

ISSN: 3032-1123



LINGUISTIC CHARACTERISTICS
IN SHUHRAT MATKARIMOV'S
STORY "YILON"

Mashhura KADIROVA

UrDU, Pakistan

Received: Nov 20, 2023; Accepted: Des 20, 2023; Published: Jan 20, 2024;

Abstract: The role of dialecticism in literary language, artistic work and linguopoetics is the main object of study in this article. Dialectisms used in the language of artistic works in Khorezm literary environment were analyzed. The story "Snake" was studied from the point of view of linguistics based on language fragments.

Keywords: Dialectism, Linguopoetics, Phonetic Linguopoetics, Lexical Linguopoetics.

Dialects form the basis of every language. They are considered our national and spiritual value and show the history and identity of each nation. Dialectisms are a life-giving source of internal nutrition of our literary language, a national property, a national wealth.

Dialectisms are specific regional elements of literary language dialects and apply to all areas of linguistics (phonetics, lexicology, morphology, syntax, etc.). In artistic work, dialectisms are used to give local emphasis to things, events and events, and also to individualize the character's speech. There is still a need to study them. In this regard, President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev's opinion that "... it is necessary to increase the effectiveness of scientific research related to the specific characteristics of the Uzbek language, dialects, historical development, and its prospects" is noteworthy.

In his article "Literature begins with language", the famous literary critic Azod Sharafiddinov writes: "There is no literature without language, just as there is no visual art without color and music without melody. Literature is called humanities. In fact, the writer explores various human characters and discovers important truths that help the development of society. However, all this is realized through language in literature." The appropriate use of dialectal words in literature increases the expressiveness of artistic creation. In particular, the linguopoetic analysis of dialects in the language of certain literary works serves as a study that sheds light on the attractiveness of our unique mother tongue. In Uzbek literature, many outstanding authors, such as Togay Murad, Ashiq Erkin, Matnazar Abdulhakim, Amon Matjon, increased the effectiveness of the work by using dialect-specific words in their works. As proof of this, we can see the following verses of Amon Matjon:

Asalari bilan uch, bol to'plarsan.

Don yig'ib qumursqalar bilan ishlashib.

The word "qumursqalar" used in Amon Matjon's poem is a dialectic characteristic of the Khorezm dialect and is used to refer to small ants in the oasis.

The use of dialecticism in the poem not only increases its artistry, but also indicates that the poet is a child of this oasis.

In particular, Shuhrat Matkarimov also refers to the means of artistic imagery and dialectics in expressing his poetic opinion. He skillfully used dialect words in the story "Yilon". Below we tried to analyze the dialectics in the story.

-Na, u narsa shu xaltangizdagi? – yana sabrsizlandi Bahodir. – Ulli narsaga o'xshamiydi lekin og'zini mahkam bog'lab olibsiz.

In the above passage, the dialectic "Na" is used instead of the pronoun u in order to attract the listener's attention. The word "Ulli" has a big meaning and the verb "okshamidi" was used instead of the lexeme "o'xshamiydi" in order to accurately reflect the life of the people. Dialect words are

introduced by the author, first of all, to describe the character's speech. They indicate the social status of the speaker and his origin from a certain area. We can see this clearly in the following passage:

-Checham xaltaning ichida nima borligini sheriklaringga aytma, deganga o'xshiydi.

The word "Checham" in the passage is a lexeme specific to the dialect and is used for the word bride. It is used in some regions of Khorezm and Bukhara dialect. The use of the dialectic "o'xshiydi" instead of the modal word "seems" not only increases the artistry of the work, but also indicates that the poet is a son of Khorezm.

Ikki qo'ling , ikki oyog'ingdan tutib ko'chaga zingitib yuboradilar-da, o'rningga birovni qo'yib ishlab ketaveradilar.

The dialectic of "zingitib" is used here, which in literary language means to throw. The use of the dialect variant in the passage served to strengthen the meaning. The author artistically used all the lexical and grammatical tools available in the treasury of our language in order to fully absorb his ideas in the reader's mind and to give him aesthetic pleasure. Therefore, it is difficult to imagine the language of an artistic work without dialectics. Dialectisms used by the writer allow the reader to get a clear idea of the character of the depicted character, the environment in which he lives, his lifestyle, his attitude to the people around him, the characteristics of his speech, and his level of knowledge of the rules of the literary language.

Kelin suvdan olingan baliqday og'zini katta-katta ochib yumar , lekin bir og'iz ham gaplamas emish. Qo'li bilan devorning tirnog'ini ko'rsatib, "yilon" – "yilon" debdi zo'rg'a.

In the passage above, the phrase "devorning tirnog'ini" is used in the sense of the foundation of the wall. Describing the village life, the writer skillfully used the combinations of the folk dialect common in the oasis. We can see this in the following example:

Pastdagilar esa bu bema'ni imo-ishoralarning ma'nosini tushuna olmay aqldan oldilar. Iniga ilon kirgan secha bolalariday chirqillab yotaverdilar.

The expression "Iniga ilon kirgan secha bolalariday" was used to describe the characters in fear and served to exaggerate the imagery. The word "secha" used in the phrase refers to a sparrow in an oasis.

Qishloqda sut sotish qiyinroq, bilasizlar. Har kimning o'z mol-holi bor. Shuning uchun sutni shaharga sotamiz. Qishloqdan shaharga kelish uchun esa ko'lik kerak.

The word "ko'lik" in the passage is used in the sense of a vehicle. From what we have said, it can be concluded that Shuhrat Matkarimov used our dialects mainly for the following purposes:

1. Creating an artistic picture of real life.
2. Creating a national color.
3. Showing regional affiliation.
4. Individualization, typing.
5. Ethnographic image.
6. Ensuring the reality of expression.
7. Creating stylistic variety.
8. Expression of national things and concepts, etc.

The dialectal words used in Shuhrat Matkarimov's works also serve to make the poet's works more popular. Dialects give liveliness and sincerity to the work and show where the hero of the work lives. The reader's attention to the concepts expressed through dialects involuntarily increases. It seems that the use of dialectics has its place in the creation of an artistic text. Skillful use of them serves to ensure the nationalism of the work.

REFERENCES:

- [1]. O'zME. Birinchi jild. Toshkent, 2000.
- [2]. Mirziyoyev.Sh.M. Milliy o'zligimiz va mustaqil davlatchiligimiz timsoli. "O'zbekiston ovozi", 2019.
- [3]. Reshetov V., Shoabdurahmonov Sh., O'zbek dialektologiyasi, T., 1962.
- [4]. Sharafiddinov O., Adabiyot tildan boshlanadi // O'zbekiston adabiyoti va san'ati, 1986.
- [5]. Azatova R., Omon Matjon ijodi leksikasi misolida adabiy til va sheva munosabati // O'zbek tili va adabiyoti, 2022.