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ՈՒՍՈՒՑԻՉՆԵՐԻ ՎԵՐԱՊԱՏՐԱՍՏՄԱՆ
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ՀԵՏԱԶՈՏԱԿԱՆ ԱՇԽԱՏԱՆՔ

Թեմա՝ Ալիտերացիայի երևույթը և նրա գործնական հեռանկարները ժամանակակից
անգլերենում

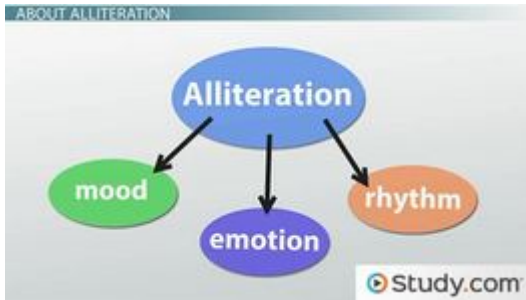
Ուսուցիչ՝ Սեդա Ղազարյան

Առարկա՝ Անգլերեն

Ուսումնական հաստատություն՝ Քաղսի միջնակարգ դպրոց

Alliteration as a literary device and its actual meaning in modern English

Key words: literary device, similar sounds, repetition of sounds, literary tool, a trope of literature, nursery rhymes, tongue twisters, emphasis



The art introduces alliteration in English: the way it has passed, how it is used in artistic and everyday speech. Alliteration tricks can also be used in English classes, making them more fun and enjoyable and speech more expressive and figurative with the help of sayings and tongue twisters, linguistic tricks and ingenuity.

Alliteration is a literary device where words are used in quick succession and begin with letters belonging to the same sound group. Whether it is the consonant sound or a specific vowel group, the alliteration involves creating a repetition of similar sounds in the sentence. Alliterations are used to add character to the writing and often add an element of “fun” to the piece. Ex.

- The wicked witch of the west went her own way. The “w” sound is highlighted and repeated throughout the sentence. Other examples are :
- She sells sea shells down by the sea shore or Peter Piper pickled papers. In the former all the words start with the “s” sound, while in the latter the letter “p” takes precedence.



The first alliteration examples were seen in the epic tale "Beowulf". The epic tale was first heard in the eighth century AD and was probably written down for the first time in about 1000 AD. This was an oral experience and the poet or bard would chant it to the members of the court or audiences he would find along his travels.

While the audience was more than likely aware of the story, it was important that the bard engage them in a way that held their attention. It was the poet's job to make it lively and entertaining. Because of this there were frequent addition and subtractions made to the story along the way that served to make it more interesting.

In "Beowulf" alliteration is the mainstay of the poem.



"Heorot trembled, wonderfully built to withstand the blows, the struggling great bodies beating at its beautiful walls."

In this example, the repetition of the "b" would have resounded throughout the hall like the beat of a drum and it would have signaled to all that a great battle was taking place. As Grendel approaches the warriors he is going to kill, he hears these lines: "He found them sprawled in sleep, suspecting nothing, their dreams undisturbed up from his swampland, sliding silently."

Toward that gold shining hall we hear repeating "s" sound and in our minds we are taken to a place where we imagine the big cats on the Serengeti watching the antelope, waiting for the moment to strike. The use of alliteration helps

grab our attention and it holds us captive in the language. Alliteration helps make lines in the poem sing for the listener and be more easily remembered.

“The raven” by Edgar Allan Poe consists of 18 stanzas. Each stanza contains numerous examples of alliteration.

Stanza 1: once (pronounced “wans”), weak, weary, nearly, napping.

Stanza 2: surcease of sorrow rare and radiant.

The play Romeo and Juliet by William Shakespeare has many examples of various literary tools including alliteration.

“From forth the fatal lions of these two foes a pair of star- cross’d lovers take their life.”

“The day to cheer and night’s dank dew to dry.”



Other examples of alliteration can be found in poems by Emily Dickinson. Robert Frost , Samuel Taylor Coleridge , John Donne , Shel Silverstein, Percy Bysshe Shelley, Maya Angelou and others.

