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Dialectisms in the Language of Literary Works

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ANNOTATION

In this article, we pay attention to dialectisms found in the language of literary works and the peculiarities of the use of dialect words in literary works. The nature of the use of local dialectisms in the literary work, its features, linguistic and stylistic nature are considered, and their characteristics are determined. It is considered that dialectal features are often used to describe the local population, to show the people's lifestyle, to give material and spiritual culture features specific to a certain region, and to depict the nature and spirit of the people in a realistic way. We make sure that the dialecticisms in the character's language play an important role in the artistic expression of thought.

KEYWORDS: linguistics, dialect, dialectism, speech, dialect, poetry, prose.

Local language features are considered to be a linguistic manifestation of our common language specific to one region. The linguistic material of that region continues with the general folk language trend, but differs from it in terms of some lexical, phonetic, grammatical features. These different language signs have been serving the people living in that place since ancient times and fulfilling their needs. Living in a specific territory with its own isogloss distribution boundary, these linguistic features are only the local language, which has undergone semantic changes through some grammatical forms due to the remnants of the tribal language, the words formed in connection with the economic occupation of the people of that place, the language of neighboring countries in terms of settlement and lifestyle consists of related words and forms. Thus, the local feature has its own unique lexical, phonetic, and grammatical features.

The terms dialect, speech are used in linguistics depending on the territory covered by the local features and the volume of linguistic material. The dialect is universal a territory without character, with linguistic features used only in a certain place. And the scope of speech is small. Several dialects can be part of one dialect.

The study of dialectal features helps to determine the historical development of the language. It contains phenomena that could not be included in the literary language for various reasons. Dialect materials help to reveal the meaning of the history of the formation of the literary language, its dialectal basis, paying attention to the history of the language and the history of the people. Also, it helps to understand the dialect features used in artistic works for certain stylistic purposes.

It should be noted here that the actual issue in our article is of great theoretical and practical importance in the creation of explanatory, terminological, dialectological, phraseological dictionaries, as well as in the regulation of orthographic principles spelling, too.

The purpose of this small study is to comprehensively analyze the use of local language features in the literary text, and to determine the relationship of phonetic, lexical, and grammatical features to the types of styles, identifying the specific features of dialectisms in the works of Kazakh poets in Uzbekistan.

Dialectisms play an important role in works of art. With their help, we delve deeper into the image of the hero, admire the local coloring and stylistic diversity of the text. The relevance of this topic is still of great interest to dialectologists and linguists. This is because, although the research on this topic in most cases concerns the formation of the literary language and its norm, language culture, we should take into account that the research in recent years has been developing in the anthropocentric direction in modern language science.

The artistic text is a unified world that presents national harmony, national psychology, worldview of the nation and its life experience, traditions and beliefs. Artistic text is a linguistic expression, a mirror of national culture. Therefore, material, spiritual, and aesthetic cultural basis of that nation can be recognized from each work.

By means of literary works, it is possible to determine the culture, lifestyle, cognitive features of the environment described by the writer, depending on the author's cognitive scope and ability to depict the real world. Every work of art is passed down from generation to generation. Art text author gave a permanent archive. Therefore, each linguistic unit in the writer's language can be said to be a historical heritage that provides real information about the culture and life of that time. Therefore, in order to truly recognize the secret of any national language, it is not enough to know the laws of the language, its roots are the centuries-old history, culture, and thought of the ethnic group that speaks that language. We can recognize the inner artistic world of the author and the skill of creating it through the text. The artistic text is used to objectify the author's thought, to show his creative vision, to convey his knowledge and understanding of the person, the world around him, and to convey the world in the author's knowledge to others exactly as it is. It is known that through the semantic study of the language of artistic works, it is possible to determine the stylistic, semantic, and functional functions of various linguistic units in our vocabulary, their material cultural meaning, characteristics of national recognition, and the history of etymological formation. In this regard, to determine the reason for the use of dialectal lexemes in literary literature, to clarify and distinguish the dialectisms that have a personal nominal (nominative) meaning that tends to enter the literary language and meet the requirements of modern times, that is, the requirements of the language norm, shows the relevance of this small study.

