

**QO‘QON DAVLAT PEDOGOGIKA INSTITUTI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJA BERUVCHI
PhD.03/04.06.2021.Fil.132.01 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

O‘ZBEKISTON DAVLAT JAHON TILLARI UNIVERSITETI

XUSANOV ELDORBЕК DAVLATJON O‘G‘LI

**TURLI TIZIMLI TILLARDA DIALEKTAL LEKSIKANING
FUNKSIONAL-SEMANTIK VA LINGVOKULTUROLOGIK
XUSUSIYATLARI**

10.00.11 – Til nazariyasi. Amaliy va kompyuter lingvistikasi

**FILOLOGIYA fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
AVTOREFERATI**

**Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
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**Оглавление автореферата диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по
филологическим наукам**

Xusanov Eldorbek Davlatjon o‘g‘li

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Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2022.2.PhD/Fil.2699 raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan.

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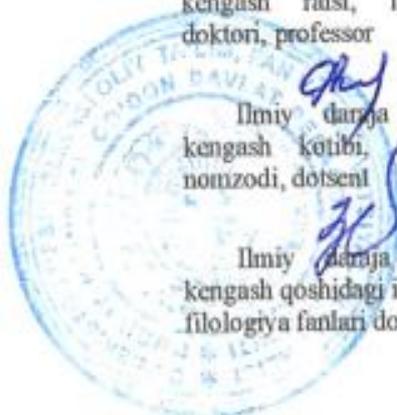
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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida turli tizimli tillaridagi ijtimoiy dialektikaning mohiyati, dialektal leksikaning mintaqaviy va regional xususiyatlari, chegaralangan va chegaralanmagan leksika masalalari tadqiqiga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Bu mavzu doirasida sotsiolingvistika, etnolingvistika, kognitiv va kommunikativ lingvistika kabi tilshunoslikning zamonaviy sohalarida amalga oshirilayotgan ilmiy tadqiqotlar ko'lamini, shuningdek, antropolingvistika hamda lingvomadaniyatshunoslikning bugungi kundagi rivoji va taraqqiyoti sezilarli ravishda ortib borayotganligi quvonarli hol. Shu o'rinda aytish kerakki, sotsiolingvistika fanining tom ma'nodagi asoschisi F. de Sossyur bundan bir asr avval tilning ijtimoiy tomonini til bilan bir sharoitda, ya'ni bir zamon va bir makonda yashab kelayotgan shart-sharoitlar asosida tadqiq etilishi har qanday lingvistik birliklarning to'laqonli ilmiy mohiyatini ochib berishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etishi mumkinligi haqida fikr yuritganda to'laqonli haq edi, chunki tilning ijtimoiy jihatlarini ham ilmiy jihatdan o'rganish tilshunoslikning bugungi kunda amalga oshirilishi mumkin bo'lgan eng muhim vazifalaridan biri sanaladi. Aniqrog'i, tilning ruhiyatini, uning yashovchanligini ta'minlovchi shaxs omili bilan birgalikda, ya'ni dialektik munosabatda tahlil qilinishi zamonaviy tilshunoslikning eng muhim talablaridan biridir.

Dunyo tilshunosligida millat sifatida shakllangan har bir xalqning tabiiy va adabiy tilini, uning lahjalarini, shevalarining jozibasini sotsiolingvistik, etnolingvistik hamda lingvokulturologik yo'nalishda o'rganilishi yangi davr tilshunosligi talablariga to'liq javob beradi. Shu o'rinda tilshunoslikda muayyan bir til tizimidagi qarindosh tillar asosida yoki boshqa til tizimidagi qarindosh bo'lmagan tillar dialektining lingvokulturologik tomonlarini tadqiq etilishi ham ayni muddao. Adabiy tilning shakllanishida muayyan bir til dialektiga tegishli shevalardan so'z variantlarini tanlab olinishi eng to'g'ri yo'l hisoblanib, milliy tilning boyib borishida dialektual leksika muhim omil sanaladi. Shu bois dialektial leksikaning semantik jihatlarini tilshunoslar tomonidan doimiy ravishda qizg'in muhokamaga sabab bo'lib, til dialektlarining yuzaga kelishi, ularning xalq milliy madaniyatiga qo'shgan ulushi, qolaversa, an'anaviy hamda elektron lug'atlarda tizim asosida o'rganilishi hamon dolzarblik kasb etmoqda.

O'zbek tilshunosligida ham adabiy norma deb belgilangan millatning madaniy tilini boyishida dialektizmlarning o'rni, til dialektlarining ijtimoiy-madaniy va ijtimoiy-siyosiy tomondan adabiy til normasiga mos kelishi, shuningdek, adabiy til me'yorlarining norma darajasiga muvofiqligi masalasiga qaratilgan ishlarning sifat ko'lamini hamda ularning ma'no mundarijasi yanada kengaymoqda. "Bugungi globallashtirish davrida har bir xalq, har qaysi mustaqil davlat o'z milliy manfaatlarini ta'minlash, bu borada, avvalo, o'z madaniyatini, azaliy qadriyatlarini, ona tilini asrab-avaylash va rivojlantirish masalasiga alohida ahamiyat qaratishi"¹ lozim. Har qanday millat o'z tilining milliylik va madaniylik darajasini oshirish uchun xalqning etnosini aks ettiruvchi sheva va lahjalariga yanada e'tiborliroq bo'lishi zarur. Shu bois muayyan bir xalq tilida yashab, uning milliylik xususiyatlarini ta'minlab kelayotgan dialektizmlarning millat madaniy tiliga bo'lgan o'zaro munosabatini,

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PF-5850-sonli Farmoni. Manba: <http://lex.uz/docs/4561730>.

shuningdek, ularning aynan shu til rivojlanishidagi o‘rnini hamda millat qadriyati-yu uning madaniylik darajasiga qo‘shgan hissasini o‘rganish muhim masala hisoblanadi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2016-yil 13-maydagi PF-4794-son “Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetini tashkil etish to‘g‘risida”, 2017-yil 16-fevraldagi PF-4958-son “Oliy o‘quv yurtidan keyingi ta’limni yanada takomillashtirish to‘g‘risida”, 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi PF-5850-son “O‘zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi PF-6084-son “Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son “2022-2026-yillarga mo‘ljallangan yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi Farmonlari, “2020-2030-yillarda o‘zbek tilini rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish konsepsiyasi” hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda mazkur dissertatsiya muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Mazkur tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining I. «Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma’naviy-ma’rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari» ustuvor yo‘nalishiga muvofiq ravishda bajarilgan.

Mavzuning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Jahon tilshunosligida turli tizimli tillaridagi ijtimoiy dialektika va uning konseptual asoslari keng o‘rganilgan. N.A.Baskakov, O.N.Krilova, S.A.Miznikov kabi rus olimlarining olib borgan tadqiqotlarida ham dialektizmlar masalasi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ingliz tili dialektlarini chuqur o‘rganish dastlab XIX asrda ingliz tilshunosi A.Ellis tomonidan boshlab berilgan, keyinchalik uning bu ishini ingliz olimlari J.Raytsnoska, G.Orton, G.Shorroks, G.Kuratslar davom ettiradi. Ingliz tilidagi shevalarning leksik va fonetik xususiyatlarining farqli va o‘xshash jihatlarini N.S.Iuds, O.F.Emerson kabi tilshunoslarning tadqiqotlarida ko‘rishimiz mumkin.

O‘zbek dialektologiyasining fan sifatida yuzaga kelishi va rivojlanishida V.E.Polivanov, K.K.Yudaxin, A.K.Borovkov, G‘ozi Olim Yunusov, Sh.Shoabdurahmonov, F.Abdullayev, U.Tursunov, M.Mirzayev va ular izdoshlarining xizmatlari beqiyosdir. Bu borada A.Aliyev, B.Jo‘rayev, A.Shermatov, A.Jo‘rayevlar ularning ishlarini munosib davom ettirdilar.² O‘zbek dialektologiyasining lisoniy xususiyatlari N.Rajabov, Sh.Abdurahmonov, V.Reshetov, N. Tuychiboyev hamda S.Ashurboevlarning bir qator asarlarida chuqur fikr yuritilgan.³

² Polivanov E.D. O‘zbek dialektologiyasi va o‘zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent, 2000; Юдахин К.К. Некоторые особенности карабулакского говора // В.В.Бартольд. – Ташкент, 1927.; Боровков И.К. Вопросы классификации узбекских говоров // Известия АН УзССР. 5. – Л., 1953.; Shoabdurahmonov Sh. Tayanch shahar shevalari leksikasidan. O‘DM, II. – Toshkent, 1961.; Abdullayev F.A. O‘zbek tilining o‘g‘uz lahjasi. – Toshkent: Fan, 1978.; Mirzayev N. O‘zbek tilining etnografik leksikasi: Filol. fanlari nomzodi ... dis. – Toshkent, 1971., Джураев Б. Шахрисабзский говор узбекского языка. – М., 1959.; R. Sayfullayeva, B. Mengliyev, M. Qurbonova, G. Voqiyeva. – Toshkent, 2005. – B. 17.

³ Раджабов Н. Карнабский говор узбекского языка: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Самарканд, 1958; Решетов В. В. Узбек шевалярининг классификацияси // Узбек тили ва адабиёти, 1966; Ashirboyev S. O‘zbek dialektologiyasi. – Toshkent, 2013.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi. Dissertatsiya O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejasiga muvofiq "Tilshunoslikning dolzarb muammolari" mavzusi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi turli tizimli tillar kesimida dialektal leksikaning funksional-semantik va lingvokulturologik xususiyatlarini aniqlashdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

tilshunoslikda dialektal leksikaning nazariy va amaliy talqini hamda soha muammolari bilan bog'liq yechimlarga munosabat bildirish;

ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi dialektizmlarning tarkibiy ma'no mundarijasiga kiruvchi lisoniy birliklarni aniqlash;

o'rganilayotgan tillar tabiatiga xos bo'lgan *xalq tili, millat tili, rasmiy til, davlat tili, standart til, mintaq va region tili, madaniy til* kabi atamalarning konseptual asoslarini belgilash bilan birga ularning dialektik mushtarakligini aniqlash;

turli tizimli tillaridagi dialektizmlarning hududiy va mintaq lahjalari orasidagi o'zaro o'xshash va farqli jihatlarini aniqlash;

ingliz va o'zbek tili dialektal leksikasining milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarini ochib berish;

umumadabiy til normasidagi muayyan bir so'zning dialektal leksika tarkibidagi funksional-semantik imkoniyatlarini aniqlash va ularni aniq mezonlar asosida tilning adabiy normasiga qabul qilish mezonlarini ishlab chiqish.

Tadqiqot obyekti sifatida turli tizimli tillarining dialektal leksikasi, hududiy jihatdan farqlanuvchi sheva hamda aksentlari tanlangan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi dialektizmlarning funksional-semantik va lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Dissertatsiyada tavsifiy-tasviriy, qiyosiy-tarixiy, qiyosiy-chog'ishtirma, modellashtirish, distributiv, kontekstual hamda statistik tahlil usullaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilar iborat:

har bir millatga xos adabiy til o'zining tayanch dialektiga ega ekanligi, muayyan adabiy til shakllanishida mavjud shevalarning barchasi u yoki bu darajada ishtirok etishi, shevalar adabiy til uchun asos va tayanch vazifasini bajarishi, har bir shevalar leksik, fonetik, grammatik, sintaktik-stilistik xususiyatlari bilan farqlanishi turli tizimli tillar dialektal leksikasining qiyosiy tahlilida aniqlangan;

turli tizimli tillar dialektal leksikasining funksional-semantik imkoniyatlari, dialektal leksikasining *mahalliy dialekt va ijtimoiy dialekt* turlari, ingliz va o'zbek tillar tabiatiga xos bo'lgan *xalq tili, millat tili, rasmiy til, davlat tili, standart til, mintaq va region tili, madaniy til* kabi atamalarning konseptual asoslarini belgilash bilan birga ularning dialektik mushtarakligi asoslangan;

dialektal leksika jahon tilshunosligida *dialekt, lahja, sheva, aksent, sleng, variant, urg'u* ko'rinishida mavjud bo'lib, ular umumxalq tilining o'ziga xosliklarini namoyon etishi, ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi dialektizmlarning hududiy va mintaq lahjalari orasidagi o'zaro o'xshash va farqli jihatlari, mintaq va mahalliy dialekt tili, shuningdek, Janubiy va Sharqiy Amerika dialekti, britanacha, irlandcha va shotlanacha dialektlar funksional-semantik jihatdan dalillangan;

har bir tilda dialektizmlar qatlami milliy tilning asosini yaratishda eng muhim manba bo'lib xizmat qilishi, ularning tadrijiy takomilida milliy-madaniy xususiyatlar namoyon bo'lishi, bunday so'zlar badiiy adabiyotda sheva koloritini, aniqrog'i, biror bir xalqning o'ziga xos qadriyatlarini, madaniyatini ifodalashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etishi lingvokulturologik jihatdan isbotlangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

ingliz va o'zbek tillari tabiatiga xos bo'lgan *xalq tili, millat tili, rasmiy til, davlat tili, standart til, mintaqa va region tili, madaniy til* kabi atamalarning konseptual asoslarini belgilash bilan birga ularning dialektik mushtarakligi asoslandi;

ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi dialektizmlarning hududiy va mintaqa lahjalari orasidagi o'zaro o'xshash va farqli jihatlari aniqlandi;

ingliz va o'zbek tili dialektal leksikasining milliy-madaniy xususiyatlari tahlil qilindi;

tahlil etilayotgan tillarda so'zning dialektal leksika tarkibidagi funksional-semantik imkoniyatlari aniqlandi va ularni aniq mezonlar asosida tilning adabiy normasiga qabul qilish mezonlari ishlab chiqildi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi. Muammoning aniq qo'yilganligi, qo'llanilayotgan tadqiqot usullarining adekvatligi, tahlil qilingan materiallar hajmining yetarliligi, nazariy ma'lumotlar ishonchli va mavjud manbalardan, jumladan, dissertatsiyalar, avtoreferatlar, frazeologik lug'atlardan olinganligi, chiqarilgan xulosalarning qat'iyligi, muammoning tavsifiy-tasviriy, qiyosiy-tarixiy, qiyosiy-chog'ishtirma, modellashtirish, distributiv, kontekstual hamda statistik tahlil kabi tahlil usullari asosida yoritilganligi, taklif va tavsiyalar amaliyotga joriy etilganligi, erishilgan natijalarning vakolatli organlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati zamonaviy tilshunoslikning keng ko'lamda rivojlanib borayotgan antroposentrik paradigmasi doirasida shakllangan g'oyalarni turli tizimli tillarda dialektizmlarning funksional-semantik va lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari tadqiqiga tatbiq qilish imkoniyatida namoyon bo'ladi, shuningdek, olingan natijalar kognitiv tilshunoslik, lingvomadaniyatshunoslik, tarjimashunoslik kabi fanlardan ilmiy tadqiqotlar yaratishda manba bo'lishi bilan bir qatorda, aksiologik tilshunoslik yo'nalishi nazariy rivojiga asos bo'lishi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati shundaki, ilmiy ishdan olingan natijalar "Lingvomadaniyatshunoslik", "Leksikologiya", "Umumiy tilshunoslik", "Tarjimashunoslik", "Madaniyatlararo muloqot", "Mamlakatshunoslik", "Qiyosiy tipologiya" kabi fanlar bo'yicha o'quv qo'llanma va darsliklar, ikki tilli lug'atlar, ma'ruza matnlarini yaratishda ingliz va o'zbek tillari misolida keltirilgan ma'lumotlardan foydalanish mumkinligi bilan xarakterlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Turli tizimli tillarda dialektizmlarning funksional-semantik va lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari tadqiqi mavzusida olib borilgan tadqiqot natijalari asosida:

har bir millatga xos adabiy til o'zining tayanch dialektiga ega ekanligi, muayyan adabiy til shakllanishida mavjud shevalarning barchasi u yoki bu darajada ishtirok etishi, shevalar adabiy til uchun asos va tayanch vazifasini bajarishi, har bir shevalar leksik, fonetik, grammatik, sintaktik-stilistik xususiyatlari bilan farqlanishi

haqidagi xulosalardan P3-2020042022 raqamli “Turkiy tillar lingvodidaktik elektron platformasini yaratish” nomli amaliy tadqiqot loyihasida foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2023-yil 29-dekabrda 01/6-2805-sonli ma’lumotnomasi). Natijalar loyiha bo‘yicha tayyorlangan elektron resurslarning mazmunini boyitishga xizmat qilgan;

turli tizimli tillar dialektal leksikasining funksional-semantik imkoniyatlari, dialektal leksikasining *mahalliy dialekt* va *ijtimoiy dialekt* turlari, ingliz va o‘zbek tillar tabiatiga xos bo‘lgan *xalq tili*, *millat tili*, *rasmiy til*, *davlat tili*, *standart til*, *mintaqa va region tili*, *madaniy til* kabi atamalarning konseptual asoslarini belgilash bilan birga ularning dialektik mushtarak ekanligi xususidagi natijalardan AL-482103231 raqamli “O‘zbek realiyalariga oid maqolalar bazasi platformasini yaratish (vikipediya elektron ensiklopediyasi mezonlari asosida)” nomli amaliy tadqiqot loyihasida foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2023-yil 29-dekabrda 01/6-2804-sonli ma’lumotnomasi). Natijalar loyiha bo‘yicha tayyorlangan elektron resurslarning mazmuni boyitilgan;

har bir tilda dialektizmlar qatlami milliy tilning asosini yaratishda eng muhim manba bo‘lib xizmat qilishi, ularning tadrijiy takomilida milliy-madaniy xususiyatlar namoyon bo‘lishi, bunday so‘zlar badiiy adabiyotda sheva koloritini, aniqrog‘i, biror bir xalqning o‘ziga xos qadriyatlarini, madaniyatini ifodalashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etishiga oid xulosalardan Fz-2019062034 raqamli “Xorijiy tillarda so‘zlashuvchilar uchun o‘zbek tilini intensiv o‘rgatuvchi multimedia mahsulotlarini yaratish” mavzusidagi amaliy tadqiqot loyihasi doirasida “O‘zbekcha-inglizcha-ruscha lingvistik terminlar elektron lug‘ati”ni tuzishda foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universitetining 2023-yil 26-dekabrda 24/716-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada, talabalarning ingliz tilidagi ijtimoiy-madaniy kompetensiyasini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan bilim va ko‘nikmalari takomillashtirilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 3 ta xalqaro va 4 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida qilingan ma’ruzalarda jamoatchilik muhokamasidan o‘tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e‘lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 17 ta ilmiy ish nashr etilgan. Shulardan 5 tasi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda, shuningdek, 5 tasi xorijiy ilmiy jurnallarda e‘lon qilingan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya ishi kirish, uch asosiy bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan iborat bo‘lib, umumiy hajmi 129 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTASIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Dissertatsiyaning **kirish** qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, tadqiqotning maqsad va vazifalari, obykti va predmeti aniqlangan, o‘rganilganlik darajasi yoritilgan, respublikasi fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi ko‘rsatilgan, ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan, olingan natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan. Tadqiqot

natijalarining amaliyotga joriy qilinishi, aprobatsiyasi, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi "**Dialektal leksikaning taraqqiyot bosqichlari**" deb nomlangan bo'lib, u uchta faslni o'z ichiga oladi. Bu fasllarda turli tizimli tillardagi dialektlarning rivojlanish bosqichlari, sabablari hamda o'rganilish darajalari yoritilgan. *Dailekt, sheva va lahjalar, standart til, umumxalq tili, mintaqqa tili, rasmiy til kabi* termin va atamalarning adabiy tildan farqli va o'xshash jihatlari xususida fikr yuritilgan. Sheva, adabiy til va boshqa dialektik terminlarga izohlar keltirilgan, ularning o'rganilishi nazariy jihatdan ochib berilgan.

