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The History of the Emergence of Dialects in French Literature

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***Abstract:** This article is about the history of the emergence of dialects in french literature. The paper examines the concept of a regional variant of the French language in linguistic science, presents the main characteristics and features of the diatopic variants of French idioms, describes the history of the formation of modern French language.*

***Key words:** language, linguistic phenomena, dialect, literature, diatopic, Lang D'Oyle, period.*

INTRODUCTION

The concept of a regional variant of the French language entered linguistic science at a time when French linguists began to describe the diatopic variation of the French idiom in synchronic sections. The study of regional variations in the French language was first undertaken in France in the 1960s. last century. French linguists tried to identify the main features of the formation of linguistic phenomena of the French language in a certain region of the French state, as well as to trace their functioning in different time periods. According to the Austrian linguist B. Poll, "... for various reasons it seems that the term "dialect" used in English and German literature (from English dialect - "dialect" and German. Dialekt - "dialect") does not correspond to the description of the language the situation that has developed today in France." Indeed, the diatopic varieties of French that we see in the south of France or in Belgium and Switzerland are the product of contact between the French language and its historical dialects or languages traditionally referred to in linguistic science as minority and regional (Flemish, German/Alsatian, Catalan, Corsican, Breton, Basque, Occitan/(New) Provençal). From the history of the French language it is known that the progenitor of the modern common French version, or, as it is also called in linguistics, the French dialect, began its expansion into other territories of France in the 12th century. He surprisingly quickly defeated all other Galloroman language variants, which were formed on the basis of folk Latin. The "implantation" of the French language form was carried out solely for political reasons. This option was used at the king's court starting from the middle of the 12th century. The stability of monarchical rule allowed the Parisian dialect, which had no cultural value, to rise among other dialects with a rich literary heritage by that time, which, by the

way, could serve as an excellent basis for the formation of the national language of France (for example, Norman, Picard or Champagne dialects).

MATERIALS AND METHODS OF RESEARCH

Education in higher education is aimed not only at obtaining systemic knowledge of key theoretical principles, but also at developing the professional self-awareness of the personality of the future specialist. The study of systemic relationships in vocabulary by future translators and teachers of foreign languages involves mastering the appropriate linguistic terminology, developing the ability to recognize and evaluate the studied linguistic phenomena in texts and, most importantly, an attitude towards the need to search for the most successful word for a given context when translating, taking into account its lexical meaning, connotations, historical etymological and pragmatic characteristics. This article describes the theoretical and didactic material used in the study of vocabulary of a limited scope of use, which promotes the active involvement of students in the educational process, helps awaken their cognitive and creative initiative, and ensures the development of critical thinking.

French is part of the Romance group of Indo-European languages, descended from oral Latin, which was spread several thousand years ago by Roman conquerors. The territory of modern France was then inhabited by the Gauls, one of the Celtic tribes. Having been conquered, the inhabitants were forced to master the new language of the empire in order to communicate with other Roman provinces and authorities. However, Latin was adopted by the Gauls in its own form, and the Celtic and Germanic languages also influenced the formation of the new language. During this very period, the peculiarities of the French language began to emerge - a change in stressed vowels, the fall of intervocalic final consonants, a reduction of unstressed vowels, and a simplification of consonant groups.

RESULTS

The entire history of the existence of the French language is divided into time periods:

1. Gallo - Romanesque (5th -8th centuries)
2. Old French (9th -13th centuries)
3. Middle French (14-15 centuries)
4. Early French (16th century)
5. New French , otherwise called classical (17-18 centuries)
6. Modern French (from the 19th century to the present)

During the Gallo -Roman period in Late Antique Gaul, the Oil language (also Lang D'Oyle France - Langues d'oil). Due to rapid phonetic evolution, the Oyl languages in northern Galia quickly lost their similarities with classical Latin, and were forced to invent their own writing. At first, the Oil languages were inferior in popularity to the more numerous and prestigious Lang languages d'oc , which were closer to Latin, but by the 8th century it strengthened its position and instead of competing with Lang d'ok is being replaced by unification with these languages. Thus, the Oil languages united and began to speak under the banner of the Parisian dialect of Ile-de-France, which exists to this day as the modern French language. However, already in the Middle Ages, their dialect literary form began to take shape - the Old French language.

