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SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2021 Issue: 12 Volume: 104

Published: 22.12.2021 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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APPLICATION OF PHONOPOETIC MEANS IN RAUF PARFI'S POETRY (In the example of the methodological features of the Assonance phenomenon)

Abstract: In this paper, the phenomenon of assonance, one of the manifestations of lingvopoetics, is analyzed in the example of Rauf Parfi's poetry.

Key words: phonopoetic means, lingvopoetics, assonance, repetition, melody of sounds, rhythm, rhyme, euphony, emotional-expressiveness, intonation.

Language: English

Citation: Gopirova, X. T. (2021). Application of phonopoetic means in Rauf Parfi's poetry (In the example of the methodological features of the Assonance phenomenon). *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 12 (104), 935-937.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-12-104-92> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.12.104.92>

Scopus ASCC: 1200.

Introduction

In Uzbek, which differs from other languages by its richness and richness, phonetic reinforcement is the most active and universal. These include melody, tone of voice, phonetic repetition, harmony of sounds, harmony, stress and its place of fall, influence on meaning, syllables and their rhyming properties, rhyme, rhythm, strong pronunciation of the vowel (percussion accent), lengthening of the vowel (quantitative stress), gemination (hesitation of a consonant). There are many types of sound arts, poetic elements associated with sound, and all of these provide the appeal of poetic speech. Phonopoetic analysis, on the other hand, provides an in-depth scientific study of each of these. One such tool is phonopoetic repetition. Repetition of certain sounds occurs in all types of speech. Poetic speech regulates these repetitions and enhances the aesthetic effect. In this order, that is, in poetry, the form is fixed, fixed to a certain norm, and shaped by various stylistic means.

The main part

Euphony and intonation-syntactic structure play an important role in phonopoetics. Euphony (yun.eu - good, pxone - sound) melody is a variety of phonetic methods that create a strong melody in speech [8,17]. Hence, euphony occurs mainly by means of phonetic

means, the pleasantness of speech depends in many respects on its phonetic formation. Euphony is of particular importance in poetic discourse, so special attention is paid to the phonetic organization of the poem [3,355]. The order of rhythms, syntactic structure of poetic speech and its arrangement according to the elements of intonation constitute the intonation-syntactic structure of poetry. Such a structure of the poem further enhances the emotional impact of the artistic speech, allowing the purposeful use of intonation-syntactic constructions of speech that express the content of the speech, exhortation and interrogation. In the following poems of the People's Poet of Uzbekistan Rauf Parfi we can clearly see the following:

Sovuq koronguning oppoq sadosi,
Bo'g'zimda bo'g'ilar musiqam, unum,
Ajr saharidir, hajr sahrosi.
Alvido kunimdir, tug'ulgan kunim. [4]

In the poem, the occurrence of "a" and "u" sounds 9 times, "i" sound 11 times, "o" sound 7 times, and "o" in the 2nd place from the vowel sound creates euphony, as well as shows phonopoetic perfection, artistic consistency. In general, consonants: 7 times the sound "s", 6 times the sounds "r" and "m", 5 times the sounds "n" and "d", 4 times the sounds "g" and "q", "l" and "h" "Sounds 3 times, "v", "n", "b", "j

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”, “k” sounds came in 2nd place. It should be noted that the artist, using 19 sounds in 129 places in the poem, brought to the highest peak the sensitivity, emotional-expressiveness, uplifting and artistic, phonopoetic perfection in the poem. He used the sounds "i" and "a" effectively. In this way, the poet was able to express the spirit of the hero. In linguistics, an event based on the repetition of such vowels is called assonance. In general, euphony is a key element of sound repetition, which is divided into assonance and alliteration.

Assonance (French assonance - melody) is a melody that occurs as a result of the repetition of exact or close vowels [1,19]. Assonance rhyme gives the poems a certain musicality, enhancing their beauty and melody. Gives them emotional-expressiveness, upliftment. Rauf Parfini's musical repetition of the sound "a" in the poem "Wind combing my hair" gave the speech of the poem intonational integrity, melody and emotional-expressiveness

Shamol, sochlarimni tarama,
Oqarsa oqarsin azobdan.
Qismat, hayron bo'lib qarama,
Ahir ayirmading qahru g'azabdan [5,200].

