

THE PROBLEM OF INTERPRETATION OF DIALECTISMS IN LINGUISTICS

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**Abstract.** This scientific article considers the issue of the interpretation of dialectisms in linguistics. Dialectism is a set of words and expressions that are characteristic of regional or social groups of a language. The article discusses the role of dialectism in linguistics, its methods of analysis and dialectical interpretations. It also shows the specific features of dialectisms, their significance in the social and cultural context, and the relevance of the study of dialectisms in modern linguistics.

**Keywords:** dialectal lexicon, dialectism, dialectal words, local dialects, morphology, syntax, phonetics, lexical dialectisms, ethnographic dialectisms, semantic dialectisms.

In addition to the literary language, the national language also includes a number of dialects and dialects. They differ from each other and the national language in some phonetic, lexical, morphological, syntactic and other features.

A word that is not used in a single national language, but is characteristic only of some local dialects, is called a dialectism: the set of dialectisms is called a dialectal lexicon. Dialectisms do not have a significant impact on the current Uzbek literary language. However, some dialectal words are found in fiction. In a work of fiction, elements of the dialect of the place where the event occurred can be used to refer to an event or to the character or characteristic of the hero of the work, to give a certain local flavor<sup>1</sup>.

Words that are characteristic of the speech of people living in a certain territory and are not included in the lexicon of the literary language constitute the dialectal lexicon.

In fiction, dialectisms are used to give artistic coloring and individualize the speech of characters. However, with such use, dialectal words do not become part of the literary language<sup>2</sup>.

"...words found in literary works and used only by representatives of a particular dialect are called dialectal words"<sup>3</sup>.

Language units limited by the territory of use are called dialectisms (Greek *dialektos* - local form of the language).

<sup>1</sup> Мирзаев М. Усмонов С. Расулов И. Ўзбек тили. "Ўқитувчи", Тошкент, 1978, 37-бет.

<sup>2</sup> Ҳозирги Ўзбек адабий тили. "Ўқитувчи". Тошкент, 1980, 128-бет.

<sup>3</sup> Ўзбек тили лексикологияси "Фан", Тошкент, 1981, 17-бет

According to B. Fayzullayev, who conducted research on dialectisms, dialectisms are words and word combinations that are used in the literary language for certain reasons and with a specific purpose, and that reflect the phonetic, morphological, lexical and syntactic characteristics of a particular dialect and local dialect, performing a specific function in it<sup>4</sup>. The linguist continues his opinion on this matter, writing in another work that dialectisms are also a specific branch of the folk language, and that a literary work that does not benefit from them will not be well received by the general readership, because the folkness of the language determines the close connection of the work with the people<sup>5</sup>.

The “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” emphasizes that dialectisms are words that have entered the general literary language from dialects. Dialectisms are a phenomenon that is characteristic not of the general language, but of dialects that are local manifestations of this general language; accordingly, they are usually used in the speech of representatives of one dialect and are often not characteristic of representatives of another dialect, as well as of the literary language.

Some sources emphasize that dialectisms are mainly of three types:

1. Lexical dialectisms are a type in lexical units.
2. Grammatical dialectisms are a type in grammatical phenomena (for example, in some dialects, -ga is used for the meaning of place, and vice versa, -da is used for the meaning of direction).
3. Phonetic dialectism – a type related to sound pronunciation and sound changes (for example, vowels are pronounced longer and softer in some dialects, one sound is replaced by another in some dialects, etc.)<sup>6</sup>.

Since a work of art reflects reality, speech is also embodied in it in its real state. If a dialectism is not found only in the work of an author, but becomes a generalized lexical unit in all used ones, then it enters literary speech. Otherwise, regardless of its occurrence in a work of art, it remains a dialectism.

So, all words used in a local form of the language are considered to belong to this dialect. If they are used only in this dialect and are not found in literary speech, they are called dialectism-words. Such words, as lexical units, are completely new, unknown to literary speech<sup>7</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup> Файзуллаев Б. Диалектизмлар ва уларнинг бадиий адабиётдаги ўрни // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1977, 4 сон, 35-бет

<sup>5</sup> Файзуллаев Б. Бадиий адабиётда диалектизмларнинг стилистик вазифалари. Тилшунослик масалалари, Тошкент, 1978, 212-бет.

<sup>6</sup> Файзуллаев Б. Диалектизмлар ва уларнинг бадиий адабиётдаги ўрни // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1977, 4 сон, 35-бет.

<sup>7</sup> Файзуллаев Б. Бадиий адабиётда диалектизмларнинг стилистик вазифалари. Тилшунослик масалалари, Тошкент, 1978, 212-бет

Words used in a certain territory are a potential language resource, which, depending on the needs of the language, can pass into the literary language through the language of artistic works and colloquial speech. It is known from the history of the development of the Uzbek language and its dialects that even relations with any foreign language, for example, any language that is not Turkic, occur primarily in the lexicon: phonetic phenomena, morphological elements also pass from one language to another through words.

Writers use dialect-specific words, proceeding from the need to depict their heroes as believably and vividly as in life, without separating them from the territory and environment in which they live. Dialect words, while clearly reflecting local color and territorial affiliation, perform a certain aesthetic function in artistic speech. However, the aesthetic value of dialectisms is associated with their norm in artistic speech, how they are used, and at the same time what dialectisms are used<sup>8</sup>.

In the literature on linguistics, it can be observed that dialect-specific units are classified as phonetic, lexical and grammatical dialectisms. Phonetic dialectisms are mainly manifested in the forms of changing the use of sounds, adding sounds, dropping sounds and layering sounds. Lexical dialectisms, in turn, are also studied in internal groups: purely lexical dialectisms, ethnographic dialectisms and semantic dialectisms. The names of the customs peculiar to the people living in the area where a particular dialect is widespread are called ethnographic dialectisms. Words that exist in both the literary language and the dialect, and words that can be used in the dialect with a meaning that is not inherent in the literary language, are called semantic dialectisms. It should be noted that grammatical dialectisms also have internal groups, called morphological and syntactic. There are also dialect-specific expressions that serve to emphasize the belonging of the characters of a literary text to a specific region and the place where the events take place<sup>9</sup>.

The definitions given to dialectisms, as can be seen from the opinions expressed on this subject, are different. In some sources, words used only in local dialects are included in the list of dialectisms. In some, words found in fiction and used only by representatives of a particular dialect are called dialectisms. In others, it is emphasized that dialectisms relate only to lexis. Among the sources, the opinions expressed by U. Tursunov, J. Mukhtorov and Sh. Rahmatullayev stand out in this regard. This is because they emphasize the existence of phonetic, grammatical, lexical and phraseological types of dialectisms. All this indicates that dialectisms have not yet been sufficiently studied in Uzbek linguistics.

Having thoroughly analyzed the above points, we have decided that it is appropriate to call all phonetic, morphological, lexical, ethnographic, and phraseological units taken from local dialects and used in literary works, depending on their type, *dialectisms*.

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<sup>9</sup> Yo‘ldoshev M. Badiiy matn va uning lingvopoetik tahlili asoslari. “Fan”. Toshkent, 2007, 50-bet.

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