

DIALECT AND LITERARY LANGUAGE: INTERRELATIONSHIP

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Abstract. The article shows that dialects are one of the rich sources of the Uzbek language, enriching the literary language in lexical and semantic aspects. The development of the literary language in many cases occurs in relation to dialects. On the one hand, the literary language, adopting elements from dialects, expands its vocabulary; on the other hand, literary language has a certain influence on dialects and helps their standardization. The article describes the interaction between dialect and Adavian language.

Key words: literary language, dialect, language, linguopoetic features, interaction, social function.

Language, as one of the most important social phenomena of society, manifests itself in various forms. Among these forms, one of the most basic and widespread is dialect. A dialect is a variant of a language characteristic of the population living in a certain territory. It differs from speech forms in other regions by its phonetic, lexical and grammatical features. As linguist A. Nurmanov emphasizes, “dialects are formed in the process of natural development of folk languages and are a powerful source for the literary language.” Dialects are not opposed to the literary language. On the contrary, they are two closely related phenomena. The literary language arises on the basis of dialects, is enriched by them, and develops. For example, the place of the Qarlyuk-Kipchok elements in the historical formation of the Uzbek literary language was incomparable. This process took on a more systematic character in the first half of the 19th-20th centuries, and the foundation of the current Uzbek literary language was created¹.

The social function of the dialect. Dialects simultaneously perform both a communicative and an identification function. That is, they are considered a sign of identity for the population of a particular territory. For example, the Fergana Valley, Kashkadarya, Khorezm, Bukhara, Tashkent, Surkhandarya, and Karakalpakstan regions have their own dialects, and the differences between them are often clearly visible in phonetics and vocabulary. Thus, dialect is an important mechanism that maintains the vitality of a language. Linguist G. Abdurakhmanova explains the importance of dialects as follows: “Speaking languages are a layer that preserves the historical memory, national mentality, and cultural code of the people.” Therefore, the study of dialects is not only a linguistic process, but also a task for the study of cultural heritage.

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¹ Nurmonov A. Tilshunoslikka kirish. — Toshkent: O‘qituvchi, 2002. — B. 74.

dialects is not only a linguistic process, but also a task of studying cultural heritage. The interaction of dialect and literary language. One of the main features of the literary language is its standardization. A dialect is a natural, non-standardized form of speech. However, the normative system of the literary language is not separated from dialects. On the contrary, the literary language in many cases draws strength from dialects. For example, many vivid, figurative words in the Uzbek language were originally used in a dialectal form and later entered the literary language: chiroqchi, otlovchi, zhikkakkina, kairogoch, bekorchi, erinchok, and hundreds of others are examples of this.

This process is especially active in fiction. Since the main task of literature is to depict life through artistic images, the literary language often achieves naturalness, liveliness, and a depiction of real life with the help of dialectisms. For this reason, the role of dialectisms in a fiction text is of particular importance. In conclusion, dialects are: a natural source of language; a layer that complements lexical wealth; one of the main factors in the development of the literary language; manifests itself as an important element of the stylistics of the literary text.

From this point of view, the study of the function of dialectisms in the literary text is a separate linguopoetic task. This issue is especially relevant in the work of poets who harmonized their language with the spirit of the people.

Classification and linguistic characteristics of dialectisms. Dialectisms are linguistic units characteristic of regional variants of the language, not standardized in the national literary language, but actively used in a certain region. They are one of the main layers of the language, distinguished by their phonetic, morphological, semantic and stylistic features. Although the issue of dialectisms is classified differently by different linguists depending on their approach, their common essence is the same: dialectisms are language elements that are specific to the region, speech environment, and social life².

Different classifications of dialectisms. Dialectisms are usually divided into three main groups: phonetic dialectisms, lexical dialectisms, and grammatical (morphological and syntactic) dialectisms.

This classification covers all levels of language and is also important in determining the functions of dialectisms in literary texts.

1. Phonetic dialectisms are dialectal units associated with differences in the sound composition of a word, regional changes in pronunciation norms. Phonetic differences are evident in all dialects of the Uzbek language. For example: in the direction of Tashkent-Syr Darya-Fergana, the vowel *a* expands and becomes closer to *o*: “kamish” - “kamish”, “balyk” - “balyk”; – In the Khorezm dialect, the sound *o* is often pronounced as *u* or *o*: “ko‘cha” – “ku‘cha”, “o‘tir” – “utir”; in the Kashkadarya-Surkhandarya regions, the consonant *k* is softened: “kiz” – “kiz”, “kayt” – “kayt”. Phonetic dialectisms are often used in literary texts to show the individual characteristics of the hero’s speech, create regional color, and give liveliness to the poetic melody. Poets choose these elements very carefully, because phonetic dialectisms, if overused, can damage the overall style of the text.

