

## THE USAGE OF PHONETIC EXPRESSIVE MEANS IN LITERATURE

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**Annotation:** *this article is about the usage of phonetic stylistic devices in children's fairy tales, cartoons, poems and in fiction books, the violation of the rules phonetics and spelling applied in emotive prose, what phonetic stylistic devices secure musical function.*

**Key words:** *onomatopoeia, alliteration, assonance, rhyme, rhythm, emotional significance, emotive prose, violation, imitative harmony, reiteration.*

We know phonetic stylistic devices are onomatopoeia, alliteration, assonance, rhyme, rhythm and they are used in children's poems, fairy-tales and cartoons

in order to increase reader's interests to the readership. Here we may see this example for onomatopoeia:

Once upon a time the snake was king over all the animals.

One day he was very hungry, but he did not want to eat his usual food. He decided that he would like to eat the sweetest meat in the world. So he told his servant, the mosquito, to bite all the animals and find which was the most delicious of all. The mosquito wanted to please the king. He went to the forest and jungles, and bit bears and the monkeys, the foxes and the tigers. He went to grassland and tested the gazelles and zebras. He tasted the lions and wolves and rabbits. He tasted all the animals, but could not find the meat to please his king. Then he saw a human baby... the baby was sleeping in the shade of a tree and his mother was cooking food nearby. The mosquito flew down, sat on the baby's arm and took a small bite. "How delicious!" cried the mosquito, "this is what the king wants!". And he flew away quickly to take the good news to the snake. He did not see that a swallow was flying after him. After some time, the mosquito came to the large tree where the snake makes his home. "Oh, my King," he said, "I tasted all the animals in the world. I know which the sweetest meat of all is. It's meat of ... Just then, the swallow flew down and bit the mosquito's tongue. "...buzz, buzz", continued the mosquito because now he could not speak. This work the snake very angry, how did he know the most delicious meat? The mosquito could not say it. The snake wanted to catch the swallow, but the bird was very quick. The snake could only bite a piece out of his tail before he flew away.

From that time on the mosquito can only say "buzz", and the snake and the swallow hate each other. When a swallow flies, we can see the V in its tail made by the snake. And we remember the day when the swallow saved the human babies. When a swallow makes nest in your home, you are very lucky indeed.

Examples of Onomatopoeia in Literature ARIEL:

Hark, hark!

Bow-wow

The watch-dogs bark!

Bow-wow

Hark, hark! I hear

The strain of strutting chanticleer

Cry, 'cock-a-diddle-dhow!' (The Tempest by William Shakespeare)

The character of Ariel in Shakespeare's play The Tempest uses several examples of onomatopoeia in one short passage. The dogs "bark" and say "bow-wow" while the chanticleer cries "cock-a-diddle-dhow." Shakespeare is thus using the onomatopoeias of animal noises here.

Peter: Then I will lay the serving creature's dagger on your pate. I will carry no crotchets. I'll re you, I'll for you. Do you note me?

First musician: You re us and for us, you note us. (Romeo and Juliet by William Shakespeare) This exchange from Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet is an interesting example of onomatopoeia. The character Peter says "I'll re you, I'll for you. Do you note me?" The "re" and "fa" refer to the Solfege scales, which includes the notes do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, ti, and do. Therefore, his usage of two of those notes is onomatopoetic, but he always uses it as a pun by following up with "Do you note me?" In this question, "note" takes on the double entendre of meaning "do you understand me?" as well as referring to the musical notes. The musician to whom he is speaking picks up on the joke and uses it back at Peter.

According to some linguists and phonologies, the comic-book onomatopoeias of English all those Ba-Doinggggs Oooo and Grrrrrs-used to amplify through, action

Onomatopoeia is types of word that sounds like the thing it is describing as:

A plate being dropped on the floor -smash

A balloon being burst -pop

A gun being shot -bang

Someone eating crisps-crunch

A light being switched on-click

A fierce dog-growl

A small bell being rung-tinkle

Onomatopoeia is a word that imitates the sound it represents also imitative harmony: for example, splash, wow, gush, Ker plunk.

