DIALECTAL WORDS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK: SOCIOLINGUISTIC CHARACTERISTICS

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Annotation: *Any language has dialectal words, which represent social, cultural, or regional differences in speech patterns. In the study of sociolinguistics, which looks at the connection between language and society, these terms are important. As widely used languages, Uzbek and English both exhibit significant dialectical variations that vary according to social, ethnic, and geographic variables. This article examines the sociolinguistic properties of Uzbek and English dialectal words, providing explanations and examples to help readers better grasp how dialects influence communication.*

Keywords: *dialectal words, social, regional differences, ethnic, sociolinguistic properties, dialectical variations.*

Аннотация: *В любом языке есть диалектные слова, которые представляют социальные, культурные или региональные различия в речевых моделях. В изучении социолингвистики, которая изучает связь между языком и обществом, эти термины важны. Как широко используемые языки, узбекский и английский демонстрируют значительные диалектные вариации, которые различаются в зависимости от социальных, этнических и географических переменных. В этой статье рассматриваются социолингвистические свойства узбекских и английских диалектных слов, даются объяснения и примеры, чтобы помочь читателям лучше понять, как диалекты влияют на общение.*

Ключевые слова: *диалектные слова, социальные, региональные различия, этнические, социолингвистические свойства, диалектные вариации.*

A dialect is a variety of a language used by a particular population, frequently impacted by social context, ethnicity, class, and geography. The study of sociolinguistics looks into the differences in language use among various social groupings. Dialects include variations in syntax, pronunciation, and other aspects of language, not just vocabulary.

The capacity of dialects to disclose a speaker's social identity, including their upbringing, level of education, and social status, accounts for their sociolinguistic significance. Dialects can be a reflection of historical and cultural influences, as well as social status or stigmatization. Since English is a universal language that is spoken in many different places, it has evolved a number of dialects, each of which adds to the language's diversity. These dialects are frequently divided into groups according on

ethnicity, class, and geography. British English, American English, Australian English, and several regional dialects within nations, like Cockney or Southern American English, are some of the most common dialects.

• "Y'all" (Southern American English): In the southern United States, this contraction of "you all" is ubiquitous. It is a reflection of Southern social structure and regional speaking traditions. For instance:

"Y'all going to the party tonight?"

• "Lorry" (British English): In British English, "lorry" refers to a big vehicle that is used to move things, however in American English, "truck" is used instead. As an illustration, "The lorry is parked outside."

• "Cuppa" (Cockney English): A cup of tea is referred to by this term in Cockney and other London dialects. The speaker's cultural affiliation with the Cockney community is communicated by the use of this phrase. "Fancy a cuppa?" (Want some tea, please?)

The differences in pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar between British and American English are profound. These variations stem from historical developments and the geographical separation between the two regions. In some cases, dialects are linked to social class distinctions. For instance, the use of Received Pronunciation (RP) in British English is associated with the upper classes and prestige, whereas working-class dialects, like Cockney, have historically been stigmatized. Uzbek, as a Turkic language, also has various dialects spoken across different regions of Uzbekistan and neighboring countries. The most significant dialects include Northern, Southern, and Central Uzbek, each exhibiting distinct phonological, lexical, and grammatical features. Additionally, Uzbek dialects show influence from Russian, Persian, and Arabic due to historical and geographical factors.

"Qaymoq" (Southern Uzbek): While "qaymoq" generally means "cream" in standard Uzbek, in the southern dialect, it can also mean "sour cream" used in cooking. "Men qaymoq qo‘shdim" (I added sour cream.)

"Tovuq" vs. "Tovus" (Northern Uzbek): In standard Uzbek, "tovuq" means "chicken," but in the northern dialect, "tovus" is used. This variation reflects the different linguistic traditions within the Uzbek-speaking regions.

"Tovuq pishirdim" (I cooked chicken.)

"G‘isht" (Central Uzbek): In Central Uzbek, the word "g‘isht" (meaning "brick") is pronounced differently than in Northern Uzbek dialects.

"G‘ishtdan uy quramiz" (We will build a house from bricks.)

While both English and Uzbek are diverse in terms of dialects, their sociolinguistic characteristics exhibit similarities and differences.

Social Prestige and Stigma: In both English and Uzbek, certain dialects are associated with higher social prestige. For example, Received Pronunciation in British English is

seen as the most prestigious accent, while in Uzbek, speakers of the standard dialect are often perceived as more educated.

Cultural Identity: Dialects in both languages also serve as markers of cultural identity. In the case of Southern American English, the use of "y'all" is deeply connected to the region's culture. Similarly, the Southern Uzbek dialect's use of "qaymoq" as "sour cream" highlights the cultural practices of the region.

Ethnic Influence: Both languages also demonstrate how ethnicity influences dialects. African American Vernacular English (AAVE) in English and the influence of Persian on Southern Uzbek are examples of how ethnic communities shape language. Dialectal words in both English and Uzbek offer valuable insights into the sociolinguistic dynamics of their respective societies. They are not merely alternative forms of expression, but also carriers of cultural, regional, and social identity. Understanding the role of dialects in both languages allows us to appreciate the diversity of linguistic practices and the ways in which language reflects the history, ethnicity, and social stratification of its speakers. The study of dialects, therefore, is crucial for understanding not only language but also the social structures that shape human communication.

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