



ALLITERATION IS A MAIN PART OF TONGUE TWISTERS

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Abstract: *Using alliteration in the text and a repeated rhythm would be very striking and more memorable for the reader. Therefore, alliteration can be used to inject mood or emotion into a piece of writing. It can also be used to add rhythm and emphasis, which helps to make the context more memorable.*

Key words: *alliteration, tongue twisters, rhythm, vowels, melody.*

Alliteration is commonly found in poetry, but can also be used very effectively in other forms of writing. Another common place to see alliteration used is in the newspaper, as the repeated sound makes for catchy, memorable headlines. For example, “History in his hands”, was used by one newspaper when Andy Murray won Wimbledon in 2013. The effect is a more dramatic headline where the emphasis of the ‘h’ on each word jumps out and punctuates the sentence. It isn’t necessary to use the whole phrase or sentence in this way, however, as a few words can still add emphasis like this recent headline, “Pensions shake-up shambles”.

Alliteration can be used to make your writing more interesting and varied. You can affect the mood of your piece by repeating particular hard or soft sounds to suit the atmosphere that you are trying to create. Repeating ‘ch’ or ‘st’ sounds, for example, would create a harsh and pointed style to create an uncomfortable feeling, like in *The Raven* by Edgar Allen Poe: “And the raven, never flitting, still is sitting, still is sitting”. Here the repeated phrase “still is sitting” creates a feeling of menace. Alternatively, softer sounding words such as those starting with ‘w’ or ‘sh’ are soothing and create a comforting feeling in phrases like “welcoming weariness by the washing waves”.

Adding humor to writing is a good way to avoid it becoming one dimensional, and alliteration can help you inject humor more easily. For example, you could use tongue twisters to summarize key information in a piece of descriptive or expeditionary writing. You could also use alliteration for the names of characters, companies and other details, which would create a jovial, or more memorable piece.

As alliteration repeats a similar sound within a sentence it can also add rhythm, particularly when using repeated short words, like a drum with each repeated sounded beaten out. For example, the first line of *The Raven* has a clear beat created from its syllables: “Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered weak and weary”. The rhythm of the repeated phrases along with the alliteration of “weak and weary” adds emphases to the feelings of the author at that moment. Using a similar beat throughout the poem adds to the effect. This can be used in other forms of writing as well, as rhythm also helps make the writing more memorable.

In order create alliteration in the text, one need two or more words that begin with the same sound.

Here’s an example of alliteration with a “c” sound:



The capable, careful carpenter.

Here's an example of alliteration with "w" and "th":

Wild and woolly, threatening throngs.

Alliteration is all about sound, not just letters. For example, a hard "c" or a "k" work equally.

This means that two words beginning with the same letter, but not the same sound, are not alliterative. Here is an example of two words beginning with the same letter that are not alliterative:

Charming captain

Even though both words start with the letter "c," the sounds are different so they are not alliterative.

Alliteration plays an important role in forming tongue twisters in English language. As far as tongue twisters are considered to be linguistic game, alliteration helps them to be melodic and rhythmic. Tongue twisters are not just a linguistic game, but they have a practical purpose for speech and language development. Its regular recitation stimulates control of the muscles responsible for speech, ensuring a clearer pronunciation of words with difficult syllables. It also expands children's vocabulary. Pronouncing the tongue twisters can be difficult for native speakers as well. The Tongue twisters are a sequence of words or sounds that are usually alliterative. This means that the first consonant is repeated and this is difficult to pronounce quickly and correctly. Tongue twisters are quite funny.

Here are some examples for alliteration in tongue twisters:

One of the famous tongue twisters in English language is following:

Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers. If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers, where's the peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked?

In this tongue twister, the letter "p" is repeated.

A big bug bit the little beetle, but the little beetle bit the big bug back.

In this tongue twister, "b" sound is repeated and it makes the tongue twister more easy to remember, however, it also makes it difficult to say, since it may be confusing to pronounce same sounds and letters. The following tongue twisters are considered to be the most difficult tongue twister with alliteration.

Tongue Twister #1

I'm not the pheasant plucker, I'm the pheasant plucker's mate,
And I'm only plucking pheasants 'cause the pheasant plucker's late.
I'm not the pheasant plucker, I'm the pheasant plucker's son,
And I'm only plucking pheasants till the pheasant pluckers come.

Tongue Twister #2

A tutor who tooted the flute
Tried to tutor two tooters to toot
Said the two to the tutor
"Is it tougher to toot
Or to tutor two tooters to toot?"

Tongue Twister #3



Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.
A peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked.
If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers
How many pickled peppers did Peter Piper pick?

Tongue Twister #4

A certain young fellow named Beebee
Wished to marry a lady named Phoebe
“But,” he said. “I must see
What the minister’s fee be
Before Phoebe be Phoebe Beebee”

Tongue Twister #5

How much wood would a woodchuck chuck
If a woodchuck would chuck wood?
A woodchuck would chuck all the wood he could chuck
If a woodchuck would chuck wood.

Tongue Twister #6

I thought a thought.
But the thought I thought wasn’t the thought I thought I thought.
If the thought I thought I thought had been the thought I thought, I wouldn’t have
thought so much.

Tongue Twister #7

A skunk sat on a stump.
The stump thought the skunk stunk.
The skunk thought the stump stunk .
What stunk the skunk or the stump?

Tongue Twister #8

If one doctor doctors another doctor
Does the doctor who doctors the doctor
Doctor the doctor the way the doctor he is doctoring doctors?
Or does the doctor doctor the way
The doctor who doctors doctors?
The doctoring doctor doctors the doctor the way
The doctoring doctor wants to doctor the doctor.
Not the way the doctored doctor wants to be doctored.

Tongue Twister #9

Mr. See owned a saw.
And Mr. Soar owned a seesaw.
Now See’s saw sawed Soar’s seesaw
Before Soar saw See,
Which made Soar sore.
Had Soar seen See’s saw
Before See sawed Soar’s seesaw,
See’s saw would not have sawed



Soar's seesaw.

So See's saw sawed Soar's seesaw.

But it was sad to see Soar so sore

Just because See's saw sawed

Soar's seesaw!

Tongue Twister #10

I cannot bear to see a bear

Bear down upon a hare.

When bare of hair he strips the hare,

Right there I cry, "Forbear!"

All in all, it is inventible fact that the alliteration plays in an important role in forming tongue twisters because it makes the tongue twisters not only more interesting but also more difficult to remember as well.

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