

THE ROLE OF DIALECT IN AMERICAN SOUTHERN LITERATURE

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14538952>

ABSTRACT

The role of dialect in South American English (SAE) is crucial in the formation of regional identity, social interaction and cultural heritage. The dialect of southern English is a marker of identity, often signaling the social, geographical and cultural context of the speaker. It plays a role in promoting a sense of community and perpetuating social divisions, as the linguistic characteristics of Southeastern English are sometimes associated with stereotypes about intelligence, education and social class. Although Southeastern English continues to evolve and is subject to the influence of media and migration, it remains a vital part of Southern culture and heritage, reinforcing the diversity of American English.

KEYWORDS: Dialect, Phonology, regional identity, social perception, language and identity, cultural heritage, historical influences.

INTRODUCTION

The South American English (SAE) dialect plays an important role in the linguistic and cultural landscape of the United States. As one of the most popular regional dialects, SAE is known for its distinctive accent, vocabulary and grammatical structures. These characteristics not only reflect the rich historical influences of the South, including British, African and Native American languages, but also contribute to the formation of Southern identity. Southern dialect is more than a form of communication: it embodies regional pride, community ties and cultural heritage. However, it also intersects with issues of social perception, as SAE has historically been associated with stereotypes related to class, education and intelligence. Understanding the role of this dialect is essential to appreciate the diversity of American English and the complex social dynamics of the region. South American English or Southern United States English is a regional dialect or group of dialects of American English spoken throughout the southern United States, although it is increasingly concentrated in more rural areas and spoken mainly by southern whites. In terms of accent, its most innovative forms include southern varieties of Appalachian English and some varieties of Texas English. Widely known in the United States as a southern or simply southern accent, South American English today constitutes the largest American regional accent group in terms of the number of speakers. Much newer, formal terms in American linguistics include "Southern White Vernacular English" and "Rural White Southern English."

Southern American English Analysis

There was a variety of southern dialects: the result of the mixing of English speakers from the British Isles (most of whom were English and Scots-Irish immigrants) who migrated to the American South in the 17th and 18th centuries, with distinct elements. of the 19th - he also borrowed from London's upper class and African American slaves. In the 19th century, this included distinct dialects in eastern Virginia, the greater Lowcountry region surrounding Charleston, the interior Appalachian region, the Black Belt plantation region, and isolated

Atlantic and island communities. After the American Civil War, southern economies and migration patterns were radically transformed, as were southern dialect trends. Over the next few decades, Southerners increasingly moved to industrial cities in the Appalachians, farms in Texas, or outside the South. The main result, further intensified by subsequent upheavals such as the Great Depression, the Dust Bowl, and perhaps World War II, is that a newer and more unified form of South American English was consolidated, beginning in the quarter of the end of the XIX century, radiating from the century. Texas and Appalachia through all the traditional Southern states until World War II. This new southern dialect largely replaced the older and more diverse local southern dialects, although it was quickly stigmatized in American popular culture. As a result, since the 1950s and 1960s, the visible characteristics of this New Southern Accent have been in gradual decline, especially among younger, more urban Southerners, but less so among rural white Southerners. After the American Civil War, southern economies and migration patterns were radically transformed, as were southern dialect trends. Over the next few decades, Southerners increasingly moved to industrial cities in the Appalachians, farms in Texas, or outside the South. The main result, further intensified by subsequent upheavals such as the Great Depression, the Dust Bowl, and perhaps World War II, is that a newer and more unified form of South American English was consolidated, beginning in the quarter of the end of the XIX century, radiating from the century. Texas and Appalachia through all the traditional Southern states until World War II. This new southern dialect largely replaced the older and more diverse local southern dialects, although it was quickly stigmatized in American popular culture. As a result, since the 1950s and 1960s, the visible characteristics of this New Southern Accent have been in gradual decline, especially among younger, more urban Southerners, but less so among rural white Southerners. Despite the slow decline of the modern Southern accent, it is still widespread as in the 2006 Atlas of North American English, the Atlas conclusively documents a Southern accent in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina (except Charleston), Georgia (but not some Atlanta speakers), Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Louisiana (in addition to Cajun and New Orleans accents), Southwest Virginia, the Jacksonville area of northern Florida, the Springfield area of southern Missouri, and most of greater Texas. Other 21st century studies also include in the dialect region southern Maryland, eastern and southern Oklahoma, west-central Virginia, the rest of northern Florida, and southern and southeastern Missouri. The atlas, moreover, documents that the South Midland accent shares key features with the Southern accent, but to a lesser extent; these features extend throughout Texas, Oklahoma, and West Virginia, as well as into eastern and central Kansas, southern Missouri, southern Indiana, southern Ohio, and possibly southern Illinois. African American accents throughout the United States have many similarities to southern accents due to the strong historical ties of African Americans to the South. In the United States, the southern dialect is generally stigmatized. Non-Southern Americans tend to associate the Southern accent with lower social and economic status, cognitive and verbal slowness, lack of education, ignorance, bigotry, or religious or political conservatism, using common labels such as "hick and", "hillbilly and". or "redneck accent". Southerners themselves tend to have mixed judgments about their accent, with some even negative, but others associate it positively with a quiet, simple or humble attitude. The accent is also associated across the country with military, NASCAR, and country music. Also, non-American country singers commonly imitate a

southern accent in their music negative associations at the national level is the alleged main cause of the gradual decline of southern accent characteristics since the middle of the 20th century, especially among younger, urban residents of the South. In a study of children's attitudes towards accents published in 2012, children in Tennessee aged five to six were indifferent to the qualities of people with different accents, but this was not the case for children in Chicago. Five- to six-year-old Chicago children (who speak North American English) were significantly more likely to attribute positive characteristics to northern speakers than to southern speakers. The results of the study suggest that social perceptions of Southern English are taught by parents to their children and do not exist for any biological reason.