Betty Botter's Batter

Betty Botter bought some butter,
But, she said, the butter's bitter;
If I put it in my batter
It will make my batter bitter.
But a bit of better butter,
That would make my batter better.
So she bought a bit of butter
Better than her bitter butter,
And she put it in her batter
And the batter was not bitter.
So t'was better Betty Botter
Bought a bit of better butter.



I heard a fly buzz when I died
The stillness in the room
Was like the stillness in the air
Between the heavens of storm.

Emily Dickinson

The click upon themselves
As the breeze rises and turn many coloured
As the stir cracks and craze their enamel
Soon the sun's warmth makes them shed crystal shells
Shattering and avalanching on the snowcrust.

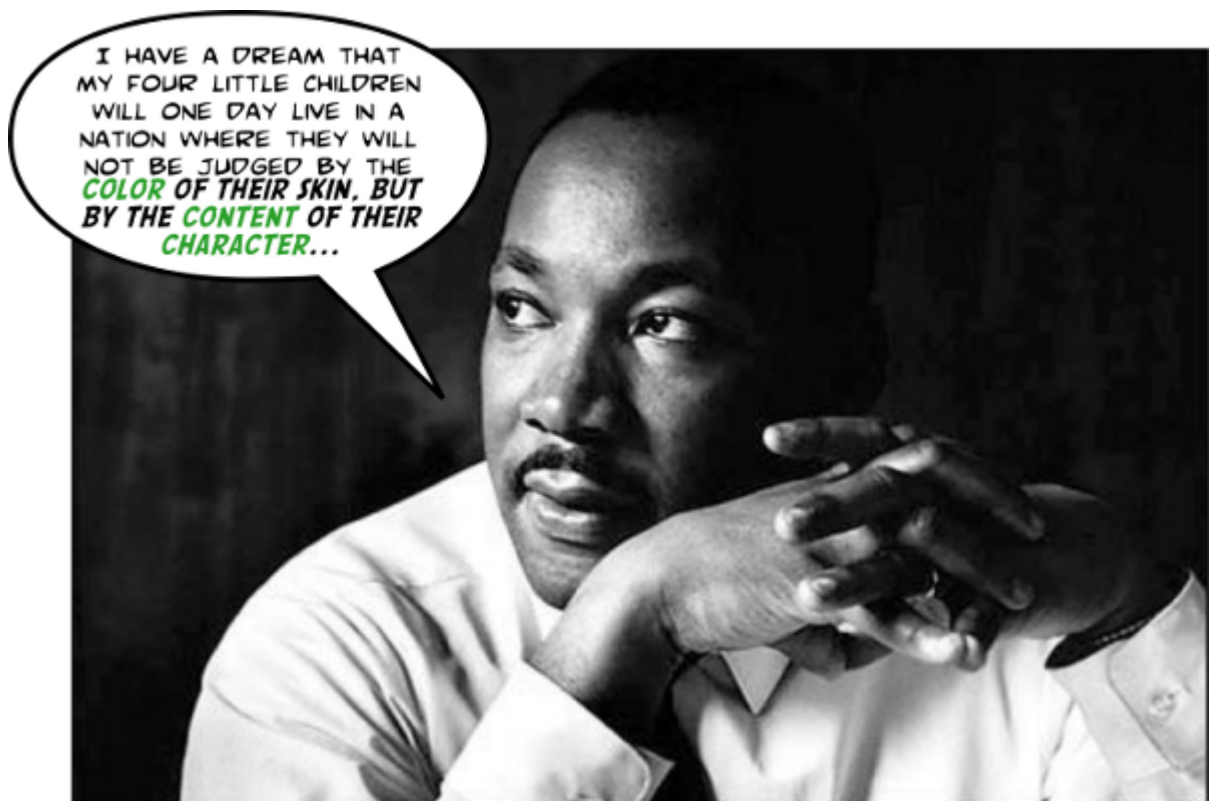
Robert Frost "Birches"

Deep into the darkness peering, long I stood there, wondering fearing,
Doubting, dreaming no mortal ever dared to dream before.