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² Maxmudov N. O‘zbek shevalarining tasnifi. — Samarqand: SamDU nashriyoti, 2011. — B. 44–47.

2. Lexical dialectisms are words that are used only in a certain region and are not widely used in the literary language. This type of dialectisms is most common in literary works. For example: in the Khorezm dialect: “saqiq” – “yogurt”, “yamgir” – “yomgir”, “kishik” – “little child”; in the Fergana Valley dialect: “loyqa” – “soup”, “mayda” – “sand”, “mishiqi” – “pie”; in the Kashkadaryo-Surkhandaryo dialect: “shatak” – “old coat”, “dola” – “na’matak”, “choponcha” – “children’s shepherd”.

These units are semantically divided into the following groups:

a) Lexical dialectisms related to everyday life. Names of objects, clothes, dishes, household items that are often used in everyday life: such as “zangori”, “sanga”, “pirozka”, “mayda loy”.

b) Dialectisms related to the names of nature, flora and fauna. Units specific to the nature of the region: such as “beshbarmaq tree”, “kumloq”, “bardim”, “chigil”.

c) Dialect words denoting social relations

For example, “yigitak”, “chini”, “korakchi”, “oyimcha”, “bobokishloq”.

Lexical dialectisms are of great importance in creating national color, folk tone, imagery and vitality in a literary text.

3. Grammatical dialectisms. This type of dialectisms is explained in terms of morphological and syntactic features.

a) Morphological dialectisms. In morphological dialectisms, the use of word formation, suffixes, and affixes varies depending on the region. For example: diminutive suffixes in the Tashkent-Fergana dialect: -gina/-kina, -cha/-che, “girl”, “boy”, “house”; Verb formation features in the Khorezm dialect: “borapman”, “kelipsan” (in the literary language: boribman, kelibsan).

b) Syntactic dialectisms. Syntactic dialectisms are associated with differences in speech construction: in the Khorezm dialect, compound sentences without a conjunction are common; in the Fergana dialect, the colloquial variants of the suffix -di, which indicates the position of the participle, are very influential: “borip kaldi”, “kelip turdi”. Grammatical dialectisms are usually rarely used in literary texts, since violation of grammatical norms can complicate the overall readability of the text. However, some poets (including Muhammad Yusuf) skillfully use grammatical dialectisms to create liveliness in the character's speech.

Linguopoetic properties of dialectisms. Dialectisms are important not only from a linguistic point of view, but also as a poetic tool. They embody such stylistic functions as: emotional coloring; creation of a national landscape; reflection of the people's psyche; enhancement of speech realism.

In a literary text, dialectisms perform the following functions: they individualize the image, the hero's origin and speech characteristics arising from his environment are revealed through dialects, they create a national flavor, regional words add a national color to the text, enhance sincerity and folkness, dialectisms ensure the liberation of the language from artificiality, and increase emotional expressiveness.

Dialect words often have an emotional-expressive meaning. According to linguist Sh.Rahmatullayev, “dialectisms are semantic and stylistic combinations that enhance the impact of a literary text.”³ Uzbek dialects and regional units in their lexical layer. The Uzbek language is a multi-dialect language, and its territorial forms ensure the richness of the language, the breadth of the lexical layer, and the natural variety of folk speech. Dialects are one of the ancient forms of the Uzbek language, which arose during the stages of the historical formation

³ Rahmatullayev Sh. Hozirgi adabiy o'zbek tili (darslik). –Toshkent: “Universitet”, 2006. – B.141

of the people, and are closely related to various ethnic groups, lifestyles, geographical environment and social factors. The study of the lexical layer of Uzbek dialects is important not only for linguistics, but also for such disciplines as ethnography, folklore, history, literature, and linguistic and cultural studies⁴.

The main dialect groups of Uzbek dialects. Linguists divide Uzbek dialects into three major dialect groups: Qarluq dialects, Kipchak dialects, and Oghuz dialects⁵.

