



The Occurrence of Dialecticism as Well as its Use in Groups of English Languages

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Abstract: This article explores the topic of dialectism, it remains interesting and informative for the reader, since this article contains a lot of linguistic, cultural, geographical and historical material. And, connecting the history of England with geographical features, an attempt was made to analyze and describe the various dialects and dialectisms found in the works.

This work is of practical importance, since when studying a foreign language, we are constantly faced with the use of dialect constructions in oral and written speech, which means that we need to fully understand them. The collected materials can be used by students and teachers in English classes and outside of school hours.

Keywords: dialect, dialectism, dialect, accent, dialect, British English, American English, Cockney dialect, Scouse dialect.

Introduction

Language is the main means of communication of people. Language as a social phenomenon can develop only in society and reflect the events that occur in it. During the entire socio-historical development of society, the formation and selection of social speech norms for the use and pronunciation of words, as well as the use of grammatical, syntactic and lexical tools of the language, takes place. These norms, formed in the process of language practice, are recorded in dictionary and grammar reference books.

Each literary language is characterized by a certain set of norms that allow the use of certain words.

Literary language is the language of culture, which has the form of oral expression. Within the literary language, the following languages are distinguished: written and everyday communication, official work documents, science, journalism, school, etc. We will consider the language of fiction in our work.

Literary works of writers give the world not only new works, but also new words, and sometimes a new meaning of already existing words.

The language of fiction is very diverse in terms of content. In order to achieve the expressiveness of the characters' speech, words and phrases from the socio-regional dialects of the national literary language can be included in the work. Writers often refer to the lexical and phraseological features of regional dialects in order to more fully reveal the artistic concept and describe the character of the characters of the work.

A regional version of a literary language is used as a means of communication for local people in a given area. According to the dictionary of sociolinguistic terms, a regional dialect is a part of a national language that has phonetic, grammatical, lexical and syntactic features specific to a certain region.

Dialects play an important role in fiction. If the writers of the 18th century used dialectisms mainly to describe the peasant, ordinary folk speech of the heroes, then from the 19th century, the purpose of using the dialect vocabulary was the desire to truthfully describe the life of the people, to provide local support, to show the specific features of life and culture.

The use of dialectics in fiction gives the text variety, expressiveness and originality. Every language, especially English, is influenced by the cultures of communication, enriched with new denominations and structures.

which is manifested in fiction and gives bright individuality to the speech of the characters. In English literature, writers use regional dialects to create a vivid image of the Scots and Irish.

Most of the words are incomprehensible to the modern reader and prevent the discovery of deep ideas and meaning in the work. Therefore, dialects and their problems become extremely important. There is no doubt that the topic under study is relevant and important. Therefore, the relevance of the work is related to the attempt to restore and interpret the meanings of some dialecticisms in the works of foreign writers.

Concept of "dialect" and "dialecticism".

Dialectology is the science of regional dialects of a language (dialects). The term "dialectology" comes from the Greek words *dialektos* "conversation, dialect" and *logos* "understanding, teaching".

A dialect is a spoken version of a particular language that is used by a limited number of people bound together by a community of areas in constant and lively communication with each other; dialect does not have its own written norm.

Dialectisms are words, word forms, syntactic word forms, phonetic, accentological variants, included in literary speech and accepted as deviations from the literary norm. Dialectisms in the literary language work as a stylistic category, have limited use, are used to convey the local (dialect) speech in artistic texts (mainly fiction, journalism, radio- "reviving" speech, its stylistic variety, as well as a literary word for its nomination (its dialect phonetic, morphological variant) as a synonym of a dialect, a sign in the author's speech, a language that does not exist literary as a socio-characteristic speech (mainly in ethnographic, geographical descriptions).

A sharp dissonance with established literary norms creates a vivid stylistic record of dialectics, adds to the text stylistic diversity, expression of folk colloquial speech, rapidity of modal assessment, accuracy in determining the relevant topic, phenomena characteristic of folk speech, impression of unconventional expression of thought.

Dialects are mainly the dialects of the rural population, which are still the means of oral communication among a significant part of the population of any country.

English dialects and their characteristics.

Every country has its own linguistic diversity. In a multi-ethnic country, different languages are used and other languages have dialects. What amazes me about the UK is how many dialects there are, even within the same city.

Dialects of the English language are a collection of dialects that developed in the British Isles as a result of the expansion of the British Empire and US influence around the world after World War II. The number of dialects and creoles and pidgins of English is enormous.

English does not have a central organization that coordinates its development, such as the French Academy of French Language, which leads to the absence of a single language norm.

The two most common standardized dialects of English are "British (Royal) English" based on the Southern British dialect and "American (General American) English" based on the Midwestern American dialect. In addition to these, there are other regional variants of English, which in turn include many sub-dialects and dialects such as Cockney, Scouse and Geordie in Great Britain; Newfoundland English in Canada or African American and South American English in the US.

British (Royal) English.

Royal English is the language spoken in each of the four parts of the United Kingdom: Scotland, England, Wales and Ireland. In each of the four parts of Great Britain, the English language has its own differences.

It can be recognized by the main features of Scottish speech, one of which is a very strong, noisy sound [r]. It is sometimes heard where it should not be in the speech of the people of Southern England. In addition to a certain pronunciation feature [r], the people of Wales, Scotland and Ireland use many regional words and phrases in their speech.

To convey Scottish speech in literature, in the following words and phrases:

"little" instead of "wee";

"yes" instead of "aye";

"I don't know" instead of "Idinna ken";

"you" instead of "ye".