Edgar Allan Poe "The raven"

It is not surprising at all to find alliteration in speeches delivered to an audience that seeks to convince, persuade inspire or inform.

- "So first of all, let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself."
Franklin Delan Roosevelt
- "Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation."
Abraham Lincoln
- "We the people, declare today, that the most evident of truths that all of us are created equal is the star that guides us still: just as it guided our forebears through Seneca Falls and Selma and Stonewall."
Barack Obama, Inaugural address



Alliteration is commonly viewed as a trope of literature but we see on all around us every day. So a lot of famous phrases and sayings have had long life due to the alliteration.

- Busy as a bee
- Dead as a doornail

- Get your goal
- Home sweet home
- Mad as a March hare
- Easy peasy
- Live and learn
- Last laugh
- Head over heels
- Hustle and bustle
- Swan song
- Trick or treat

Alliteration

repeating a sound at the start of words

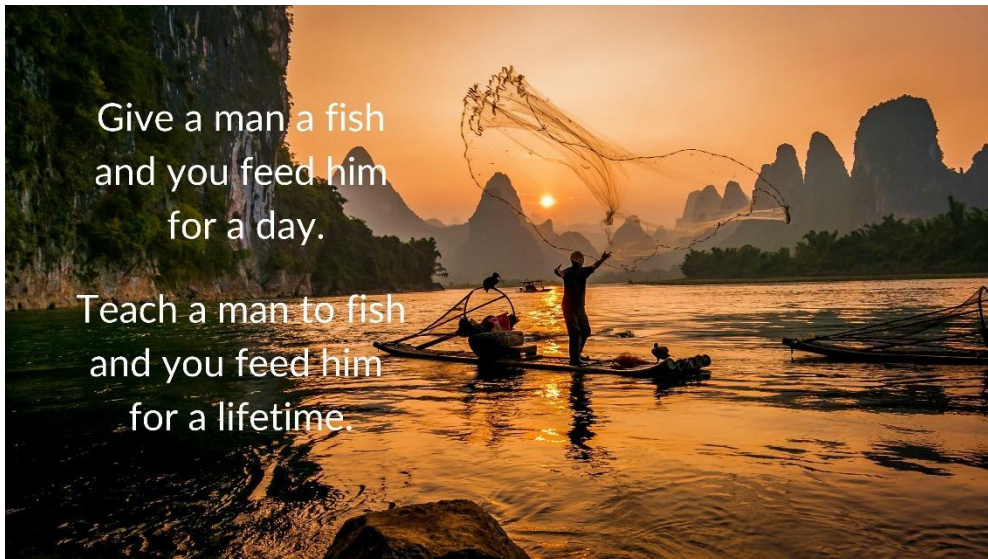
Hedgehogs hog the hedge,

also at the start of stressed syllables

...but we **scoff**
sticky slugs



Another form of alliteration is symmetrical alliteration (Parallelism), a rhetoric device which can be found in sayings and biblic literature:



- Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day: teach a man to fish and you feed him for a lifetime.
- Wounds caused by knife will heal, wounds caused by words will not heal.
- The truth has legs and ran away, the lie has no legs and must stay.
- When there is food in the house what matter if a guest arrive? When there is faith what is death?
- The cow which leaves first will be broken at the horn, the cow which remains in the back will be broken at the tail.

The mostly common use of alliteration can be found in nursery rhymes and tongue twisters.

Tongue Twisters

Group #1

Fuzzy wuzzy was a bear,
Fuzzy wuzzy had no hair.
Fuzzy wuzzy wasn't fuzzy.
Was he?



Group #2

A Tutor who tooted a flute
Tried to tutor two tooters to toot.
Said the two to their tutor,
"Is it harder to toot
Or to tutor two tooters to toot?"