The influence of the related Uzbek, Tajik, Karakalpak languages and dialects is also noticeable in the Kazakh dialects of Uzbekistan. By comparing them, the transition path of some of them was proven by concrete facts. Also, several words transferred from Uzbek dialects, where the villages are mixed and the sheep are surrounded by sheepfolds, are also taken into account.

In our article, Kazakh poets born and grew up in Uzbekistan. We are going to focus on the dialectisms found in the language of his works. Especially, b Kaldybek Seydanov and Mekembai Omarov.

We set ourselves the goal of analyzing the language of his works. In order to truly recognize the secrets of any language, it is not enough to know the laws of the language, its roots are connected with the thick pages of the history, culture, and behavior of the ethnic group that owns the language. If the language shows the dignity of

the nation, the place where language data is based is a work of art. The work of art is related to the national identity - a complex phenomenon that collects problems, a unified world. Various linguistic phenomena found in the text of a literary work are taken from all branches of the national language. Local features in lexicology are classified in a narrow, limited layer, therefore, local features are clearly visible, other recognitions, the point is the text of the artistic work. The writer looks for an image while painting with words, for this he tries to influence the reader and make the character speak in his own language. In this case, dialects are considered the main linguistic unit.

The work of revealing the meaning of the dialect words used in the artistic work, studying their scope of application, and determining the stylistic function allows to determine the dialectisms that tend to enter into the category of inappropriately used local language features and literary language.

In order to determine the relationship of some dialects found in the words used in everyday life to the literary language, it is more convenient for us to use literary works and compare some types of dialectisms used in them, because any work is the work of a certain writer.

While reading the work, firstly, we determine which locality the author is a representative of, secondly, the distinctive features of the dialects of this territory, and thirdly, his own stylistic skill that distinguishes the author from other authors.

Taking into account these conditions, we can see the skillful use of dialect words found in the poetry of Mekembai Omarov and the prose of Kaldybek Seydanov.

Poet Mekembay was born in the Tashkent region, thus words in his works related to the southern dialect. In this regard, we can observe the lexical and phonetic features of some words in the examples found in the poet's works. While analyzing the words used by the poet, we witnessed that some of these words still exist in the language of local residents, and we once again aimed to ensure that the people never lose their national values. Phonetic dialectisms, which reflect the sound features of dialects, are also of great interest for research.

Words with phonetic features: in the poetry of Mekembai Omarov, there are frequent occurrences of some vowel sounds being replaced by other sounds.

In the poem "Ainalayın" there is an exchange of a and a (ә)

Жаннат-ақ жер тұрағың,

Көздері бір қырағым.

Биік ұшып бар даудан,

Мұратқа жет, қыраным! [Омаров 2017:37]. Сонымен қатар «Бөдене, ұзақ және қыл» өлеңінде б мен п дыбысының алмасуы кездеседі.

Жүрегінде сызат көп

Бөдене мен ұзақ кеп:

– Қыл дегенің – ертеңгі

Аяққа түсер тұзақ! – деп,

Айтып қалды, - бәрің де

Бұл пәледен ұзақ ет! [Омаров 2017:114] т.б.

Words with lexical features: in the poetry of Mekembay Omarov, there are often words related to the names of food, relatives, and household utensils. They play a huge role in revealing the meaning of the poems and at the same time provide an insight into the popular colloquial language of the time. For example:

1. Көмек бердім апама,
Тандырына шақ тасып.
Жәрдемдестім атама,
Жаңа үйді ақтасып[Омаров 2017:22].
2. Біріне барып түкпірдің,
Шеберге жейде тіктірдім.
Кәмпітін күтіп әкемнің
Аяқтан мен де тік тұрдым[Омаров 2017:27].
3. Жүректі билеп қос үміт,
Арықтан келіп су алсам,
Шелекпен суға қосылып
Шығыпты бірге шұбалшаң[Омаров 2017:69].
4. Сөзіме абай боламын,
Күткенде үйдің қонағын.
Мейманға құрдай жорғалап,
Бәйек боп ұшып-қонамын[Омаров 2017:141] т.б.

