



DIALECT SYSTEM OF UZBEK, ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

Musurmankulova Madina Nasirovna

An independent applicant, teacher of Russian language

Denau Institute of entrepreneurship and pedagogy

Ravshanova Makhliyo Umidovna

Student

Denau Institute of entrepreneurship and pedagogy

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INTRODUCTION

".....at the same time, it is necessary to deeply study the features of the Uzbek language and its dialects, issues related to its history and development prospects, increase the efficiency of specialized scientific research, and radically improve the quality of personnel training" [Shavkat Mirziyoyev, Gazeta.uz.] [3, 251 p.].

The philologist and philosopher of the XIX century V. Humboldt said: "... language is the United spiritual energy of the people, miraculously imprinted in certain sounds, in this form and through the relationship of its sounds understandable to all speakers and arousing in them approximately the same energy...".

"The Concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" defines that "improving the quality of training highly qualified personnel, developing human capital based on the requirements of the labor market for modernization and stable socio-economic development of the country" [3, 250 p.].

MAIN PART

All natural languages existing in the world have national borders, therefore, one of the main in modern linguistics is the concept of a national (common) language, which is the language of a particular people in the aggregate of all its inherent features that determine it as such and differentiate it from other languages [3, 252 p.]. Dialect vocabulary is a system whose main unit is a dialect word.

What is a dialect? What is the history of the dialects of the Uzbek and Russian languages? Scientists studying dialect systems of Russian and Uzbek languages? [3, 252 p.] and English language?

F. p. Filin defines a dialect word as "a word that has a local distribution and at the same time is not included in the vocabulary of a literary language (in any of its varieties)". Complex concepts also exist in the system of Uzbek dialectisms. In a comparative aspect, it is possible to create a system of dialectological competence [3, 252 p.].

Scientific and practical features of comparative - dialectological competence is primarily in the accumulation of valuable materials in Russian and Uzbek dialects. This information is not only of its own interest, but also serves as an important source for studying the history of the Russian and Uzbek languages, the history of the people, the ethno-dialectal division of the Russian and Uzbek territories [3, 252 p.].

In modern foreign literature on English-dialectology, the term "dialect" is often used in relation to all its variants of modern English: non-normative and normative ("Mainstream dialects . include both the Standards English Dialect and the Modern Nonstandard Dialects" 3). In addition, the same concept of "dialect" is used to refer to the most conservative type of speech. to the maximum extent that preserves the features inherited from past generations of the settled population of the country (Traditional Dialects), and to indicate the above dialect formations that occupy an intermediate position between the dialect and the literary language and are characterized by a greater degree of contact with the literary language (Mainstream Dialects). Thus, the term "dialect" itself, from the point of view of the history of the language, denotes ambiguous concepts. The ambiguity and capacity of this concept depends on the understanding of its position in the system of forms of language existence.

Dialecticism can be interpreted as a word used only in a certain territory within the boundaries of any adverb and absent in another dialect and in the literary language [3, 252 p.].