Group #3

I thought a thought.
But the thought I thought wasn't the thought
I thought I thought.



Group #4

Say this sharply, say this sweetly,
Say this shortly, say this softly.
Say this sixteen times in succession.

Group #5

She sells sea shells by the sea shore.
The shells she sells are surely seashells.
So if she sells shells on the seashore,
I'm sure she sells seashore shells

- There was a fisherman named Fisher
Who fished for some fish in a fissure
Till a fish with a green
Pulled the fisherman in
Now they're fishing the fissure for fisher.
- A big bully beats a baby boy
- But a better butter makes a batter better.

In our daily life we notice alliteration in the names of different companies. It makes the name of a company catchy and easy to memorize. Here are several common examples:



- Dunkin donuts
- Pay pal
- Best buy
- Coca Cola
- Life Lock
- Park Place
- Chuck e cheese
- Krispy Crème

We also find alliterations in names of people, making such names prominent and easy to be remembered. For instance, both fictional characters and real people may stand out prominently in your mind due to the alliteration effects of their names. Here are some examples:

Greta Garbo Hulk Hogan
Lucy Liu Charlie Chalpin
Ronald Reagan Lois Lane
Jesse James Kevin Kline
Sissy Spacek Boris Becker
Harry Houdini Alan Alda

- Ronald Reagan
- Sammy Sosa
- Jesse Jackson
- Michael Moore
- William Wordsworth
- Marilyn Monroe

In cartoon and film character names

Examples of Alliteration

In these cartoon characters' names there is alliteration: Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck, Bugs Bunny, Daffy Duck, Minnie Mouse.



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- Bruce Bonner
- Charlie Chan
- Donald Duck
- Mickey Mouse
- Sponge Bob Square Pants
- Tony the Tiger
- Peter Pan
- Pink Panther

Alliteration effects are successfully used in advertising slogans:



- JAGUAR: Don't dream it, drive it.
- GIRL'S GUIDES: Dream, dare, do.
- MAYBELLINE: May be she's born with it. Maybe it's Maybelline.

In songs:

- Back in Black
- Lady, Lady, Lay
- The sound of silence
- What a wonderful world

In website names:

- Power Point
- City Search
- Twitter

Sport names:

Alliteration in real life?

■ Sports Team Names

- New York Yankees
- Buffalo Bills
- Tennessee Titans
- Utah Utes
- Cleveland Cavaliers



- Buffalo Bulls
- Cleveland Cavaliers
- Philadelphia Phillies
- Seattle Seahawks

Candy



- Bon Bons

- Jujubas
- Kitkats
- Tictacs

Cars



- Ferrari
- Range Rover

Alliteration is a powerful tool that can add emphasis to phrases, evoke sounds and provide insight into an author's words. It creates emotions, chilling effects, helps well remember.

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Սեդա Ղազարյան

Կոտայքի մարզ, Քաղսիի միջնակարգ դպրոց

Ալիտերացիայի երևույթը և նրա գործնական նշանակությունը ժամանակակից անգլերենում

Հետազոտական աշխատանքը ներկայացնում է ալիտերացիայի երևույթն անգլերենում՝ ինչ նաև ապարի է անցել, ինչ կիրառություն ունի գեղարվեստական և ամենօրյա խոսքում: Ալիտերացիոն հնարքները կարելի է կիրառել անգլերենի դասերին՝ դրանք դարձնելով ավելի հետաքրքիր ու գվարնալի, իսկ խոսքը՝ առավել արտահայտիչ ու պատկերավոր՝ սասցվածքների ու շուտասելուկների, խոսքային այլ հնարք ու հնարանքների միջոցով:

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Аллитерация и ее актуальное значение в английском языке

Исследовательская работа рассматривает использование аллитерации в английском языке: какой путь она прошла, как она употребляется в художественной литературе и в повседневной речи. Аллитерационные приемы можно использовать на уроках английского языка делая их более интересными и увлекательными, а речь более образной и выразительной благодаря разным речевым приемам аллитерации.