Ushbu bobning "**Dialektizmlar adabiy tilning boyish manbayi sifatida**" deb nomlangan birinchi faslida millat tilining vujudga kelishida dialektal leksikaning muhim ahamiyati haqida gap boradi.

Adabiy til tushunchasi muayyan bir xalq tilining o'ziga xosligini namoyon etuvchi madaniy til hisoblanib, u umumme'yorga solingan, qoidalashtirilgan, davr nuqtayi nazaridan sayqallanib, boyib boradigan til shaklidir⁴. Biroq bu tanlov dunyo tillarining hammasiga ham to'g'ri keladigan yagona mezon emas, chunki dunyo tillari differentsiatsiyasida o'zaro farqlar mavjud. Ularning ba'zilarida adabiy til me'yori muayyan bir til lahjasining yuqori darajasiga asoslansa, ba'zilarida umumme'yor tushunchasining o'zi mavjud emas. Dunyo tillarida tilning shakllanishi, uning yashash tarzi urug', qabila va elat tili, lahja va shevalar kabi bo'lsa-da, uning asosiy mezonlari o'sha xalqning, ya'ni tilning o'ziga xosliklari bilan ma'lum ma'noda farqlanadi⁵. Millat sifatida shakllanib bo'lgan har qanday xalqning adabiy tili (adabiy til tushunchasi ko'pgina tillarda *rasmiy, standart, mintaqqa tili* kabi nomlanishlarga ega) tarixan shakllanib, tadrijiy asosda rivojlanib boradi. Muayyan bir tilning adabiy me'yori esa aynan shu tildagi ma'lum lahjalarga asoslangan bo'ladi. Lahja muayyan bir adabiy tilning fonetik, leksik va grammatik jihatdan bir-biriga yaqin shevalar yig'indisidir⁶. Lahja va uning tarkibidagi shevalar esa ma'lum bir hududda yashovchi kishilar uchun tushunarli bo'lgan nutq akti hisoblanadi⁷, Bundan tashqari, dunyo tilshunosligida faol qo'llanib kelayotgan "*dialekt*" termini lingvistik ilmda ham sheva, ham lahja terminlari o'rnida ishlatilmoqda⁸.

Darhaqiqat, shevalar har qanday millat adabiy tilining boyish manbasidir. Biroq shevaga xos so'zlarning hammasini ham adabiy til doirasida qo'llashning imkoni yo'q, chunki bunda bir narsa yoki biror tushuncha bir necha nomlanishlarga sabab bo'lishi mumkin. Bu esa tilni ixchamlashtirish, aniqlashtirish o'rniga uni yanada murakkablashtirishga sabab bo'lishi mumkin. Buning yana boshqa sababi xalq dialektidagi ko'p so'zlarning ma'no tashish imkoniyati bugungi kunda nisbatan eskirgan, aniqrog'i, ularning zamonaviyligi biroz yo'qolgan va bugungacha shakllanib bo'lgan umumxalq tilidan ancha uzoqlashganligidir. Aslida, shu xalqning tarixi, uning kelib chiqishi, milliy qadriyatlar va urf-odatlar aks etgan folklor tilidan, ma'naviy meroslarimizda aks etgan o'zligimizdan uzoqlashmaslik zarur.

Ona tili deganda adabiy tilni emas, dialektizmlar tarkibidagi shevalarni tushunish haqiqatga yaqindir, shuning uchun ham uni asrab-avaylash, qadrlash

⁴ Normurodov R. O'zbek tilida ikkilamchi nominatsiya. – Toshkent, 2010. – B.45-48.

⁵ Mamatov A. O'zbek tili leksikografiyasidan materiallar. – Toshkent, 2009. – B. 9-10.

⁶ Ashirboyev S. O'zbek dialektologiyasi. – Toshkent, 2021.

⁷ Бегматов Э. Хозирги ўзбек адабий тилининг лексик қатламлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1985. – Б. 200.

⁸ Farmonov I. O'zbek tili O'sh-O'zgan dialektining ba'zi leksik xususiyatlari. – Toshkent, 1983.

zarur. Har bir madaniyatli va ziyoli shaxs ommaviy va rasmiy doiralarda o‘zbek adabiy tilida muomala qila olishi shart, lekin bu o‘z shevasini unutishi kerak degan ma’noni mutlaqo anglatmaydi. Har bir inson o‘z fikrini erkin ifodalashda o‘z shevasi yoki o‘zlashtirgan shevasiga beixtiyor murojaat qiladi. Millatning shu kungacha shakllanib bo‘lgan tilida aynan milliy o‘zlikni ifodalovchi zarur so‘z va tushunchalar bo‘la turib, uning o‘rnida har qanday ajnabiy so‘zdan yoki me’yorlashmagan shevaga xos so‘zlardan foydalanish ham maqsadga muvofiq bo‘lavermaydi, lekin ehtiyoj sezilganda va zarur hollarda ularga nisbatan to‘g‘ri yondashish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Bu o‘rinda gap zarur tushunchalarning ifodasi bo‘lgan shevaga xos so‘zlarni adabiy tilga olib kirish, ya’ni o‘z ichki imkoniyatlarimiz asosida adabiy tilni boyitishga xizmat qilishi to‘g‘risida bormoqda. Ayniqsa, ba’zi xalq shevalarida shunday so‘zlar borki, ular adabiy tildagi bo‘shliqni to‘ldirishga qodir. Ilmiy adabiyotlarda tilning leksik tizimida biror noodatiy tushunchani anglatish uchun muayyan bir til zaxirasida so‘zning yetishmasligi ehtiyoji seziladi. Bunday bo‘shliq fanda “lakuna” termini bilan tushuntiriladi. Bu termin lotincha, fransuzcha “bo‘shliq, tushirib qoldirilgan, ayirib qo‘yilgan” degan ma’nolarni anglatadi⁹.

Tilshunos olim Sh. Shoabdurahmonov o‘zbek adabiy tili va xalq shevalari munosabatini yoritishda (“lakuna” terminidan foydalanmagan holda) adabiy tilda o‘z o‘rnini topishi kerak bo‘lgan bir qator so‘zlarni keltiradi:

Hökki	Isiryalig	Zirbäk
Xorazm shevalarida muzlagan daryo, anhordan suv olish uchun o‘yib qo‘yilgan joyi bildiradi.	Andijon shevasida quloqning zirak taqilishi uchun teshib qo‘yiladigan joyini anglatadi.	Farg‘ona vodiysi shevalarida osh (palov) uchun qozonga sabzi-piyoz bosilgan va bir qaynab chiqqan holatini bildiradi.

O‘zbek tilida og‘zaki talaffuz grammatik qoidaga bo‘ysindirilgan, aslida grammatik qoidalar og‘zaki talaffuzga moslashtirilishi kerak edi. Bu borada tilshunos O‘. Lafasovning kuzatishlari alohida ahamiyatli. Uning fikricha, “yozma shakldagi sun‘iy imlo xatolarga to‘liq barham bera olmaslik aslida grammatik qoidalar og‘zaki talaffuzga moslashmaganligining oqibatidir”¹⁰.

Izlanishlardan shu narsa ma’lum bo‘ldiki, turli tizimli tillar doirasida, masalan, ingliz tilining adabiy me’yorini yaratishda shevaga xos birliklarga tayanilganligi aniqlandi. Aniqrog‘i, ular bunday masalaga o‘zlariga xos til tabiatidan, ijtimoiy va siyosiy qarashlaridan kelib chiqqan holda yondashishgan, ya’ni inglizlar tilida adabiy til me’yori ishlab chiqilmagan. Chunki ularning adabiy til me’yori mintaq, hudud, regionlar ko‘rinishida ishlab chiqilgan. Ingliz tili hudud shevalari nihoyatda ko‘p, masalan, *standart va mintaq tili, variant, aksent, shimoliy va sharqiy, janubiy va g‘arbiy hudud ingliz tillari* sifatida faol bo‘lib, ular inglizlashgan mamlakatlarning asosiy millat tili ko‘rinishida xizmat qilib kelmoqda¹¹.

Tilshunoslarning fikricha, inglizlar keyingi paytga kelib dialekt tushunchasini yo‘qotish arafasiga kelib qoldi¹², chunki bu tilning areal xaritasi noodatiy talablarga ko‘ra kengaydi, ingliz tilida so‘zlovchi xalqlar ichida o‘zaro til tanlovlari yuzaga

⁹ Shoabdurahmonov Sh. Tayanch shahar shevalari leksikasidan. O‘DM, II. – Toshkent, 1961.

¹⁰ Lafasov O‘. Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent, 2021. – B.47-48.

¹¹ Apton C., Widdowson J.D. An Atlas of English Dialects. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996. – B.193.

¹² Trudgill P. Dialects. – Routledge, 1994. – P.70.

kela boshladi, aniqrog‘i, ushbu tilning variantlari ko‘payib, tillar ichida til ayirboshlanishi yuzaga keldi¹³. To‘g‘rirog‘i, bu jarayonni aynan ushbu tilning mintaqa dialektlari va variantlari o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro to‘qnashuvi deb nomlasak, to‘g‘rirog‘ bo‘ladi. Bundan shu narsa ma‘lum bo‘ladiki, dialekt tushunchasini dunyo tilshunoslari ikki xil usulda tushuntirishga harakat qilishmoqda. Birinchisi – so‘zlashuvchilarning ma‘lum bir guruhiga xos bo‘lgan tildan foydalanish imkoniyati bo‘lsa, ikkinchisi esa uning mintaqaviy nutq modellariga xos bo‘lishidir¹⁴. Bundan tashqari, dialektni boshqa omillar asosida, ya‘ni ijtimoiy tabaqalar bilan ham aniqlash mumkin bo‘ladi. Masalan, muayyan ijtimoiy sinf bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan dialektni *sotsiolekt* deb atash mumkin bo‘lsa, mintaqaviy lahjani *regiolekt* yoki *topolekt* deb atash mumkin¹⁵.

Bunday imkoniyatlar (agar aytish joiz bo‘lsa) ko‘proq Yevropa tillarida yaxshi yoritilgan. Demak, dialekt tushunchasining ikkinchi usuli ijtimoiy jihatdan mintaqaviy yoki milliy standart tilga bo‘ysunadigan tilni anglatadi. Bu jarayon ham ko‘pincha tarixiy jihatdan milliy tilga bog‘liq bo‘ladi. Tarixiy dialektlar inglizlar hayotida asosan qishloq jamoalarida, aniqrog‘i, keksalar nutqida ko‘proq saqlanib qolgan. Hozirda ularning chegaralari avvalgiga qaraganda ancha barqaror bo‘lib qoldi, chunki ishchi oilalarning migratsiyasi va qishloq hayotiga shahar hayotining ta‘siri ortishi natijasida o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari yo‘qoldi. Aytishlaricha, inglizlarda maktablarda o‘qitiladigan *standart ingliz tili* radio, televideniya va kinolardagina saqlanib qolgan. Britaniyalik tilshunoslar *dialektni* (ya‘ni ularning bugungi adabiylashgan standart tilini) *aksentdan* (haqiqiy jonli tili – shevasidan) farqlashga harakat qilmoqdalar¹⁶.

Dialektizmlarning tadqiqi masalasida o‘zbek tilshunosligida erishilgan yutuqlar ham tahsinga loyiq¹⁷, biroq dialektal birliklar mundarijasiga bevosita aloqador bo‘lgan ba‘zi atamalar borki, ular hanuz bahslarga sabab bo‘lmoqda.

Dialektologlar ikki turdagi dialekt haqida fikr yuritishadi, ya‘ni *mahalliy dialektlar va ijtimoiy dialektlar*.

Mahalliy dialekt umumxalq (milliy) tilining muayyan hududga oid ko‘rinishi, o‘ziga xos tarzda namoyon bo‘lishidir.

¹³ Adams D. An Introduction to Modern English Dialects. – London: Oxford, 1973.

¹⁴ Abdullayev F. Xorazm shevalari. – Toshkent: O‘zFAN, 1961; Reshetov V.V., Shoabdurahmonov Sh. O‘zbek dialektologiyasi. – Toshkent: O‘qituvchi, 1978; Antal L. Questions of varieties. – The Hague, 1963.

¹⁵ Shoabdurahmonov Sh. Tayanch shahar shevalari leksikasidan. O‘DM, II. – Toshkent, 1961.

¹⁶ Wells J.C. Accents of English. – Cambridge University Press, 1983; Wakelin Martyn Francis. First published. Discovering English Dialects. – Oxford: Shire Publications, 2008.

¹⁷ Абдуллаев Ф. Хоразм шевалари. I. Луғат. II. Хоразм шевалари таснифи. – Тошкент: Фан, 1961; Ўша муаллиф. Фонетика Хорезмских говоров. – Тошкент: Фан, 1967; Шоабдурахмонов Ш. Ўзбек адабий тили ва ўзбек халқ шевалари. – Тошкент: ЎзФА нашриёти, 1962. – Б.370; Иброҳимов С. Ўзбек тилининг Андижон шеvasи. – Тошкент: Фан, 1967; Мирзаев М. Ўзбек тилининг Бухоро гурӯҳи шевалари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1969; Решетов В.В. Кураминские говоры Ташкентской области: Автореф. дис. ... д-ра филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1952; Кураминские говоры Ташкентской области. Фонетическая и морфологическая система. – Тошкент, 1952; Афзалов Ш. Ташкентский говор узбекского языка: Автореф. дис.... канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1953; Гулямов Я.Г. Морфология Ташкентского говора: Автореф. дис.... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1954; Гулямов Х. Джизакский говор узбекского языка: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1954; Эгамов В. Галляаральский говор узбекского языка Самаркандской области: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Самарканд, 1954; Мирсагатов Т. Каршинский говор узбекского языка: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1954; Данияров Х. Бахмальский говор узбекского языка: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1955; Абдуллаев Ф. Кипчакский говор узбекского языка: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1957; Фармонов И. Ўзбек тилининг Ўш шеvasи. – Тошкент, 1956; Раджабов Н. Карнабский говор узбекского языка: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Самарканд, 1958; Джураев Б. Шахрисабзский говор узбекского языка. – М., 1959; Абдурахмонов Д., Содиков Т., Носиров Ш., Турабова М. Ўзбек шевалари лексикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1991.

Ijtimoiy dialekt mahalliy sheva, dialekt va lahjalardan farq qilgani holda, nutqiy vaziyat maqsadi (intensiyasi)dan kelib chiqib, muayyan guruhdagi shaxslarning umumxalq tilidagi soʻzlarga oʻzgacha maʼno berishlari yoki muayyan soha – kasb-hunar leksikasi va terminologiyasidan faqat shu soha kishilarining oʻzlarigina foydalanishlari asosida vujudga keladi¹⁸.

Koʻrinadiki, bunda ijtimoiy leksika ijtimoiy dialekt termini bilan nomlanmoqda. Bizningcha, bu mulohazali fikr. Chunki ijtimoiy leksika biror sheva yoki dialekt xususiyatiga teng kelmaydi. Balki ijtimoiy leksikadagi leksik chegaralanganlik mahalliy dialektlar kesimida oʻrganilishiga sabab boʻlgandir. Nima boʻlganda ham, bizningcha, ijtimoiy leksika dialektologiya sohasining oʻrganish obyekti emas. Bundan tashqari, ijtimoiy dialektda oʻziga xos fonetik va grammatik qonuniyatlar boʻlmaydi, biroq ayrim leksik xususiyatlar boʻlishi mumkin¹⁹.

Taʼkidlash kerakki, ijtimoiy dialektal leksika oʻzbek tilshunosligida juda yaxshi oʻrganilgan²⁰. Ijtimoiy dialekt tushunchasi ostidagi *jargon*, *argo*, *kasb-hunar doirasidagi* soʻzlar kabi birliklar ham oʻz ilmiy talqiniga ega, ammo jahon tillarining (tilshunosligining) koʻpida, jumladan, biz tadqiq qilayotgan inglizlarning tilida ham ijtimoiy leksika dialektologiya obyekti sifatida koʻrsatilgan²¹. Birgina ingliz tilining oʻzida adabiy tilga tenglashtiriladigan bir qancha standart va mintaqa tillari borki, ularning birida ijtimoiy leksika sifatida qoʻllaniladigan jargon ikkinchisi uchun standart hisoblanadi. Misol uchun, “*boy or man*”soʻzi Britaniya ingliz tilida “*bloke*”, Amerikada “*dude*”, amerika dollari Am.EDA “*bucks*”, 10 dollar “*sawbucks*”, Britaniya yevrosi Br.E “*quid*”, pul Am.E “*cheese/cake*”, Br.E “*dosh, green*”, yomon xarid yoki yomon inson Am.E “*lemon*”, politsiya Am.E “*popo*”, qoʻl mehnati koʻp talab qilinmaydigan koʻp maosh oladigan kasblar, yaʼni hisobchilar, bank xodimlari, advokatlar Am.E “*white-collar*” deb yuritiladi.

Bobning “**Turli tizimli tillar dialektal leksikasining taraqqiyot bosqichlari**” deb nomlangan ikkinchi faslida dialektizmlarning tadrijiy jihatdan rivojlanishi oʻrganilgan.

