



THE USE OF DIALECT WORDS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGE AND THEIR ARTISTIC SIGNIFICANCE

Odilova Sevaraxon Tulqinovna

Primary School Teacher

School No. 15, Kokand City

odilovasevaraxon@gmail.com

Annotation. This study examines the use of dialect words in the native language and explores their artistic significance in literary texts. Dialect words represent an important component of linguistic diversity and cultural heritage, reflecting the historical, social, and regional characteristics of a speech community. The research analyzes the linguistic nature of dialectal vocabulary, its relationship with the standard language, and its stylistic functions in literary discourse. Particular attention is given to the role of dialect words in characterization, the creation of local color, the enhancement of realism, and the expression of emotional and cultural meanings. The study also highlights the importance of preserving dialectal elements in the context of globalization and language standardization. The findings demonstrate that dialect words contribute significantly to the aesthetic value of literary works and serve as an important means of representing national identity and cultural traditions.

Keywords: dialect, dialect word, dialectology, literary language, artistic significance, stylistic function, local color, characterization, linguistic diversity, cultural heritage, regional vocabulary, expressive language, literary text, national identity, language variation.

Language is not only a means of communication but also a reflection of a nation's history, culture, traditions, and worldview. Within every language, dialects and regional varieties serve as valuable linguistic resources that preserve the unique features of local communities. Dialect words enrich the vocabulary of a language, provide evidence of its historical development, and contribute to the diversity of linguistic expression. In literary works, dialectal elements play a significant role in creating authenticity, portraying social and regional identities, and enhancing the artistic value of a text. The use of dialect words in literary language has long attracted the attention of linguists and literary scholars. Writers often employ dialectal expressions to depict the speech of particular characters, convey local color, and create a realistic representation of social life. Through dialect vocabulary, authors are able to reveal characters' backgrounds, educational levels, cultural affiliations, and emotional states more effectively. As a result, dialect words become an important stylistic device that strengthens the expressive and aesthetic functions of literary texts.

In contemporary literary studies, the relationship between dialects and artistic language remains an important area of research. While standard language ensures mutual understanding among speakers, dialects preserve linguistic diversity and cultural heritage. The integration of dialectal elements into literary works demonstrates how regional linguistic



features can enrich artistic expression and contribute to the development of national literature. Therefore, investigating the use of dialect words in literary texts is essential for understanding both linguistic variation and literary creativity. The relevance of this study lies in the growing interest in preserving linguistic heritage and examining the stylistic functions of non-standard language forms in literature. As globalization and language standardization continue to influence communication, many dialectal features face the risk of disappearing. Literary texts serve as important sources for documenting and preserving these linguistic elements. Consequently, analyzing the artistic significance of dialect words helps reveal their contribution to cultural identity, literary aesthetics, and language development.

The aim of this thesis is to investigate the use of dialect words in the native language and to examine their artistic significance in literary works. The study seeks to identify the functions of dialect vocabulary, analyze its stylistic and expressive roles, and evaluate its contribution to characterization, realism, and cultural representation. By exploring these aspects, the research aims to provide a deeper understanding of the relationship between dialectal language and artistic expression. The findings of this study are expected to contribute to the fields of linguistics, stylistics, and literary criticism by highlighting the importance of dialect words as both linguistic and artistic phenomena. Furthermore, the research may serve as a useful resource for students, scholars, and educators interested in language variation, literary language, and cultural heritage preservation.

Language is one of the most important means of expressing a nation's spiritual wealth, cultural heritage, and national identity. Throughout its historical development, every language manifests itself in various regional and social forms. One of these forms is represented by dialects and local vernaculars. Dialects are regional varieties of a language that develop and function among people living in specific geographical areas. They are closely connected with the lifestyle, customs, worldview, and historical development of a community, playing a significant role in the enrichment of the language.

Dialect words constitute an important layer of a language's vocabulary. They are actively used by speakers of particular regions or social groups and differ from their standard-language equivalents in phonetic, lexical, or semantic aspects. Dialectal units are especially valuable because they often preserve ancient linguistic elements that have disappeared from the literary language. Therefore, they serve as important sources not only for linguistics but also for history, ethnography, and cultural studies.

