

عنوان مقاله:

Analysis Syllable Structure & Sonority in Nima's Poems

محل انتشار:

اولین کنفرانس ملی آموزش زبان انگلیسی، ادبیات و مترجمی (سال: 1392)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 1

نویسندگان:

Mehrnaz Ardebili - *Linguistic universal graduated*

Mohammad Jafar Jabari - *Associate professor*

خلاصه مقاله:

Language is the most important element of the society. It is intermingled with our thoughts and feelings. A poem is an incident in language; in fact, the poet with his poems do an action that the readers can feel the differences between his poems and his daily language. Considering the crisis was entangled with classic poems Nima with his correct understanding was created a revolution in Persian poems which was different in structures and contents. Literary Linguistics is relatively a new domain of linguistics. That studies the literary texts according to different literary schools. In this domain we face on the one hand linguistics on the other hand literature. Sonority is the resonance of a sound in relation to other sounds. A sonority scale shows the sonority of a sound in relation to other sounds. The term 'prominences' or sonority has been applied to various aspects of speech: as an overall feature of voice quality, and as a feature of segments forming the internal structure of syllables. A fundamental generalization of the sonority theory is that vowels are more sonorant than consonants. A sonority hierarchy or sonority scale is a ranking of speech sounds (or phones) by amplitude. For example if you say the vowel[a]. You will produce a much louder sound than if you say the plosive. [t]. Sonority hierarchies are especially important when analyzing syllable structure, rules about what segments many appear in onsets or codas together. Syllable consists of one vowel and one or more consonants; therefore the number of syllables equals to the number of vowels. It seems that we can make a lot of syllables structure. But the numbers of them are less than the phonemes. Methods of research: It is an applied research. In this research consonants are shown as (c), short vowels as (v), and long vowels as (v̄). Six typed of Persian poem syllables structure in Farsi, by considering the length of vowels, six syllable structures are evaluated. At the end, the frequency of each syllables are computed. The conclusion is as follows: Syllable: cv cv̄ cv̄c cv̄c̄ cvcc cv̄c̄c̄ Nima: 283 300 316 25 16 02 Cvc syllables have the most frequency in Nima's poem. Cv̄ has the frequency of 300. Cv has the frequency of 283. Syllables ending with a consonant cluster of two have the least sonority. Cv̄ and cv̄c̄ ending with /n/ have the most sonority

کلمات کلیدی:

phoneme, syllable, sonority, consonant, vowel

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

<https://civilica.com/doc/222025>



