

Comparative Investigation of Alliteration in Modern English and Uzbek

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Annotation. This article deals with the study of alliteration in Modern English and Uzbek which is one of the literary devices in both languages. Thus, it discusses specific features and types of alliteration in both languages with examples.

Key words: Alliteration, Literary Device, Initial Consonant Sounds, Tongue Twisters, Assonance

Alliteration is a literary device that reflects repetition in two or more nearby words of initial consonant sounds. Alliteration does not refer to the repetition of consonant letters that begin words, but rather the repetition of the consonant sound at the beginning of words. For example, the phrase “kids’ coats” is alliterative; though the words begin with different consonant letters, they produce the same consonant sounds. Similarly, the phrase “phony people” is not alliterative; though both words begin with the same consonant, the initial consonant sounds are different. In addition, for alliteration to be effective, alliterative words should flow in quick succession. If there are too many non-alliterative words in between, then the literary device is not purposeful. For example, alliterative “tongue twisters” are useful for encouraging language learners, generally children, to hear similar sounds repeated at the beginning of several words. A well-known alliterative tongue twister is: *Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers. A peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked.* However, though alliterative tongue twisters are associated with children, they are useful for practicing and improving pronunciation, fluency, and articulation. They are often utilized by actors, politicians, and public speakers for verbal exercises in clarity of speaking.[1]

Alliteration, consonance, and assonance are all literary devices that are utilized as a means of creating emphasis, attention, significance, and importance to words in poetry, prose, or speech. These literary devices can be used for both artistic and rhetorical effects. Alliteration almost exclusively refers to the repetition of initial consonant sounds across the start of several words in a line of text.

The repetition of vowel sounds is generally excluded from alliteration and categorized instead as assonance. Assonance refers to the repetition of vowel sounds, whether at the beginning, middle, or end, of words in close proximity to each other in a line of text. Consonance, of which alliteration is considered a subcategory, is the repetition of consonant sounds in successive words. Like assonance, consonance refers to the repetition of these sounds at the beginning, middle, or end of words. However, alliteration is limited to consonant sounds repeated at the beginning of words.

Although alliteration and consonance have the same consonant repetitions, the repetition in alliteration occurs as mentioned above. On the other hand, a consonance does not necessarily have the same initial sounds as the neighboring words. The sounds in a consonance could occur even in the words used in the same verse but at different ends. For example, a babbling baby is an alliteration as well as a consonance. However, a consonance does not need to be an alliteration such as “the baby that does not babble” is a consonance. In both cases, the sound of /b/ makes the difference. In the first example, it occurs in the two neighboring words as the initial sound, while in the consonance, the words are far away from each other.

Poets use different poetic devices to make their verses melodious. Alliterations are often used to sync the words with the metrical patterns to create rhythm and melody in the poem. Alike sounds create a unique stress pattern that suits the themes. Therefore, the major purpose of the poets in using alliterations is to make their poetic output melodious, flowery, interesting, and musical. Alliteration creates a flow and music in the verses. When sounds are similar, they seem soothing to the ears and facilitate reading. This reading of metrical

patterns with such constantly occurring sounds makes the poetry reading a treat. Sometimes, they create an impact of having intoxicating and relaxing feelings in the readers as well as the listeners.[2]

1. I was scared of Justin's jokes. He's not funny and loves to prank.
2. Ida brought fancy flowers to Molly's birthday party.
3. When things go bad don't stop **but be bold** and go forward, one step at a time.
4. I feel like **making melodies** in **my** heart.
5. **Do dare** to redefine your life with style.

Alliteration is a useful device in literary works. The repetition of initial consonant sounds can have a pleasing effect for readers and listeners. In addition, it calls attention to the rhetorical and artistic impact of the words in that alliteration signifies that the alliterative words are linked purposefully and thematically. This allows writers to turn the focus of their audience on the subject presented.

Alliteration primarily emerged as a concept within poetry, since poetry is the literary discipline that is most deeply concerned with the sounds of words. Alliteration happens when a person uses words that start with the same sounds in a repeated way. For example, a man could say that he saw a dark dog the other day: the words dark, dog, and day would form a sequence of alliteration. Alliteration is perhaps used by marketers today in order to catch the listener's attention. It is important, however, to not overdo it, or else alliteration has a tendency to just sound tacky.

