

THE ROLE OF ANAPHORA IN LITERATURE

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Annotation: This article shows the essential role and use of anaphora in literature, which is one of the poetic repetitions. The means of anaphora in the literature is great. It gives the verse great expressiveness, imagery and brightness. This technique is, as it were, a kind of poet's voice, helping to understand the mental and emotional state of the author. Anaphora is a stylistic figure of speech, it consists in repeating the same elements at the beginning of each parallel row.

Keywords: Speech, repetition, tropes and figures of speech, poetic figures, anaphora

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada she'riy takrorlardan biri bo'lgan anaforaning adabiyotdagi muhim o'rni va qo'llanilishi ko'rsatilgan. Adabiyotda anafora vositalari katta. Bu misraga katta ta'sirchanlik, obrazlilik va yorqinlik beradi. Bu uslub, go'yo shoirning o'ziga xos ovozi bo'lib, muallifning ruhiy va hissiy holatini tushunishga yordam beradi. Anafora nutqning stilistik shakli bo'lib, u har bir parallel qatorning boshida bir xil elementlarni takrorlashdan iborat.

Kalit so'zlar: Nutq, takror, tropik va nutq shakllari, she'riy figuralar, anafora.

The role of artistic repetition in the structure of poetry is important. Poetic repetitions contribute to the musicality and charm of the poem. There are four types of repetitions: lexical, phonetic, morphological, and syntactic. In this paper, we analyze the functions of anaphora in poetic speech, which is one of the lexical repetitions. The word anaphora is derived from Greek word "anaphor" that means "to raise up". Anaphora is the repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive phrases, clauses, or sentences. That repetition is intentional and is used to add style and emphasis to text or speech. Because anaphora affects both meaning and style, you'll find examples of it in poetry, prose, dialogue, speeches, and song lyrics. It's a literary device with the power to emphasize meaning, add emotion, and create a sense of rhythm. In this case, the same word or phrase is repeated in the same way at the beginning of the poem.

Some of the most famous speeches in history, some of the most well-known works of literature and film, and some of the most memorable song lyrics, include this literary device. Many poets, when creating their famous works, often resorted to the use of anaphora. For example, Anna Akhmatova in the poem "Before spring there are such days" often uses the conjunction "and". In this way, the poetess conveys her emotions felt at the moment:

Before spring, there are days like this:

A meadow is resting under the dense snow,

The trees are merrily dry rustling,

And the warm wind is gentle and resilient.

And the body marvels at its lightness,

And the song that I was tired of before

Like new, you sing with excitement.

Anaphora is also frequently used in English poetry. This can also be found in the following verses of the famous English poet Robert Burns:

Farewell to the mountains high covered with snow!

Farewell to the straths and green valleys below!

Farewell to the forests and wild-hanging woods!

Farewell to the torrents and loud-pouring floods!

In this example, the parallelism of the syntactic content of each line is observed, along with the "farewell" anaphoric repetition. The anaphora provides the literary text with a distinctive rhythm, which, while

repeating the anaphoric element, somehow brings the distinctive copy of the prose and poetic speech sound closer together. But the anaphora used in the poem enhances the phonetic harmony of the speech. It is one of the popular stylistic strategies that find an important place in the modern poetry.

In his “We Shall Fight on the Beaches” speech, Winston Churchill uses anaphora to inspire commitment and emphasize his belief in the battle against Nazi Germany.

“We shall not flag or fail. We shall go on to the end. We shall fight in France, we shall fight on the seas and oceans, we shall fight with growing confidence and growing strength in the air, we shall defend our island, whatever the cost may be, we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills. We shall never surrender.”

Charles Dickens opens his novel *A Tale of Two Cities* with anaphora:

“It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair.”

Red’s famous advice to Andy in Stephen King’s *Rita Hayworth and Shawshank Redemption* includes anaphora:

Get busy living, or get busy dying.

Anaphoric repetition is the regular repetition of the same word or phrase at the beginning of a sentence or phrase not only in poetry but as well as in prose. Anaphora not only has a strong emotional impact on the reader and readers, but also retains its charm for years, fulfilling its function in an integral way with the figurative means of poetic language and the elements of poetic structure.

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