These dialect groups were formed on the basis of historical and ethnic processes and have retained their regional characteristics to this day. Each dialect group has its own phonetic, morphological and lexical features.

1. Qarluq dialects. Qarluq dialects are mainly distributed in the regions of Tashkent, Fergana, Andijan, Namangan, part of Jizzakh, Samarkand, and Kashkadarya, and are one of the main sources of the Uzbek literary language.

The dialects of this dialect contain unique elements of the lexical layer, for example: maida (sand), loyka instead of shorva, hontakhta (a folding table), tantal instead of ottal, dugob (in some regions, meaning "yogurt").

The lexical richness of the Qarluq dialects is often reflected in terms related to lifestyle, agriculture, crafts, weaving, and household items.

2. Kipchak dialects. Kipchak dialects are mainly distributed in Syrdarya, the northern part of Jizzakh, Navoi, part of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and some northern regions. Among the lexical features of Kipchak dialects, many ancient Turkic elements are found. Words characteristic of this dialect: ayish instead of jarima, lavz instead of kizilcha, yugurt (a diluted form of yogurt), chuken instead of pheasant, tobyq instead of kesak.

The Kipchak dialects have a very rich lexical layer in the nomenclature of flora and fauna, in terms of everyday life, and in terms of animal husbandry.

3. Oguz dialects. The Oguz dialects are spread in Uzbekistan, mainly in the Khorezm region and some regions of Karakalpakstan, and are known for their strong lexical specificity. Khorezm dialects have the most dialectal lexical layer than other dialects.

Lexical dialectisms found in Khorezm dialect: jambil instead of mint, ror instead of turnip, gupkurma instead of hot bread, kishik instead of child, tahya instead of doppi, gum instead of yogurt.

In the lexical layer of the Oguz dialects, many ancient Turkic words, ethnographic objects, household items, and units related to lifestyle are actively encountered.

Historical sources of dialect lexicon

The lexical wealth of the Uzbek dialects was formed on the basis of the following sources:

a) Traces of the ancient Turkic language. Ancient units such as yar, konu, bo'z, kunda, irgay, chigil, yag'rin are still found in some dialects.

b) Ethnographic elements. Customs, clothing, ceremonies, names of dishes of the region: qaqi, yumaloq osh, suvrana, sanga, susak supa, o'ymakorpa and others.

c) Words related to the geographical environment. For example: words such as qumlaq, chimboy, ozan, qyr, zharyk, sho'rhoq, kiyaliq are manifested in different variants in different dialects.

⁴ Juraev N. O'zbek shevalari va ularning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari. — Namangan: Nodira, 2017. — B. 35–42.

⁵ Rahimov A. O'zbek tili lahjalar. — Toshkent: Universitet, 2005. — B. 55–68.

d) The influence of the languages of neighboring peoples. In particular, in the Khorezm dialect - there are traces of the Karakalpak and Turkmen, in the Fergana Valley - Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Uyghur languages.

Dialects are also studied as a unique linguo-cultural phenomenon. Because each dialectal unit lives as a cultural meaning, an element of mentality, a sign of a way of life.

The influence of dialects on the literary language. The literary language has been constantly using the lexical richness of dialects. In particular: in Uzbek prose (Shukrulla, Oybek, Pirimkul Kadirov, Odil Yakubov), in Uzbek poetry (Erkin Vohidov, Abdulla Oripov, Muhammad Yusuf, Omon Matjon), in folklore (epos, songs, fairy tales), dialectisms are used as a powerful artistic tool.

There are many words from dialects that have entered the literary language and are standardized today: “kovunkhor’r”, “tangalak”, “beshbarmoq”, “shang’i”, “qoqi”, “dò’ppi”, “chortoq”, “ko’lanka”.

This process shows that the dialect lexicon is dynamic, that is, transitions between “literary language - dialect” occur in constant speech.

Dialects and literary literature: linguopoetic significance. The place of syllabuses in literature is determined by two main factors:

Realism and realism. Syllabuses are the most effective means of recreating a real environment in a literary text.

Creating a national image. The hero's speech reflects the flavor, culture, spirituality, and mentality of the region.

In the poetry of Muhammad Yusuf, it is these two factors that create one of the strongest poetic effects. The poet uses the dialectal lexical layer in a natural way to vividly portray the spirit of the people.