Alliteration is a stylistic literary device used in literature, poetry, and spoken word in which numerous words containing the same first consonant sound (or letter) occurs frequently and close together. Alliteration concerns identical consonant sounds which often (but not always) coincide with the same letter. Therefore, listening for alliteration is more successful than simply looking for the same letter used repeatedly in a sentence or line of a poem. Alliteration is often used in advertising, marketing, and catchphrases to make a company's slogan or name easy for customers and investors to remember. People with alliterative names are present both in real life and in fiction, allowing them to stand out among others in the mind. Ronald Reagan, Sammy Sosa, and Marilyn Monroe are a few examples of this.

Alliteration is used in the names of the well-known companies PayPal, Best Buy, American Apparel, Krispy Kreme, Dunkin' Donuts, and Bed, Bath & Beyond. Fictional characters' names can be made to stand out or stick on the memory by using alliteration, and some examples are: Mickey Mouse, Lois Lane, and Spongebob Squarepants.

Alliteration is a common literary device used in poetry, particularly epic poems like those written by Samuel Taylor Coleridge. "Kubla Khan" and "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" commonly use alliteration to smooth out sentences and provide a more pleasurable reading experience. In "Kubla Khan" the name of the main character uses alliteration, as does the fourth line, "Through caves measureless toman/Down to a sunless sea." In "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner," Part II, line 21 "The fair breeze blew, the white foam flew" uses "b" and "f" consonant alliteration.

James Joyce's unique fiction is extremely alliterative, as well as allegorical, and uses many, many, literary devices. An example from "The Dead" demonstrates the alliterative "s" and "f" consonant sounds: "His soul swooned slowly as he heard the snow falling faintly through the universe."

Alliteration allows words and phrases to flow together in a rhythmic, musical way that enhances both poetry and prose. Reading alliterative writing aloud is more pleasant than reading non-alliterative writing, and may make reading easier for the average person in general. Alliteration allows the words to leave the page and directly interact with the mind in a synchronous manner. As a result, another sort of reading or listening experience singular to alliterative works of art occurs. Enhanced flow and beauty merge with prose, poetry, or spoken word when alliteration is used, and sounds a writer wishes to convey may also be made present through alliteration. For example, the chop of waves or a knife can be conveyed through the word choice, spacing, and repetitiveness of alliteration.[3]

Alliteration also allows faster, more accurate memorization of poetry or prose. The best way to identify alliteration is to sound the sentence out aloud, listening for identical consonant sounds. Alliterative phrases are often used in stage productions or choral groups to warm up the voices and speech of actors or singers. An example of such a phrase is the commonly known "She sells seashells down by the seashore" or "Alice's aunt ate apples and acorns around August."

Alliteration can occur in every word in a sentence; in some words in a sentence; in a two-word phrase; or even in a single word with two alliterative syllables. Some well-known alliterative phrases are “busy as a bee,” “give up the ghost,” “living the life,” “right as rain,” or “mad as a March hare.”

Thus, we use the alliteration successfully in literature. The epic poem *Beowulf* contains examples of alliteration in almost every line. In Old English, alliteration was particularly important, especially as a way of passing down the tradition of oral storytelling. Alliteration was one of the key tools for making the works memorable enough to be told over and over again. The Irish poet Seamus Heaney translated *Beowulf* with special attention paid to both the rhythm of the original poem and to the use of alliteration. In just this short excerpt, we can see many repeated sounds, all highlighted in red. In the first line, the “f” sound is repeated in “four”, “father”, and “fighter”. The three sons’ names all start the “h” sound—Heorogar, Hrothgar, and Halga. Naming children in an alliterative manner was a popular tradition at the time. In the final line we see repetition of the “b” sound in “balm”, “bed”, and “battle”. These words provide a [contrast](#) between “balm” to “battle”, and the use of alliteration highlights their [juxtaposition](#).

Shakespeare used alliteration very frequently in his plays and poetry. In this [prologue](#) to Act I of *Romeo and Juliet*, Shakespeare uses alliteration in the “f” sound of “from”, “forth”, “fatal”, and “foes”; he also alliterates the “l” sound in “loins”, “lovers”, and “life”. In this alliteration example, the words beginning with the “f” sound are united as words of death and destruction—“fatal” and “foes”—while the words beginning with “l” are all connected to the continuity of life, including “loins” and “lovers”. The alliteration thereby weaves these opposing images together.

In this famous poem by Emily Dickinson, the alliteration of “st” connects the words “stillness” and “storm”. Conceptually, these two words are at odds, and yet in context Dickinson is referring to the calm that occurs in the middle of storms, such as the eye of the hurricane. The stillness at those times is more profound than at other times, and this connection between stillness and storm is highlighted by her use of alliteration.

