

Phonetic Originality in the Use of Sound Alliterations in the Lyrics of K. Rakhmanov

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the characteristics of artistic repetition and its types, as well as their aesthetic significance in the poems of the poet K. Rakhmanov. A thorough study of the language of literary works in Karakalpak linguistics has become the main task of modern linguopoetics. We examined the arrangement of consonants in the forms of anlaut, inlaut, and auslaut, and studied their artistry and semantics.

Keywords: Linguistic poetics, literary text, artistic alliteration, artistic repetition, verse, meter, stanza, rhyme.

INTRODUCTION

In every literary work, words, phrases, and expressions are used with a specific purpose. Their selection and usage define the style of the work. If they are used without a clear purpose, it can negatively affect the clarity of the text. "If an author ineffectively uses well-known proverbs or sayings, it reduces the reader's attention; improving them by adding or using unfamiliar words or expressions, or using several of them" [2,127].

Alliteration is a type of stylistic device that serves to enhance the expressiveness and vividness of speech. It is often used in poetic works. The use of alliteration creates a unique harmony and rhythm of words, which complement the imagery and sound of the text.

"Alliteration (Latin *al* – to, towards; *littera* – letter)" is a stylistic device used in both poetry and prose to enhance the

expressiveness of silent sounds. The Uzbek literary scholar U. Tuychiev expresses his opinion on the use of sounds in stylistics, stating: "The use of sounds in stylistics provides a special effect in poetry, especially in children's literature. This technique enhances the musicality of the text, although it does not create rhythm as assonance does, when silent sounds create sound assonance" [3, 205].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the lyrics of K. Rakhmanov, alliteration is used in various forms, serving diverse stylistic purposes and enriching the expressiveness of the text.

In the lines of the poems, alliteration appears through the use of sound repetitions in words, creating musicality and emphasizing the originality of the text.

Жақсылықжадырапжүзлерде,
Куўаныштөрлергеталпынсын. (1.143)
Жазкүнижуўылғанжөргегим,
Жайылғанолеккенталларға.(2.69)
Жақсылықжанымажантаспай,
Жаманлықесиктенсүнгиди.(1.34)

In the lyrical lines of the poet, most of the words begin with the sound "ж". This sound creates musical repetitions, such as жа, жа, жү, жу, жө, which add a special expressiveness to the sound. Additionally, the sound repetitions associated with the consonant "ж" in the poet's lyrics deepen and reveal the significance of the expressed thought, making his work particularly vivid and impactful.

Additionally, alliteration with the sound "қ" is also often used in the poetry, adding extra expressiveness to each line. For example:

Қайырлапқалсақайығым,
Менөзимнентүңилемен.(2.88)
Баздакеўлимтоналмаған,
Қусымқонарқоналмаған.(3.24)

Қызлардықондырыпқыяға,
Улымызүйленген, сәўдигим.(3.120)

In the lines starting with "-", phonetic embellishments – such as alliteration and assonance – are used, combining with each other and incorporating additional long sounds in the forms - қа, қу, қо, қы.

If we closely examine the poet's poetics, we can see that sound decorations, especially the silent ones, organize short lines not only because of the fact that

1. Биреўбилсе, биреўбилмеген. (1.158) - this use of the "б" sound in short lines creates a sound repetition;
2. Жап-жасанаңкүйип – писип,

Биринбилсе, билмесбирин." (1.115) - here, the repetition of the word "биреў" in connection with the "б" sound is also used, which creates sound repetitions in the text.

Thus, sound repetitions in the lines, especially in the form "би", are found in many lines.

In addition, in the poem titled "Гүз", sound repetitions related to the phoneme "с", are created using natural sounds that express softness:

Легкий ветер трепетал листьями белых ив,
Сыпучий песок качал мягкие пуховые тучи...

In the poet's novel titled "Гүз" sound repetitions based on the phoneme "с" were organized through the use of the soft sounds of nature, which were reflected in the creation of imagery through sound effects. The words салы, сабан, самал in this passage repeat the "са-са-са" sound using the vowel "а" in alliteration and assonance, making the sound repetitions expressive.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In the created poems, the use of sound alliteration is closely tied to the content of the short lines, enriching their meaning and drawing

the reader's attention to the beauty and significance of the words. In the poem, the view of the homeland and its imagery, as well as the reader's focus, are directed towards appreciation and analysis, using sound alliteration to enhance the emotional power and coherence of the text. The poem employs metaphorical imagery that adds depth and emotional nuance, particularly in the description of Туғылғанжер through the use of expressive metaphors. The lyrical hero can establish a connection with the song of the motherland, using the metaphors embedded in the lines, supported by sound alliteration. For instance, the repetition of the sound "м" in the words creates a distinctive intonation in the short lines, adding an unusual vibrating quality. Thus, by analyzing the use of metaphors and sound alliteration in the created short lines, we observe the following aspects:

1st line: M-M-M-M
2nd line: M-M
3rd line: M-M-M
4th line: M-M-M

Although the sound "м" is used 12 times in the created short lines, its effect is ambiguous and not always noticeable. The poem employs the imagery of the motherland, the land, and the national anthem, poetically emphasizing that all of humanity, its connections, and interactions are perceived through the lens of the homeland. This enhances the significance of sound alliteration and increases emotional intensity. While the sound "м" appears 12 times in the created short lines, its impact is subtle and not always apparent. The poem uses the imagery of the homeland, the land, and the national anthem, poetically underscoring that all of humanity, along with its connections and interactions, is viewed through the prism of the homeland. This amplifies the importance of sound alliteration and heightens emotional tension.

CONCLUSION

In the lyrics of K. Rakhmanov, sound alliteration plays an important role and distinguishes him from other poets. In the

created short lines, each line is characterized by the use of different sound repetitions, which imparts a unique musicality and expressiveness to the text.

For example:

Себепмендехэрбираўылласпенен,
Орын-ортак, мақсет-мөлдек, шэрт-шерик.(4.15)
Сезимлерсарғайды, төзимлертозды.(3.299)
Шегинбейменшөлиңнен,
Сексеўилиңсыяқлы.(2.141)

In K. Rakhmanov's lyrics, special attention is given to the use of various forms of alliteration, which adds uniqueness and originality to his work. Sound alliteration in the short lines of his poems is crucial for maintaining their rhythm, unity of composition, and creating expressive imagery.

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