Assonance poetic verse, in particular, comes in the form of rhyming words and becomes poetically actualized, which gives the poetic speech an artistic integrity and a unique musicality. As a poetic aesthetic whole, it is quickly imprinted in memory. This sealing is due to this melody in the poem. In the speech of the reader and the reader, this melody helps to quickly memorize the poem. The vowel sound is important in the speech process. Proper use of vowels in speech ensures the completeness of the communication process. The role of vowels in a child's voice from infancy ("uva", "uvaaa-a") is special. The importance of vowels is also evident with the introduction of the language. Physiologically, any human speech apparatus is limited in the pronunciation of sounds. In this process, it is important to control the flow of air out of the lungs. The role and power of the breath is important in the formation of speech in a coherent, organic whole. The pronunciation of consonant sounds requires the airway to be closed, and it is up to the vowels to give way to them. Accordingly, teaching a child to pronounce vowels correctly from an early age, showing them their place in speech, expressing the diversity and clarity of speech will help students in the future to develop the ability to pronounce sounds correctly and clearly.

In prose and poetry, the creator is able to effectively use the repetition and refinement of sounds in order to draw the reader's attention and create a special phonetic situation. Repetition emerges as one of the universal laws of all language structure of poetry. NM Lipatova, who conducted serious research on the category of repetition, described the appearance of repetition in poetic works: a) assonance - the repetition of vowels in certain parts of the text; b)

alliteration - the repetition of the same consonant sounds in the joints; c) imitation of sound - repetition of non-human sounds; d) rhyme - provides repetition of a sound or a complex of sounds in the final syllables [2,71].

Rauf Parfi-Uzturk is one of the most innovative philosophers of Uzbek literature. He is a talented man who has been able to bring the uniqueness of a new direction in our national poetry. Rauf Parfi's poetry is rich in emotional experiences, colorful, deep in thought and philosophical observations in terms of the scope of the subject, and also serves to raise the reader both spiritually and intellectually. His poetry is also distinguished by its richness in the means of artistic imagery. We can only see this through the repetition of sounds. The poet's poem "Chingiz Aitmatov" is a good example of this and gives aesthetic pleasure to the reader.

Uchkur otim ogir-og'ir hansirar,
Ola ko'zlariga olam ko'rongu.
Mendan tilsizgina bir narsa so'rar.
Yolvorib fikringa termuladi u [6,132].

The phenomenon of assonance in the poem is formed by the sound "o" in the words otim, og'ir-og'ir, ola, qorong'i. This phonetic repetition in poetry - the use of assonance - is not a simple phenomenon, but it has served a specific function in poetry. That is, it showed that the sounds in the verses were repetitive, that the rhythm was amplified, and that they played a key role in revealing the whole content of the poem while providing melody. The poet's harmonious use of vowel sounds, on the one hand, increased the impression, on the other hand, allowed him to accurately describe his inner horns, the reality in the verses. Rauf Parfi, the artist of words, in his only poem "Humor" describes the harmony of vowels, their harmony between words, creating a unique stylistic coloring and emotional-expressiveness at a high artistic level. Most importantly, it effectively emphasizes the meaning of the poem in the case of effective use of the linguistic features of vowels, directs the reader to various observations, reflections. Rauf Parfini used 16 words in the following poem:

Oltmishda birovlar olim bo'lganmish,
Olim bo'lmog'i zolim bo'lg'onmish.
Uquvsiz lodoni mirshab bo'libdir,
Boshi to'lmasa-da hamyon to'libdir [7,244]

The main focus of the poem is on the repetition and inner harmony of the "o" sound. And in 13 places the sound "o" is given. Rauf Parfi assigned the task of revealing the meaning of the poem "Humor" to the sound "o" as a key, and he succeeded. As the power and brilliance of the noble word is most vividly expressed, especially in the poem, the poet has added a special charm, originality, individuality and uplift to the speech of the poem by using repetition in his poem. The creator has created a number of similar poems that evoke aesthetic pleasure in man through words.

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Conclusion

In short, the phenomenon of assonance in the poet's poems introduces unexpected twists to the content of the poem. The repetition of vowel sounds in the poet's poems gives the poems a certain musicality, increasing their emotional-expressiveness.

The exaltation of the beauty and melody of the poems places a strong emphasis. At the same time, the repetition of vowel sounds increases the musicality of the poem, giving the speech of the poem intonational integrity and melody.

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