



USE OF DIALECTISMS IN THE WORKS OF ENGLISH WRITERS AND THEIR ANALYSES IN TRANSLATION

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Announcement

This article deals with English writers, the use of dialectics in their work, and the concept of dialectics.

Keywords: sociolinguistic, dialects, stereotypes, vulgarisms, fiction;

Relevance of the Topic

The dialectal and colloquial features of known characters have long been used in English literature. It has the same meaning in different epochs and implies different sociolinguistic and cultural origins. If in nineteenth-century literature it is the speech of servants or peasants or the representatives of the early twentieth century, dialect-speech is an artistic function.

Also, in the texts in which dialect-speech elements are studied, dialectal features are conditionally pronounced with spoken pronunciation, sometimes with a colloquial dictionary, and in modern novels they are often found with slang and vulgarisms. As for dialect features, they are usually knowledgeable in terms of belonging to a particular dialect, so that the reader can recognize them and classify them as a particular social feature[10].

Particular attention has always been paid to the specifics of translating peripheral language tools. The main method of rotation is the compensation method. This method is really basic, but it is necessary to determine what specific tools modern translators use, how well-founded they are, what social and cultural consequences are created by translators, and how well they fit into the translator's sociolinguistic background[3]. Moreover, when the language and the protagonist travel to London, he goes through regional dialects, accompanied by corresponding social characteristics as sociolects. Therefore, when we talk about the nature of translations, we focus on the transmission of specific dialectal features.

C. Dickens, Notes of the Pikansky Club, ed. 1836, C. Dickens uses a set of traditional stereotypical tools to portray a character named Sam Veller, a rooster servant, and in addition to Social Data, the author achieves the effect of humor and describes the servant as a clever and cunning man[2].





Lisa on Lambeth is the first novel after Moem, written in 1897. The novel depicts the life of a young working girl living in the ruins of London, and the speeches of the workers around the city show the uniqueness of this book.

Subject News

J. Fowles's novel Daniel Martin was written in 1977 and the event takes place in those years, but throughout the novel the protagonist remembers his own life. One memoir leads to a description of a speech by Devonshire farmers, in a modern story there are also young sisters talking to Cockney, one of whom is a young aspiring actress. This confirms our thesis about the change in the social base of the native language in the artistic space[11].

Apparently, in the novel, the translation of peasant speech is presented as a psychological way. In fact, another function of dialect speech is reflected in the author's 1986 novel The Bridge, which shows how the role of dialect has expanded in modern literature. At the beginning of a previous fantasy novel, the protagonist is involved in a car accident, using dialect speech to play a role and fall into a coma. Thus, the whole action of the novel is a reflection of the unconsciousness of the protagonists[2-11].

Also on the first level, the protagonist's main dream is that he finds himself on a huge bridge between the oceans, but no one knows where he will take him. Sometimes this narrative line is broken by the inner voice of the protagonist talking to him, realizing that he is in a coma[5].

Finally, the protagonist has dreams on the bridge, which also represent new story lines that reflect the protagonist's deeper unconsciousness, arguably his unconsciousness. Language helps to distinguish a large number of lines of narration that are sometimes closely intertwined, sometimes even within a sentence. The line about the life of the protagonist on the bridge is written in a literary-artistic style in the normative language[9].

In short, in the works of English writers, one of the dreams of a hero who looks wild in a world like the world of science fiction is completely described using phonetic writing. It is noteworthy that the protagonists of the writers have a high level of education and a high level of culture, which means that in these works dialect speech is not clearly used to indicate low social status.





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