Oʻzbek, aniqrogʻi, turkiy xalqlar etnosini turkiy va oʻzbek tilining ilk yozma yodgorliklaridan biri boʻlgan “Devonu lugʻatit-turk” asarisiz tahlil qilish qiyin kechadi. Demak, turkologiyada shevalarni oʻrganish XI asrda Mahmud Koshgʻariyning “Devonu lugʻatit-turk” asaridan boshlangan.

Mahmud Koshgʻariyning tilshunoslik tarixida beqiyos oʻrni bor. U turkiy qabilalarni birma-bir kezib, ularning tilidagi farqli xususiyatlarni aniqladi, til xususiyatlariga koʻra turkiy tillarni guruhlarga tasniflash imkoniyatiga ega boʻldi. Mahmud Koshgʻariyning oʻzi bu haqda shunday deydi: “Puxta qoʻllanma boʻlsin deb, har bir qabilaning oʻziga xos xususiyatlariga qiyosiy qoidalar tuzdim. Bu masalaga qiziqqan mutaxassislariga asarni qoʻllanma qildim”.

Mahmud Koshgʻariy oʻz oldiga qoʻygan ulkan vazifani aʼlo darajada bajardi. Barcha sathlar boʻyicha turkiy tillarni oʻzaro qiyoslab, umumiy va farqli jihatlarini ajrata oldi. Turkiy tillarni farqli belgilariga koʻra dastlab ikki guruhga ajratdi: *turklar*

¹⁸ Xasan ato Abdushin. Turk qavmlari tarixi. – Toshkent, 1995.

¹⁹ Ashirboyev S. Oʻzbek dialektologiyasi. – Toshkent, 2011, 2013.

²⁰ Reshetov V.V., Shoabdurahmonov Sh. Oʻzbek dialektologiyasi. – Toshkent, 1978; Ashirboyev S. Oʻzbek dialektologiyasi. – Toshkent, 2013.

²¹ Haugen E. From Idiolect to Language. Studies by Einar Haugen Presented on the Occasion of his 65th Birthday. – The Hague-Paris, 1972; Trudgill P. On Dialect: Social and Geographical Perspectives. – New York, 1983.

(*chigil, qoshg'ar, arg'u, uyg'ur*), *o'g'uz va qipchoq qabilalari* tillari. Koshg'ariy turkiy tillarni lingvistik jihatdan ham farqlashga harakat qildi. Jumladan, fonetik jihatdan so'z boshidagi "y" tovushining o'g'uzlarda va qipchoqlarda "j" bilan almashinuvi aytiladi.

Ingliz tilining asosiy mahalliy lahjalari esa tilshunoslar tomonidan uchta umumiy toifaga bo'linadi: Britaniya orollari dialektlari, Shimoliy Amerika va Avstraliya dialektlari²². Demak, ingliz tilida dialektlar nafaqat joy, balki muayyan ijtimoiy guruhlar bilan ham bog'lanishi mumkin. Ta'kidlash joizki, ma'lum bir ingliz tilida so'zlashuvchi mamlakatda standart ingliz tili deb hisoblanadigan til shakli mavjud. Eng qizig'i, turli mamlakatlarning standart ingliz tili bir-biridan farq qiladi va bu ham o'z o'rnida shu tilning dialekti hisoblanishi mumkin. Standart ingliz tilining yuzaga kelishi ko'pincha jamiyatning ma'lumotli, ya'ni ziyoli qatlamlari hamda rasmiy registrlari bilan bog'liq masaladir.

Avstraliya, Kanada, Irlandiya va Yangi Zelandiya kabi ingliz tilida so'zlashadigan davlatlarda britaniya va amerikancha ingliz tillari o'rnatilgan ingliz tili uchun mos qoidalar normalari hisoblanadi²³. Ko'pgina ingliz tillari olamida keng tarqalgan britanacha ingliz tilidan foydalanadilar, biroq shunga qaramay, aksariyat ingliz tilli mamlakatlarda ingliz tilining amerikancha varianti ta'siri sezilib turadi. Ushbu tillar ta'sirida bo'lgan mustamlaka mamlakatlarning aksariyati britanacha yoki amerikancha ingliz tili ta'sirini saqlab qolgan holda, o'zlarining noyob dialektlarini (bunda dialekt termini sheva sifatida tushunilmasligi kerak) ishlab chiqqanlar, jumladan, hind ingliz tilisi va filippin ingliz tillari kabi²⁴.

Bobning "**Standartlashtirilgan tillarining areal tahlili**" deb nomlangan uchinchi faslida ingliz dialektal leksikasi hududiy jihatdan tahlil qilingan.

Ingliz tilining dunyo tilaridan farqli jihati shundaki, ulardagi ba'zi faol shevalar, aniqrog'i, ularning nufuzga ega bo'lgan mahalliy lahjalari dunyoning ko'p qismida *milliy standart til* sifatida qabul qilingan. Bu tillar asosan inglizlarning janubiy lahjalari va O'rta G'arbiy amerikaliklarning tili hisoblanadi. Bu tillarni ba'zi mahalliy xalq vakillari BBC²⁵ (yoki Qirolicha) ingliz deb ham atashadi va uni "adabiy talaffuzga" eng yaqin til varianti deb tan olishadi. Qo'shma Shtatlar va Kanadaning ko'p qismida tarqalgan umumiy amerikaliklarning ikkinchi lahjasi odatda Amerika qit'alari va Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari bilan yaqin aloqada bo'lgan hududlar (masalan, Filippin) uchun namuna hisoblanadi. Umumiy avstraliyaliklar tili esa shu xalq uchun *standart aksent* bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Qo'shni Yangi Zelandiya va Janubiy Afrika ingliz tilisi esa mahalliy tillarning ta'siriga uchragan.

Bu asosiy lahjalardan tashqari, ingliz tilining ko'plab boshqa hudud va aksent shevalari bo'lib, ular ko'p hollarda ingliz tilidagi *Kokkney, Skouse va Geordiye* kabi bir nechta til turlarini o'z ichiga oladi; Kanada ingliz tilisi tarkibida Nyufaundlend ingliz tilisi va afro-amerikaliklarning og'zaki ingliz tilisi ("Ebonics") va Amerika inglizlari ichida Janubiy Amerikadagi inglizlar tili va hakozi.

Standart ingliz tili. Buyuk Britaniyaning maktab va universitetlarida o'qitiladigan, matbuot, radio va televideniya qo'llaniladigan, ziyoli qatlam

²² Маковский М.М. Английские социальные диалекты. – М., 1982.

²³ Adams D. An Introduction to Modern English Dialects. – London: Oxford; Altendorf-Ulrike, 2003; Estuary English: Levelling at the Interface of RP and South-eastern British English. – Tübingen: Gunter Narr Verlag.

²⁴ Bauer L. An Introduction to International Varieties of English. – Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2002.

²⁵ Balogné Bérces Katalin. Beginner's english dialectology: an introduction to the accents and dialects of English. Budapest 2008

kishilari gaplashadigan rasmiy tildir. Uning lug‘ati lahjaga oid so‘zlar yoki dialektizmlardan farq qiladi. Mahalliy lahjalar ingliz tilining ba‘zi tumanlariga oid va me‘yorlashtirilmagan, adabiy shaklga ega bo‘lmagan turlaridir. Adabiy shaklga ega bo‘lgan hududiy turlarga variantlar deyiladi²⁶.

Dastlabki davrda inglizlarning vazifasi Amerika qit‘asida uchraydigan joylar, hayvonlar, o‘simliklar, urf-odatlarining nomlarini topish edi. Ular mahalliy aholi – hindular gaplashadigan tillardan ba‘zi nomlarni oldilar, masalan: “*chipmuck*” – amerikalik sinkapi, “*igloo*” – gumbaz shaklidagi kulba, “*skunk*” – qora va oq chizikli hayvon, “*squaw*” – hind ayoli, “*wigwam*” – terilar va qobiqdan qilingan amerika hind chodirlari va boshqalar.

Inglizlardan tashqari, Amerikaga boshqa mamlakatlardan kelgan ko‘chmanchilar va ingliz tilida so‘zlashuvchilar ular bilan aralashib, o‘z tillaridan ba‘zi so‘zlarni olishdi, masalan, fransuz tilidan “*bureau*” – yozuv stoli, “*cache*” – xazina uchun joy, “*depot*” – do‘kon-uy, “*pumpkin*” – qovoq.

Ingliz tilining Amerika varianti ikkinchi davri XIX asrdan boshlandi. Muhojirlar Yevropadan Amerikaga kelishni davom ettirdilar. Huddi shu mamlakatdan muhojirlarning katta guruhlarini Amerikaga kelganlarida, ularning ba‘zi so‘zlari ingliz tiliga shartli olingan. Italiyaliklar o‘zlari bilan oziq-ovqatga doir so‘zlarni olib kelishdi, u jamiyatga keng tarqaldi va ingliz tiliga “*pizza*”, “*spaghetti*” kabi so‘zlar kirib keldi. Shuningdek, nemis tilida so‘zlashuvchilar ko‘pligidan ingliz tiliga quyidagi so‘zlar o‘zlashgan: “*delicatessen*”, “*lager*”, “*hamburger*”, “*noodle*”, “*schnitzel*” va boshqalar.

Old va orqa qo‘shimchalarni ishlatishda Br.E va Am.E o‘rtasida ba‘zi farqlar bor, masalan, sanalar, haftaning kunlarini oldindan belgilashda britanacha ingliz tilida *on* predlogini talab qiladi – *I start my holiday on Friday*, ingliz tilining Amerika variantida hech qanday predlog yo‘q – *I start my vacation Friday*. Br.Eda “*at home*” deyilsa, Am.Eda – “*home*” so‘zining o‘zi ishlatiladi. Br.Eda “*a quarter to five*”, Am.Eda “*a quarter of five*” bo‘ladi.

Xalqaro til bo‘lgan ingliz tili filologlari va leksikograflarining hududiy farqlari haqida gapirganda, odatda, ingliz tilining turli xil variantlarida bir xil obyektlar uchun turli so‘zlar ishlatilganligi qayd qilinadi:

BE	AE
<i>flat</i>	<i>apartment</i>
<i>underground</i>	<i>subway</i>
<i>lorry</i>	<i>truck</i>
<i>pavement</i>	<i>sidewalk</i>
<i>post</i>	<i>mail</i>
<i>tin-opener</i>	<i>can-opener</i>
<i>government</i>	<i>administration</i>
<i>Leader</i>	<i>editorial</i>
<i>teaching staff</i>	<i>faculty</i>
<i>lift</i>	<i>elevator</i>

²⁶ Trudgill Peter and Chambers, Jack K. Dialects of English: Studies in Grammatical Variation. – London: Longman, 1991.

Bundan xulosa qilish mumkinki, Am.E dagi ko‘p so‘zlar Br.Edagi so‘zlarning ekvivalentidir, ammo masala bu qadar oddiy emas. Ba‘zan bu juftliklar bir-biridan farqlanadigan holatlar ham uchrab turadi.

Tadqiqot materiallari bizni ingliz tilidagi variantining kelib chiqishi ingliz tilida so‘zlashuvchi mamlakatlarda sodir bo‘lgan tarixiy jarayonlar va voqealar bilan bog‘liq, degan xulosaga olib keladi. Agar bugun aynan shu hududlarda mahalliy til tafovutlari sodir bo‘layotgan bo‘lsa, ular oldingi davrlardagi (Shimolda) Viking hukmronligi ta‘siridan kelib chiqqan bo‘ladi va ularni yanada aniqlashtirish ta‘lim va fanning rivojlanishiga xizmat qiladi. Bizning taxminimizcha, bunday mintaqaviy tafovutlar ko‘p jihatdan Angliya va Irlandiyadan kolonistlarini qabul qiluvchi mamlakatlarning milliy voqeligiga bog‘liq bo‘ladi.

Tadqiqot ishining ikkinchi bobi “**Turli tizimli tillar dialektal leksikasining funksional-semantik imkoniyatlari**” deb nomlanib, bob uch fasldan tashkil topgan. Bobning birinchi fasli “**Dialektizmlar adabiy tilning funksional-semantik imkoniyati va ularning vazifaviy tur sifatida guruhlanishi**” deb nomlangan bo‘lib, ushbu fasl tadqiqi dialektizmlarning funksional-semantik imkoniyatlarini o‘rganishga qaratilgan. Ish mohiyatida so‘zning funksional-semantik imkoniyati deyilganda nimani tushunish lozimligi, dialektizmlardagi funksional-semantik imkoniyat qanday yuz berishi mumkinligi, ular sinonimlardan nimasi bilan farqlanishi kabi savollarga oydinlik kiritish asosiy maqsad qilib olingan.

Ma‘lumki, o‘zbek tili dialekt va shevalari uzoq o‘tmishda o‘zbek xalqining tarixiy sharoiti bilan bog‘liq ravishda o‘zaro mushtaraklik kasb etib, yagona o‘zbek umumxalq tili bo‘lib shakllangan va uning ajralmas qismiga, quyi shakliga, aylanib qolgan, lekin o‘zbek tilining lahjalari va ayrim shevalari orasidagi ko‘pgina farqlar bugungi kungacha ham saqlanib qolmoqda. Masalan, o‘zbek tilining qipchoq shevalarida singarmonizm xususiyatining to‘liq saqlanib qolganligi, 9 ta unli fonemaning mavjudligi, so‘z boshida, ko‘pincha, **y** tovushi o‘rnida **j** tovushining qo‘llanilishi, **f** tovushining deyarli qo‘llanmasligi, **x** tovushining ko‘pchilik shevalarda **q** tarzida qo‘llanilishi, so‘z o‘rtasida va oxiridagi **g**‘ tovushi, so‘z oxirida kelgan **g**‘, **q**, **k** tovushlarining tushib qolishi, ba‘zan esa **o** tovushining **a** tarzida aytilishi (**jay** – jay solmoq, **chay** – chay solmoq, **chach** – chach olmoq kabi), ba‘zan **l** tovushining so‘z o‘rtasida tushib qolishi (**bo‘sa**, **kesa**, **osa**), boshqa hollarda **o** yoki **a** tovushining **i** tovushi bilan almashinishi (masalan, **keldimi** – **keldima** kabi) yana **e** tovushining **o** ga o‘tishi (**tapa** – **toba**, **bedana** – **bodana**, **belanchak** – **bolanchak**) kabi.

Yuqoridagi ma‘lumotlarga tayangan holda shuni aytish mumkinki, hozirgi amalda bo‘lgan o‘zbek adabiy tili, o‘zini shu adabiy tilning shakllanishiga xizmat qilishda manba bo‘ladigan o‘zbek shevalari bilan uzviy bog‘liq holda kechadi. Shevalardagi turli xil qonuniyatlar, o‘zgarishlar va o‘ziga xosliklar mutaxassislar tomonidan ishlov berilgan holda adabiy tilga ko‘chiriladi. Bundan kelib chiqadiki, adabiy tildagi xususiyatlar shevalar ham tarkibida mavjud bo‘ladi. Farqi shundaki, shevalardagi qonuniyatlar ibtidoiyroq xarakter kasb etadi, kichik doirada amalda bo‘ladi. Demak, adabiy tilda mavjud bo‘lgan xususiyatlar va hodisalar²⁷, shevalarimizdagi xususiyat va hodisalardan farq qiladi. Ularning asl pozitsiyasi, ma‘no ma‘zmuni va shakllanishi bir xil asosga borib taqaladi²⁸.

²⁷ Ishayev A. Qoraqalpog‘istondagi o‘zbek shevalari. –Toshkent: Fan, 1977. –B. 45.

²⁸ Ishayev A. Qoraqalpog‘istondagi o‘zbek shevalari. – Toshkent: Fan, 1977. –B. 46.

Dialektizmlar adabiy tilning funksional-semantik imkoniyati sifatida dialektik sathda yashaydi, aniqrog‘i, ular adabiy me‘yor uchun ma‘lum bir so‘zning funksional-semantik imkoniyatidir. Masalan, adabiy til me‘yoridagi **ona** so‘zining qipchoqdagi variantlari, to‘g‘rirog‘i, ona so‘zining funksional-semantik imkoniyati – *ena, yina, una*; o‘g‘izdagi variant *opa*; qarluqdagi variant *esa aya*.

Kelyapti hozirgi zamon fe‘lining shevalardagi morfologik belgisi *-votti, -utti, -opti* variantlari yuqoridagi morfologik me‘yorning funksional-semantik vazifasi uchun xizmat qiladi, biroq shu narsani ta‘kidlash joizki, keyingi paytlarda dialektizmlardan adabiy til me‘yoriga so‘zlar olinishida o‘zbiarmonlik va umumme‘yorni mensimaslik, tushunmaslik, tushunsa ham, “aqlilik” qiluvchilar nihoyatda ko‘payib ketdi. Adabiy tildagi *ota* so‘zi o‘rnida uning lahjalar tarkibidagi – **ada, dada, doda** kabi ko‘rinishdagi funksional-semantik imkoniyatlarning o‘rinsiz qo‘llanishi shular jumlasidandir. Bugun bu kabi misollarni tilda ko‘plab uchratish mumkin. Aynan ushbu nojoiz harakatlar tilning qonun-qoidalariga zid bo‘lib, umumme‘yorni buzishga olib boradi. Shusiz ham tilimizning rivoji himoyaga muhtojlik sezmoqda.

Bizningcha, dialektlardagi muhim va zaruriy so‘zlarni adabiy lashtirish borasidagi izlanishlarini markazlashtirish va tizimlashtirish, boshqarish va tartibga solish ham bu boradagi ishlarning natijadorligini ta‘minlaydi.

Ingliz tili yuzasidan yuqoridagi tahlilni amalga oshirishning ilojisi bo‘lmadi, chunki ingliz dialektlaridagi har bir so‘zning ma‘nosi ma‘lum bir tilning (ingliz tilidagi dialektizmlar, mintaqaviy, regional, hududiy va standart tillar ko‘rinishida yashaydi) umumiy til me‘yoriga aylanib bo‘lganligidir. Shu jihatdan ingliz dialektlarida muayyan bir so‘zning funksional-semantik imkoniyatga aylanishi mumkinligiga asos bera olmadik. Fikrimizcha, ingliz tilining bu jihati aynan shu tilning o‘ziga xosligini ta‘minlaydi.

