Dreams”.

*What does little birdie say.*

*In her nest at peep of **day**?*

*Let me fly, says little birdie,*

*Mother, let me fly **away**.*

*Birdie, rest a little **longer**.*

*Till the little wings are **stronger**,*

*So she rests a little **longer**,*

*Then she flies **away**. (Tennyson)*

The importance of rhyme is important in ensuring the melody of a poem. For this reason, rhyme is a means of expressing the idea of a poem. Many proverbs and sayings are based on rhyme. [3,45]

These rhyming compounds are used for a variety of purposes. Rhyme in Uzbek language is often found in epics and poetry.

*Oltinedim, **cho'yanbo'ldim**,*

*Don edim, **somon bo'ldim**.*

*Qimmat edim,*

***Arzon bo'ldim**,*

*G'anga qolgan **ravshan bo'ldim**.*

The words cast iron, straw, cheap, clear in the above verse are rhyming with each other. Another stylistic figure is assonance.

As a result of the methodical use of phonetic devices, various phonetic phenomena occur. One of these is assonance.

<https://academiascience.org/>

The Latin term assonance (from the word "acconance") is used in linguistics to refer to the repetition of the same vowel sounds in a sentence, verse, or clause. [10, 58]. The method of assonance is related to the compatibility of vowels in poetry and is one of the key elements in both the aruz weight and the finger weight. For example:

*And failing and crawling and sprawling,*

*And gleaming and streaming and blaming.* (R.Southey)

Poets also use this phenomenon widely in Uzbek poetry. In particular, this method is widely used in the following poem by H. Olimjon.

*Botirlarikanalqazadi,*

*Shoirlari g'azal yozadi.*

*Dalasida o'smas tikanlar,*

*Yo'llarida chopmas ilonlar.* (H.Olimjon. "Uzbekistan" ).

In their work, the writers pay attention to the harmony of sounds and their strong connotative meaning.[4,53] Because the poems written using this method allow the reader to memorize the poem quickly and easily, their playfulness and musicality, and their rhythmic nature show that the poems tend to be sung, which makes them very popular and causes singing. For example:

*Enggullaganyoshlikchog'imda,*

*Sen ochilding ko'ngil bog'imda.*

*Shunda ko'zim ko'rdi bahorni,*

*Shunda qalbim tanidi yorni...* (H.Olimjon)

The repetition of sounds in the verses of the above verse ensures the musicality of the speech.[5,34] In the Assonance method, one line of the poem contains vowels, while the other line contains vowels in sync.

*Seniko'rsa ochilsingullar,*

*Seni ko'rsa yonsin bulbullar.* (H.Olimjon)

Observations show that assonance is one of the most actively used phonetic methods in the poetic work of poets, which serves to ensure the harmony and attractiveness of the works of poets.

Also, the phenomena of alliteration, rhyme, and assonance in both languages sometimes show some similarities and similarities, and sometimes different differences due to the internal possibilities of the language.

#### **Reference:**

1. Haydarov, AnvarAskarovich and Navruzova, NiginaHamidovna (2021) "STYLISTIC FEATURES OF INTONATION," Scientific reports of Bukhara State University: Vol. 5 : Iss. 1 , Article 2. DOI: 10.5297/2181-1466/2021/5/1/2https://uzjournals.edu.uz/buxdu/vol5/iss1/2
2. AnvarHaydarov. (2020). Methodological features of graphic tools. Middle European Scientific Bulletin, 5. https://doi.org/10.47494/mesb.2020.5.73

