

RYHME, PARARHYME, ASSONANCE AND RESERVE RYHME

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Abstract. *This article delves into the concept of rhyme and its variations—pararhyme, assonance, and reserve rhyme—within the framework of poetry. These phonetic techniques are not only fundamental to the rhythm and musicality of verse but also play a crucial role in shaping the meaning and emotional depth of poems. Rhyme, in its various forms, facilitates the construction of meaning, while the use of pararhyme, assonance, and reserve rhyme introduces complexity and creativity into the sound patterns of poetry. The discussion emphasizes how these devices enhance the poetic experience by contributing to the cognitive and emotional resonance of the text. Through this exploration, the article sheds light on the different roles these phonetic devices play in enriching poetic expression.*

Keywords: *Rhyme, Pararhyme, Assonance, Reserve Rhyme, Poetry, Phonetic Devices.*

INTRODUCTION

The concept of rhyme has been central to poetry across cultures and centuries, serving as one of the most fundamental elements in the construction of verse. Rhyme is often considered a unifying sound pattern that ties together lines, stanzas, and entire poems. However, poets often experiment with variations of traditional rhyme, resulting in different phonetic patterns such as pararhyme, assonance, and reserve rhyme. These alternatives to perfect rhyme introduce new complexities to the poetic structure while maintaining the musicality and rhythm that define poetry [1].

In this article, we will define and examine these various forms of rhyme, providing insight into their specific uses and distinguishing features. Through this

exploration, we aim to better understand how poets manipulate sound and meaning, creating rich and evocative works.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Rhyme is traditionally understood as the correspondence of sounds between the end of one line and the end of another in a poem. The most common form of rhyme is *perfect rhyme*, where the final stressed syllables of two words match exactly in sound (e.g., “cat” and “hat”). This perfect alignment of sounds often serves to create a sense of harmony and closure in the poem. Rhyme is not only important for its musicality but also plays a structural role, organizing the poem's form and contributing to its overall flow [2].

Example:

1. "The cat sat on the mat."
2. "The dog ran fast and flat."

The rhyme of "mat" and "flat" creates a strong sense of closure and connection between the two lines.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Pararhyme, also known as *slant rhyme* or *near rhyme*, occurs when two words have similar but not identical sounds. In pararhyme, the consonants or vowels at the end of the words are close but do not match perfectly. This form of rhyme provides a more subtle and less predictable auditory effect compared to perfect rhyme, allowing for a greater range of expression while still maintaining a connection between words.

Example:

- “love” and “move”
- “back” and “book”

Here, the final consonant sounds are similar but do not match exactly. Pararhyme can create a sense of tension or dissonance, enhancing the emotional or thematic content of a poem.

Assonance refers to the repetition of vowel sounds within nearby words. Unlike rhyme, which typically involves the final stressed syllables of words,

assonance can occur at any point in the word, whether it is at the beginning, middle, or end. Assonance creates a harmonious or melodic quality, contributing to the overall soundscape of a poem [3].

Assonance is particularly effective in shaping the mood and tone of a poem. For example, long, open vowel sounds might evoke feelings of calm or spaciousness, while short, sharp vowels may create a more tense or urgent feeling.

Example:

- “Hear the mellow wedding bells” (from Edgar Allan Poe's “The Bells”)

Here, the repetition of the long "e" sound in “hear” and “mellow” creates a soothing, melodic effect.

Reserve rhyme, sometimes called *reverse rhyme* or *inverted rhyme*, refers to a situation in which a rhyme pattern is disrupted or postponed for artistic or structural reasons. Rather than following a traditional rhyme scheme, reserve rhyme presents an unexpected turn or reversal in the expected rhyming pattern, creating a distinctive surprise or emphasis.

For example, if a poet anticipates using a particular rhyme in the subsequent line but instead presents a non-rhyming word, it may create a deliberate disruption in the poem’s rhythm or emotional flow. This technique encourages the reader to reconsider the rhyme and its implications, adding depth and complexity to the work [4].

Example:

- "The moon shines bright in the sky (A)"
- "Its rays dance like a light in my eye (B)"
- "Then suddenly it fades from view (C)"
- "And all that remains is the dark blue (A)"

Here, the rhyme "view" and "blue" are delayed, creating a sense of shift and surprise at the end.

Table: Comparison of Rhyme Types

Rhyme Type	Definition	Example	Effect in Poetry
Rhyme	Correspondence of sounds, typically in the final stressed syllables	"cat" and "hat"	Harmony, closure
Pararhyme	Partial rhyme, similar sounds but not exact	"move" and "love"	Tension, subtlety
Assonance	Repetition of vowel sounds within nearby words	"Hear" and "mellow"	Melodic, mood setting
Reserve Rhyme	Disrupted or postponed rhyme pattern	"blue" and "view"	Surprise, emphasis, structural complexity

CONCLUSION

Rhyme and its various forms—pararhyme, assonance, and reserve rhyme—are essential tools in the structure and aesthetic quality of poetry. While traditional rhyme creates a sense of unity, rhythm, and closure, its alternatives offer poets more freedom to experiment with sound patterns and meaning. Pararhyme, with its near-matching sounds, introduces subtle nuances that create a sense of tension or incompleteness. Assonance, focusing on vowel repetition, enhances the musicality of a poem and helps set the tone or emotional atmosphere. Reserve rhyme, by delaying or disrupting expected rhyme patterns, creates an element of surprise, emphasizing certain words or ideas and adding complexity to the poetic form.

These phonetic devices serve more than just an ornamental purpose in poetry; they are deeply connected to the way poets conceptualize the world and express emotions. By manipulating rhyme, poets can evoke particular feelings, reflect cultural contexts, or highlight contrasts in meaning. Furthermore, these

devices allow for a richer reading experience, inviting the reader to engage with the text not just intellectually, but also emotionally and sensorially.

The use of rhyme in poetry, especially in its varied forms, continues to be an area of exploration and innovation. As the study of phonetic patterns in literature evolves, so does our understanding of their impact on how meaning is constructed and conveyed.

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