Ushbu bobning ikkinchi fasli **“Xalqaro til dialektal leksikasining mintaqaviy va regional tadqiqi”** deb nomlanib, bunda dialektal leksikaning mintaqaviy tadqiqida ingliz tilidagi shevalar va lahjalarning hududiy jihatdan shakllanishi o‘rtasidagi farq va o‘xshashliklar, ularning semantik tahliliga e‘tibor qaratilgan.

O‘zining uzoq tarixi davomida ingliz tili ikkita standart tilni, ya‘ni ikkita asosiy til shaklini ishlab chiqdi, ularning ikkalasi ham o‘z mamlakatlari va jamiyatlari tomonidan bir xilda qabul qilindi. Ulardan biri Angliyadagi standart ingliz tili (Uels), ikkinchisi esa AQShdagi standart amerikacha ingliz tili.

Angliya standarti yoki mos yozuvlar aksenti an‘anaviy ravishda **Received Pronunciation** (“qabul qilingan” degan ma‘noni anglatadi) deb ataladi, RP deb qisqartiriladi, AQShning standartlashitirilgan varianti esa **General American** yoki qisqacha GA deb ataladi.

Shuni ta‘kidlash kerakki, yuqoridagi tillarning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqib, ularning grammatikasi va lug‘atlari ham farqlanadi, aksent atamasi esa faqat talaffuzdagi farqlarga ishora qiladi. Shunga ko‘ra, standart **Britaniyaning standart ingliz tili – dialekt, RP – aksent, Standart amerikacha ingliz tili – bu dialekt, GAni aksent deb e‘tirof etish mumkin.**

Ingliz tili dialektal leksikasining regional tadqiqi dialektal leksikaning tarixi va uning bitmas-tuganmas zahirasiga ishora qiladi. Dialekt atamasining o‘zi esa ham sheva, ham til (so‘z) talaffuzidagi farqlanishni tushuntiradi. Demak, dialekt

terminining ma'nosi – bir kishi yoki bir guruh so'zlovchilar tomonidan qo'llaniladigan so'zlar va sintaktik tuzilmalar majmuidir. Ba'zan dialekt tushunchasini biz keng ma'noda aksent deb ham tushunamiz. Biroq, ingliz tilida aksent talaffuzni tasvirlash uchun qo'llaniladigan so'z bo'lib, ham talaffuz, ham dialekt farqligini ko'rsatadi. Misol uchun, agar kimdir Shimoliy G'arbdagi Scouse yoki Midlandsdagi Qora mamlakat kabi ingliz tilining mintaqaviy lahjasida gapirsa, uning talaffuzi ham o'sha hududga xos bo'ladi. Agar siz Kornuolldagi Land's Enddan shimolga, Shotlandiyaning eng shimolidagi Jon O'Groatsgacha boradigan bo'lsangiz, ingliz tilining turli aksent va lahjalarini eshitasiz - shimoliy sharqda Geordie, janubi-g'arbiy qismida G'arbiy mamlakatdagi kabi. Bu dialekt kontinumi yoki o'zaro tushunarliklik dialektal leksika zanjiri sifatida bog'langan; ya'ni bir sheva va aksentdan ikkinchisiga o'tishda uzilish bo'lmaydi, aniqrog'i, geografik jihatdan qo'shni dialekt so'zlashuvchilari bir-birini tushuna oladilar. Biroq, shuni ham ta'kidlash kerakki, geografik ajratish qanchalik katta bo'lsa, dialekt farqlarini tushunish ham qiyinroq kechadi.²⁹

Ingliz tilida aksent va dialektlarga nisbatan sof lingvistik o'lchovdan tashqari, ijtimoiy jihat ham mavjud. Bu haqda Chambers va Trudgill til aksentlarini quyidagicha ko'rib chiqilishni ta'kidlashadi.³⁰

Birinchidan, standart, past maqomli, ko'pincha qishloq xo'jaligi xodimlari, odatda dehqonlar, ishchilar sinfi yoki obro'ga ega bo'lmagan boshqa guruhlar bilan bog'liqligi sabab bo'lsa, **ikkinchidan**, ko'pincha tilning boshqa shakllariga, xususan, yozma shaklga ega bo'lmagan dunyoning alohida qismlarida gapiriladigan tillarga ham bog'liqligidir. **Uchinchidan** esa dialektlar ko'pincha me'yordan qandaydir og'ishi – tilning to'g'ri yoki standart shaklining aberratsiyasi sifatida qabul qilinishidir.

Trudgill va Chambers, masalan, janubiy-g'arbiy Angliyadagi Devon va Kornuoll kabi qishloq aksenti bilan gaplashadigan odamlar aqli zaif, ammo ishonuvchan, Londondagi Kokni kabi shaharliklar bilan gaplashadigan odamlar esa tezkorlikni, aniqlikni, faollikni xush ko'ruvchilar ekanligini aniqladilar. Bular ancha aqli, boshqalar kabi ishonuvchan emas. Haqiqatdan ham standart ingliz tilida so'zlashuvchilar talaffuz aksentsi bilan boshqa lahjalarda so'zlashuvchilarga qaraganda aqlliroq va axloqiy va ijtimoiy jihatdan ham ustunroq deb hisoblanadilar. Standart yoki sof tilga bo'lgan bunday munosabatni ingliz tilshunoslari, ya'ni tildagi variatsiyani tavsiflashda turlicha atamalardan (regional, sotsial va kontekstual) foydalanishni ma'qul ko'rishgan. Bunday nomlash dialekt va aksent atamalar bilan bog'liq bo'lib, bu atamalar yoki nomlanishlar tilshunoslikda hech qanday salbiy ma'noga ega emas, balki tilning amaliy ilmi hisoblangan nutq madaniyati g'oyasiga to'g'ri keladi. Demak, standart til tushunchasi til tavsiflarini haqiqiy va to'g'ri tushunishga yordam beradi va aynan dialekt, aksent kabi terminlar ma'nosi ham shu til mavjudligiga asoslanadi. Bundan tashqari, u dialekt va aksent atamalariga qaraganda kengroq ma'no ifodalashga xizmat qiladi. Masalan, Britaniya standart tili, Amerika standart tili kabi.

²⁹ Balogné Bérces Katalin. *Beginner's english dialectology: an introduction to the accents and dialects of English.* Budapest 2008

³⁰ Trudgill, Peter and Chambers, Jask K. (1991, eds). *Dialects of English: Studies in Grammatication-Mariation.* London: Longman.

Buyuk Britaniya, ya'ni Angliyada, shuningdek, butun Yevropada ingliz tilida juda ko'p geografik tafovutlar mavjudligining asosiy sababi tilning tarixiyligidir. Til bir vaqtning o'zida ikki o'lchovda ishlaydi, ya'ni yashaydi: kosmosning gorizont o'lchami ko'rinishida, u diaxronik o'q deb ataladi va vaqtning vertikal o'lchami ko'rinishida, bu esa sinxron o'q deb ataladi. Bundan tashqari, e'tiborga olinishi kerak bo'lgan uchinchi, ya'ni ijtimoiy jihat ham mavjud bo'lib, u ijtimoiy sinflar o'rtasidagi farqni ham qamrab oladi. Bizningcha, bunday noaniqlikni tillar tarixi bilan bog'lab tushunsak va uni o'rgansak muammoga yechim topiladi. Demoqchimizki, ingliz tilining ikki mintaqaga xos dialektlarini, aniqrog'i, bir tilning asosida yuzaga kelgan ikki dialectal leksikasidagi o'zgarishlarni va ularga bo'lgan munosabatni tushunish uchun ingliz tilining ijtimoiy tarixini ko'rib chiqish muhimdir.

Bobning **“Turli tizimli tillardagi ijtimoiy dialektal leksikaning qiyosiy va tanqidiy tahlili”** deb nomlangan uchinchi faslida ijtimoiy leksika hamda sotsiolektlarning lingvistik jihatlari yoritilgan. Ijtimoiy, ya'ni sotsial dialekt tushunchasiga oydinlik kiritishdan oldin, shu narsani ta'kidlash joiz deb o'ylayman. Bu ham bo'lsa, adabiy til normasiga allaqachon qabul qilingan so'z va iboralarni (jargon va argolarni, kasb – hunar so'zlarini), masalan, *baks* yoki *ko'ki* (pul, dollar), *qora dori* (gerayin, narkotik), *tanka* (qo'llab-quvvatlovchi homiy) kabi jargonlarni; *tom suvoq* (xonandalar tilida tekinga boriladigan to'y xizmati), *qo'l haqqi* (tibbiyot hamshiralari tilida ukol muallajasiga beriladigan pora, ya'ni pul), *jiyan operatsiyasi* (oliy ta'lim o'qituvchilari tilida pul evaziga o'qishga kiritib qo'yiladigan abituriyent) kabi argolarni; *chorak*, *reyting*, *kredit ta'lim*, *kredit yig'ish*, *modul kredit* kabi kasb-hunar (professional leksika) so'zlarni dialektologiya sohasining o'rganish obyekti sifatida qaralishi masalasidir. Bunday qarash ko'proq g'arb adabiyotlarida aniq seziladi.³¹ Afsuslar bo'lsinki, bunday tahlil o'zbek tilshunosligida ham yo'q emas.³²

Ko'rinadiki, tilning ijtimoiy dialekti (ijtimoiy leksikasi) masalasi ko'pgina bahs va munozaralarga sabab bo'ladigan jarayonga o'xshaydi. Ayniqsa, dialektal leksikaning tillar tizimidagi tadqiqida bu narsa yana ham aniqroq ko'rinadi. Uning muammoliligi shundaki, bu jarayon ko'p adabiyotlarda dialektologik birlik sifatida o'rganib kelinmoqda.³³ To'g'ri, ijtimoiy leksika tilda qo'llanilisi nuqtayi nazaridan dialektlarga o'xshash, ya'ni uning ham tilda qo'llanilishi chegaralanganligidir. Garchand o'zbek tilshunosligida ushbu masalaga ma'lum manoda to'g'ri yondashish mavjud bo'lsa-da, biroq ba'zi bir adabiyotlarda xorij adabiyotlar singari ijtimoiy leksikani dialektologiya fanining o'rganish obyekti deb uqtiriladi.

Inglizlar ijtimoiy lahjalar (dialektlar)ga har qanday ijtimoiy guruhga xos bo'lgan lingvistik birliklar to'plamini: jargonlarni, kasbiy argolarni hamda kasb-hunar so'zlarini kiritadi. Masalan, *askar jargoni*, *maktab jargoni*, *jinoiy jargonlar*, shuningdek, ma'lum ijtimoiy guruhlarning aloqa vositasi bo'lmish argolarni ham kiritadi.³⁴ Ta'kidlash kerakki, bunday jarayonga nisbatan ular *sotsiolektlar* terminiga

³¹ Ashirboev S. O'zbek dialektologiyasi. - Toshkent, 2011, 2013.

³² Ишаев А. Узбек диалектал лексикографияси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1990; Ashirboev S. O'zbek dialektologiyasi. - Toshkent, 2011, 2013. Бегматов Э. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилининг лексик қатламлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1985. –200 б.

³³ Balogné Bérces Katalin. Beginner's english dialectology: an introduction to the accents and dialects of English. Budapest 2008

Ashirboev S. O'zbek dialektologiyasi. - Toshkent, 2011, 2013.

³⁴ Balogné Bérces Katalin. Beginner's english dialectology: an introduction to the accents and dialects of English. Budapest 2008

murojaat qilishadi, shuningdek, bu jarayonni ikkinchi darajali sotsiolingvistik me'yorlar tizimiga ega bo'lgan va ma'lum bir professional-korporativ va antisotsial jamiyatga funksional ravishda birlashtirilgan til mavjudligining barqaror shakllari sifatida – qarashadi.³⁵ Demak, ijtimoiy dialektal lahjalarga ma'lum bir ijtimoiy hamjamiyat yoki insonlar guruhi tomonidan qo'llaniladigan tilning variantlari sifatida qaraladi. Bundan tashqari, ular professional dialektlarni va jargonlarni o'z ichiga oladi.³⁶ Inglizlar ijtimoiy leksika tushunchasini ham lahja, ham dialektlar bilan bog'lab tushuntirishadi, ularga har qanday ijtimoiy guruhga xos bo'lgan lingvistik birliklar to'plami sifatida qaraydi. Masalan, *askar jargoni*, *maktab jargoni*, *jinoiy jargonlar*, shuningdek, ma'lum ijtimoiy guruhlarning aloqa vositasi bo'lgan argolar ham kiritiladi³⁷ va ular bunday vaziyatda *sotsiolektlar* terminiga murojaat qilishadi, shuningdek, bu jarayonni ikkinchi darajali sotsiolingvistik me'yorlar tizimiga ega bo'lgan va ma'lum bir professional-korporativ va antisotsial jamiyatga funksional ravishda birlashtirilgan til mavjudligining barqaror shakllari sifatida qarashadi³⁸.

Ko'pgina tillarda, jumladan inglizlarda ham ijtimoiy dialektlar orasida jargon alohida o'rin tutadi. Ilk ingliz lug'atlarida *jargon* tushunchasi *cant* atamasi bilan sinonim sifatida qo'llanilgan. Faqat XIX asrning oxirida tilshunoslar adabiy bo'lmagan lug'atning uchta turini aniqladilar, uni *kant*, *jargon* va *jargon* (ular kasb bilan bog'liq argolarni ham shunday ataydi)larga bo'lishdi. G'arb va rus olimlari jargonning turli ta'riflarini ilgari surdilar. G'arb tilshunosligida jargonni standart tilga qarama-qarshi qo'ymaydi, balki uning ijtimoiy va kasbiy o'ziga xos xususiyatlari orqali aniqlash tendensiyasi mavjudligini aytadi. Ko'pgina g'arb olimlari jargonning yangiligini ta'kidlaydilar va uni lingvistik yangiliklarga tobe bo'lgan til varianti sifatida tavsiflaydilar. Ba'zi mahalliy olimlar orasida jargonni ikkinchi darajali so'zlashuv normasi degan fikrni ilgari surishadi. Ba'zi olimlar esa nutqda jargonlar ko'pincha birinchi darajali me'yor (dialektizmlar, jargonizmlar va professionalizmlar bilan aralashib ketadi va to'qnashuvi natijasida ularning tilga (nutqqa) o'zaro kirib borishi kuzatiladi, deydi.³⁹ Ko'rinadiki, tildagi jargonlarga **Slang**, ya'ni, maxsus periferik leksik qatlam sifatida qaraladi, u o'ziga xos lug'at va professional dialektlarning frazeologiyasi qatlamini, shuningdek, adabiy bo'lmagan nutqning umumiy tushunilgan emotsional ekspressiv lug'ati va frazeologiyasini o'z ichiga oladi.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi **“Dialektologik birliklar lingvokulturologiyaning tekshirish obyekti sifatida”** deb nomlanadi.

Ushbu bobning birinchi fasli **“Turli tizimli tillar dialektal leksikasining madaniy konseptlari va lingvokulturologik tahlili”** deb nomlanib, bunda dialektizmlar millat etnosi sifatida tahlilga tortilgan.

³⁵ Коровушкин В.П. Теоретические основы контрастивной социолектологии. Череповец: ЧГУ, 2009. 246 с.

³⁶ Маковский М.М. Современный английский сленг: Онтология, структура, этимология. Учебное пособие. Изд. 2-е, доп. - М.: Книжный дом «Либроком», 2005. - с. 41

³⁷ Волошин Ю.К. Социально-идеологическая детерминация социолектизмов // Функционирование языка как следствия идеологического воздействия: сб. науч. тр. – Краснодар: Издательство Кубан. ун-та, 1988. – С.14-19.

³⁸ Коровушкин В.П. Теоретические основы контрастивной социолектологии. – Череповец: ЧГУ, 2009. – 246с.

³⁹ Маковский М.М. Современный английский сленг: Онтология, структура, этимология. Учебное пособие. Изд. 2-е, доп. - М.: Книжный дом «Либроком», 2005.

Ma'lumki, dialektal leksika lingvomadaniyatshunoslik fanining eng muhim madaniy konseptlaridan biri bo'lib, ularning lingvokulturologik asoslari hatto shu fan yuzaga kelishiga ham sabab bo'lgan. Dialektizmlardagi milliy etnos tushunchasi tildagi har qanday milliylikni o'zida tashuvchi til hodisalaridan (birliklardan) yuqoriroq, aniqroq va ravshanroqdir. Shuning uchun ham ishimizning aynan shu bobida (shu faslida) dialektal leksikaning milliy etnosga qanchalik aloqador ekanligini aniq ilmiy asoslar va namunalar yordamida tadqiq etishga harakat qildik.

Har bir xalq tilida, aniqrog'i, uning dialektlarida shunday so'zlar bo'ladiki, bunday so'zlar o'sha xalq adabiy tilining asosiy lug'at fondidan joy olmasligi mumkin. Biroq ulardagi milliy kolorit, milliy ruh dialektizmlar tarkibida yashashga imkoniyat beradi. Aynan shunday dialektizmlarni adabiy til me'yoriga olib kirish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Masalan, Samarqand va Buxoro dialektida qarindoshlikni ifodalovchi **bo'la** so'zi keng ishlatilgani holda, bu so'z Farg'ona, Andijon, Toshkent dialektlarida umuman qo'llanilmaydi. Yoki, aksincha, toshkentcha dialektida qo'llaniladigan **opog'oyi, opog'doda** so'zlari Samarqand va Buxoro shevalarida umuman uchramaydi. Ba'zi shevalarimizda **-lar** grammatik ko'plik qo'shimchasi hurmat ma'nosini ifodalashga xizmat qiladi. Bizningcha, morfologik dialektizmlardagi bunday imkoniyatlarni ma'lum bir maqsadlarda, masalan, **-lar** ko'plik affiksini hurmat ma'nosida qo'llash adabiy tilimizning og'zaki ko'rinishida qo'llashimiz o'rinlidir. Bundan tashqari, milliy qadriyatlarimizda ham bu munosabat azaldan mavjud. Masalan, dialektizmlardagi milliylik xalq maqollarida yaqqol aks etishini ko'rib chiqamiz:

ADABIY MATN	FARG'ONA SHEVASIDA
Tashlandiqqa tosh tegmas.	<i>Tashlandiqqa it boqmas.</i>
Ayagan ko'zga cho'p kirar.	<i>Ayagan ko'zga xas kirar.</i>
Qaynonali kelin – gul kelin, Qaynonasiz kelin – tul kelin.	<i>Qaynonali kelin qarqara kelin, Qaynonasiz kelin masxara kelin.</i>
Gadoy arazlasa, to'rvasiga ziyon.	<i>Gadoy arazlasa, xaltasiga ziyon.</i>
Lo'lining eshagini sug'orib, pulini ol.	<i>Lo'lining xachirini sug'orib, pulini ol.</i>
Burgaga achchiq qilib, ko'rpangni kuydirma.	<i>Burgaga jahl qilib, ko'rpangni yondirma.</i>
Tentakka teng kelsang, terak bo'yi sakraydi.	<i>Tentakka teng kelsang, terak bo'yi sapchiydi.</i>
Yaxshi gap bilan ilon inidan chiqar, Yomon gap bilan musulmon dinidan chiqar.	<i>Yaxshi gap bilan yilon uyidan chiqar, Yomon gap bilan pichoq qinidan.⁴⁰</i>

Ayniqsa ijodkorlarimiz dialektizmlardan maqsadli foydalanib, ular asosida milliy konsept yaratishga muvassar bo'ladilar. Adiblarimiz dialektizmlardan ikki o'rinda foydalanadi:

1) dialogik nutqda qahramonning muayyan sheva vakili ekanligini ko'rsatish va mahalliy koloritni berish maqsadida;

⁴⁰ Barcha maqollarni tadqiqotchi 2023-yil dekabr va yanvar Farg'ona viloyati Bag'dod tumanining Mirzaobod hamda Samarqand qishlog'i keksalari tilidan yozib olgan.