Based on this, Scottish speech is not always understandable to someone living in the South of England.

As for the speech of the people of Ireland and Wales, they are melodious and distinguished by the same intonation. On the other hand, a positive sentence spoken by an Irishman is taken as an interrogative by an Englishman.

Welsh speech can be seen in literature through the following words and phrases:

"do you see" instead of "look you".

"man" instead of "boyo";

And the following expressions in the speech of the Irish:

Instead of "would you be after wanting for", repeat the last few phrases "do you want", for example, at all, at all;

"bygod" instead of "begorra".

There are also many regional dialects in Great Britain. In most major cities as well as every county in Great Britain has its own dialect. One of the best known and most distinct urban dialects is the dialects of London and Liverpool.

Cockney is one of the most popular varieties of the London public, from the middle and lower classes of the population London is a local derogatory and derisive nickname.

Legend has it that a true Cockney resident of London was born within a ring of the church bells of St. A distinctive feature of this dialect is its own pronunciation, irregularity of speech and rhyming slang. It is also noticed that some English-speaking actors imitate cockney speech and use an unauthentic dialect called "mockney".

Distinctive features of Cockney speech:

"nothalf" instead of "not 'alf".

"isn't" or "amnot" instead of "ain't".

The pronunciation of the sound is [th] (eg "faas'nd" instead of "thousand") and [ð] (eg "bother" instead of "bovver").

Changing [aʊ] to [æ:], for example "down" is pronounced [dæ:n].

Using rhyming slang. For example, "plates of meat" instead of "feet", "loaf of bread" instead of "head"; sometimes such phrases are shortened to form a new word: "loaf" instead of "loaf of bread".

Use of throat instead of [t] between vowels or sonants (if the latter is not stressed): bottle = "be".

Pronunciation of the "silent" l sound: Pronounce Millwall as [mɪwɔ:] "miouo".

Using the [v] ear-like [w] instead of the lip-jaw sound [r]. ("Really" instead of "Weally").

Omission of the [t] sound at the end of a word, example: [ʃaɪt] instead of [ʃuɪt].

Another such dialect is the Scouse dialect. Scouse is characterized by a rapid, highly accented style of speech, with a range of rising and falling intonations unusual for many Northern English dialects. However, despite Scouse being the urban dialect, different parts of the city have their own characteristics. For example, in the southern part of the city, the dialect is softer and lyrical, and in the north it is rough and harsh. In the pronunciation of vowels, information can be distinguished. In the Northern part of the city, words like "book" and "cook" are not pronounced according to the standard pronunciation, in the Southern part of the city they are pronounced according to the rules. The use of long [u:] in such words was once the norm throughout Great Britain, but today this pronunciation prevails only among the people of Northern England and Scotland.

America (General America) English.

The American variant of English is the main language in the United States, but despite the fact that this variant is used everywhere, there is still no law that it is the official language.

American English, or the American variant of English, is significantly different from English. The American version of English can be called a simplified version of English. Unlike the British version, the American version is easy to understand and flexible, open to change.

Let's look at the main differences between the options.

Unlike the American variant, the English variant of English is dominated by intonation patterns.

In American English, the suffix -our is often replaced by -or in unstressed syllables: color, labor, flavor, humor, parlor. -re is replaced by -er: center, meter, liter, theater.

In American English, there is a loss of double consonants, as in traveler, traveling.

In American English, the spelling is check, not cheque, dash, not tire; ct is replaced by x: connexion (connection),

curb as curb,

gray as gray.

This spelling of words doesn't seem wrong to an American, but it is a mistake to a British person.

Also, in British English, words ending in -se are verbs, in -ce are nouns (license – license, license – license). In American English, all homonymous verb-noun pairs are spelled the same: -se: pretense, practice, devise, advise.

Another important difference is the use of prepositions and articles. In some cases, prepositions and articles do not exist in American English, but are commonly used in British English, and vice versa. For example, Americans usually speak:

We work nine through five (Am) — We work nine till/to five (Br);

It's a quarter to five (Am) — It's (a) quarter to five (Br);

It's twenty past five (Am) — It's twenty past five (Br);

in school, in hotel (Am) — at school, at hotel (Br);

in weeks (Am) — for weeks (Br);

in ages (Am) — for ages (Br);

different to (Am) — different from (Br);

on the street (Am) — in the street (Br);

He's in the hospital (Am) — He's in the hospital (Br).

But the biggest and most noticeable difference is pronunciation. It's port, more, dinner. can be easily identified by the pronunciation of [r] in the words. Although this sound is not pronounced in British English, Scottish people prefer this sound in speech.

Also, some words in the American version of English are pronounced with a different accent than the English version.

American English is "the common dialect of the American version of English" or Midwestern American, because it is not only spoken by the majority of the country's population.

is used in the country, but also on national television.

Conclusions. In summary, Great Britain consists of administrative and political parts: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. In this regard, in addition to English, other languages belonging to the Celtic group are used in Great Britain: Scottish, Welsh, Irish, Gaelic and Cornish.

Dialectisms are used mainly for the purpose of verbal description of characters, not in terms of their psychological characteristics, but in terms of their belonging to a certain social group or a certain part of England.

Writers introduce dialect semantic expressions into their language, that is, specific semantic constructions and its complexes are used not for naturalistic accuracy, but in search of the most effective linguistic tools for image creation.

There are no impassable boundaries between the dialect vocabulary and other word layers, and some dialectisms enter the national language. This is especially helped by the creativity of writers using dialectics. For example, many Scottish and other dialectisms entered the English language thanks to Walter Scott, George Eliot, Thomas Hardy and others.

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