Words with grammatical features: There are not many grammatical features in Kazakh dialects. The morphological structure of speech and the morphological structure of the literary language are the same [Niyazgalieva et al. 2013:93]. There are not many grammatical features in the poetry of M.Omarov that we are studying. For example:

1. «Долы жел сапты тыңда әлек»,
Қызық қой жүдә ертегің,
Тағы да ұйып тыңдар ек,
Батпаса егер ерте күн!.. [Омаров 2017:15].
2. Отан деген –
Ұлы таулар – асқарым,
Мына ашық аспаным.
Алмаспаймын ешқашан

Отанына басқаның[Омаров 2017:28]

3. Баласындай текті үйдің

Алжапқышын кеп кидім:

«Азаннан темір пісірер

Темірші болам!» - деп түйдім[Омаров 2017:38].

4.Құттөбет-ау, Құттөбет,

Неғылсаң да құптап ек.

Сенен де бар басқалар,

Кезегінді күт, төбет[Омаров 2017:54].

5. Бабаң түскен соңымнан он шамды ала,

Сен бүйтіп торсаңдама.

Құп алып, сөздерінді сөз дер едік

Найзағайдың Гүрілі болсаң ғана?! [Омаров 2017:112].

6. – Қойсаңшы қыртқын «әнінді»,

Онсыз да пейлің мәлім-ді.

Ұмытып мүлде тәлімді,

Тоздырған сенсің тәнімді.

Құрысын күнің басқаға

Соғып ап берген дәнімді!.. [Омаров 2017:132]

Therefore, the applied skill of using dialectical words in M.Omarov's poetry, the breadth of semantic features of the given words in the examples, and the skillful use of words of that period show the poet's own stylistic skills. That is, from our examples, we can see the words of other peoples, which have almost entered our language under the influence of the Uzbek language. Such situations are often found in modern dialectology when studying the spoken language of local people, and they occur among dialect words.

So let's focus on Kaldybek Seydanov's ability to put words in their place and his high creative skills. In prose works, dialect features are mainly used in the language of the characters. In addition, sometimes it is used in the words of the author. The use of local features in lyric poetry and prose works has its own characteristics. The expressive function is connected with the scenes in the message that the author himself is spreading, so the word serves as a means of expressing his personality. If we say that the impression function refers to the message that the speaker is going to convey, then due to the effect of the speaker, the addressee can get information about the language in which the message is delivered, as well as learn the emotional state of the author towards this message. This service can affect the addressee's mood, feelings, and demands due to certain actions. For example, "Well, the main thing that makes a person a real person is honest work, hard work" [Seydanov 2023:32], "Honest work, hard work, always motivates people to faith [Seydanov 2023:33]. "Well, an ignorant person does not go to the park, the wealth of anything" [Seydanov 2023:35] "Being able to

help and to lend a helping hand is the only sign of foresight, true humanity" [Seydanov 2023:40], "I am surrounded by young people! My descendants! If you don't want to be a haughty, pretentious person, learn to talk less and listen more" [Seydanov 2023:55], "He considers himself higher than others and looks down on others" [Seydanov 2023:54], "Father, thank you Seydan, he was sewing with a sewing machine always at times; He used to sing and sing, "There is a word for nothing, God blesses you" [Seydanov 2023:56], "You will not be sorry for such a soul, whether as a friend or as a comrade" [Seydanov 2023:57], "do not do evil" [Seydanov 2023:58] etc. That is, we can see from the given examples that writers often use dialect features in describing the local population, in order to show the real life of the people, to give the features of the material and spiritual culture characteristic of a certain region, to depict the nature of the people in a spiritual and realistic way.

Mekembai Omarov's poetry is a wonderful, beautiful, unique world! Kaldybek Seydanov's prose is accessible, pleasant and understandable. Omarov and Seydanov are poets who rose to the heights of mastery from the depths of the real and popular life of Uzbekistan. In the land of Uzbekistan, our above poets saw for the first time all the beauty of the Kazakh nature, which they sang and talked about in their poems and teachings. From the first days of his life, the poet was immersed in the world of folk songs and legends.

In conclusion, the examples of the works of Mekembai Omarov and Kaldybek Seydanov showed the variety of use of dialect vocabulary in fiction. A number of dialectisms were explained, some peculiarities in prose and poetry were pointed out. The study of this topic once again showed how deep, inexhaustible and rich the Kazakh language is, and how skillfully and skillfully the great writers and poets of Kazakh literature used it. Such topical issues await further research.

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