2) adabiy tilda sinonimi bo‘lmagan so‘zlarni majburan qo‘llaydi. Masalan, yozuvchi Komil Avaz “Qo‘nalg‘a” asarida **sazaq** (o‘simlik nomi), **tuncha** (mis qumg‘on), **kalchaya** (qumlikning taqir joyi), **itdunak** (yovvoyi qovun turi) kabi dialektal so‘zlarni qo‘llaydi. Hatto butun boshli badiiy asarda mahalliy sharoit, mahalliy mentalitetni, ruhiyatni ifodalashda to‘lig‘icha sheva xususiyatlaridan foydalangan asarlar mavjud. Bunga J.Sharipovning “Xorazm”, Tog‘ay Murodning “Otamdan qolgan dalalar” asarlarini misol tariqasida keltirish mumkin.

Uchinchi bobning ikkinchi fasli “**Ingliz tili dialektlarining lingvokulturologik tadqiqi**”ga bag‘ishlangan bo‘lib, unda ingliz tildagi shevaga xos birliklarning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari yoritilgan. Am.E ning Br.E dan yana bir ajralib turadigan xususiyati sifatida E.C.Demin va N.V.Kapurlar [r] tovushini beradi, bu Am.Eda aniqroq va barcha pozitsiyalarda talaffuz qilinadi: shark [ʃɑ:rk], part [pa:rt], shore [ʃɔ:r]. Bundan tashqari, ular “ask, class, dance, demand kabi so‘zlarda inglizcha [a:] o‘rniga [æ] tovushi, [o] o‘rniga [a:], so‘zlarda talaffuz qilinishini qayd etadilar: hot, top, gone, want, rob, o‘rniga [ju:] - [u:], d, n, s, t harflaridan keyin (duplicate, new, supremacy, tune)”⁴¹.

Kuzatishlardan shu narsa aniq bo‘ldiki, u ham bo‘lsa, ingliz lahjalarining o‘ziga xosligini, aniqrog‘i, ularda yuz berishi mumkin bo‘lgan lingvomadaniy jihatlarni asosan xalq maqollarida va hikmatlarida ko‘rish mumkin bo‘ladi. Ba’zi bir maqollar asosan Britaniya inglizlarida (Br.E), boshqalari esa Amerika inglizlarida (Am.E) ishlatiladi. Ba’zan ularning ko‘p qismi Britaniyada ham, Amerikada ham qo‘llaniladi. Albatta, ulardagi farq seziladi.

A bad workman blames his tools. (Br.E) – Usta odam o‘zini, no‘noq esa asbobini yomonlaydi.

A change is as good as a rest. (Br.E) – Ba’zan o‘zgarishlar ham xuddi dam olishday foydali bo‘lishi mumkin.

A new broom sweeps clean. (Br.E) – Bu maqol tashkilot boshqaruvini yangi odam o‘z qo‘liga olganida va ko‘plab o‘zgarishlar kiritganda ishlatiladi.

A penny saved is a penny earned. (Br.E) – Toma-toma ko‘l bo‘lur ma’nosida qo‘llaniladi.

A rolling stone gathers no moss. (Br.E) – Aytilishicha, sayoq yursang, tayoq yeysan ma’nosida.

A stitch in time saves nine. (Br.E) – Bu degani, darhol harakat qilish yoki muammolarni tez hal qilish yaxshiroq ekanligini anglatadi, chunki agar harakat keyinroqqa kechiktirilsa, ishlar yomonlashadi va muammolarni hal qilish uchun ko‘proq vaqt kerak bo‘ladi.

Ko‘rinadiki, ingliz tili dialektlaridagi madaniy tafovutlar aynan shu kabi maqollarda nisbatan yaxshiroq ochilgan, chunki har bir maqol ma’nosida shu dialekt a’zosining turmush tarzi ifodalangan bo‘ladi.

Uchinchi bobning uchinchi fasli “**Ijtimoiy dialekt hamda britanacha aksentlarning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari**” deb nomlanadi.

Ijtimoiy dialekt hamda britanacha aksentlarning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini yoritish Buyuk Britaniya ma’muriy va siyosiy qismlari doirasida olib borilgan:

⁴¹ Волошин Ю.К. Социально-идеологическая детерминация социолектизмов // Функционирование языка как следствия идеологического воздействия: сб. науч. тр. – Краснодар: Издательство Кубан. ун-та, 1988. – С.237.

Angliya, Uels, Shotlandiya va Shimoliy Irlandiya dialektlariga ham urg‘u berilgan. Buyuk Britaniyada ingliz tilidan tashqari keltlar guruhiga kiruvchi boshqa tillar ham qo‘llaniladi. Biz imkon qadar bir standart til ichidagi mintaqa tillarining o‘ziga xosligini, madaniy jihatdan farqlanishini tushuntirishga harakat qildik: Shotlandiya, Uels, Irland, Gael va Kornish. Bu kabi mamlakatlarning asosiy tili, albatta, ingliz tilidir: aholining atigi 10-20 foizi o‘zlarining ona tilisini bilishadi. Ularning ko‘pchiligi ingliz tilini biladi. Biroq ular ingliz tiliga katta ta’sir ko‘rsatadi.

Shotlandiyadagi ingliz tilining mumtoz tildan ajratib turadigan ba’zi xususiyatlari mavjud bo‘lib, ular quyidagilarda namoyon bo‘ladi:

1. Shotlandlarning ingliz tilisida “ko‘paytirilgan raqam” tushunchasi mavjud. Buni 2-shaxsning kishilik olmoshi misolida ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Ya’ni: “you” = sen va siz = yourself (siz)ning o‘zing(iz) (bir kishi), yourselves sizning o‘zingiz (ikki va undan ortiq kishi).

2. Fe’llarning davomiylik zamonlarida ko‘proq qo‘llaniladi: *I am desiring milk* (“*I want milk*” o‘rniga).

3. Shotlandlarning o‘z “so‘zlari” va iboralari bor:

Wee = kichik

Pinkie = kichik barmoq

Maid = qo‘riqchi

Yea = ha

What do you think? = *Qayerda yashaysiz?*

Pumpkin = yengil yuring

Shotlandlarda talaffuzning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari ham mavjud bo‘lib, ular 5 ta unlini “yo‘qotganlar”. Masalan, ular “schwa” [ə] tovushini umuman ishlatmaydilar. Unda “*the*” [ðə] so‘zidagi kabi bir xil tovush talaffuz qilinadi.

Undosh tovushlarning talaffuzi ham har xil:

– [r] har doim talaffuz qilinadi;

– ovoqli [h] nafas olishda emas, balki ko‘proq kuchlanish bilan talaffuz qilinadi (deyarli nemis tilidagi kabi);

– ovoqli [t] unlilar ko‘pincha “yutiladi”, ya’ni o‘ta bilinar-bilinmas talaffuz qilinadi: “*computer*”.

Ayniqsa uelsning ohangdor intonatsiyalari boshqa inglizlashgan tillardan farqlidir. Shuning uchun ham ingliz tiliga mahalliy uels tili kuchli ta’sir ko‘rsatadi.

1. Buni grammatik konstruksiyalarda hatto qo‘sh inkor (ingliz tilida taqiqlangan), aksincha, uchlik qo‘llagan holda ko‘rish mumkin: I **did not do to nobody nothing**. You see? (ko‘pincha so‘zlashuv tilida);

2. “**They**” egalik olmoshi sifatida ishlatilishi mumkin: *They- narsalar, they-narsalari*;

3. Fe’lning nostandart shakllari qo‘llaniladi: *He caught this* (hold o‘rniga);

4. Gapdagi so‘zlar tartibiga nisbatan erkinroq munosabat: *there is cold* ning o‘rniga *it is cold* (ekspressiv maqsadlarda so‘zlarning tartibini o‘zgartirish);

5. Juda tez-tez ishlatilmaydimi? savollardan keyin: *are you a teacher?, aren’t you?* (aniqlik bilan almashtirilishi mumkin - yes?)

6. Mahalliy so‘zlar ham bor:

Clennig = pul sovg‘asi,

Eisteddfod = madaniyat festivali,
Cutting = Munozara va boshqalar.

7. Talaffuz ham Received Pronunciation-RP (talaffuz me'yorlari)dan farq qiladi, lekin Shotlandiya versiyasi kabi "halokatli" emas. Ohangdor intonatsiyaga mavjud (yuqoriga va pastga).

Shimoliy Irlandiya dialektida ham o'ziga xos lingvokulturologik xususiyatlarni ko'rish mumkin:

1. Irlandlar ha yoki yo'q savollariga javob bermaydilar. Buning o'rniga ular savolning fe'lini takrorlaydilar: **Are you going to come Jack's party tonight? I am.** (*Bugun kechqurun Jeynning ziyofatiga borasizmi? - Men.*)

2. Ko'pincha Shimoliy Irlandiya aholisi "ikki barobar" gap qurilishdan foydalanadilar: **I don't have no time** (*Menda umuman vaqt yo'q.*)

3. Dialekt so'zlar ham bor, masalan: **snikers** - krossovkalar, **jumper** - to'xtatish, **riders** - har qanday jinsdagi juda jozibali odam va boshqalar.

Urg'u haqida. **Ehtimol, eng mashhur ingliz urg'usi Koknidir.** Londonning ayrim qismlarida keng tarqalgan:

1. Tovushlar [θ] va [ð]-[f] yoki hatto [v]ga aylanadi.

Think "fink" (yoki "vink") deb talaffuz qilinadi; birgalikda – **"together"** va boshqalar.

2. Ovoz [t] unlilar orasida yutib yuborilganday talaffuz qilinadi.

Matter - "maer"

3. Ovoz [l] o'rniga [w] talaffuz qilinadi.

milk - "miwk" (*miuk*) deb talaffuz qilinadi

4. [h] tovushi talaffuz qilinmaydi.

have "ave" deb talaffuz qilinadi

London shimolida keng tarqalgan Midlands aksenti ham mavjud bo'lib, uning boshqa aksentlardan farqi, bu aksentda ovoz qisqa bo'ladi. Masalan, "coop" va "moog" so'zlari kup va mug kabi talaffuz qilinadi.

Xullas, dialektizmlarning lingvokulturologik xususiyatlarini aniqlashda biror-bir til shart emas, balki asosi bir tilga taalluqli bo'lgan shevalarning o'zi tadqiqotlar uchun manba bo'la oladi.

XULOSA

1. Har bir adabiy til milliy tilning yuqori bosqichi bo'lib, u me'yorlashtirilgan, aniq qonun-qoidalarga bo'ysundirilgan til shakli hisoblanadi. Adabiy til leksik jihatdan nisbatan barqaror, fonetik-fonematik va grammatik jihatdan muayyan qolipga tushgan, yagona orfografik va orfoepik qoidalarga amal qiladigan, milliy tilning sayqal berilgan yuqori bosqichidir. Adabiy til me'yorining vujudga kelishi tabiiy ravishda, ya'ni o'z-o'zidan amalga oshmaydi. Buning uchun ma'lum bir tilning leksik-dialektal zaxirasi yuzaga kelgan bo'lishi lozim.

2. Har bir adabiy til o'zining tayanch dialektiga ega. Muayyan adabiy til shakllanishida mavjud shevalarning barchasi u yoki bu darajada ishtirok etadi, demak, shevalar adabiy til uchun asos va tayanch vazifasini bajaradi, ya'ni har bir shevalardan leksik, fonetik, grammatik xususiyatlar til fakti sifatida adabiy tilga olinadi. U bilan birgalikda taraqqiy etadi, chunki sheva jonli til bo'lib, u har doim

rivojlanishda, o'zgarishda bo'ladi. Agar adabiy til o'zining tayanch dialektiga ega bo'lmasa, u bora-bora iste'moldan chiqib ketadi.

3. Shevaga oid so'zlarning barchasini adabiy tilda qo'llash imkoniyati yo'q, ya'ni norma sifatida qabul qilingan so'z adabiy tilda bo'la turib, uning o'rnida shevaga oid so'zdan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiq emas, biroq tilda ma'lum bir tushunchaga nisbatan ehtiyoj sezilganda dialektal leksikaga murojaat qilinadi. Dialektal leksika tilshunoslikning dialektologiya bo'limining tadqiqot obyekti hisoblanadi. O'zbek tili dialektologiyasi ilmiy va amaliy yutuqlari bilan turkiy tillar guruhiga kiruvchi ko'pgina tillardan, hatto dunyo tillarining ba'zilaridan oldinda ekanligi bilan xarakterlanadi.

4. Xalqaro til sifatida ingliz tilining asosiy mahalliy lahjalari tilshunoslar tomonidan uchta umumiy kategoriyaga ajratiladi: Britaniya orollari dialektlari, Shimoliy Amerika va Avstraliya dialektlari. Ingliz tilidagi dialektlar nafaqat joy, balki muayyan ijtimoiy guruhlar bilan ham bog'lana oladi. Turli mamlakatlardagi standart ingliz tili bir-biridan farq qiladi va bu o'z o'rnida shu tilning dialekti hisoblanadi. Standart ingliz tilining yuzaga kelishi ko'pincha jamiyatning ma'lumotli, ya'ni ziyoli qatlamlari hamda rasmiy uslub bilan bog'liq masaladir.

5. Britanacha va amerikacha ingliz tillari dunyoning qolgan qismida o'rnatilgan ingliz tili uchun tayanch qoidalar hisoblanadi. Ko'pgina inglizlar keng tarqalgan britanacha ingliz tilidan foydalanadilar, biroq aksariyat ingliz tilli mamlakatlarga tarixan o'z ta'sirini ko'rsatib kelayotgan Amerika ingliz tilisining ustunligi sezilib turadi. Mustamlaka mamlakatlarning aksariyati britanacha yoki amerikacha ingliz tili ta'sirini saqlab qolgan holda, o'zlarining noyob dialektlarini ishlab chiqdilar, masalan, hind va filippin ingliz tillari kabi.

6. Turli tizimli tillar doirasida ingliz tili shevalari qadimgi qabila birlashmalarining muloqot vositasidan Buyuk Britaniya va Shimoliy Irlandiya Birlashgan Qirolligining davlat tiliga, eng mashhur xalqaro tillardan biri bo'lgunga qadar uzoq yo'lni bosib o'tdi. Shuni alohida takidlash kerakki, ingliz tili dialektlari evolyutsiyasiga doimiy ravishda ikki xil (ichki va tashqi) omil ta'sir ko'rsatib keladi. Ichki omillar til tizimi rivojiga hissa qo'shgan bo'lsa, tashqi omil tarixan german tillari tarkibida paydo bo'lgan qadimiy an'analarning davom ettirilishidir.

7. Xalqaro til sifatida ingliz tilining dunyo tillaridan farqli jihati shundaki, ulardagi ba'zi faol shevalar, aniqrog'i, ularning nufuzga ega bo'lgan mahalliy lahjalari dunyoning ko'p qismida milliy standart til sifatida qabul qilingan. Asosiy lahjalardan tashqari, ingliz tilining ko'plab boshqa hudud va aksent shevalari ham bo'lib, ular ko'p hollarda ingliz tilidagi Kokkney, Skouse va Geordiye kabi bir nechta til turlarini o'z ichiga oladi. Kanada ingliz tilisi tarkibiga nyufaundlendcha ingliz tili va afro-amerikaliklarning og'zaki ingliz tilisi ("Ebonics") hamda Janubiy Amerika inglizlari tili va boshqalar kiradi.

8. Shevadagi qaysi sathning aks ettirilishiga qarab dialektizmlar ham leksik dialektizm, fonetik dialektizm va morfologik hamda sintaktik-stilistik dialektizm kabi turlarga bo'linadi. Har bir tilda dialektizmlar qatlami dastlab milliy tilning asosini yaratishda eng muhim manba bo'lib xizmat qiladi, keyin esa ularning tadrijiy takomilida milliy-madaniy xususiyatlar namoyon bo'lib boradi. Bunday so'zlar

badiiy adabiyotda sheva koloritini, aniqrog‘i, biror bir xalqning o‘ziga xos qadriyatini, madaniyatini ifodalashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

9. Dialektizmlardan badiiy matnlarda erkin foydalaniladi. Tasvirlanayotgan personajning yoshi, ma’lumoti, kasbi, fe’l-atvori, qiliqlari va boshqa xususiyatlarini umumlashtirish, individuallashtirish, tipiklashtirish jarayonida xalq tili birliklari va ularning uslubiy imkoniyatlaridan, badiiy til vositalaridan foydalangan holda o‘ziga xos obrazlar yaratiladi.