3. Khudoyberdievna, SaidovaZulfizar. "English phraseology and its integration with terminology." *ACADEMIA: AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL* 11.2 (2021): 1618-1622. <https://www.indianjournals.com/ijor.aspx?target=ijor:aca&volume=11&issue=2&article=265>.
  4. Расулов, З. И. (2010). Принцип контекстуального анализа эллиптических предложений (на материале английского языка). *Вестник Челябинского государственного университета*, (21), 91-94. <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/printsip-kontekstualnogo-analiza-ellipticheskikh-predlozheniy-na-materiale-angliyskogo-yazyka/viewer>.
  5. Khaydarov, AnvarAskarovich (2020) "EXPRESSION OF CONNOTATIVE MEANING IN ONOMATOPOEIA," *Scientific reports of Bukhara State University: Vol.4: Iss. 5* , Article 5. DOI: 10.52297/2181-1466/2020/4/5/5 <https://uzjournals.edu.uz/buxdu/vol4/iss5/5>
  6. Haydarov, A. A. (2019). *METHODOLOGICAL FEATURES OF IMITATION WORDS. Theoretical & Applied Science*, (10), 688-690. <https://www.elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=41328966> 9. Akramov, I. (2021). ОСОБЫЕ ЗНАКИ, СВОЙСТВА И ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ АФОРИЗМОВ. *ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.Uz)*, 5(5). извлечено от [http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals\\_buxdu/article/view/2386](http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/2386).
  7. Djumayeva, NozimaDjurabayevna. "MAGIC MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK FOLKLORE." *Язык и культура*. 2018. [https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=ru&as\\_sdt=0%2C5&q=MAGIC+MUSICAL+INSTRUMENTS+IN+ENGLISH+AND+UZBEK+FOLKLORE&btnG=www.elibrary.ru](https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=ru&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=MAGIC+MUSICAL+INSTRUMENTS+IN+ENGLISH+AND+UZBEK+FOLKLORE&btnG=www.elibrary.ru) (<https://www.elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=35192565>)
  8. RuzievaNafisaZarifovna. "Neologisms in English language." *Academy* 5 (32) (2018). <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/neologisms-in-english-language>
  9. Ruziyeva NafisaZarifovna. "THE SIGNIFICANCE OF USING EUPHEMISMS IN DIFFERENT FIELDS OF SOCIETY." *E-Conference Globe. Vol. 3. No. 1. 2021.* <https://papers.econferenceglobe.com/index.php/ecg/article/download/341/339>
  10. Kobilova A.B. Features of the use of the periphrases of the Uzbek and English languages in journalistic texts. *International Journal of Psychological Rehabilitation*, Vol.24, Issue 07, 2020. Pages: 8162-8168. <https://www.psychosocial.com/article/PR270794/18979/>
  11. Usmonova, Z. H. (2017). Stiven King romanlariningbadiiyxususiyatigauningo'zbekilmiyfantastikasigata'siri. *Міжнародний науковий журнал Інтернаука*, (1 (1)), 170-172. [http://www.irbis-nbu.gov.ua/cgi-bin/irbis\\_nbu/cgiiirbis\\_64.exe?C21COM=2&I21DBN=UJRN&P21DBN=UJRN&IMAGE\\_FILE\\_DOWNLOAD=1&Image\\_file\\_name=PDF/mnj\\_2017\\_1\(1\)\\_48.pf](http://www.irbis-nbu.gov.ua/cgi-bin/irbis_nbu/cgiiirbis_64.exe?C21COM=2&I21DBN=UJRN&P21DBN=UJRN&IMAGE_FILE_DOWNLOAD=1&Image_file_name=PDF/mnj_2017_1(1)_48.pf)
- Khudoyberdievna, S. Z. (2021). *STRUCTURAL GRAMMAR ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGISM OF MENTAL PROCESSES AND PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS. Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 2(10), 137-143. <https://wos.academiascience.org/index.php/wos/article/view/401>
13. Zarifovna, P. N. (2021). SEMANTIC AND STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF EUPHEMISMS (ON THE EXAMPLE OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES). *Web of Scientist: International*

<https://academiascience.org/>

- Scientific Research Journal, 2(10), 144-147.  
<https://wos.academiascience.org/index.php/wos/article/view/402>
14. ZK.Saidova „STRUCTURAL GRAMMAR ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGISM OF MENTAL PROCESSES AND PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS
  15. SaidovaZulfizarKhudoyberdievna Didactic games as framework of students in cooperation // Научный журнал. 2017. №3 (16). URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/didactic-games-as-framework-of-students-in-cooperation>
  16. Saidovna, V. F. (2021). Tourism Discourse And Its Terminology. International Journal of Progressive Sciences and Technologies, 25(2), 08-10. <https://ijpsat.es/index.php/ijpsat/article/view/2871>
  17. Ibragimovna, G. M., Saidovna, V. F., &Suleymanovna, K. N. (2020). A short humoristic text for the training of students with specialized of tourism. International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation, 24(2), 509-519. <https://www.elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=43256915>
  18. Ruzieva, N. X., &Yuldasheva, F. E. (2017). The use of mingles in the communicative way of teaching. Міжнародний науковий журнал Інтернаука, (1 (1)), 138-139. <https://www.inter-nauka.com/uploads/public/14846000251146.pdf>
  19. Naimova, A. (2020). THE MAIN PECULIARITIES OF HERBERT WELLS AND HOJIAKBAR SHAYKHOV'S FAMOUS SCIENCE FICTION WORKS. Theoretical & Applied Science, (3), 417-420. <https://elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=42658883>
  20. HojiyevA. Lingvistikterminlarningizohlilug'ati. –Т.: О'qituvchi, 1985, -14b.
  21. AliyevS. Mumtozadabiyotdabadiiysan'atlar. –В.: 1994, -41 b.
  22. Арнольд И.В. Стилистика современного английского языка. –М.: Просвещение, 1990. С. 214.
  23. О'zbek tiliningizohlilug'ati. 2 jildlik. 2-jild. –М.: Rustili, 1981, –В.605.
  24. Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. –М.:1966, –С. 58.3