

Dialectisms In Poetry Sergey Aleksandrovich Yesenin: Comprehensive Linguostylistic Analysis

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Abstract: This article is dedicated to a comprehensive analysis of dialectisms in the poetic language of S.A. Yesenin. Their origin, classification, and functions in the literary text are examined. Particular attention is paid to the role of dialectal vocabulary in shaping the poet's idiosyncrasy, creating national flavor, and expressing emotional-expressive nuances. It is concluded that dialectisms are a key component of Yesenin's poetic system.

Keywords: Dialects, idiosyncrasy, poetic language, Yesenin, folk speech, linguistics, folklore, expression.

Introduction: Sergey Aleksandrovich Yesenin's work holds a special place in 20th-century Russian literature. His poetry is a synthesis of literary language and folk speech tradition. One of the characteristic features of the poet's artistic style is the active use of dialectisms.

Dialectal vocabulary in Yesenin's poetry serves not only a nominative function but also serves as a powerful means of artistic expression. It contributes to the creation of the image of "rural Rus," conveys national flavor, and reflects the inner world of the lyrical hero.

The relevance of the research is necessitated by the need for an in-depth study of the linguistic means of shaping the poet's idiosyncrasy and their role in the literary text.

The aim of the study is to identify the features of the functioning of dialectisms in S.A. Yesenin's poetry.

Research objectives:

1. Examine the theoretical concept of dialectisms;
2. Identify the sources of dialectal vocabulary in Yesenin's poetry;
3. Conduct a linguostylistic analysis of dialects;
4. Identify their functions and role in the poet's idiosyncrasy.

Research methods:

descriptive, linguostylistic, contextual, and semantic analysis.

Theoretical foundations of research

The Concept and Classification of Dialects

Dialectisms are linguistic units characteristic of specific territorial dialects that differ from the norms of the literary language.

The following types of dialectisms are distinguished:

- lexical (special words: "grain," "bulb");
- phonetic (pronunciation features);
- morphological (word forms that differ from the norm);
- derivational suffixes (suffixes of diminutiveness and emotionality).

In fiction, dialectisms perform stylistic and figurative functions.

The origins of dialectal vocabulary in Yesenin's poetry

S.A. Yesenin was born in the Ryazan province, where South Russian dialects predominated. The formation of his linguistic personality occurred under the influence of:

- peasant environment;

- oral folk art;
- conversational speech;
- folk poetry and song tradition.

Thus, dialectisms in his works have a natural origin and are organically integrated into the structure of poetic speech.

Linguostylistic analysis of dialects

1. Lexical Dialectisms

Yesenin actively uses vocabulary related to rural life and nature:

"house," "neighborhood," "grain," "timber," "plowing."

These words serve not only a nominative function but also create a cultural background, reflecting the traditional way of life.

2. Word-formation features

Diminutive-affectionate forms occupy a special place:

"Birch," "Road," "Polyushka," "Blue."

Their functions are:

- transmission of emotionality;
- strengthening lyricism;
- creating an intimate atmosphere.

3. Phonetic and morphological elements

In a number of cases, the poet reproduces features of living spoken language, which creates an effect of authenticity and brings the text closer to oral tradition.

Functions of Dialectisms in Yesenin's Poetry

1. National-cultural function

Dialectisms create the image of Russia as a rural, natural, and traditional country. They convey the spirit of folk life and the way of peasant culture.

2. Emotional-expressive function

Dialectal vocabulary enhances the expressiveness of the text, making it more sensual and figurative.

3. Folklore Function

The use of dialectisms brings Yesenin's poetry closer to folk art:

- songs;
- chastushka;
- stories.

This gives the poems a musical quality and rhythmic naturalness.

4. Figurative-symbolic function

Dialectisms participate in creating poetic images related to nature and the native land. They become carriers of symbolic meaning.

5. Style-forming function

Dialectisms are a crucial element of the poet's idiosyncrasy. Thanks to them, his unique poetic style is formed.

The Role of Dialects in the Formation of Idiosyncrasy

S.A. Yesenin's idiosyncrasy is based on the synthesis of literary language and folk speech. Dialectisms act as a means:

- individualization of the author's style;
- transmission of the poet's perception of the world;
- expressions of its connection to native culture.

They ensure the organicity and integrity of Yesenin's artistic world.

Discussion of results

The analysis conducted shows that dialectisms in Yesenin's poetry perform a complex of functions and are an important element of his poetic system. Their use is not accidental, but is conditioned by the poet's deep connection to the culture and language of the people.

CONCLUSION

Dialectisms in S.A. Yesenin's poetry represent the most important component of the artistic language. They perform many functions: they create national flavor, enhance emotional expressiveness, ensure connection with folklore, and shape the poet's idiosyncrasy.

Thus, dialectal vocabulary is an integral part of Yesenin's poetic system and plays a key role in revealing his artistic world.

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