10. Shevalar umumxalq tilining asosiy shakli bo‘lib, jamiyatning ma’lum bir etnik qatlami, ya’ni ma’lum bir mintaq va hududda yashovchi xalqlarga xos kommunikativ munosabatlarni aks ettiradi. Xalq tilini, xususan, dialektal leksikani o‘rganish tiliga taalluqli butun etnik madaniyatni to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri o‘zlashtirish imkonini beradi. Shu bois turli tizimli tillarda ijtimoiy dialekt va ularning konseptual asoslarini o‘rganish har bir xalqqa xos lingvokulturologik xususiyatlarni belgilaydi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL PhD.03/04.06.2021.Fil.132.01
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KOKAND STATE PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTE**

UZBEKISTAN STATE UNIVERSITY OF WORLD LANGUAGES

KHUSANOV ELDORBЕК DAVLATJON OGLI

**FUNCTIONAL-SEMANTIC AND LINGUOCULTUROLOGICAL
FEATURES OF DIFFERENT SYSTEM LANGUAGES DIALECTAL
LEXICON**

10.00.11 – Language theory. Applied and computational linguistics

**ABSTRACT of the dissertation
of doctor of philosophy (PhD) on philological sciences**

Kokand – 2025

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INTRODUCTION (abstract of PhD thesis)

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. In world linguistics, special attention is paid to the study of the essence of social dialectics in various systematic languages, the regional and local features of dialectal lexicon, and the issues of bounded and unbounded lexicon. It is gratifying that the scope of scientific research carried out in modern areas of linguistics such as sociolinguistics, ethnolinguistics, cognitive and communicative linguistics, as well as the current development and progress of anthropolinguistics and linguocultural studies, is significantly increasing within the framework of this topic. At this point, it should be said that the literal founder of the science of sociolinguistics, F. de Saussure, was absolutely right when he thought a century ago that the study of the social aspect of language in the same context as the language, that is, on the basis of the conditions that exist in the same time and space, can be of great importance in revealing the full scientific essence of any linguistic units, because the scientific study of the social aspects of language is one of the most important tasks that linguistics can carry out today. More precisely, the analysis of the psyche of the language, together with the personal factor that ensures its viability, that is, in a dialectical relationship, is one of the most important requirements of modern linguistics.

In world linguistics, the study of the natural and literary language of each nation formed as a nation, its dialects, and the charm of its dialects in sociolinguistic, ethnolinguistic, and linguocultural directions fully meets the requirements of linguistics of the new era. At the same time, the study of the linguocultural aspects of the dialect of unrelated languages in a certain language system or the dialect of unrelated languages in another language system is also relevant. In the formation of a literary language, the selection of word variants from dialects belonging to a particular language dialect is considered the most correct way, and dialectal lexicon is considered an important factor in the enrichment of the national language. Therefore, the semantic aspects of dialectal lexicon are constantly the subject of heated discussion by linguists, and the emergence of language dialects, their contribution to the national culture of the people, and their systematic study in traditional and electronic dictionaries are still relevant.

In Uzbek linguistics, the qualitative scope and content of works focused on the role of dialectisms in enriching the cultural language of the nation, which is defined as a literary norm, the socio-cultural and socio-political correspondence of language dialects to the literary language norm, as well as the correspondence of literary language norms to the norm level, are expanding. "In today's era of globalization, every nation, every independent state must ensure its national interests, and in this regard, first of all, attach special importance to the issue of preserving and developing its culture, ancestral values, and native language." In order to increase the national and cultural level of its language, any nation should pay more attention to the dialects and dialects that reflect the ethnos of the people. Therefore, it is important to study the relationship between dialectisms that live in the language of a particular people and provide its national characteristics, as well as their role in the development of this language and their contribution to the value of the nation and its cultural level.

Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4794 dated May 13, 2016 “On the organization of the Tashkent State University of the Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi”, No. PF-4958 dated February 16, 2017 “On further improvement of higher education”, No. PF-5850 dated October 21, 2019 “On measures to radically increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as the state language "On measures to further develop the Uzbek language and improve language policy in our country" dated October 20, 2020 No. PF-6084, "On the development strategy of the new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026", "Concept for the development of the Uzbek language and improvement of language policy in 2020-2030" and other regulatory and legal documents related to this activity This dissertation will serve to a certain extent in the implementation of the assigned tasks

Compliance of the research with the priority areas of scientific research conducted in the republic . This research was carried out in accordance with the priority direction of the development of science and technology of the republic I. "Formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways of their implementation in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of an information society and a democratic state."

The level of study of the problem. In world linguistics, the issue of dialectisms also plays an important role in the research of Russian scholars such as N.A.Baskakov, O.N.Krylova, S.A.Miznikov. The in-depth study of English dialects was first initiated in the 19th century by the English linguist A.Ellis, and later his work was continued by the English scholars J.Raitsnoska, G.Orton, G.Shorrox, and G.Kurats. We can see the differences and similarities in the lexical and phonetic features of English dialects in the research of linguists such as N.S.Iuds and O.F.Emerson.

The services of V.E.Polivanov, K.K.Yudakhin, A.K.Borovkov, G‘ozi Olim Yunusov, Sh.Shoabdurahmonov, F.Abdullayev, U.Tursunov, M.Mirzayev, and their followers in the emergence and development of Uzbek dialectology as a science are incomparable. In this regard, A.Aliev, B.Jorayev, A.Shermatov, A.Jorayev continued their work with dignity. The linguistic features of Uzbek dialectology are deeply considered in a number of works by N.Rajabov, Sh.Abdurakhmonov, V.Reshetov, N.Tuychiboev and S.Ashurboev.

The relationship of the research with the scientific research plans of the higher educational institution where the dissertation was completed. The dissertation was completed within the framework of the “Current Problems of Linguistics” section of the scientific research plan of the Uzbek State University of World Languages.

The aim of the study is The purpose of the study is to identify the functional-semantic and linguocultural characteristics of dialectal lexicon across languages of different systems

The following were defined as research tasks:

to express a reaction to the theoretical and practical interpretation of dialectal lexicon in linguistics and solutions to problems in the field;

to identify linguistic units that are included in the structural meaning content of dialectisms in English and Uzbek;

to determine the conceptual foundations of terms such as folk language, national language, official language, state language, standard language, regional and

regional language, cultural language, which are inherent in the nature of the languages under study, as well as to determine their dialectal commonality;

to identify the similarities and differences between regional and regional dialects of dialectisms in languages of different systems;

to reveal the national-cultural characteristics of the dialectal lexicon of English and Uzbek;

to determine the functional-semantic possibilities of a particular word in the general literary language norm in the dialectal lexicon and to develop criteria for their acceptance into the literary norm of the language based on specific criteria

The object of the study is the dialectal lexicon, regionally differentiated dialects and accents of different systematic languages.

The subject of the research work is the functional-semantic and linguocultural characteristics of dialectisms in English and Uzbek

Subject of the research work is the functional-semantic and linguocultural characteristics of dialectisms in English and Uzbek

Research methods. The dissertation used descriptive-descriptive, comparative-historical, comparative-contrast, modeling, distributive, contextual, and statistical analysis methods.

The scientific novelty of the research is determined by:

The fact that each national literary language has its own base dialect, that all existing dialects participate to one degree or another in the formation of a particular literary language, that dialects serve as the basis and support for the literary language, that each dialect differs in its lexical, phonetic, grammatical, syntactic-stylistic features, has been established in a comparative analysis of the dialectal lexicon of languages of different systems;

the functional-semantic possibilities of the dialectal lexicon of languages of different systems, the local dialect and social dialect types of the dialectal lexicon, the conceptual foundations of such terms as folk language, national language, official language, state language, standard language, regional and regional language, and cultural language, which are inherent in the nature of the English and Uzbek languages, are established, as well as their dialectal commonality;

Dialectal lexicon exists in world linguistics in the form of dialect, dialect, dialect, accent, slang, variant, and accent, which reflect the peculiarities of the national language, the similarities and differences between regional and regional dialects of English and Uzbek, regional and local dialects, as well as South and East American dialects, British, Irish, and Scottish dialects have been proven functionally and semantically;

it has been proven linguo-culturally that the layer of dialectisms in each language serves as the most important source in creating the basis of the national language, that their gradual development manifests national-cultural characteristics, and that such words play an important role in expressing the dialect color in literary literature, or rather, the unique values and culture of a people. **The practical results of the research** are as follows:

the practical results of the research are as follows:

the conceptual foundations of the terms such as folk language, national language, official language, state language, standard language, regional and regional

language, and cultural language, which are inherent in the nature of the English and Uzbek languages, were established, as well as their dialectal commonality;

the similarities and differences between the territorial and regional dialects of dialectisms in the English and Uzbek languages were identified;

the national-cultural characteristics of the dialectal lexicon of the English and Uzbek languages were analyzed;

the functional-semantic possibilities of words in the dialectal lexicon of the analyzed languages were determined and the criteria for their acceptance into the literary norm of the language were developed based on specific criteria..

The reliability of research results is based on the relevance and accuracy of the problems. It is explained by the clear and well-founded formulation of the problem, the adequacy of the research methods used, the sufficiency of the volume of analyzed materials, the fact that theoretical information is obtained from reliable and available sources, including dissertations, abstracts, phraseological dictionaries, the solidity of the conclusions drawn, the use of methods of analysis of the problem such as descriptive-descriptive, comparative-historical, comparative-contrast, modeling, distributive, contextual and statistical analysis, the implementation of proposals and recommendations in practice, and the approval of the results achieved by authorized bodies.

Scientific and practical significance of the research results is determined by the possibility of applying the ideas formed within the framework of the widely developing anthropocentric paradigm of modern linguistics to the study of the functional-semantic and linguocultural characteristics of dialectisms in various systematic languages, as well as the fact that the results obtained serve as a source for creating scientific research in such disciplines as cognitive linguistics, linguocultural studies, and translation studies, as well as the basis for the theoretical development of the direction of axiological linguistics.

The practical significance of the research results is that the results obtained from the scientific work are characterized by the possibility of using the information presented on the example of the English and Uzbek languages in the creation of textbooks and manuals, bilingual dictionaries, and lecture texts in such disciplines as "Linguistics and Cultural Studies", "Lexicology", "General Linguistics", "Translation Studies", "Intercultural Communication", "Country Studies", "Comparative Typology".

Implementation of research results. Based on the results of the research on the study of the functional-semantic and linguocultural characteristics of dialectisms in languages of different systems:

The conclusions that each national literary language has its own base dialect, that all existing dialects participate to one degree or another in the formation of a particular literary language, that dialects serve as the basis and support for the literary language, and that each dialect differs in its lexical, phonetic, grammatical, syntactic-stylistic features were used in the practical research project entitled "Creating a linguodidactic electronic platform for Turkic languages" No. P3-2020042022 (reference number 01/6-2805 of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi dated December 29, 2023). The results served to enrich the content of electronic resources prepared under the project;

The results of the functional-semantic possibilities of the dialectal lexicon of different systematic languages, local dialect and social dialect types of dialectal lexicon, the conceptual foundations of the terms such as folk language, national language, official language, state language, standard language, regional and regional language, cultural language, which are inherent in the nature of English and Uzbek languages, as well as their dialectical commonality, were used in the practical research project entitled “Creating a platform for the base of articles on Uzbek realities (based on the criteria of the Wikipedia electronic encyclopedia)” (reference book of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi dated December 29, 2023 No. 01/6-2804). The results enriched the content of electronic resources prepared under the project;

The conclusions that the dialectism layer in each language serves as the most important source in creating the basis of the national language, that national-cultural characteristics are manifested in their gradual development, and that such words play an important role in expressing the dialect color in literary literature, or rather, the unique values and culture of a people, were used to compile the “Uzbek-English-Russian Electronic Dictionary of Linguistic Terms” within the framework of the practical research project No. Fz-2019062034 on the topic “Creating multimedia products for intensive teaching of the Uzbek language for speakers of foreign languages” (reference book of the Uzbek State University of World Languages No. 24/716 dated December 26, 2023). As a result, the knowledge and skills of students aimed at developing their socio-cultural competence in the English language have been improved.

Reliability of the study. The study was determined by the compliance of the methods used to identify the functional-semantic and linguocultural aspects of dialectal lexicon in different systematic languages with the research objective, the reliance of theoretical information on scientific sources, the suitability of selected scientific and artistic sources to the subject of the study, the application of theoretical ideas and conclusions to practice, the analysis and interpretation using the methodology of literary studies, and the confirmation of the results by authorized systems.

Approbation of research results.

The main points, conclusions, and recommendations of the dissertation research were publicly discussed at 4 republican and 3 international scientific-theoretical and scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of research results. 17 scientific works have been published on the topic of the dissertation, of which 5 were published in scientific publications recommended for publication by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan as the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations, as well as 5 in foreign scientific journals.

The structure and size of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, and a list of references. The main size of the dissertation is 129 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the introductory part, the relevance and necessity of the dissertation theme is described, the scope of study, the aim and tasks, the object and the subject of the

research are revealed, the appropriateness to the priority directions of the development of science and technology of the Republic of Uzbekistan is shown, the scientific novelty and practical results are explained, the scientific and practical significance of the results is revealed. Information on the implementation of research results, approbation, published works and the structure of the dissertation is presented.

The first chapter of the dissertation is called “**Stages of Development of Dialectal Lexicon**”, which includes three parts. In these parts, the stages of development, causes and levels of study of various system languages, in particular Uzbek and English dialects are highlighted. The distinguishing features of the dialect, standard language, the vernacular language, national language, regional language, official language from the literary language along with the similarities are broadly discussed. The interpretation of a dialect, literary language and other dialectical terms are explained, and their study is explained theoretically.

Every national literary language is a cultural language that reveals the uniqueness of this national language, it is a form of language that is standardized, regulated, refined and enriched from the point of view of each period⁴². However, this choice is not the only criterion that applies to all world languages, because there are mutual differences in the differentiation of world languages. In some of them, the standard literary language is based on the high level of a specific language dialect, while in some others there is no concept of a general standard language. In general, in world languages, the formation of the language, its way of life, the language and dialect of the kinsfolk, tribe and nation are the significant points, while the main criteria differ in a certain sense with the peculiarities of that nation, that is, the language⁴³. Literary language of any nation that has formed as a nation (the concept of literary language has names such as official, standard, regional language in many languages) is formed historically and develops gradually. The literary standard of a particular language is based on a specific dialect (in English, this term corresponds to the local language, the language of the region), which is a set of phonetically, lexically and grammatically close dialects⁴⁴. The dialect and the sub-dialects are a speech act that is understandable for people living in a certain area⁴⁵.

Today, the term “dialect”, which is actively used in the world linguistics, is used in linguistics instead of the terms “sub-dialect” and “patois”⁴⁶.

Indeed, dialects are a rich source of literary language of any nation. However, it is not possible to use all dialectal words within the framework of literary language, because one notion or some concept can be the cause of several names. This may cause the language to become more complicated instead of being condensed and clarified. Another reason for this is that the ability of many words in the folk dialect to convey meaning is relatively outdated today, more precisely, they have lost their modernity and are far removed from the national language that has been formed until today. The most important thing is that we should not distance ourselves from the folklore language, which reflects the history of the nation, its origins, national values and traditions, and our identity, which is reflected in our spiritual heritage. It is not

⁴²Normurodov R. O‘zbek tilida ikkilamchi nominatsiya. – Toshkent, 2010. – B.45-48.

⁴³Mamatov A. O‘zbek tili leksikografiyasidan materiallar. – Toshkent, 2009. – B.9-10.

⁴⁴Ashirboyev S. O‘zbek dialektologiyasi. – Toshkent, 2021.

⁴⁵Бегматов Э. Хозирги ўзбек адабий тилининг лексик қатламлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1985. – Б.200.

⁴⁶Farmonov I. O‘zbek tili O‘sh-O‘zgan dialektining ba’zi leksik xususiyatlari. – Тошкент, 1983.

appropriate to use any dialectal word instead, but it is appropriate to approach them correctly when the need is felt and in necessary cases. At this point, we are talking about introducing dialect-specific words that express necessary concepts into the literary language, that is, they serve to enrich the literary language based on our own internal capabilities. In particular, some folk dialects have such words that are able to fill the gap in the literary language. As we know, in the scientific literature, in order to express some unusual concept in the lexical system of the language, there is a lack of a word in the reserve of a certain language; such a gap is called a lacuna in science. This term comes from Latin and French and means «empty, omitted, subtracted». In our opinion, in dialectology, it is correct to understand it as a dialectal word that fills an empty place in the literary language.

Sh. Shoabdurahmanov in this regard, in particular, in clarifying the relationship between the Uzbek literary language and folk dialects (without using the term lacuna), quotes a number of words that should find their place in the literary language⁸:

Hökki	Isiryaliq	Zirbäk
<i>In the dialects of Khorezm, this word means a place which is carved in a frozen river or canal to take water.</i>	<i>In the Andijan dialect, it means the special place of the ear, which is pierced to wear earring.</i>	<i>In the dialects of Fergana Valley, it means that carrots and onions are put into a pot for pilav and boiled.</i>

Furthermore, oral pronunciation in Uzbek is subordinated to grammatical rules, in fact, grammatical rules should be formalized in oral pronunciation. The linguist O. Lafasov's observations are particularly commendable on this matter. According to him, "inability to completely eliminate artificial spelling mistakes in written form is actually a consequence of grammatical rules not adapting to oral pronunciation"⁴⁷.

It was found out from the researches that in the framework of different system languages, in particular, the English language was adapted to the dialectal units in the creation of literary standard language. More precisely, they developed it based on their friendly nature and socio-political attitudes. It should be noted that English has not developed a literary language that can be understood as a whole, because their literary language is developed in the form of regional, territorial language. This does not mean that the English language is still under the influence of dialects, of course. They have a large number of productive regional dialects, for example, standard and regional languages, variants, accents, northern and eastern, southern and western English languages, which are active as the main national language of Anglicized countries⁴⁸.

According to linguists, the English people were on the verge of losing the concept of dialect⁴⁹, because the area map of this language expanded according to unusual requirements, mutual language choices began to occur among English-speaking peoples, more precisely, the variants of this language increased, and

⁴⁷ Lafasov O'. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent, 2021.– B.47-48.

⁴⁸ Apton C., Widdowson J.D. An Atlas of English Dialects. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996. – B.193.

⁴⁹ Trudgill P. Dialects. – Routledge, 1994. – P.70.

language exchange occurred between languages⁵⁰. Rather, it would be more accurate to call this process a clash between regional dialects and variants of this language. It is clear from this that world linguists are trying to explain the concept of dialect in two different ways. The first is the ability to use a language specific to a certain group of speakers, and the second is its regional speech patterns⁵¹. In addition, it is possible to determine the dialect on the basis of other factors, that is, social classes. For example, a dialect associated with a certain social class can be called a sociolect, while a regional dialect can be called a regiolect or topolect⁵². Such possibilities are well covered in most European languages. So, the second way of understanding dialect refers to a language that is socially subordinated to a regional or national standard language. This process is often historically dependent on the national language. Historical dialects are more preserved in English life mainly in rural communities, more precisely in the speech of the elderly. Today, their borders are more stable than before, as the migration of working families and the increasing influence of urban life on rural life have lost their distinctive features. It is said that the Standard English taught in British schools is preserved only in radio, television and movies, just like our literary language. British linguists are trying to distinguish dialect (that is, their today's literary standard language) from accent (their real living language - dialect)⁵³. The progress achieved in Uzbek linguistics in the issue of the study of dialectics is also commendable⁵⁴, but there are some terms that are directly related to the content of dialectal units, which are still controversial. We will touch on some of them below.