The branch of linguistics that studies dialects is known as dialectology. The primary objective of dialectology is to identify and analyze the phonetic, lexical, and grammatical characteristics of dialects and to investigate their relationship with the standard language. In Uzbek dialectology, the scholarly works of researchers such as V.V. Reshetov, Sh. Shoabdurahmonov, A. G'ulomov, F. Abdullayev, and T. Nafasov have made significant contributions to the study of regional dialects and their distinctive lexical features. Dialect words also play an important role in the development of the literary language. Many dialectal units gradually enter common usage and become part of the active vocabulary of the standard.



language. At the same time, some dialect words retain their regional character and continue to function within specific communicative contexts. This process demonstrates the internal dynamics of language development and lexical enrichment. The use of dialect words in literature is of particular importance. Writers and poets often employ dialectal expressions to create a more authentic representation of events, settings, and characters. Dialect words help reveal the linguistic individuality of literary characters, reflecting their social background, geographical origin, worldview, and emotional state. As a result, literary language becomes more natural, vivid, and realistic.

One of the major functions of dialectal units in literary texts is the creation of local color. Local color enables authors to portray the natural environment, lifestyle, customs, and cultural atmosphere of a particular region. Through dialect vocabulary, readers are immersed in a specific social and geographical setting, gaining a deeper understanding of the environment in which the narrative unfolds. For this reason, dialect words are regarded as effective tools for enhancing the expressive power of literary representation.

Dialect words also possess significant artistic and aesthetic potential in character portrayal. By incorporating dialectal features into a character's speech, an author can reveal aspects such as age, profession, educational background, social status, and cultural identity. This strengthens the individuality of literary characters and contributes to a more profound depiction of their personalities. In realistic literature, the use of dialectal vocabulary is especially effective in creating authentic and believable dialogue. Furthermore, dialect words expand the emotional and expressive possibilities of literary language. Many dialectal expressions carry strong emotional connotations, enabling writers to convey affection, irony, humor, sympathy, anger, and other feelings with greater intensity and nuance. In this regard, dialect words perform not only a nominative function but also an important aesthetic function within literary discourse. In the context of globalization and increasing language standardization, the study and preservation of dialects have become particularly significant. Many dialectal elements are gradually disappearing from active use, making their scholarly investigation and documentation increasingly important. Since dialectal units serve as repositories of historical memory, cultural heritage, and national identity, their preservation is essential for maintaining linguistic and cultural diversity.

In conclusion, dialect words constitute a rich and diverse component of language and occupy an important place in both literary language and artistic expression. They contribute to character development, the creation of local color, emotional expressiveness, and the representation of national culture. Therefore, the study of the use of dialect words and their artistic significance remains an important area of research in contemporary linguistics and literary studies.





References:

1. Crystal, D. The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language. – 3rd ed. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2019. – 524 p.
2. Chambers, J.K., Trudgill, P., Schilling, N. The Dialects of English: Studies in Grammatical Variation. – Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell, 2020. – 312 p.
3. Trudgill, P. Sociolinguistics: An Introduction to Language and Society. – 7th ed. – London: Penguin Books, 2022. – 256 p.
4. Wardhaugh, R., Fuller, J.M. An Introduction to Sociolinguistics. – 9th ed. – Hoboken: Wiley-Blackwell, 2021. – 432 p.
5. Mesthrie, R., Swann, J., Deumert, A., Leap, W. Introducing Sociolinguistics. – 3rd ed. – Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2021. – 448 p.
6. Hudson, R.A. Sociolinguistics. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2020. – 304 p.
7. Labov, W. Principles of Linguistic Change. Vol. 1–3. – Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell, 2020.
8. Reshetov, V.V., Shoabdurahmonov, Sh. O‘zbek dialektologiyasi. – Toshkent: O‘qituvchi, 2018. – 320 b.
9. Shoabdurahmonov, Sh. O‘zbek tilining shevalari. – Toshkent: Fan, 2019. – 256 b.
10. Nafasov, T. O‘zbek shevashunosligi asoslari. – Toshkent: Akademnashr, 2021. – 280 b.
11. Abrams, M.H., Harpham, G.G. A Glossary of Literary Terms. – 12th ed. – Boston: Cengage Learning, 2023. – 464 p.
12. Eagleton, T. Literary Theory: An Introduction. – 3rd ed. – Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell, 2020. – 248 p.
13. Leech, G., Short, M. Style in Fiction: A Linguistic Introduction to English Fictional Prose. – 3rd ed. – London: Routledge, 2022. – 408 p.
14. Simpson, P. Stylistics: A Resource Book for Students. – 2nd ed. – London: Routledge, 2021. – 320 p.
15. Wales, K. A Dictionary of Stylistics. – 4th ed. – London: Routledge, 2020. – 512 p.