Old French was very different from modern French. It included only two cases in the declension of names, free word order, and there were also no obligatory verb pronouns. In the Middle Ages, French became widespread in Germany, in some areas of Spain, but especially in Italy. In 1066 the language

spread throughout England, and for some time was the official language of the kingdom, which fell under the conquest of the Normans. Due to the island location of the Kingdom of England and the isolated residence of the French on its territory, there are words in the French language that originated in English: veil, point, feast, haste, quit, chamber, general, devout, flour.

Many words entered the French language from Germany: *Honte, Hair, Choisir, Effrayer, Laid, Hâte, Garder, Blessier*.

It had its cultural influence on the French language and Italy during the Renaissance, giving away many cultural terms from music, military and banking: *artisan, balcon, baldaquin, fresque, courtisan, altesse, canon, corporal, cavalcade, soldat, banque, banqueroute, mascarade, carnaval, gazette, caprice, intrigue, adagio, sonate, fugue*.

Basically, all writing is based on Latin with the addition of ligatures and its own diacritics. The letter w, for example, is used only in words of foreign origin, and the native French language is characterized by the following signs in the alphabet:

- sediy ç – cédille ,
- acute - accent aigu , giving a closed sound when written with an "e"
- gravis – accent grave – giving an open sound when written with the letter “e”.
- circonflex – accent circonflexe – giving a more closed and deeper sound when written with some vowels.

French is the official as well as administrative language in many countries around the world, and is one of the most important in its Romance group. It is spoken by several tens of millions of people on the planet; it is one of the official languages of the European Union, UN, IOC, etc. But there are many areas that speak French unofficially, and use not the classical or modern French, but a dialect of it. So, dialects:

- African French was brought by colonists, and throughout Africa many people speak this language, but with their own linguistic characteristics, making up a large and important part of French speakers.
- Belgian French. It is spoken accordingly in Belgium. It is very similar to modern French, but there are some differences in lexical forms. For example: *septante* (70) instead of *soixante-dix* used in French or *nonante* (90) instead of *quatre-vingt-dix* . There are also phonetic differences, but they are small, as in the French Parisian and French Marseille pronunciation.
- French Cajun is a dialect of the state of Louisiana, one of the variants of linguistic deviations from the standard. It did not come directly from the French language, but from one of its dialects applicable in areas of Canada - the Akkadian dialect.
- French language of Quebec - most of the population of the state of Quebec in Canada consider French their native and official language, about 80% of such people in the country.
- Swiss French is a dialect very close in all its forms to classical French, it is spoken by the population of Switzerland, and it is considered one of the official languages of the country.
- Vietnamese French. You may know that Vietnam was once a French colony, and this, of course, could not but affect the culture of the country, the main asset of which is the language. After the

colonists left the country, French remained there for a long time, and today it is considered a second language in Vietnam and is taught in schools.

To sum up some of the above, we can confidently say that the French language as a whole is characterized by a very rich dialect potential. And even if at present in this country the use of dialects is quite limited, the population is trying with all possible forces to preserve the features of each local dialect, to express its colorfulness in any possible way and to prevent the erasure of the French language from the history.

CONCLUSION

One cannot help but mention the famous Parisian accent, which is not related to territories, but includes social characteristics. Thus, in simple neighborhoods of Menilmontant or Belleville they simply say what is called “ parigot ”. In turn, the 16th quarter and the Neuilly district are famous for their bourgeois intonations. The Frenchman expresses in separate words not only the main thoughts, but also all secondary ideas, often even just instructions. Thus, instead of taking everything that reality offers, they choose the most correct or beautiful, idealizing in their own way. It is not easy for me to understand what influence its language, which is a whole school in itself, must have had on the French nation.

Recently, it has been increasingly heard that the French language is gradually losing its international popularity. Today it has ceased to occupy third place in terms of prevalence on the planet. The French leadership is confident that the increase in the prestige of the French language can be associated with the expansion of the European Union and the adoption of English, French and German as the three official languages of the eurozone. Despite the pessimistic forecasts of the French leadership, the French language still retains its status as one of the leading languages of international business communication. It is one of the main official languages of most international organizations, including the UN. In addition, French is one of the world's leading languages of cultural and artistic communication. It is difficult to say in what direction Russian culture and art would have developed if its history had not been so closely intertwined with the greatest masterpieces belonging to natives of France.

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