The term «lahja»/dialect is used in Uzbek and Turkish languages, and in the dialectology of most other national languages, the terms *dialect*, *accent*, *patois* are more often referred to. Sub-dialects within a dialect are interrelated, but there can be small and important differences.

In dialectology, two types of dialects can be considered: *local dialects and social dialects*.

Local dialect is the appearance of the national language related to a specific region, manifested in its own way.

⁵⁰ Adams D. An Introduction to Modern English Dialects. – London: Oxford, 1973.

⁵¹ Abdullayev F. Xorazm shevalari. – Toshkent: O'zFAN, 1961; Reshetov V.V., Shoabdurahmonov Sh. O'zbek dialektologiyasi. – Toshkent: O'qituvchi, 1978; Antal L. Questions of varieties. – The Hague, 1963.

⁵² Shoabdurahmonov Sh. Tayanch shahar shevalari leksikasidan. O'DM, II. – Toshkent, 1961.

⁵³ Wells J.C. Accents of English. – Cambridge University Press, 1983; Wakelin Martyn Francis. First published. Discovering English Dialects. – Oxford: Shire Publications, 2008.

⁵⁴ Абдуллаев Ф. Хоразм шевалари. I. Луғат. II. Хоразм шевалари таснифи. – Тошкент: Фан, 1961; Ўша муаллиф. Фонетика Хорезмских говоров. – Тошкент: Фан, 1967; Шоабдурахмонов Ш. Ўзбек адабий тили ва ўзбек халқ шевалари. – Тошкент: ЎзФА нашриёти, 1962. – Б. 370; Иброхимов С. Ўзбек тилининг Андижон шеvasи. – Тошкент: Фан, 1967; Мирзаев М. Ўзбек тилининг Бухоро группа шевалари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1969; Решетов В.В. Кураминские говоры Ташкентской области: Автореф. дис.... д-ра филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1952; Кураминские говоры Ташкентской области. Фонетическая и морфологическая система. – Тошкент, 1952; Афзалов Ш. Ташкентский говор узбекского языка: Автореф. дис.... канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1953; Гулямов Я.Г. Морфология Ташкентского говора: Автореф. дис.... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1954; Гулямов Х. Джизакский говор узбекского языка: Автореф. дис.... канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1954; Эгамов В. Галля-аральский говор узбекского языка Самаркандкой области: Автореф. дис....канд. филол. наук. – Самарканд, 1954; Мирсагатов Т. Каршинский говор узбекского языка: Автореф. дис.... канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1954; Данияров Х. Бахмальский говор узбекского языка: Автореф. дис.... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1955; Абдуллаев Ф. Кипчакский говор узбекского языка: Автореф. дис.... канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1957; Фармонов И. Ўзбек тилининг Ўш шеvasи. – Тошкент, 1956; Раджабов Н. Карнабский говор узбекского языка: Автореф. дис.... канд. филол. наук. – Самарканд, 1958; Джураев Б. Шахрисабзский говор узбекского языка. – М., 1959; Абдурахмонов Д., Содиков Т., Носиров Ш., Турабова М. Ўзбек шевалари лексикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1991.

Social dialect differs from local dialects, sub-dialects and patois, based on the purpose (intention) of the speech situation, where a certain group of people give a special meaning to the words of the national language or use the lexicon and terminology of a certain field – profession occurs only by the people of this field⁵⁵. They are not equivalent to any dialect or dialect feature. So, social dialect, that is, social lexicon, is not an object of study in the field of dialectology.

A social dialect does not have specific phonetic and grammatical rules, but there may be some lexical features⁵⁶.

It should be noted that the social dialectal lexicon is very well studied in Uzbek linguistics⁵⁷. Units such as jargon, argo, professional words under the concept of social dialect also have their own scientific interpretation, but in many world languages (linguistics), including the English language that we are studying, the social lexicon is shown as an object of dialectology⁵⁸. English alone has a number of standard and regional languages that equate to literary languages, and the jargon used as a social lexicon in one is the standard for the other. For example, the word “boy or man” is “bloke” in British English, “dude” in America, American dollar is “bucks” in Am.E, 10 dollars is “sawbucks”, British euro is “quid” in BrE, money is “cheese/cake” in AmE, “dosh, green” in BrE, bad buy or bad person is “lemon” in AmE, police is “popo” in AmE, high-paying occupations that do not require much manual labor, ie accounting, banking, lawyers are called “white-collar” in Am.E.

Without denying the above-mentioned works, it is difficult to analyze the ethnos of the Uzbek, or more precisely, the Turkic peoples without the work “Devonu Lugatit-Turk”, which is one of the first written monuments of the Turkic and Uzbek languages. So, the study of dialects in Turkology began in the 11th century with Mahmud Koshgari’s “Devonu Lugatit-Turk”.

Makhmud Koshgari has an incomparable place in the history of linguistics. He visited the Turkic tribes one by one, identified the different features of their language, and was able to classify the Turkic languages into groups according to the language features. Makhmud Koshgari says about this: “I have compiled comparative rules for the specific characteristics of each tribe in order to be a thorough guide. I made the manual for experts interested in this issue”.

Makhmud Koshghari perfectly fulfilled the great task he set before himself. He was able to compare Turkish languages at all levels and distinguish their common and different aspects. He initially divided the Turkic languages into two groups according to their distinctive features: Turkic (Chigil, Kashgar, Arghu, Uyghur), languages of the Oghuz and Kipchak tribes. Koshgari also tried to differentiate Turkic languages linguistically. In particular, in phonetic aspect, the “y” sound at the beginning of the word in Oghuz is replaced by “j” in Kipchak.

The main local dialects of English are divided by linguists into three general categories: British Isles dialects, North American and Australasian dialects⁵⁹. Thus, in English, dialects can be associated not only with place, but also with certain social

⁵⁵ Xasan ato Abdushin. Turk qavmlari tarixi. – Toshkent, 1995.

⁵⁶ Ashirboyev S. O‘zbek dialektologiyasi. – Toshkent, 2011, 2013.

⁵⁷ Reshetov V.V., Shoabdurahmonov Sh. O‘zbek dialektologiyasi. – Toshkent, 1978; Ashirboyev S. O‘zbek dialektologiyasi. – Toshkent, 2013; Бегматов Э. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилининг лексик қатламлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1985. – Б. 200.

⁵⁸ Haugen E. From Idiolect to Language. Studies by Einar Haugen Presented on the Occasion of his 65th Birthday. – The Hague-Paris, 1972; Trudgill P. On Dialect: Social and Geographical Perspectives. – New York, 1983.

⁵⁹ Маковский М.М. Английские социальные диалекты. – М., 1982.

groups. It is worth noting that in a given English-speaking country, there is a form of language that is considered Standard English. Most interestingly, the Standard English of different countries differs from each other and can be considered a dialect of that language in its own right. The emergence of Standard English is often a matter of the educated, i.e., intellectual, and official registers of society.

In English-speaking countries such as Australia, Canada, Ireland, and New Zealand, British and American English are the appropriate norms for established English⁶⁰. Most of the English-speaking world uses British English, although most English-speaking countries are still influenced by the American variant of English. Most of the colonial countries that were influenced by these languages developed their own unique dialects (in which the term dialect should not be understood as a dialect) while retaining the influence of British or American English, including Indian English and Philippine English⁶¹.

Based on the areal analysis of the standardized British and American English languages, the expansion of the British Empire and the political influence of America on many countries serve as the main factor in the spread of the national language, that is, the position of the English language throughout the world. This global spread has resulted in the development of many Standard English variants and regional languages, dialects, creoles and pidgins English.

What makes English different from other world languages is that some of its active dialects, or more precisely, its dominant local dialects, have been adopted as the national standard language in most parts of the world. These are the southern dialects of English and the language of Midwestern Americans. These languages are also called BBC (or Queen's) English by some local people and it is recognized as the closest variant of the language to "literary pronunciation". The second dialect of Common Americans, which is common in most of the United States and Canada, is usually the model for the USA and areas with close ties to the United States (such as the Philippines). The common Australian language serves as the standard accent for this nation. The English language of neighboring New Zealand and South Africa has been influenced by local languages.

In addition to these main dialects, there are many other regional and accent dialects of English, which often include several varieties of English, such as Cockney, Scouse and Geordie; Canadian English includes Newfoundland English and African-American spoken English (Ebonics), and American English includes South American English and so on.

Standard English is the official language of Great Britain, taught in schools and universities, used in the press, radio and television, and spoken by educated people. Its vocabulary is different from dialectal words or dialecticisms. Local dialects are non-standardized, non-literary varieties of the English language. Territorial types with a literary form are called variants⁶².

In the early period, the task of the English people was to find the names of places, animals, plants, and customs found on the American continent. They took some names from the languages spoken by the local inhabitants - Indians, for

⁶⁰Adams D. An Introduction to Modern English Dialects. – London: Oxford; Altendorf-Ulrike, 2003; Estuary English: Levelling at the Interface of RP and South-eastern British English. – Tübingen: Gunter Narr Verlag.

⁶¹Bauer L. An Introduction to International Varieties of English. – Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2002.

⁶²Trudgill Peter and Chambers, Jack K. Dialects of English: Studies in Grammatical Variation. – London: Longman, 1991.

example: “*chipmuck*” - American chipmunk, “*igloo*” - a dome-shaped hut, “*skunk*” - an animal with black and white stripes, “*squaw*” - an Indian woman, “*wigwam*” - American Indian hut made of skins and shells, etc.

In addition to the English people, settlers and English speakers who came to America from other countries mixed with them and took some words from their own languages, for example, from French “*bureau*” - writing desk, “*cache*” - a place for treasure, “*depot*” - a store-house, “*pumpkin*”.

The second period of the American variant of English began in the 19th century. Immigrants continued to come to America from Europe. When large groups of immigrants from the same country came to America, some of their words were conventionally borrowed into English. The Italians brought with them food words that spread throughout society, and words like “*pizza*” and “*spaghetti*” entered the English language. Also, the following words have been adopted into English from many German speakers: “*delicatessen*”, “*lager*”, “*hamburger*”, “*noodle*”, “*schnitzel*” and others.

There are some differences between Br.E and Am.E in the use of prefixes and suffixes, for example dates require the preposition *on* in British English to specify the days of the week – *I start my holiday on Friday*, American English has no preposition – *I start my vacation Friday*. In Br.E it is said “*at home*”, in Am.E - the word “*home*” itself is used. In Br.E it is “*a quarter to five*”, in Am.E it is “*a quarter of five*”.

When philologists and lexicographers of English, an international language, talk about regional differences, it is usually noted that different variants of the English language use different words for the same objects.

BE	AE
<i>flat</i>	<i>Apartment</i>
<i>underground</i>	<i>Subway</i>
<i>lorry</i>	<i>Truck</i>
<i>pavement</i>	<i>sidewalk</i>
<i>post</i>	<i>mail</i>
<i>tin-opener</i>	<i>can-opener</i>
<i>government</i>	<i>administration</i>
<i>Leader</i>	<i>editorial</i>
<i>teaching staff</i>	<i>faculty</i>
<i>lift</i>	<i>elevator</i>

It can be concluded that many words in Am.E are equivalent to words in Br.E, but the matter is not so simple. Sometimes these pairs differ from each other.

Research materials lead us to the conclusion that the origin of the English language variant is deeply connected with historical processes and events that took place in English-speaking countries. If there are local language differences in these regions today, they are due to the influence of the Viking reign in earlier periods (in the North), and their further clarification will serve the development of education and science. We believe that such regional differences depend largely on the national realities of the countries receiving their colonists from England and Ireland.

The second chapter of the research work is called “**Functional-semantic possibilities of the Uzbek and English dialectal lexicon**”, and the issue of this chapter is aimed at studying the functional-semantic possibilities of dialecticisms, the main aim is to clarify questions such as how they differ from synonyms.

It is known that the dialects and sub-dialects of the Uzbek language in the long past, due to the historical conditions of the Uzbek people, have become common and formed into a single national Uzbek language and have become its integral part, sub-form, but there are many differences between the dialects and some sub-dialects of the Uzbek language. For example, in Kipchak dialects of the Uzbek language, the feature of synharmonism is completely preserved, the presence of 9 vowel phonemes, the use of the **j** sound instead of the **y** sound at the beginning of the word, the almost non-use of the **f** sound, the use of the **x** sound in the form of **q** in most dialects, the **g** sound in the middle and at the end of the word, the **g** at the end of the word, dropping of the sounds **gʻ**, **q**, **k**, and sometimes the pronunciation of the **o** sound as **a** sound (such as **jay**, **chai**, **chach**), sometimes the sound is dropped in the middle of the word (**boʻsa**, **kesa**, **osa**), other in cases **o** or the exchange of the sound of **a** with the sound of **i** (for example, like **keldimi-keldima**) and the transition of the sound of **e** to **o** (**tepa-toba**, **bedana-bodana**, **belanchak-bolanchak**).

Based on the above information, it can be said that the current Uzbek literary language is inextricably linked with the Uzbek dialects, which serve as a source for the formation of this literary language. Various regularities, changes and peculiarities of dialects are translated into literary language after processing by specialists. It follows that the characteristics of the literary language are also present in dialects. The difference is that the laws in the dialects are more primitive and apply in a small circle. So, the features and events in the literary language⁶³ are different from the features and events in our dialects. Their original position, meaning and formation go back to the same basis⁶⁴.

Dialecticisms live on the dialectic level as a functional-semantic possibility of literary language, more precisely; they are a functional-semantic possibility of a certain word for a literary standard. For example, the variants of the word “mother” in the standard of the literary language, or rather, the functional-semantic possibility of the word “mother” - *ena*, *yina*, *una*; the variant *opa* in Oguz; the variant *esaaya* in Karluk.

The morphological sign of the present tense verb in the dialects *-votti*, *-utti*, *-opti* serves for the functional-semantic function of the above morphological norm, but it is worth noting that in recent times, in the adoption of words from dialecticisms to the norm of the literary language, the number of people who disregard the general norm, do not understand it, and even if they understand it, they pretend to be “more clever”, has tremendously increased. Among these are the inappropriate use of the functional-semantic possibilities of the dialects - **ada**, **dada**, **doda**, instead of the word “literary language”. Today, you can find many such examples in the language. These illegal actions that contradict the rules of the language lead to violation of the general norm. Despite this, the development of our language is in need of protection.

⁶³ Ishayev A. Qoraqalpogʻistondagi oʻzbek shevalari. – Fan: Toshkent, 1977. – 45-bet.

⁶⁴ Ishayev A. Qoraqalpogʻistondagi oʻzbek shevalari. – Fan: Toshkent, 1977. – 46-bet.

In our opinion, the centralization and systematization, management and regulation of the search for the literary words in dialects is important and will ensure the effectiveness of the work in this regard.

It was not possible to carry out the above analysis from the English language, because the meaning of each word in the English dialects has become the general language norm of a certain language (in the form of dialecticisms in the English language, local, regional, territorial and standard languages). In dialects, we cannot justify the fact that a certain word can become a functional-semantic possibility. In my opinion, this aspect of the English language ensures the uniqueness of this language.

The second paragraph of this chapter focuses on the differences and similarities between regional formation of dialects and sub-dialects in the regional study of dialectal lexicon, and their semantic analysis. Over its long history, English has developed two standard languages, two main language forms, both of which are equally accepted by their respective countries and societies. One is Standard English in England (Wales) and the other is Standard American English in the United States.

The English standard or accent is traditionally called Received Pronunciation, abbreviated RP, while the standardized US variant is called General American, or GA for short.

It should be noted that due to the peculiarities of the above languages, their grammar and vocabulary also differ, and the term accent refers only to differences in pronunciation. Accordingly, Standard British English is a dialect, RP is an accent, Standard American English is a dialect, and GA is an accent.

In the next part of the chapter, a comparative and critical analysis of the social dialectal lexicon in the Uzbek and English languages, as well as the linguistic aspects of the social lexicon and sociolects are highlighted. For example, military jargon, school jargon, criminal jargon, as well as argo, which is a means of communication of certain social groups, are included⁶⁵. It should be noted that in such a process they mainly refer to the term *sociolects*, and also consider this process as stable forms of language existence that have a system of secondary sociolinguistic norms and are functionally attached to a certain professional-corporate and antisocial society⁶⁶.

In our view, the English people seem to have misunderstood the term social lexis, because most of the English literature uses the term dialectal lexis to refer to jargon and argo and professional words.

The third chapter of the dissertation is called **“Dialectological units as an object of investigation of linguistic and cultural studies”**.

It is known that the dialectal lexicon is one of the most important cultural concepts of the science of linguistic and cultural studies, and their linguistic and cultural foundations have even caused the emergence of this science. The concept of national ethnos in dialectics is higher, clearer and more exact than the language phenomena (units) that carry any nationality in the language. Therefore, in this chapter of our work, the extent to which the dialectal lexicon is related to the national ethnos is researched with the help of specific scientific bases and examples.

⁶⁵Волошин Ю.К. Социально-идеологическая детерминация социолектизмов // Функционирование языка как следствия идеологического воздействия: сб. науч. тр. – Краснодар: Издательство Кубан. 1988. – С.14-19.

⁶⁶Коровушкин В.П. Теоретические основы контрастивной социолектологии. – Череповец: ЧГУ, 2009. – 246с.

Each national language, or rather, its dialects, has such words that may not be included in the main vocabulary of that national literary language. However, their national color, national spirit gives them the opportunity to live in dialecticisms. It is appropriate to introduce such dialectics into the standard of literary language. For example, in the dialects of Samarkand and Bukhara, this word **bo'la** is widely used to express kinship, but in the dialects of Fergana, Andijan, and Tashkent, this word is not used at all. Or, on the contrary, the words **opogoyi** and **opogdoda** used in the Tashkent dialect are not found at all in the Samarkand and Bukhara dialects. In some of our dialects, the grammatical plural suffix **-lar** serves to express the meaning of respect. In our opinion, it is appropriate to use such opportunities in morphological dialectics for certain purposes, for example, to use the plural affix **-lar** in the sense of respect in the oral form of our literary language. In addition, this attitude has existed in our national values for a long time. For example, we can find it in many works of Navoi. In fact, dialects form the basis of every national language, and they are the national-spiritual value of the nation.

