

PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

PHONETIC RECURRENCE IN LITERARY TEXTS

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Phonetic recurrence is one of the oldest and most common poetic techniques. It plays an important role in creating sound harmony, emotional coloring and emphasizing semantic accents. A delicate tool in the hands of a writer, which allows you to create unsurpassed sound pictures and convey the most subtle shades of emotions. This is the reiteration of certain sounds in the text, which creates rhythm, melody and emphasizes important words or ideas. Literary texts are rich in examples of the use of phonetic recurrence, which allows you to more deeply understand its artistic features and impact on the reader.

Phonetic recurrence can show itself through the following means: sound imagery – a description of sound images and their role in creating an atmosphere; alliteration – reproducing of identical or similar consonant sounds; assonance – echoing of identical or similar vowel sounds; rhythm – alternation of stressed and unstressed syllables; onomatopoeia – lexical units that imitate the sounds of the surrounding world.

These means do not exist in isolation, but interact with each other, creating complex sound compositions. The functions of phonetic recurrence are diverse. After all, the creation of sound harmony gives the text musicality, melody, and the emphasis on semantic accents draws attention to certain words or phrases. The formation of images causes certain associations and representations. The expression of emotions conveys various feelings: joy, sadness, anger, etc. Understanding information facilitates the memorization of the text.

Sound imagery is a powerful literary device that allows the author to convey the atmosphere of the composition, create vivid images and emotions using sounds. Recurrence, that is, the reproducing of certain sounds or sound combinations, enhances the effect of phonology, giving the text a special musicality and expressiveness. M. Kabysh notes: “Sound becomes a significant factor in the creation of a certain poetic image, a means of conveying the emotions and experiences of a lyrical hero” [1, p. 70].

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Recurrence enhances the effect of sound imagery and allows you to achieve the following results: *Emphasizing important details*: reiteration of a sound associated with a certain image or concept emphasizes its significance in the text. *Creating emotional tension*: gradually increasing the frequency of a sound can create a sense of growing tension or culmination. *Expressing monotony or cyclicity*: recurring of the same sounds can convey a sense of monotony, circular motion, or infinity. *Enhancing the musicality of the text*: rhythmic succession of sounds gives the text musicality and melody.

Alliteration is one of the oldest and most common poetic devices in the literature. It was widely used by both folk artists and professional writers. By creating sound harmony, alliteration gives speech musicality, rhythm, and fluidity. Reproducing of sounds draws attention to certain words or phrases, emphasizing semantic accents. It can create vivid visual, auditory or tactile images. With the help of alliteration, you can convey a variety of emotions: joy, sadness, anger, peace, etc. Alliteration facilitates the memorization of information, since the rhythmic echoing of sounds creates an acoustic trace in memory.

Assonance, along with alliteration, is one of the oldest and most common poetic techniques. It consists in the reiteration of identical or similar vowel sounds in words, creating a certain sound harmony and emphasizing semantic accents in the text. Assonance, like alliteration, gives language musicality, emotionality and helps to create vivid images. The works of famous classics of Ukrainian literature are full of examples of the successful use of assonance.

Rhythm is an invisible thread that permeates language, giving it dynamics, emotionality and order. Like music, language has its own pulse, which is created by the alternation of stressed and unstressed syllables. This rhythm affects our perception of the text, evoking various emotions and associations. It is a regular recurring or alternation of any elements of speech, which creates a feeling of order and movement. In poetry, rhythm is most often associated with the alternation of stressed and unstressed syllables, which form the so-called “meters”. However, rhythm can also be created by other means, for example, by the reiteration of sounds, pauses, intonation rises and falls. Rhythm is a powerful tool in the hands of a writer, which allows you to create vivid and unforgettable images, convey the atmosphere of the work and evoke emotions in the reader. The study of rhythm helps to more deeply understand and appreciate the artistic value of literary works.

Thus, *phonetic recurrence* is an important component of a literary text that affects its perception by the reader. The use of various phonetic means allows the author to create original sound compositions, emphasize semantic accents, and convey various emotions. The analysis of phonetic recurrence in the texts

of Ukrainian writers allows for a deeper understanding of their work and an assessment of its artistic value.

References:

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