

LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF THE CONCEPTS OF DIALECT

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Abstract: This article presents a linguistic, sociolinguistic, and translation-based analysis of the concepts of dialect and vernacular. Based on phonetic, lexical, and grammatical features, it explores the interrelation of dialects with the literary language, their role in expressing national culture, and the development prospects of modern dialectology. It also compares dialectal units in Uzbek and English and examines the translation challenges and strategies for their accurate representation.

Keywords: comparative linguistics, translation, vernacular, dialectology, lexicon, Khorezm dialect, Bukhara dialect

Introduction

Language is one of the most important social phenomena of humanity. It is not only a means of communication, but also an expression of the historical memory, culture and worldview of a nation. Each language forms a complex system within itself. In this system, phonetic, lexical, grammatical and stylistic levels interact. At the same time, there are also territorial and social manifestations of the language, which reflect the natural process of language development. Dialect and dialect are such linguistic phenomena, which indicate regional and social differentiation of the language.

In today's era of globalization, along with preserving the norms of the literary language, the role of dialects is of incomparable importance. Because they embody the historical past, lifestyle, mentality, traditions and values of the people. Therefore, studying the concepts of dialects and dialects from a linguistic point of view, identifying their characteristics, and analyzing them based on modern approaches is one of the urgent issues for Uzbek linguistics. The purpose of this article is to shed light in detail on the linguistic characteristics of dialects and dialects, to identify their differences and similarities, and to show the place of these units in the development of the modern language.

Methodology and analysis

The term "dialect" is derived from the ancient Greek word "dialektos", which means "speech, conversation, network". A dialect is a regional form of a national language. It differs from the literary language in terms of phonetics, lexicon and grammar. Dialects are usually characteristic of a certain region and are widespread among the population of this region. For example, the Uzbek language includes the dialects of Fergana, Khorezm, Bukhara, Kashkadarya, and Samarkand. Dialect is considered a sub-branch or sub-version of a dialect. Sometimes these two concepts are used interchangeably. However, linguistically speaking, a dialect is a large regional variant of a language, while a dialect refers to smaller differences within that dialect. For example, within the Khorezm dialect, there are Urgench, Khiva, and Gurlan dialects.

Linguists, including M. Jo'raev (2003) and H. Abdurakhmonov (2007), have clearly outlined the criteria for distinguishing dialects and dialects in their works. According to them, a dialect is distinguished by phonetic, morphological, and syntactic differences, while a dialect is distinguished more by lexical features.

2. Phonetic, lexical and grammatical characteristics of dialects

One of the most important features of dialects is phonetic changes. For example, in the Khorezm dialect, the form 'gelgen' is used instead of 'keldi', and in Fergana, the form 'keldimun' is used instead of 'keldim'. In some dialects, the sound 'a' is replaced by 'e' or 'o': for example, 'bola' - 'balo', 'kel' - 'gal'. Such phonetic changes are closely related to the pronunciation culture of the region. Lexically, there are also significant differences between dialects. For example, in Khorezm, 'qoqi' means bread, 'tashbaqa' means broom, in Bukhara, 'boboy' means grandfather, 'chori' means servant, and in Kashkadarya, 'bordoq' means dish. These units differ from words in the Uzbek literary language and reflect local culture. There are also some differences in grammatical features. For example, verb endings can be different: 'borayum' - 'borvomman', ' - 'kelyapti', 'borayum' - 'bovomiz'. These changes indicate the independent development of the morphological system in dialects.

3. Sociolinguistic aspects of dialects

Language is not only a means of communication, but also a social phenomenon. Therefore, dialects also differ depending on the social classes in society. In linguistics, this situation is called sociodialects. For example, young people, professionals, or certain social strata use a specific form of language in the process of communication. Student language, military jargon, construction speech - all these are sociolinguistic manifestations. The famous American linguist W. Labov (1972) in his research deeply analyzed the relationship

between dialects and social stratification. According to him, dialects are one of the main signs of not only territorial, but also social identity. This situation is clearly observed in Uzbek society.

4. Historical and comparative analysis of dialects

The dialects of the Uzbek language were formed as successors of the ancient Turkic languages. It can be observed that ancient Turkic elements have been preserved in the Khorezm, Bukhara and Fergana dialects. For example, the words 'barmaq', 'kelgen' in the Khorezm dialect are traces of ancient Turkic forms. This phenomenon is of great importance in restoring the history of the language.

Comparatively speaking, regional dialects of English (e.g. Scottish, Yorkshire, Cockney) differ in pronunciation, lexicon and grammar, just like dialects of Uzbek. This shows that dialects are a universal phenomenon. Each national language has dialectal branches depending on its historical, cultural and geographical conditions.

Results and discussion

5. Expression of dialectal units in translation

The main problem in translating dialectal units into other languages is not to lose their cultural connotation. For example, the word 'qoqi' in the Khorezm dialect does not mean simply 'bread', but a special type of bread typical of that region. When translating such words, the method of explanatory translation or cultural equivalence is used. Also, dialectal units express stylistic aspects such as national spirit, humor, and emotional tone. Therefore, when translating such units, the translator must preserve not only the semantic meaning, but also their social and contextual meaning.

6. Development trends of modern dialectology

Nowadays, the introduction of digital technologies, corpus linguistics, and acoustic analysis methods in linguistics is taking the science of dialectology to a new level. With the help of electronic dialect maps, isoglosses, and phonetic analysis platforms, it has become possible to accurately record the features of speech in different regions. This expands the possibilities of systematizing, storing, and analyzing dialect materials. Modern dialectology not only studies language differences, but also interprets them in relation to culture, history, migration, and sociolinguistic processes. Therefore, the scientific study of Uzbek dialects and their preservation on digital platforms is one of the urgent tasks of today.

Conclusion

Dialects reflect the variability of language as a living organism. They preserve the historical roots of the national language, illuminate the psyche, lifestyle and culture of the people. In-depth study of Uzbek dialects is an important source for restoring the history of the language, identifying regional identity and enriching the norms of the literary language. Future research in this area, especially dialect maps and corpus based on technological approaches, will give impetus to a new stage of Uzbek linguistics. Dialectal lexical units translation is a complex process situated at the intersection of linguistics and cultural studies. The translator must strive to render the national spirit, mentality, and images conveyed through these words as faithfully as possible at the semantic, stylistic, and cultural levels without distorting them. Comparative and systematic study of dialectal lexicon is an important branch of linguistics that helps to reveal the internal potentials of the Uzbek language more deeply. Through comparative analysis, not only regional lexical differences are identified, but also the historical and social foundations of language development are examined. Continuing scientific research in this area, especially alongside the application of modern linguistic technologies, is a pressing task.

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