In 2014, the US Department of Energy's Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee offered a voluntary Southern Accent Reduction course so that employees can be "remembered for what they say, not the my accent". The course offers accent neutralization through code switching. The course was canceled due to controversy and complaints from Southern employees, who were offended by the course because it stigmatized southern accents.

The role of dialect in South American literature is important and multifaceted, reflecting the complex social, cultural and historical contexts of the region. Here are some key aspects of how dialect works in this literary tradition:

Expressing regionalism: dialect serves as a powerful marker of cultural identity in Southern literature. Authors often use regional dialects to create authenticity and a sense of place, allowing readers to feel connected to the Southern landscape and its people. The use of dialect evokes the unique linguistic heritage of the South, including influences from African American Vernacular English (AAVE), Scottish and Irish dialects, and Native American languages. **Community and Belonging:** Characters who speak in dialect may imply their belonging to particular communities or social classes. Dialect often reveals the origins, educational level and social status of the characters, helping to establish their identity in the story.

Authenticity and realism: The use of dialect in dialogue creates more authentic and believable characters. Writers such as Mark Twain, Zora Neale Hurston, and William Faulkner used dialect effectively to develop rich, multidimensional characters that resonated with readers. The way characters speak can convey their personality, experiences and emotions, providing deeper insight into their motivations and conflicts.

Conflict and contrast: dialect can highlight social and cultural tensions in a story. For example, language differences between characters can highlight themes of class, race, and power dynamics. In works such as Faulkner's *The Sound and the Fury*, the contrast between dialects and different modes of language illuminates the struggles between tradition and modernity, as well as racial divisions.

Historical Context: Dialect often reflects the historical realities of the South, including the problems of slavery, segregation and social change. Southern literature often deals with the legacy of these historical injustices, and the use of dialect can serve to articulate these experiences. For example, Hurston's novel *Their Eyes Were Watching God* uses rural southern dialect to convey the richness of African American culture and explore themes of gender, race, and empowerment.

Language Symbol: In many southern texts, dialect serves as a symbol of resistance and resistance. Characters who speak in dialect often embody the struggles and triumphs of their community. The use of dialect can restore a person's sense of identity and pride, as shown in the works of authors such as Alice Walker and Toni Morrison.

Narrative voice: some southern authors use dialect not only in the dialogue, but also in the narrative voice itself. For example, Twain's use of dialect in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* contributes to the novel's authenticity and immersive quality, allowing readers to experience the world through the eyes of a troubled boy. social complex.

Humor and irony: dialect can also be a source of humor in southern literature. The authors often use linguistic characteristics and regional expression to create comical situations or criticize social norms. The playful use of language can reflect the warmth and spirit characteristic of southern culture.

Oral traditions: Southern literature is often rooted in oral storytelling traditions, with dialect playing a vital role in preserving the stories and folklore of the region. The use of dialect connects literature to its oral roots, maintaining the rhythm and cadence of spoken language that can resonate with readers.

Documenting Language Evolution: As southern dialects continue to develop, literature serves as a historical record of these changes. The writers capture the nuances of the language, showing how the dialect reflects broader social transformations in southern communities.

Different dialects that reflect the distinct cultural, social, and historical settings of the regions they represent can be found in American Southern literature. The following are some salient features of Southern dialects in literary works:

1. **Phonetic Spellings:** To represent speech sounds in writing, phonetic spellings are frequently used. Use "y'all" for "you all," for instance, or "gonna" for "going to."
2. **Vocabulary:** Regional terms and idioms, such as "buggy" for a shopping cart or "coke" to refer to any soft drink, can be found in Southern dialects.
3. **Grammar and Syntax:** Unusual verb conjugations (like "he done gone") or double negatives (like "I ain't got none") are frequent examples of nonstandard grammatical structures
4. **Expressions and Idioms:** Southern dialects frequently use regional idioms and expressions, which give the conversation additional flavor and cultural importance (for example, "fixin' to" refers to "about to").
5. **Intonation and Rhythm:** Conversational speech frequently reflects the melodic character of Southern speech, which is a reflection of the musicality of the region's oral traditions.

Literary Works with Southern Dialects as Examples

1. Black characters in Southern literature frequently speak African American Vernacular English (AAVE), a dialect with distinct grammatical structures and vocabulary influenced by African languages and cultural experiences. One of the best examples is "Their Eyes Were Watching God" by Zora Neale Hurston.
2. The Appalachian dialect is a reflection of the speech patterns of the Appalachian region and is distinguished by a particular vocabulary and pronunciation. Works such as J.D. Vance's "Hillbilly Elegy" use this dialect.

3. Gullah: This African-influenced Creole dialect, which is spoken by the Gullah people in the Georgia and South Carolina Sea Islands, is employed in literature such as "Their Eyes Were Watching God"
4. Texan English: This dialect is found in works of literature set in Texas, including Larry McMurtry's "Lonesome Dove." It is distinguished by its unique set of expressions and pronunciations.
5. Louisiana Creole and Cajun English: Found in the writings of writers such as Kate Chopin, these dialects have a distinct vocabulary and pronunciation and are influenced by French and African cultures in Louisiana.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, dialect is essential to American Southern literature in order to authentically portray characters, provide social critique, shape narrative voice, and provide historical context, among other reasons. Southern authors use dialect to convey the nuanced details of the South's diverse terrain as well as the complexity of their characters' lives. We may learn and teach dialect of the southern American literature, language with knowledge which is seen above.

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