

## Dialect Words in the Works of Maksim Gorky

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**Abstract:** This thesis is devoted to the analysis of dialectical words used in the works of Maxim Gorky, a well-known representative of Russian literature. In addition, a special place is given to dialectalism in Russian literature.

**Key words:** Dialectics, works, poems, writing skills, literary words, features of dialect;

Throughout the history of the Russian literary language, some poets and writers like Maksim Gorky's vocabulary was replenished with dialectisms. Among the words rising to dialect sources, there are interstitial, neutral: земляника, пахать, улыбаться, очень, and there are words with bright emotional color: чепуха, морока, аляповатый, нудный, мямить, прикорнуть. Most dialectisms are associated with life and life of the Russian peasantry, so many words of these thematic groups in a modern literary language by origin of dialects: батрак, хлебороб, вспашка, боронование, зелена, зябь, борона, веретено, косовица, доярка и под. Many of these dialectisms entered the literary language already in our time: почин, новосел, шумиха, умелец. Especially characteristic of modern language processes replenishment of vocabulary by ethnographs. So, in the 50s and 1960s, Siberian ethnographs of the падь, распадок, шуга etc. were mastered by the literary language, and the Taiga, Sopalka, Filin. (It was these words that once served as a reason for the performance of M. Gorky against the passion of writers "local considerations" However, the language accepted them, and they are given in dictionaries without restrictive litter.) One of the ways of penetration of dialectisms in The best Russian writers: I. A. Krylov, A. S. Pushkin, N. V. Gogol, N., Nekrasov, I. S. Turgenev, L.N, Tolstoy and many others.<sup>1</sup> Turgenev, for example, often meet words from Orlovsky and Tulagov: Bolshak, Buchilo, medicine, potion, pannev, gorel, etc.; The incomprehensible reader of dialectisms, he clarified in the notes. Modern writers also willingly use dialectisms when describing a rustic life, a landscape, when the warehouse is transmitted to the speech of their heroes: all evenings, and even nights sit down [guys] in sponsors, speaking in local "He ешь, вот и слабость" said the old woman. " Можег, зарубим курку - сварю бульону?" Он ить скусный свеженькой-то... - Не надо.. И поисть не поем, а курку решим... - Хотя счас-то не ерепенься!.. Одной уж ногой там стоит, а ишо шебаршит ково-то. (Шукш.)

One side should be distinguished, on the one hand, the "quote" use of dialectisms, when the writer introduces them as an intrinsic element and the reader understands that this is a speech of heroes, and not the author; and, on the other hand, the use of dialectisms on equal rights with the vocabulary of the literary language as stylistically unambiguous lexical means. The quotation use of dialectisms in the artistic text is usually stylistically motivated if the author observes a sense of measure and is not fond of incomprehensible reader with local words, explaining those dialectisms that may make perception. The desire to introduce dialectisms in artistic speech on equal rights with literary vocabulary most often gets a negative assessment. Completely for example on poetic lines, the meaning of which can remain a mystery to the reader: Плавал одаль белозор; Склон с прикрутицей муравится...

Sometimes the writer is focused on the criterion of publicly available, the clearness of the text and therefore uses dialectisms that do not require clarification. But this leads to the fact that the same dialectic words that have become often repeated in artworks, which have become often repeated, which have become aware of a specific popular speech. Introduction to the artistic text of dialectisms of this circle is no longer perceived as an expression of an individual author's manner. Therefore, the artists of the Words should go beyond the "interdialete" vocabulary and look for their speech paints in local counsel.<sup>2</sup>

The introduction into the tissue of the artistic work written by the literary Russian language, words and expressions inherent in these dialects - the goal of giving the local color of the speech of heroes; Therefore, they are mainly invested in the set of characters of the work, while the language of the author itself remains free from these dialectisms. However, it does not always happen: sometimes dialectisms are used by the author and in descriptions, and not only in the speech of heroes. Should dialectisms in literary works should be introduced? It is known that in 1934 there was a whole discussion on the language of artistic works, in particular on the use of dialectisms in fiction. The discussion

<sup>1</sup> Bukrinskaya I.A., Karmakova O.E. Literary Russian language and dialects // "Russian language", №21. - 2006. P-38

<sup>2</sup> Read - Table of Contents – Book <https://litlife.club/books/271764/read?page=20>

arose in connection with the discussion of the novel F. Parferov "Bruksi", in which the author introduced a huge number of both dialectisms and the words of professional vocabulary. On the discussions of A. M. Gorky said: "We have our own" talks "in our province and even in many countries, but the writer should write in Russian, and not in Vyatski, not in Balahonsky." Do not understand these words A. M. Gorky as a complete ban on the use of dialect words and expressions in the literary work. However, it is necessary to know how and when you can and need to use dialectisms. At one time, A. S. Pushkin wrote: "A true taste is not in a sculptive rejection of such a word, such a turnover, but in a sense of contrast and contouredness" It is important for us now that in these chapters M. A. Sholokhov. Among the dialect features noted here, you can meet words, unknown in the literary language (прóвесна - time before the start of spring, толокá - pasture for livestock, аржанец - cereal plant, урэзаць — ударить, лытатъ — убегаць, огинацься — проводить время, зараз — тотчас и др.)<sup>3</sup> Thus, dialectisms in the artworks of Soviet literature, as in the literature of the past, are used for various purposes, but they always remain only auxiliary means to perform the tasks set in front of the writer. They should be administered only in such a context, where there is a need for this; In this case, dialectisms are an important element of artistic image.

## REFERENCES:

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<sup>3</sup> Ivanov V.V. "Russian folk dialects". - M.: Uchpedgiz, 1956. P-120