



THE EXPRESSIVE POWER OF SOUND DEVICES IN ENGLISH LITERATURE AND EVERYDAY SPEECH

Alidjanova Nodira Murodilloyevna

Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Teacher of the department "English lexicology and stylistics"

Tel: +998915515552 alidzhanovanodira@gmail.com

Uzokova Shakhzoda Kaxramonovna

Student of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Phone: +998 94 339 45 42

Abstract: *Sound shapes what words mean, how they feel. Beyond definitions, noises tied to letters guide reaction - soft sounds soothe, sharp ones stir. Not just poetry uses these tricks; talk leans on them too. Alliteration stitches phrases together through repetition at beginnings. Onomatopoeia lets noise mirror reality, like buzz or crack echoing real life. Rhythm moves sentences forward, pacing thoughts without readers noticing. These tools paint pictures inside ears before eyes see anything. Remembered lines often ride musical patterns more than deep ideas. Flow improves when syllables link smoothly, easing understanding. Pleasure in speech grows from well-shaped sequences. Emotional pull intensifies with repeated tones or pulsing beats. When used with care, such methods deepen connection between speaker and listener. Learning gains strength where sound supports sense. Awareness matters - not magic, but method boosts results.*

Keywords: *phonological devices, alliteration, onomatopoeia, rhythm, English literature, spoken English, stylistics, discourse*

Аннотация: *Звук формирует значение слов и их эмоциональное восприятие. Помимо словарных определений, звуки, связанные с буквами, направляют реакцию слушателя: мягкие звучания успокаивают, резкие — возбуждают. Эти приёмы используются не только в поэзии; повседневная речь также опирается на них. Аллитерация связывает фразы посредством повторения начальных звуков. Звукоподражание позволяет шуму отражать реальность, когда слова вроде buzz или crack передают реальные звуки жизни. Ритм продвигает предложения вперёд, задавая темп мысли незаметно для читателя. Эти средства рисуют образы в слухе ещё до того, как их увидят глаза. Запоминающиеся строки часто держатся на музыкальных моделях больше, чем на глубине идей. Плавность речи улучшается, когда слоги естественно соединяются, облегчая понимание. Удовольствие от речи возрастает благодаря гармонично выстроенным звуковым последовательностям. Эмоциональное воздействие усиливается повторяющимися тонами или пульсирующим ритмом. При осознанном использовании такие методы углубляют связь между говорящим и слушателем. Обучение становится более эффективным,*





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когда звук поддерживает смысл. Здесь важна осознанность: это не магия, а метод, повышающий результативность.

Ключевые слова: *фонологические средства, аллитерация, звукоподражание, ритм, английская литература, разговорный английский, стилистика, дискурс.*

Introduction. These days, just understanding English rules and word meanings falls short. To really get it, people must notice how word sounds influence both sense and emotion. Often, classes stress grammar and terms while letting sound slide into the background. Yet tools such as repeated starting sounds, echoic words, or steady beats play a quiet but strong role - shaping tone, flavor, and effect in speech and text. You run into them constantly: novels hum with them, poems build on them, ads rely on them, leaders weave them in, even casual talk leans on their pull. Painting scenes on paper - they do that well. When speaking, flow comes easier, attention sticks longer. A novel page turns, friends talk late - rhythm slips in without notice. Meaning shifts, memory holds tighter, all because of how words hum together. Sound tools in English aren't just background noise - they shape how we feel while reading or listening. One moment you're hearing a line, the next you're feeling its pulse without even noticing. Think of how certain phrases stick - not because they explain more, but because they sound a particular way. These patterns do heavy lifting when someone picks up the language later in life. Behind them lies phonetics, yes - but also something looser, something playful, where rules bend on purpose. Rhythm nudges meaning forward, repetition carves it deeper. Devices like alliteration, rhyme, assonance appear constantly, not by accident, but because they work - quietly, steadily, beneath the surface. Sound repeats at the beginning of words close together. Words that open with matching noises create a pattern. Same starting noise links phrases near one another. A string of similar sounds kicks off multiple terms in a row. Matching beginnings tie nearby word clusters through speech music.

Onomatopoeia – words that sound like the noise they describe

Beat patterns form when some syllables get more emphasis than others. How words bounce along depends on which parts sound stronger. Stress shapes the way a line moves through time. Emphasis jumps from one part to another, building motion. The push and pull of loud and soft beats makes rhythm happen

Sound choices in language might happen by design or simply flow without planning. Words carry feeling through their rhythm, linking speech to sensation, according to researchers. The repetition of beginning sounds - known as alliteration - is likely the best-known example. Back in Old English verse, it acted like a thread stitching each line into place. Even now, voices lean on it to add melody, sharpen thoughts [3,40]. Soft letters sometimes wrap a sentence in warmth, almost like a quiet hush settling in. Sharp consonants crackle through words when energy spikes or nerves tighten. Think of phrases you repeat without notice - “busy as a bee,” maybe, or “hush now.” Rhythm sneaks in





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before meaning, sticking because it rolls off the tongue so smooth. Listen closely next time someone speaks fast under stress - they might lean on repeated sounds without knowing why.

Words that sound like the noises they describe - such as buzz, crash, whisper, or boom - are called onomatopoeia. Hearing these brings scenes into sharper focus, adding energy without extra effort. Poems often use them, so do tales meant for young listeners, where moments leap off the page with a snap or hiss. They slip naturally into everyday talk, too, especially when telling jokes, sharing memories, or describing events to little ones. Rather than explain every detail, people just say hiss or thud, and everyone gets it. How language moves - the flow of strong and soft parts - is what gives speech its rhythm. Rhythm shapes how English carries meaning, more than we often notice. Poems lean on it, building form while coloring emotion. A shift in beat changes feeling, quietly shaping the experience. When telling tales or just chatting, flow matters - rhythm glues thoughts together. Those who speak well, like educators or leaders, shape pauses and beats to highlight what counts. Attention sticks when timing pulls it

Sound tools show up in stories and chats, yet each setting shapes their role. When crafting lines, authors place these touches on purpose, matching mood or idea. Speech lets them slip in without warning, woven into casual flow. Still, whether scripted or spontaneous, such patterns sharpen meaning, lift clarity, bring feeling. Finding comfort in rhythm helps learners speak, hear, and express themselves better. Fun with poems, wordplay, or voice-based games sticks phrases into memory while keeping things lively [4,20].

Sound tools - think repeated sounds, word rhythms, or words that mimic noises - are not only tucked into poems. These patterns show up in daily talk too, coloring how we say things. Because of them, messages stick longer in memory. A steady beat in speech can ease the way through a tough point. Even without noticing, people lean on such tricks when convincing others. Language feels alive once you tune into its music. Different cultures shape these sounds in unique ways. Teachers might use them to wake up classroom moments. Learning deepens when ears are engaged, not just minds. Much remains uncharted in how voices bend meaning.

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