



**PHONETIC STYLISTIC PECULIARITIES OF ROBERT  
LEE FRONT'S POEMA**

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***Abstract:*** *The article about phonetic stylistic peculiarities of Robert Lee Front's poema. Units of sound sequence are called syllables or syllables. it is a unit of a sequence of sounds marked by one unit of the loudest sound, which may or may not be accompanied by another sound in front of it. the field of linguistics that studies, analyzes, and discusses the sequence of language sounds is called phonology, etymologically, the word phonology is sound, and logic, which is science.*

***Keywords:*** *phonological aspects in English, assimilation, antonym, meaning of idioms and proverbs, synonyms, language sounds.*

***Аннотация:*** *статья посвящена фонетическим стилистическим особенностям поэмы Роберта Ли Фроста. Единицы звуковой последовательности называются слогами. Это единица последовательности звуков, выделенная одним самым громким звуком, который может сопровождаться или не сопровождаться другим звуком перед ним. раздел лингвистики, изучающий, анализирующий и рассматривающий последовательность языковых звуков, называется фонологией. этимологически слово «фонология» происходит от «звук» и «логика», что означает «наука».*

***Ключевые слова:*** *фонологические аспекты в английском языке, ассимиляция, антонимы, значение идиом и пословиц, синонимы, языковые звуки.*



## **INTRODUCTION**

The artistic mastery of sound in poetry has long been recognized as a crucial element in creating both meaning and aesthetic appeal. Among American poets, Robert Frost stands as a paramount figure whose sophisticated use of phonetic devices has shaped the landscape of modern poetry. His masterful manipulation of sound patterns, rhythmic structures, and phonetic arrangements has created a distinctive voice that resonates with readers across generations.

This study delves into the intricate phonetic stylistic peculiarities present in Frost's poetic works, examining how his careful attention to sound contributes to the overall artistic and semantic value of his poetry. Frost's unique ability to merge colloquial New England speech patterns with complex phonetic arrangements has produced a body of work that is simultaneously accessible and sophisticated, simple yet profound.

The phonetic aspects of Frost's poetry deserve particular attention as they represent a crucial intersection between form and content. His use of specific sound patterns often reinforces the thematic elements of his work, creating a seamless integration between what is said and how it is said. From the subtle manipulation of vowel sounds to the strategic placement of consonants, Frost's phonetic choices serve multiple artistic purposes: they establish mood, enhance meaning, create memorable rhythmic patterns, and contribute to the overall musical quality of his verses.

## **METHODS**

Speech sounds are subdivided into two main types: vowels and consonants. The main principles of this division are the following:

- the presence or absence of abstraction;
- the distribution of muscular tension;
- the force of the air stream, coming from the lungs.

Vowels are speech sounds based on voice. There is no abstraction in their articulation. The muscular tension is spread evenly throughout the speech organs. The force of the air stream is rather weak.



Consonants are speech sounds in the articulation of which there is an abstraction. The removal of the abstraction causes nose explosion or friction. The force of the air stream is great.

The articulatory boundary between vowels and consonants is not well-marked. There are speech sounds that occupy an intermediate position between vowels and consonants and they have common features with both of them. Sonorant: /m, n, y, r, l, w, j/. Like vowels, they are largely based on voice. There is an abstraction in their articulation and the muscular tension is concentrated at the place of abstraction like in the production of consonants.

Some sonorants can be syllabic in some particular position. The consonants w, r, j due to their great sonority, are sometimes referred to as semi-vowels.

Due to the identical structure of speech organs of people of different nations and races, all l-ges have sounds of identical types. Being identical typologically these sounds are not identical articulators. The differences in the articulation of sounds in different l-ges are explained by the fact that each l-he has its own tendencies and modes of articulation.

1. The tongue is branded and flattened.
2. The tip is slightly down back from the teeth.
3. The lips are neutral. The upper lip is tensed - напряжена.

English-Russian consonants:

Tip of the tongue: apical dorsal.

The bulk of the tongue: tense to occupy more flat and lower positions than in the articulation of Russian consonants.

Voice and voiceless distinction: in English voiceless consonants in final positions are strong while voiced consonants are weak and partially devoiced. (For ex, cat, bird). In Russian, there are no voiced consonants in the final position. Voiceless consonants are weak except sonorants.

VOWELS:

Lips: in Russian the lips are deliberately protruded and rounded (o, y). In English in the articulation of similar sounds the protrusion does not take place.





Tongue: in English, the tongue is slightly drawn back. In Russian the tongue occupies mostly the front part of the mouth.

Tension: in English vowels are not very tense objectively, but they seem tense in comparison to Russian vowels. In English unstressed vowels do not differ in quality from a stressed one. /open/, /window/. In Russian an unstressed vowel is always short and different in quality for the same vowel in the stressed syllable.

