

COMMUNICATIVENESS OF THE ASSONANCE STYLISTIC DEVICE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LITERATURE TEXTS

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Abstract: This study examines the communicative role of assonance in English and Uzbek literary texts. Assonance, as the repetition of vowel sounds, enhances emotional expression, rhythm, and aesthetic effect in literature. Using comparative stylistic analysis, the research shows that English literature employs assonance mainly for subtle emotional and psychological nuance, while Uzbek literature uses it as a core expressive device influenced by oral tradition and vowel harmony. The findings confirm that assonance is a universal stylistic means that strengthens meaning, emotional impact, and communicative effectiveness across both languages.

Key words: *Assonance, stylistics, comparative linguistics, literary translation, onomatopoeic units, folklore, narratives.*

In literary studies and stylistics, sound organization plays a crucial role in shaping the communicative power of a text. One of the most important phonetic stylistic devices is assonance, which refers to the repetition of similar vowel sounds within words placed close to each other. Assonance is widely used in both English and Uzbek literature to enhance expressiveness, emotional coloring, rhythm, and aesthetic appeal. The communicative function of assonance lies in its ability to influence the reader's perception, reinforce meaning, and create emotional resonance.

This article focuses on how assonance operates as a communicative tool in English and Uzbek literary texts, highlighting similarities and differences shaped by linguistic structure, cultural traditions, and poetic norms.

Assonance is a phonetic stylistic device based on the repetition of vowel sounds without the repetition of consonants. Unlike rhyme, which usually occurs at the end of lines, assonance can appear anywhere in a line or sentence.

For example (English): *The mellow wedding bells.*

Here, the repeated short /e/ sound creates musical harmony and softness.

In Uzbek literature, assonance is closely connected with oral poetic traditions and folklore: *Ko'nglim ochiq, yo'lim oydin.*

The repeated vowel "o" contributes to clarity and emotional openness.

Communicativeness in stylistics refers to the ability of language elements to convey meaning effectively, emotionally, and aesthetically to the reader or listener. A stylistic device is communicative when it:

- enhances clarity of meaning;
- creates emotional impact;
- strengthens imagery;
- improves memorability;
- establishes author–reader interaction.

Assonance fulfills all these functions through sound repetition, making language more expressive and engaging. Assonance intensifies emotional coloring. Soft vowels often express calmness, sadness, or tenderness, while open vowels may express joy, grandeur, or intensity.

English: Long vowels such as /o:/ or /a:/ often create a solemn or lyrical mood.

Uzbek: Open vowels like *a*, *o* emphasize emotional openness and sincerity.

Assonance contributes to the musical quality of literary texts, especially poetry. This musicality improves the communicative flow of the text and makes it more appealing.

- English poetry often uses assonance to maintain rhythm in free verse.
- Uzbek poetry frequently combines assonance with alliteration and rhyme, rooted in traditional oral performance.

Assonance can emphasize key ideas or semantic fields. Repeated vowel sounds subconsciously draw attention to important words.

Example (English): *The light of the fire is a wild desire.*

The repeated /i/ sound reinforces intensity and brightness.

Example (Uzbek): *Yuragimda orzu, ko'zimda olov.*

The vowel repetition strengthens emotional imagery.

Assonance enhances the beauty of language, making texts more memorable and artistically valuable. This is particularly significant in poetry, songs, and prose with lyrical elements. In Uzbek classical poetry, assonance is often linked to *aruz* and *barmoq* poetic systems, while in English literature it supports both traditional and modern poetic forms.

English literature makes extensive use of assonance in poetry (e.g., Romantic, Modernist poetry), prose (descriptive passages), drama (monologues and dialogues)

English is rich in vowel variety, allowing subtle emotional distinctions. Writers use assonance to create mood, highlight internal conflict and enhance narrative tension.

Assonance is especially common in works aiming for lyrical intensity or psychological depth.

Uzbek literature, influenced by oral tradition, folk poetry, and classical Eastern literature, uses assonance as a core expressive device. Assonance has strong connection with national identity. It is frequently used in folk songs, epics, and lyrical poetry. Furthermore, it has clear vowel harmony due to Turkic language structure. Uzbek vowel harmony naturally supports assonance, making it a powerful communicative tool even in everyday speech.

Despite structural differences, both languages use assonance to achieve strong communicative and aesthetic effects. A comparative analysis of the stylistic device of assonance in English and Uzbek literary texts reveals both universal characteristics and language-specific features that are shaped by linguistic structure, literary tradition, and cultural context. Although assonance functions as a phonetic means of expressiveness in both languages, its communicative role differs in form, frequency, and stylistic purpose.

From a linguistic perspective, English and Uzbek belong to different language families, which directly influences the realization of assonance. English, as a Germanic language with significant Romance influence, possesses a complex and varied vowel system, including numerous diphthongs and long and short vowel distinctions. This richness allows English writers to employ assonance in a subtle and nuanced manner, often creating delicate emotional shades and psychological depth. In contrast, Uzbek is a Turkic language characterized by a more systematic vowel harmony, which naturally facilitates vowel repetition. As a result, assonance in Uzbek texts often appears more

prominently and regularly, functioning as an organic part of the language rather than an occasional stylistic choice.

Culturally, the role of assonance in English literature is largely aesthetic and stylistic. English authors tend to use assonance to support imagery, enhance rhythm, and intensify mood, especially in lyrical poetry and descriptive prose. The communicative effect is frequently indirect, aiming to influence the reader subconsciously through sound symbolism. In Uzbek literature, however, assonance has a stronger emotional and communicative orientation. Rooted in oral traditions such as folk songs, epics, and classical poetry, vowel repetition serves not only aesthetic purposes but also aids memorization, oral performance, and emotional sincerity. This reflects the historical importance of spoken literature in Uzbek culture. Despite these differences, both literary traditions share common communicative goals. In both English and Uzbek texts, assonance strengthens semantic focus by drawing attention to key lexical units and thematic elements. It enhances the musicality of the text, improves coherence, and increases memorability. Moreover, in both languages, assonance serves as an effective means of establishing a closer interaction between the author and the audience by appealing to auditory perception alongside semantic understanding.

Assonance is a significant phonetic stylistic device that enhances the communicative power of literary texts in both English and Uzbek literature. Through repetition of vowel sounds, authors convey emotions, reinforce meaning, create rhythm, and establish deeper connections with readers. While English assonance often serves subtle aesthetic and psychological purposes, Uzbek assonance is deeply rooted in oral tradition and emotional expression. The comparative study of assonance reveals not only linguistic differences but also cultural and stylistic values, proving that sound is a universal yet culturally shaped tool of communication in literature.

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