

DIALECTICAL WORDS AND NEOLOGISMS IN THE WORKS OF A.S. PUSHKIN

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Abstract: This article is about dialectical words and neologisms in the works of A.S. Pushkin. Not only could he use historical words skillfully, but he also used idioms and new words brilliantly. I will give information about that in this article.

Keywords: Neologisms, dialects, literary language, historical words, language, russian poet, idioms, innovations.

In the 20-30s of the XIX century, the formation of a modern literary language took place, the creator of which is recognized as Pushkin, and his works are considered the pinnacle of Russian literature, an encyclopedia of examples of the use of the Russian language. However, the process of developing an adequate assessment of the role of Pushkin as the creator of the modern language went on for quite a long time. He demanded the accumulation of a significant amount of knowledge about the facts and phenomena of the Russian language of the time before Pushkin, the era of Pushkin and after him, a detailed analysis of these facts, and the corresponding development of the linguistics of the Russian language, which took about 120 years. Neither at the end of the 19th century, nor in the first decade of the 20th century¹. there was no question of that. Even in the early 40s of the XX century. not everyone shared a view of Pushkin as the founder of the modern Russian literary language. The final recognition of this role of Pushkin can be considered an article by the famous researcher of the Russian

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https://ru.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%98%D1%81%D1%82%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%B8%D1%8F_%D1%80%D1%83%D1%81%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%B3%D0%BE_%D0%BB%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B0%D1%82%D1%83%D1%80%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B3%D0%BE_%D1%8F%D0%B7%D1%8B%D0%BA%D0%B0

language V.V. Vinogradov, which was called "A. S. Pushkin - the founder of the Russian literary language"²

At the same time, the innovations of A.S. Pushkin in the field of the Russian language came into practice very quickly by historical standards. So, innovations in the field of morphology and syntax were recorded by A. Kh. Vostokov in his "Russian grammar", which was published in 1831 and subsequently survived 28 editions, and immediately became a generally binding norm.

Despite the significant changes that have occurred in the language over almost two hundred years that have passed since the creation of his largest works, and the obvious stylistic differences between the language of Pushkin and modern writers, the system of the modern Russian language, its grammatical, phonetic and lexicophraseological structure remained in its main core. and continue to remain and develop within the norms that were formed by Pushkin.

Pushkin was able to create a language that was accepted by society as literary in his works on the basis of various demonstrations of the vernacular. Literary language is, of course, far from the same as language. Pushkin presented his work to the public using a variety of neologisms and phraseological units, including archaic words.³

Today we can say that the phraseological unit is alive, there are no variants in modern Russian in the smoking room, but perhaps the unused phraseological units should be reflected in dictionaries, because they are in the development of the language, usually called modern (period language) worked. Consider, for example, a few phraseological units used by Pushkin, which in the Modern System of Measures weighed sixteen kilograms. Therefore, in order to consume this amount of salt together, you need to live with the person for a long time. Thus a pound of salt expression appeared. The phrase "all in a hat" goes back to old habits. In ancient times, all disputes were settled by lot. Coins or other small items were thrown into the hat, one of which definitely had a mark on it. About the lucky one, they said they had a business in the bag. That is, no one can take from him what he has received by the will of destiny.

The following phrase is associated with the name Ivan the Terrible. The repression against the population under this king was sometimes on such a scale that even Ivan himself was embarrassed. In such cases, people who died from torture were

² Bulletin of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Department of Literature and Language, 1949, volume VIII, issue 3

³ Development of Russian vocabulary and phraseology <https://schoolperspektiva.ru/uz/goncharov-i-a-/razvitie-frazeologii-v-russkom-yazyke-issledovatel'skaya-rabota/>

secretly thrown into the river to hide the true scale of the killings. "Hiding the ends in the water" means hiding the traces of the crime.

In addition, Pushkin used the following words: to stay in a broken pipe (to be left with nothing), to open up to Europe (economic, cultural, trade relations with European countries). Among the phraseological units are Nikolai Gogol's aphorisms, for example: there is still gunpowder in the tubes (there is still power), a swindler is sitting on a swindler (as has been said about a common phenomenon such as theft).⁴

In short, language units: words, phrases, neologisms, archaisms must be used on a proper way. Because they are richness of every language.

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1. ⁴ Bukrinskaya I.A., Karmakova O.E. Literary Russian language and dialects // "Russian language", №21. - 2006. P-57