In this excerpt from Robert Frost’s poem “Birches” we can find several instances of the “cr” sound: “cracks”, “crazes”, “crystal”, and “crust”. This use of alliteration is onomatopoeic in that the “cr” sound mimics the sound of ice breaking and trees knocking against each other. Frost creates the feel of a forest of birch trees not only through images, but also in the words he uses to create an aural representation of the sound of the trees.

Edgar Allen Poe’s long and dark poem “The Raven” contains many examples of alliteration. He creates rhythm and musicality in the poem in many different ways, notably through [rhyme](#) and repetition. Alliteration plays a very large role in creating this rhythm as well, as the vast majority of the one hundred and eight lines in this poem contain some sort of repeated consonant sound. In this excerpt, Poe repeats the “d” sound in “deep”, “darkness”, “doubting”, “dreaming”, “dreams”, “dared”, and “dream”.

In the Uzbek language in ensuring the melodiousness and effectiveness of artistic speech the role of alliteration is incomparable. Verses in poetic speech have the same consonant the repetition of sounds is called alliteration. In the root of this method based on musicality has been widely used in Eastern poetry since ancient times bride Alliteration is called the "art of tavzi" in the old art history ("ilmi bade").

held. Alliteration is the famous and the great poet Erkin Vahidov "q" of the alliteration poem comes to mind:

Qaro qoshing, qalam qoshing,
Qiyiq qayrilma qoshing qiz,
Qilur qatlinga qasd qayrab-
Qilich qotil qaroshing, qiz.
Qafasda qalb qushin qiynab,
Qanot qoqmoqqa qo'ymaysan.
Qarab qo'ygil qiyo,

Qalbimni qizdorsin quyoshing qiz.

This method can be observed in the work of the poet Elbek:

Ko'klamda ko'karsa ko'k ko'katlar,
Ko'klarga ko'milsa katta-kattalar,
Ko'm-ko'k ko'karib ko'rinsa ko'llar,
Ko'ngilni ko'tarsa ko'rkli gullar.

Alliteration is also observed in prose work. In the following examples, b, g', q, sh, t, k alliteration formed by the repetition of consonants can be observed:

Butun bet-boshim bij-bij bo'ldi. Butun bet-boshim g'uj-g'uj ajin bo'ldi. Bet-boshim bet-bosh bolimadi - darz-darz yer bo'ldi. Bet-boshim bet-bosh bo'lmadi - qaqroq- qaqroq yer bo'ldi. Bet-boshim bet-bosh bo'lmadi - sho'r-sho'r yer bo'ldi! (T. Murod)[4]

Children's folklore is also based on alliteration: Bir tup tut, tutning tagida bir tup turp. Tut turpni turtib turibdimi, turp tutni turtib turibdimi? Oq choynakka oq qopqoq, Ko'k choynakka ko'k qopqoq.

In order to ensure intonation integrity in folk proverbs from alliteration we can observe that it is also widely used:

Suymaganga suykanma, suyganingdan ayrilma.

Tulkining tushiga tovuq kirar,

Tovuqning tushiga tariq kirar.

Tek turganga shayton tayoq tutqazar.

Intonational integrity, melodiousness and emotional- one of the phonetic methods used to give expressiveness is assonance. In literature, assonance is the repetition of exact or close vowels it is stated that it is the harmony formed by the arrival of vowels repetition is often observed in proverbs;

Ovni otsang, bilib ot,

Dol nishonga qo'yib ot

Non qon bo'lsa, qon – jon.

O'zing o'yda bo'lsang ham, o'ying uyingda bo'lsin.[5]

Assonance comes in the composition of rhyming words and gives poetic speech an uplifting spirit and gives a unique musicality:

Ruhimda yo'qoldi qarorim,

Tanimda qolmadi madorim.

Bizlarni bir yo 'qlab kelibsan,

Vafo qilarmisan, bahorim?! (A.Oripov)

Alliteration and assonance are important in aloha in poetic prose. Saj' istilohi in scientific literature, two or more words in prose in rhyme or weight (sometimes both) is used in reference to coming. Example:

Alqissa, Qoraxon podsho o 'g 'lining dardini ishqdan bilib, ko 'ngli buzilib, yurak-bag'ri ezilib, qaddi bukilib, ko'zidan yoshi to'kilib, o'g'luga qarab, bir so'z aytib turibdi.

As you can see that we have discussed about alliteration in Modern English and Uzbek with some useful examples.

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