The old English period (the time of the formation of English as a national language) was characterized by the successive rise of the Northumbrian, Mercian, and Wessex dialects due to the political superiority of the respective kingdoms and the presence of a common literary Koine (and Koine mixed dialect). As noted by V. N. Yartsev, the point of view justifying the existence of a General literary Koine, formed" on a mixed dialect basis, is quite legitimate, "but whether this type of literary language had any influence on everyday speech, the old English' era, we can only guess." It is also difficult to solve the following question: were there regional literary variants opposed to the use of a living, everyday-spoken language, or was it only in Wessex in the IX century that a supra-dialect literary Koine began to form? Indirect evidence in favor of the assumption about the possible emergence of regional literary standards, subsequently in the opinion of V. N. Yartseva, a very stable, though interrupted, opposition of the literary languages of the North and South of England, as well as the appearance of a rich and genre-diverse literature in almost all dialects in the middle English era, where regional features were clearly expressed [4, p. 193]. The interaction of the literary language and dialects is characterized by a two-way orientation, which is manifested both in the replenishment of the dialect vocabulary due to lexical elements that lose the status of literary elements or are displaced from their active (widespread) use, and in the penetration of dialect words into the literary language. The contribution of Northern dialects to the development of the English vocabulary is not limited to Scandinavian borrowings (cf. whin "gorse", clip, cut"). Through Northern dialects, lexical and semantic variants of literary words (for example, aisle with the meaning "passage in a building"), borrowings from other languages (cf. weigh-scale "Cup of scales; pi. scales"-from the Netherlands.waagschaal or cf. - upper German) penetrated the normative dictionary in various historical periods. wageschale), words with unclear etymology (cf. redd "fish and frog spawn"), derived words (cf.intake "inlet", sleuth - hound "Bloodhound"). The assessment and role of various elements of Northern dialects that have influenced the vocabulary of literary English is historically variable. And Russian dialectology: Dialecticism can be interpreted as a word that is used only in a certain territory within the borders of an adverb and is absent in another adverb and in a literary language. Modern dialectology distinguishes the following types of dialectisms: a) grammar of the dialect – words that are literary language grammatical features, manifested in a different declension, special education forms, parts of speech, the grammatical transition from one kind to another, etc.: by the house (instead of by hut), in step (instead of in the desert), a wide Stepa (instead of the wide steppe), clabsa (instead of weaker). The entire face so like as blue has become (I. Bunin). Feels the cat whose meat it ate (A. Sholokhov); b) phonetic dialectisms – words with a different pronunciation of individual sounds and sound combinations than in the literary language: devtsonka, kritsat, Tsai (tea), nyasu, myashok, kuricha (chicken), bochkya (barrel); C) semantic dialectisms – General literary words with a different meaning than in the literary language: much (very), impudent (sudden), pour (drown), guess (recognize in person), top (ravine); d) derivational dialect – words with different derivational structure than cognate literary synonyms: Bech (running), bljudca (saucer), huska (goose), dogac (rain), Niechorze and neesia side (the back of beyond and neesiana side), sbci (side); d) lexical dialect – local names of objects and phenomena with literary language of other names: baz (indoor courtyard for livestock), beetroot (beet), veksha (squirrel), gashnikov (belt), deja (trough), Zacuto or zakuta (cattle shed for small animals) at a time (now), the cock (rooster), stubble (stubble); g) ethnographisms – local names of local items: lunch box, coast guard, polunoshnik, shalonik, (names of winds near the Pomors), crane (lever for lifting water from a well), cats (birch bark bast shoes), novina (severe canvas) [3, 252 p.].

The Uzbek dialects are subdivided by researchers into three main dialects, which were given different names: 1) Middle Uzbek (southeastern, Chagatai, or Karluko-Chigile-Uighur); 2) South Khorezm (southwestern, or Oguz); H) northwestern (Kypchak, Sheybanidouzbek, OR dzhekaye). E. D. Polivanov, who was the first to outline this division, marked the difference between these adverbs with three phonetic signs using examples of two words: 1) tag, sart, q •, 2) daq, sarb (sa: rb) •, H) daq, sarb ... A. K. Borovkov, keeping basically the same division, lists the features of each adverb separately. To demarcate the "Sheibanid-Uzbek, or Jacking, dialect", he gives eight signs, two of them are morphological [3, 252 p.].

CONCLUSION

The regional marking of a large number of etymologically different words, as well as variants of words in the literary language, confirms the separate status of Northern English unity at the lexical level. In genetic terms, the assignment of areal markings to certain dialect elements is a multidimensional process with deep historical roots. The formation of lexical differences in the Northern English area can be considered, for example, in connection with a significant etymological heterogeneity, which is manifested, in particular, in a large specific weight . borrowed vocabulary (scandinavisms, a number of French and low German loanwords) or from the point of view of the nature of functioning (i.e., the preservation of many features lost or not selected by the literary language; or active development as a living and dynamic dialect unity, which is confirmed by the presence of a large number of neoplasms attested at different times).

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