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### **Linguistic Peculiarities of Songs**

Song is widespread globally and that influence of song makes it an interesting source to study lyric content, language use, style, and idea. Music also tends to be motivating. Some songs are able to stimulate the brain while studying. Furthermore, songs can be beneficial in the teaching of skills as well as linguistic aspects in the teaching of a foreign language and English in particular. Music can develop and extend vocabulary and comprehension skills, and additionally can enhance students' creativity and cultural awareness, including long-term memory. [1]

For a long time, song discourse has been considered by researchers as one of the varieties of the discourse of lyrical poetry. This is due to the presence of a number of common features – features of rhythmic-compositional construction, artistic means of creating images, conveying the thoughts and feelings of the author, the presence of subtext. [2] Other features of song discourse include coherence, addressability, intertextuality, a high degree of pragmatism, ideology.

The global nature of the dissemination of the texts of the English-language song discourse leave a certain imprint on these texts, mainly in terms of their simplification: the text of the song should not contain complex grammatical phenomena, realities and idioms. The metaphor is most frequently used to describe meaning in various kinds of concepts in the lyrics.

Phonetic techniques (alliteration and assonance) are not relevant for the texts of the English-language song discourse, and poetic features are characterized by a sufficient degree of freedom. Speaking about the rhythmic features of these texts, we note a fairly free metric, which shows that there is a varying number of stressed syllables.

There are rare cases of internal and through rhyme, such forms as paired and cross rhyming are more often used.

The lyrics of the songs are syntactically heterogeneous, demonstrating both the features of a high and conversational style. The leading registers in the English-language song discourse are reproductive (in narrative and descriptive varieties) and informative. The most noticeable features of the texts should be considered parallel constructions in combination with various types of repetition, as well as the high occurrence of interrogative and imperative sentences. Repetition makes lyrics sound smooth and also highlights the important messages in the verses.

Now, creolized texts are of particular interest to linguists. According to E. E. Anisimova, a creolized text is "a complex textual formation in which verbal and melodic elements form one visual, structural, semantic and functional whole aimed at a complex pragmatic impact on the addressee". [3]

Song lyrics can be considered as a kind of poetry that is composed by songwriters with concern for the use of the varieties of stylistic device, rhythm, and meaning.

### **Литература**

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