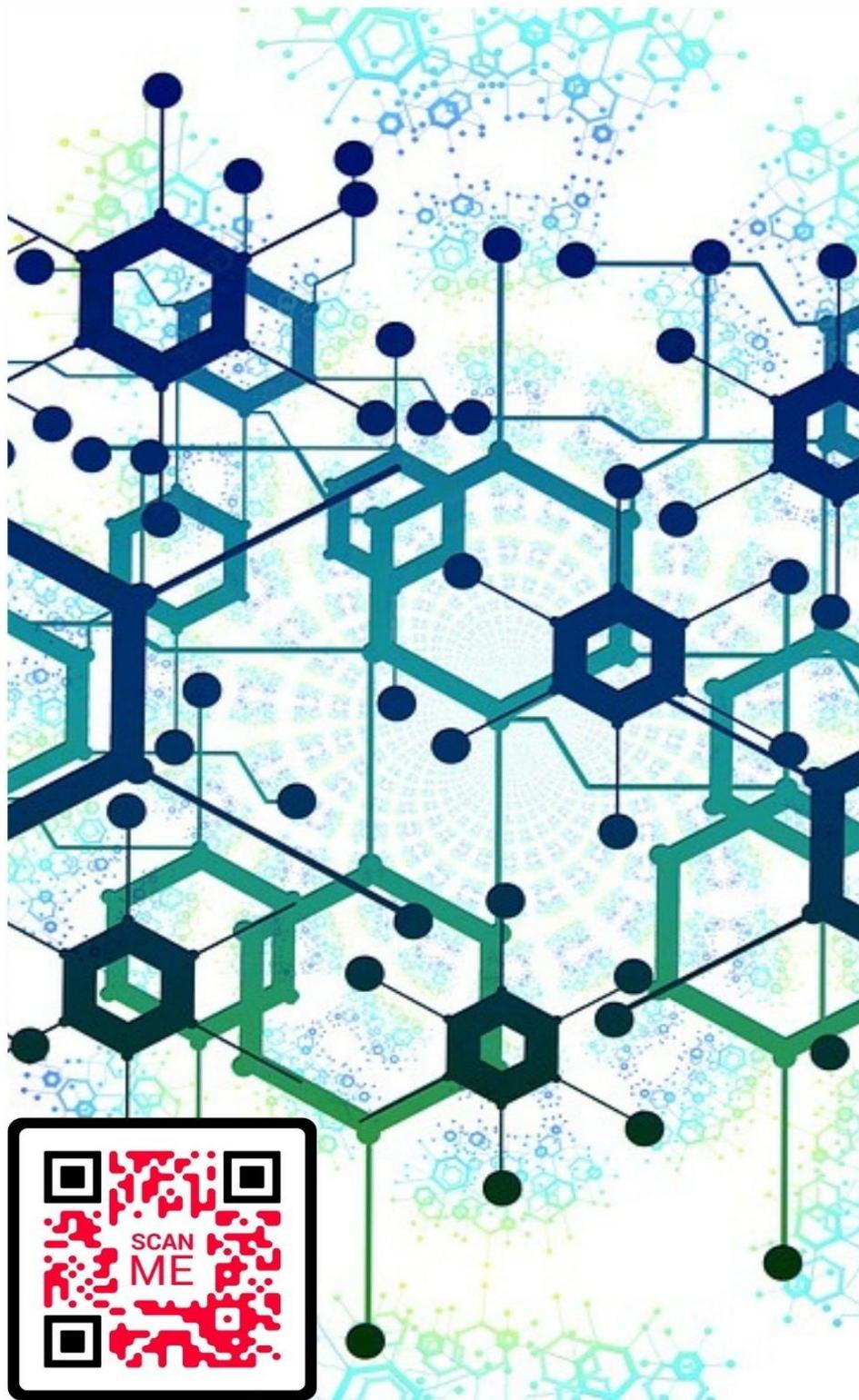


## Table Of Content

<b>Journal Cover</b> .....	2
<b>Author[s] Statement</b> .....	3
<b>Editorial Team</b> .....	4
<b>Article information</b> .....	5
Check this article update (crossmark) .....	5
Check this article impact.....	5
Cite this article .....	5
<b>Title page</b> .....	6
Article Title .....	6
Author information .....	6
Abstract .....	6
<b>Article content</b> .....	7

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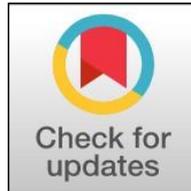
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## **PHONOSTYLISTIC REPETITION**

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**the professor of the Department of English Linguistics**  
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***Abstract:** This article analyzes the repetitive stylistic tool, its types, and function in speech on the example of English and Uzbek prose and poetry.*

***Key words:** repetition, phonetic repetition, repetition of vowels, repetition of consonant sounds, repetition of syllables, anaphora, epiphora, ring repetition, finding repetition, string repetition, stem repetition, synonymous repetition.*

Repetition is the most widely used syntactic and stylistic figure in the language of poetic and journalistic works. A sound is a repetitive form of a word in which the same or similar syllables are repeated in artistic speech, or in other words, a word formed by the repeated use of the same word and expressing meanings such as plurality, continuity.<sup>1</sup>

When thinking about repetition, it is necessary to pay attention to the issue of phonetic repetition. Phonetic repetition is reflected in stylistic figures based on inter-line repetition of some sounds: anaphora, epiphora, alliteration, assonances. Later, the term was applied to vowels and consonants in poetic speech.