Such devices being out the full flavor of words comparison and association are sometimes strengthened by syllables which imitate or reproduce the sounds they describe. When this occurs it is called onomatopoeia (a Greek word meaning name-making), for the sounds literary make the meaning of such words as "buzz, crash, whirr, clang, hiss, purr, squeak, mumble, hush, and boom". Poe let's as hear the different kinds of sounds made by different types of bells in his famous poem "The Bells". His choice of the right word or

sound when he speaks “tinkling” sleigh bells; “clanging” fire bells; mellow “chiming” wedding bells; “tolling”, “moaning” and “groaning” funeral bells.

Now let us see what phonetic stylistic devices secure this musical function.

Alliteration is a phonetic stylistic device which is based on the reiteration of initial sounds of the utterance: And the day is dark and dreary (A. Long fellow) no pay, no play, fate and fortune.

Alliteration is often used in poetry, emotive prose and the style of mass media (especially headlines).

In these forms of written texts Alliteration is used to attract the reader’s attention to make certain parts of the text more prominent: The place of light, of literacy and learning. Live and learn.

Look before you leap. Vision, Venture and Victory the titles of some books are alliterated: School for Scandal, Sense and Sensibility, Pride and Prejudice.

Many proverbs and sayings are built on alliteration: safe and sound, tit for tat, blind as a bat, neck or nothing.

We may see examples in Uzbek language for alliteration:

Qaro qoshing, qalam qoshing,

Qiyiq qayrilma qoshing, qiz.

Qilur qatlima qasd qayrab —

Qilich qotil qaroshing, qiz.

Qafasda qalb qushin qiynab,

Qanot qoqmoqqa qo`ymaysan.

Qarab qo`ygil qiyo,

Qalbimni qizdirsin quyoshing qiz. (E. Vohidov.)

Sochilgan sochingday sochilsa siring. (Cho’lpon)

Bu qushlar qayda qishlaydi. (H. Olimjon.)

Assonance is a resembling of a sound between two syllables: rhyming of one word with another in the accented vowel and those that follow. In poetry it is an international reiteration of similar vowels (not consonants) with the purpose of famine the utterance:

And falling and crawling and sprawling

And gleaming and streaming and steaming and beaming (R. Southey.)

Usually several phonetic devices may be employed in one piece of poetry:

Once upon a midnight dreary

While I pondered

Weak and weary

Over many a quaint

And curious volume

Of forgotten lore

(A. Poll)

Among the graphical devices of the English language we distinguish: spacing out, the use of different types of print (small, thick, italics, Gothic), the use of capital letters, dots. The graphical devices do not bear any meaning but are used to distinguish some parts of the text. For example, special print is used sometimes to mark the use of a quotation. In the books of English writer's italics are used to mark foreign words (French, Italian, etc.). Sometimes, italics are used to distinguish the inner Represented speech. In these cases, the graphical devices do not imply any phonetic peculiarities of the text, but help to single out different type of narration- the author's and the character's or to intensify the logical and emotional significance of the utterance. Graphical devices help to mark the intonation of the uttered phrase or sentence. This emphasis can be achieved with the help of capital letters: Help! Help! The abundant use of dots signalizes hesitation, doubt, uncertainty or excitement. Eg: Dr. Mulge began his address-began it with a reference, of course, to Mr. Stoyte. Mr. Stoyte whose generosity ... The realization of a dream ... This embodiment of an ideal in Stone ... The man of Vision. Without vision the people perish ... But this Man had had vision. (A. Huxley)

The violation of the rules phonetics and spelling applied in emotive prose can be reproduced with the help of graphical devices and its stylistic effect is to draw a speech portraiture tyke (take), man (my), luv (love), acrost (across) etc.

It is a well-known fact that the written form of speech constitutes a special sort of communication and consequently it has its own laws and rules according to which it is constructed. Here we shall mention the use of headlines, paragraphs, chapters and sections which are graphically marked. These are the traditionally fixed and accepted segments of the text. The reasonable use of these graphical devices helps to achieve the visual and meaningful perception of the text.

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