English vowels can be short or long. Difference between vowels: they differ in length. In Russian vowels differ in quality but not in quantity. They may be pronounced in a longer way for purposes of emphasis but the length of vowels doesn't differentiate words with different meanings. (Bit [i] – beat [i:])

Russian phoneticians classify consonants according to:

1. Work of the vocal cords and the force of exhalation
2. Active organs of speech and the place of obstruction
3. The type of obstruction and the manner of noise production
4. The position of the soft palate

1) According to the vocal cords consonants are subdivided into voiced and voiceless. B/p, d/t, etc.

2) The force of exhalation and the degree of muscular tension are greater in the production of voiceless consonants that are called à Fortis = strong – сильные. Voiced consonants are called Lenis = soft, weak. The muscular tension is weaker in their articulation.

## **RESULTS**

As stated in the paragraph above, phonology is the study of language sounds, limited to sounds that differentiate meanings. Phonetics and phonology are the lowest-level parts of linguistics. Phonetics and phonology are not included in grammar and also do not belong to lexicons. For most linguists today, phonetics is considered to be included in phonology, so the two systematic levels of sound are only called phonology, but some distinguish phonetics and phonology (Local, 2003; Baumann & Cangemi, 2020).



There is a necessity in language analysis to distinguish functional sounds called phonemes from language sounds that do not have a function. So it must be distinguished between phonemes and phonemes. Phon (phone) is the sound of language, while phoneme (phoneme) is the smallest sound unit capable of showing a contrasting meaning, for example in English, / b / is a phoneme because it distinguishes the meanings of the words bat and pat, / b / and / p / are two different phonemes. After all, the words bat and pat have different meanings.

A phoneme is an abstraction, while its phonetic form depends on several factors, especially the position of other sounds (Best & Strange, 1992; Shaywitz et al., 2004). Phonemization is a procedure for finding phonemes. The phonemization effort of a language is an attempt to find sounds that function in the context of differentiating meaning. Phonemization bases itself on good and careful phonetic recording.

Phonemic recording that is prepared for phonemization work must undergo several improvements (trial and error), it must be searched for as many sounds in a particular language as possible (Ohala, 1990; Bondarko, 2005). Assimilation Phonological assimilation studies have been carried out by experts in various languages. According to Sproat & Fujimura (1993) and Bürki et al. (2011), the process of mutual influence between sounds causes the characteristics of the sound that is affected to change to match the sound that affects, and that influence can occur between segments in a word or between components in a compound word. Deng (1998) and Turkeltaub & Coslett (2010), say assimilation means that sounds become more alike.

## **DISCUSSION**

From the various definitions put forward by linguists, it can be concluded that assimilation is the process of a sound influencing other adjacent sounds so that the affected sound becomes the same or almost the same as the sound that affects it. The assimilation process occurs due to the similarity or similarity in several features between the sound that affects it and other sounds that are affected. The similarity



may lie in the manner of articulation, the area of articulation, the nature of the sound, or other phonetic features (Browman& Goldstein, 1990; Lahiri&Reetz, 2010).

According to Dinnsen& Charles-Luce, 1984; Barlaz et al., 2018), assimilation can occur based on three factors: vibration of the vocal cords, movement of the velum, and branching of the articulation area. Assimilation based on the vibration of the vocal cords can result in voiceless sounds becoming audible or vice versa. Assimilation that involves movement of the velum will result in non-nasal sounds becoming nasal. Assimilation based on the articulator or the area of the articulation will result in a sound changing into another sound adjacent to the area of articulation.

In terms of shape, Beckman et al. (2011) and Kharlamov (2014), divide the assimilation process into four possibilities, namely (1) consonants assimilate with vowel characteristics, (2) vowels assimilate with consonant characteristics, (3) consonants assimilate with characteristics -consonant characteristics, and (4) vowels assimilate with vowel characteristics. As a phonological symptom, assimilation can be phonetic and can be phonemic. Gahl et al. (2012) and Wiese (2006), state that phonetic assimilation does not change the state of the affected sound phonemes, whereas phonemic assimilation changes certain phonemes into other phonemes. For example, in Dutch the word “zakdoek” handkerchief is a compound word consisting of the eastern part. The formality factor. For example, the words money and money are two synonymous words.

However, the word money is used in a variety of formal and informal. Money is only suitable for informal styles. Social factors. The word I and I are synonymous. The word I can be used by anyone and anyone, while the word I can only be used for peers and having a close relationship. Field of activity factors. The words sun and Surya, are synonymous. The word sun is used in any activity, while the word solar is only used in a specific variety. The nuance factor of meaning. For example, the words see, behold, descry, espy, survey, contemplate, observe, notice, remark, note, perceive, and discern, are synonymous words. Antonym is a semantic relationship between two units of speech whose meaning states the opposite / contradiction.



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