Repetition of vowels, repetition of consonant sounds, repetition of syllables, etc. are often found in examples of folklore, in poetic speech. Phonetic repetition is mainly characteristic of the style of artistic speech. By deliberately repeating the phonetic elements, the author manages to increase the power of the artistic image and to express his feelings.

Sound repetition is especially used to draw the listener's or student's attention

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<sup>1</sup> Hojiyev A. Lingvistik terminlarning izohli lug'ati. -T: -"O'qituvchi". 1985. -B.86.

more to the object of the image. The main function of repetition is to make the speech effective, concretize the idea, and draw the listener's attention to it.<sup>2</sup>

Linguists I.M. Astafyeva<sup>3</sup> and M.N. Adilov conducted special monographic research on the syntactic and stylistic features of repetition. Repetition is a syntactic-stylistic tool based on the nature of the oral form of speech, which is used to express an emotional state. The use of the repetitive stylistic tool should be natural, and the repetition of certain words serves to create a word game in the sentence.<sup>4</sup>

For example:

*For that was it? **Ignorant** of the long and steally march of passion and of the state to which it had reduced Fleur, **ignorant** of how Soams had watched her, **ignorant** of Fleur's reckless desperation ... **ignorant** of all this everybody felt aggrieved.(J. Golthworthy)*

In the small text above, the repetition of the word **ignorant** is used by the author as a stylistic figure to attract the reader's attention.

Commenting on repetition and its stylistic function, Professor A. Mamajonov said that it has phonetic, lexical, morphological, syntactic repetitions, such types of repetition are widely used in folklore in the language of fiction. "This is a rich material for the analysis of syntactic and stylistic figures, as well as for the possibility of conducting separate and important research on repetition and drawing appropriate conclusions."<sup>5</sup>

Linguist M. Saidova, thinking about the repeated stylistic figure, notes that it has the following types in English.<sup>6</sup> We agree with these types of repetitions.

1. A verse is a repetition of an anaphora at the beginning of a passage. Writers use anaphora to create emotional, uplifting forms of speech.

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<sup>2</sup> Haydarov A. Badiiy uslubning fonetik vositalari / Til va adabiyot ta'limi. -T:2007-N2-B.36-38

<sup>3</sup> Астафьева И.М. Виды синтаксических повторов, их природа и стилистических использования. -М:1968.-С. 14-16

<sup>4</sup> Телия В.Н. Коннотативный аспект семантики номинативных единиц.- М: Наука,1968.-С.144

<sup>5</sup> Mamajonov A. Qo'shma gap stilistikasi.-T:fan.1990.-B.18-24.

<sup>6</sup> Saidova M.B. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida takror stilistik vosita sifatida.BuxDU ilmiy ishlar to'plami.-Buxoro.2006.-B.119-123.

For example: 1.

*For want of a shoe, the horse was lost,*

*For want of a horse, the ride was lost.*

*For want of a rider, the battle was lost.*

2. *Always in Rome,*

*Always with the girls*

*Always with the carabinieri.*

In Uzbek poetry, anaphora is also used in the following Uygun poem:

*Where are the girls, where are the friends? Where is the spring, where is the beauty? Where are the flowers, where are the nightingales? Where is the joy, where is the laughter?*

2. In poems, some vowels or consonants are repeated at the end of a word or phrase to enhance expressiveness. This is called the end of the sound or epiphora.

For example: 1.

*When I go into the beach I get **rattled**.*

*She clerks **rattle** me*

*She wickets **rattle** me*

*The sight of money **rattles** me*

*Everything **rattles** me. ( Lexset )*

2. *The priest was good but **dull**.*

*The officers were not good but **dull**.*

*The king was good but **dull**.*

*The wine was bad but not **dull**. (E. Hemingway)*

In Uzbek literature, we see that the gham epiphora is used in the following verses of H. Olimjon:

*At home, in the family, in the field, in the fields,*

*On the white cotton-covered serunum,*

*When free labor revives*

*Man with great speed,*

*Every minute you are with us.*

3. Words can be repeated both at the beginning and at the end of a piece of speech. Here are the following passages from his poetry:

Example: 1

***Our hands** have met but not our hearts,*

***Our hands** will never meet again*

***Friends**, if we have ever been,*

***Friends**, we cannot now remain*

***If** only know **I loved** you once,*

***If** only know **I loved** you in rain. (Thomas Hood)*

2. **Poor** doll's dressmaker. How often so dragged down by hands that should have raised her up; how often so misdirected when losing her way on the eternal road and asking guidance. **Poor** little dressmaker; (Ch. Dickens)

*Nafis chayqaladi bir tup na'matak,*

*Yuksakda shamolning belanchagida,*

*Quyoshga ko'tarib bir savat oq gul,*

*Viqor-la o'shshaygan qoya labida,*

*Nafis chayqaladi bir tup na'matak*

4. The fact that a certain word at the end of the first verse is repeated at the beginning of the second verse is called linking repetition or reduplication. For example: 1.

***Freedom** and **slave**. **Slave**... carried on an uninterrupted now hidden now open **fight**, a **fight** that each time ended. (D. Cusack)*

2. **Living** is the art of **loving**

**Loving** is the art of **caring**

**Caring** is the art of **sharing**

**Sharing** is the art of **living**. (W.A.Davies)

5. In Uzbek: *Beshik bolani, bola dunyoni tebratar* (*The cradle shakes the child, the child shakes the world*). There are also repetitions in the language that increase the meaning of repetitive words, which is called chain repetition. For example: 1.

**A smile** would come into Mr. Pickwick's face: **the smile** intended into **a laugh**, **the laugh** into **a roar** and **the roar** become general (Ch. Dickens)

2. And a great desire for **peace**, **peace** of no matter, what kind, swept through her. (A. Benkett)

In Uzbek: *Soatlar kunlarni, kunlar haftani, haftalar oylarni tug'dirganidek a'lochi nomini aslo bo'shatma.* (G'.G'ulom)

There are also repetitions that do not have a definite place in the sentence, they are used in different situations, to express both meaning and emotional states. Such repetitions are called ordinary repetition. For example:

"Why can't we be friends now?" said the other, holding him affectionately. "It's what I **want**. It's what you **want**. " But the horses didn't **want** it-they ran apart; the earth didn't **want** it, sending up rocks through which riders must pass single file: the temples, the tanks, the jail, the palace, the birds, the Guest House, that came into view: they didn't **want** it, they said in their hundred voices, "No, not yet " and the shy said "No, not there". (E.M. Forster)

There are also synonymous repetitions that exist in the language. Synonymous repetition adds, expands, and details the main idea of an idea in the expression of a single meaning. For example:

*The poetry of earth is never dead,*

*The poetry of earth is ceasing never. (I.Keats)*

*Down with the English anyhow. That's certain clear out you fellows, double quick, I say. You may hate one other, but we hate you most. If I don't make you go, Ahmed will, Karim will, if it's fifty-five hundred years we shall get rid of you. Yes, we shall drive every Englishman into the sea and then" – he rode against him furiously – "and then " – he concluded half kissing him, "you and I shall be friends"*

There is also a repetition of words consisting of the same stem, which is called Half rehearsal in English.

For example:

*It is my love that keeps mine eyes awake,*

*My own true love that doth my rest defeat,*

*To play the watchman ever for my sake:*

---

*For the watch I whilst thou dost wake elsewhere,*

*From me far off, with others all to near.(W. Shakespeare)*

In Uzbek:

*Inson qalbi bilan o'ynashma,*

*Insonqalbi bilan sen qilma hazil,*

*Inson qalbi-oftob aks etgan chashma,*

*Goh bulutday yengil, goh tog'day zil.*

When considering synonymous repetition, pleonasm should be considered. In pleonasm, not only is the word or tool repeated, but the content is repeated. It's like an exaggeration, it seems like an exaggeration defect in speech, it doesn't add any meaning to the acknowledged idea. Pleonasm is a lack of speech. Pleonasms are synonymous repetitions that are not based on artistic aesthetics. The phenomenon of

pleonasm is almost non-existent in the language, especially in Uzbek, but it is observed in English.

For example:

*And the books –they stood on the shelf,*

*The wound –it seemed both sore and sad.*

In both cases, the words pleonasm are used interchangeably.

*The books- they*

*The wound- it*

The most common type of word-based art is painting. The essence of this art is that the word that starts a verse of a poem is repeated at the end of it. In language, speech consists of phonetic units of different sizes. These phonetic units consist of a phrase (sentence), a phonetic word, a word (morpheme), a syllable, and a sound. The above units form a speech chain. A phrase (sentence) is often equivalent to a sentence. and the intonational unity between the pauses of speech.

Observations show that the use of repetitive stylistic means in the poetic work of poets plays an important role in ensuring the melody and attractiveness of works.

In conclusion, repetition, especially phonetic repetition, gives a deep emotional and emotional meaning to the work. serves as an engine.

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