Mother tongue is not the literary language, but the dialecticisms, which is close to the truth, so it should be preserved and valued. Every cultured and intelligent person must be able to communicate in the Uzbek literary language in public and official spheres, but this does not necessarily mean that he should forget his dialect. Everyone involuntarily refers to their own dialect or the dialect they have adopted when freely expressing their thoughts. The main reason for this is that his mother tongue - his own dialect - has taken a strong place in his psyche.

In this chapter, the issue of analyzing the purpose of using the dialecticisms by creators was discussed in a certain extent. From the literary analysis, we came to this conclusion, that is, in literature, writers use dialecticisms in two cases:

1) in order to show that the hero is a representative of a certain dialect in a dialogic speech and to give a local color;

2) forcibly uses words that do not have synonyms in the literary language. For example, the writer Kamil Avaz uses dialectal words such as **sazaq** (the name of a plant), **tuncha** (copper jar), **kalchaya** (a barren place of sand), and **itdunak** (a type of wild melon) in his work "Konalga". There are works that fully use dialects in expression the local conditions, local mentality and spirituality as J. Sharipov's "Khorezm" and Togay Murad's "Fields left by my father".

It was also classified that nationalism in dialectics is clearly reflected in folk proverbs:

LITERARY TEXT	FERGHANA DIALECT
Tashlandiqqa tosh tegmas/Even the stone is not thrown at the foundling	Tashlandiqqa it boqmas/Even the dog does not look at the foundling
Ayagan ko'zga cho'p kirar/The protected eye is easy to be hurt	Ayagan ko'zga xas kirar/ The protected eye is easy to be hurt
Qaynonali kelin – gul kelin, Qaynonasiz kelin – tul kelin/The bride with a mother-in-law –a flourishing bride, the bride without a mother-in-law –a widow bride	Qaynonali kelin qarqara kelin, Qaynonasiz kelin masxara kelin/ The bride with a mother-in-law is a gorgeous bride, the bride without a mother-in-law is a laughingstock
Gadoy arazlasa, to'rvasiga ziyon/ If the beggar took offense, it is bad for his sack	Gadoy arazlasa, xaltasiga ziyon/If the beggar took offense, it is bad for his sack
Lo'lining eshagini sug'orib, pulini ol/ Give water to the gypsy's donkey and take money	Lo'lining xachirini sug'orib, pulini ol/ Give water to the gypsy's ass and take money

Burgaga achchiq qilib, ko'rpangni kuydirma/ Do not be angry with the flea and burn the blanket	<i>Burgaga jahl qilib, ko'rpangni yondirma/</i> Do not be furious at the flea and burn the blanket
Tentakka teng kelsang, terak bo'yi sakraydi/If you speak to a silly man, he can jump at the height of the poplar	<i>Tentakka teng kelsang, terak bo'yi sapchiydi/</i> If you speak to a silly man, he can spring at the height of the poplar
Yaxshi gap bilan ilon inidan chiqar, Yomon gap bilan musulmon dinidan chiqar/The good word can take the snake out of its hole, the bad word can make the Moslem unbeliever.	<i>Yaxshi gap bilan yilon uyidan chiqar, Yomon gap bilan pichoq qinidan.⁶⁷/</i> he good word can take the snake out of its house, the bad word can be the reason of taking the knife out of its sheath.

The next part of the chapter is devoted to the linguocultural study of English dialects, in which the linguocultural features of dialectal units in the English language are highlighted. As another distinguishing feature of Am.E from Br.E, E.C.Demin and N.V.Kapur give the [r] sound, which is more pronounced in Am.E and is pronounced in all positions: shark [ʃɑ:rk], part [pa:rt], shore [ʃɔ:r]. In addition, they note that “in words such as *ask, class, dance, demand*, [æ] is pronounced instead of English [a:], [a:] instead of [o], in words: *hot, top, gone, want, rob*, instead of [ju:] - [u:], after the letters d, n, s, t (*duplicate, new, supremacy, tune*)”⁶⁸.

It became clear from the observations that the uniqueness of English dialects, more precisely, the linguistic and cultural aspects that can occur in them, can be seen mainly in folk proverbs and words of wisdom. Based on this, we would like to draw the attention to some proverbs and wisdom.

A proverb can usually be defined as a well-known and wise piece of information that represents a truth about life or a general situation, or rather an idea that most people believe to be true. Here, if we look at some of the English proverbs, we think that English proverbs also have their own cultural characteristics. Interestingly, some proverbs are mainly used in British English (Br.E) and others in American English (Am.E). Sometimes most of them are used in both Britain and the USA. Of course, the difference in them is noticeable.

A bad worker blames his tools. (Br.E)

A change is as good as a rest. (Br.E)

A new broom sweeps clean. (Br.E) – This proverb is used when a new person takes over the management of an organization and makes many changes.

A penny saved is a penny earned. (Br.E)

A rolling stone gathers no moss. (Br.E)

A stitch in time saves nine (Br.E) – This means that it is better to act immediately or solve problems quickly, because if action is delayed until later, things will get worse and it will take more time to solve the problems.

It seems that the cultural differences in the dialects of the English language are revealed relatively better in such proverbs, because the meaning of each proverb expresses the way of life of a member of that dialect.

Also, the description of the linguistic and cultural features of the social dialect and British accents was carried out within the administrative and political parts of

⁶⁷Barcha maqollarni tadqiqotchi 2023-yilning dekabr va yanva Farg'ona viloyati Bag'dod tumanining Mirzaobod hamda Samarqand qishlog'i keksalari tilidan yozib olgan.

⁶⁸Волошин Ю.К. Социально-идеологическая детерминация социолектизмов // Функционирование языка как следствия идеологического воздействия: сб. науч. тр. – Краснодар: Издательство Кубан. ун-та, 1988. – С.237.

Great Britain: the dialects of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland were also emphasized. In addition to English, other Celtic languages are also spoken in Great Britain. We have tried to explain as much as possible the distinctiveness and cultural differences of regional languages within one standard language: Scottish, Welsh, Irish, Gaelic and Cornish. The main language of such countries is, of course, English: only 10-20% of the population knows their mother tongue. Most of them know English. However, they have a great influence on the English language. We try to find the influence of linguistic culture in dialects on the language.

There are some features of Scottish English that distinguish it from Classical English, which include:

1. Scottish English has the concept of “multiplied number”. We can see this in the example of the 2nd person personal pronoun. That is: “you” = singular and plural forms = yourself (one person), yourselves (two or more people).

2. It is more often used in continuous tenses of verbs: I am desiring milk (instead of “I want milk”).

3. The Scots have their own “words” and expressions:

Wee = small

Pinkie = little finger

Maid = guard

Yea = yes

What do you think? = Where do you live?

Pumpkin = tread lightly.

The Scots also have pronunciation peculiarities where they have “lost” 5 vowels. For example, they don’t use the “schwa” [ə] sound at all. It has the same sound as in the word “the” [ðə].

Consonants are also pronounced differently:

– [r] is always pronounced;

– voiced [h] is pronounced with more stress than breathing (almost like in German);

– voiced [t] vowels are often “swallowed”, that is, they are pronounced as a glottalization: “computer”.

There is also a Midlands accent, which is common in north London, and differs from other accents in that it has a short vowel. For example, the words “coop” and “moog” are pronounced the same.

Therefore, in determining the linguistic and cultural characteristics of dialectisms, a language is not necessary, but dialects based on the same language can be a source for research.

CONCLUSION

1. Every literary language is a higher stage of the national language and is a standardized form of language subjected to exact rules. In our opinion, the literary language is lexically relatively stable, phonetically-phonemically and grammatically set in a specific pattern, following orthographic and orthoepic rules, and is a high level of the national language.

2. Every literary language has its own dialect. All existing dialects participate in the formation of a specific literary language to one degree or another, but certain dialects serve as the basis and support for the literary language, that is, the lexical,

phonetic, grammatical features of each dialect are taken into the literary language as a fact of the language, because the dialect is a living language, it is always developing and changing. If the literary language does not have its base dialect, it will gradually fall out of use.

3. It is not possible to use all dialectal words in the literary language, that is, it is not appropriate to use a dialectal word in its place when the word is in the literary language, but when there is a need for synonyms, there is a need to assimilate them into the literary language.

4. Observations show that the dialectology of the Uzbek language is ahead of many languages belonging to the group of Turkic languages, and even some of the world's languages, with its scientific and practical achievements. As an international language, the main local dialects of English are divided by linguists into three general categories: dialects of the British Isles, North American and Australian dialects. Thus, English dialects can be associated not only with place, but also with specific social groups. It is worth noting that in a given English-speaking country there is a form of language that is considered Standard English. Standard English varies from country to country and can be considered a dialect of that language in its own right. The emergence of standard English is often a matter of the educated layer and formal style of society.

5. British American English is the standard for the English language used in the rest of the world. Most English people use the common British English, but most English-speaking countries are dominated by American English, which has historically influenced it. Most of the colonized countries developed their own unique variant/dialects (where the term “variant/dialect” should not be understood as a proper dialect), retaining the influence of British or American English, such as Indian and Philippine English.

6. Within the framework of various system languages, English dialects have come a long way from being the medium of communication of ancient tribal associations to being the official language of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and becoming one of the most popular international languages. It should be noted that the evolution of English language dialects is constantly influenced by two factors (internal and external). If the internal factors contributed to the development of the language system, the external factor is the continuation of ancient traditions that arose historically within the Germanic languages.

7. English as an international language differs from the world's languages in that some of its active dialects, or rather, its dominant local dialects, have been adopted as the national standard language in most parts of the world. In addition to the main dialects, there are many other regional and accent dialects of English, which often include several varieties of English, such as Cockney, Scouse and Geordie. Canadian English includes Newfoundland English and African-American spoken English (“Ebonics”) and South American English and etc.

Standard English is the official language taught in UK schools and universities, and used by the media, radio and television. Its vocabulary is different from dialect words or dialecticisms. Local dialects are non-standardized, non-literary varieties of the English language specific to some regions. Regional types with a literary form are called variants.

8. The emergence of the norm of the literary language does not happen naturally, that is, by itself. For this, the lexical-dialectal reserve of a certain language must have been created. It is on the basis of these possibilities that the choice of words is made. More precisely, the word being used as a functional-semantic variant of a certain word should not only define the essence of the subject or concept, but it should be popularized in some form in some dialect.

9. Dialecticisms are divided into such types as lexical dialecticism, phonetic dialecticism, morphological and syntactic-stylistic dialecticism, depending on which level is reflected in the language.

Phonetic dialecticism is the reflection of phonetic features of a certain dialect in a literary work. *Rozi bo'ldi/agreed, palakat/disaster (Konalga), galdi/ he came (Khorazm). Bormasangiz bo'lmiydi/Why not go (Konalga).... zeykash (zaxkash) tomonga enib.../directed to zeykash (zaxkash)... (Konalga). Ishni bildirmasdan xufya bitirsa bo'lardi, man bo'laman, man bo'laman, deb kerildi/They said that they could have done it secretly without announcing the case, I will be, I will be, he was proud (Breezes from the Golden Valley).*

Lexical dialecticism is the use of words related to the dialect in artistic works: *darpanmangla (don't worry, "Khorazm"), kelinbiyining (kelinoyi) biror marta noroziligini eshitgan emasman/ I have never heard the bride's complaint ("Konalga").*

Morphological dialecticism is the use of morphological elements characteristic of a dialect in a literary work: *shatta (here, sometimes also used in the sense of quick, "Black eyes"). Dim (juda) gech galdingiz/You came (very) late ("Khorazm"). Qarindoshim bilan bir maishat qilali/ Let's have time with my relative ("Konalga").*

Syntactic-stylistic dialecticisms in the construction of a sentence show features specific to the dialect: *Thank you, you can speak like a person (... you can speak - A.S.) (Konalga). Alni, na, (the word na is an introductory word - A.S.) wash ten times (Konalga).*

10. Differences in the grammar of Standard English and different pronunciation accents create English privilege that is ignored in its lower forms (Indian and Mexican English), but all linguistic classifications are valid for first and second language users of English. In this case, the scientific connection is based on the connections resulting from the chain of historical events.

11. With the help of the literary language, the writer summarizes, individualizes and typifies the age, education, profession, character, actions and other characteristics of the character he describes. As a result, unique images are created using the units of the national language and their stylistic possibilities, artistic language means.

12. In each language, the layer of dialecticisms initially serves as the most important source in creating the basis of the national language, and then, in their gradual improvement, national-cultural features are manifested. Such words are important in expressing the color of the dialect, more precisely, the unique value and culture of a nation in fiction.

13. Dialects are the main form of the national language and reflect the characteristics of certain layers of society and the culture of the region and territory where they are used. Of course, learning the national language means directly mastering the entire ethnic culture related to the mother tongue.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ PhD.03/04.06.2021.Fil.132.01 ПО
ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЁНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ КОКАНДСКОМ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОМ ИНСТИТУТЕ**

**УЗБЕКСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ МИРОВЫХ
ЯЗЫКОВ**

ХУСАНОВ ЭЛДОРБЕК ДАВЛАТЖОН УГЛИ

**ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ И
ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ДИАЛЕКТНОЙ
ЛЕКСИКИ РАЗНОСИСТЕМНЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ**

10.00.11 – Теория языка. Прикладная и компьютерная лингвистика

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам**

Коканд – 2025

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Министерстве высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан под номером B2022.2.PhD/Fil.2699.

Диссертация выполнена в Узбекском государственном университете мировых языков.
Автореферат диссертации на трёх языках (узбекский, русский и английский (резюме)) размещён на веб-странице (www.kspi.uz) и на информационно-образовательном портале «Ziyounet» (www.ziyounet.uz).

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Защита диссертации состоится 28 март 2025 года в 9:00 часов на заседании Научного совета PhD.03/04.06.2021.Fil.132.01 при Кокандском государственном педагогическом институте. Адрес: 150700, Узбекистан, Коканд, улица Турон, дом 23. Тел: (99873) 542-38-38; факс: (99873) 542-11-43; e-mail: qiqondpi@umail.uz.

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Кокандского государственного педагогического института (зарегистрированной под номером № 1). Адрес: 150700, Узбекистан, Коканд, улица Турон, дом 23. Тел: (99890) 508-64-42.

Автореферат диссертации разослан «18» март 2025 года.
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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Цель исследования является выявление функционально-семантических и лингвокультурологических особенностей диалектной лексики в языках разных систем

Объектом исследования в качестве основного источника была определена диалектная лексика разносистемных языков, а также их регионально различающиеся диалекты и акценты.

Предметом исследования является анализ функционально-семантических и лингвокультурологических особенностей диалектизмов в английском и узбекском языках.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

Сравнительный анализ диалектной лексики языков разной системы выявил, что каждый национальный литературный язык имеет свой базовый диалект, что все существующие диалекты в той или иной степени участвуют в формировании того или иного литературного языка, что диалекты служат основой и опорой литературного языка, что каждый диалект отличается лексическими, фонетическими, грамматическими, синтаксико-стилистическими особенностями;

Функционально-семантические возможности диалектной лексики разных системных языков, местные диалектные и социально-диалектные типы диалектной лексики, понятийные основы таких терминов, как народный язык, национальный язык, официальный язык, государственный язык, литературный язык, региональный и местный язык, культурный язык, присущие природе английского и узбекского языков, базируются на их диалектной общности;

Диалектная лексика существует в мировой лингвистике в виде диалекта, наречия, говора, акцента, сленга, варианта и ударения, которые отражают особенности национального языка, функционально и семантически доказаны сходства и различия между региональными и региональными диалектизмами диалектизмов английского и узбекского языков, региональными и местными диалектами языка, а также южно- и восточноамериканскими диалектами, британскими, ирландскими и шотландскими диалектами;

Лингвокультурологически доказано, что пласт диалектизмов в каждом языке служит важнейшим источником в создании основы национального языка, что их постепенное развитие отражает национально-культурные особенности и что такие слова играют важную роль в выражении диалектного колорита в литературных произведениях, а точнее, уникальных ценностей и культуры конкретного народа.

Внедрение результатов исследования. По результатам проведенного исследования функционально-семантических и лингвокультурологических особенностей диалектизмов в языках разных систем:

Выводы о том, что каждый национальный литературный язык имеет свой базовый диалект, что все существующие диалекты в той или иной степени участвуют в формировании того или иного литературного языка, что диалекты служат основой и опорой литературного языка, что каждый диалект отличается своими лексическими, фонетическими, грамматическими,

синтаксико-стилистическими особенностями, были использованы в практическом исследовательском проекте «Создание лингводидактической электронной платформы для тюркских языков» № ПЗ-2020042022 (исходный номер 01/6-2805 Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои от 29 декабря 2023 года). Результаты послужили обогащению содержания электронных ресурсов, подготовленных в рамках проекта;

Результаты функционально-семантических возможностей диалектной лексики разных системных языков, локально-диалектных и социально-диалектных типов диалектной лексики, понятийные основы таких терминов, как народный язык, национальный язык, официальный язык, государственный язык, литературный язык, региональный и региональный язык, культурный язык, присущие природе английского и узбекского языков, а также их диалектная общность были использованы в практическом исследовательском проекте «Создание платформы для базы данных статей об узбекских реалиях (на основе критериев электронной энциклопедии Википедия)» (номер ссылки 01/6-2804 Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои от 29 декабря 2023 года). Результаты заключаются в том, что содержание электронных ресурсов, подготовленных в рамках проекта, обогатилось;

Выводы о том, что пласт диалектизмов в каждом языке служит важнейшим источником в создании основы национального языка, что национально-культурные особенности проявляются в их постепенном развитии, и что такие слова играют важную роль в выражении диалектного колорита в художественной литературе, а точнее, уникальных ценностей и культуры народа, были использованы при составлении «Узбекско-англо-русского электронного словаря лингвистических терминов» в рамках практического научно-исследовательского проекта №ФЗ-2019062034 по теме «Создание мультимедийных продуктов для интенсивного обучения узбекскому языку носителей иностранных языков» (справочник Узбекского государственного университета мировых языков от 26 декабря 2023 г. №24/716). В результате улучшились знания и умения студентов, направленные на развитие социокультурной компетенции на английском языке.

Апробация результатов исследования. Результаты исследования изложены в виде докладов и обсуждены на 4 республиканских конференциях, в том числе в 3 международных научно-практических конференциях.

Публикация результатов исследования. По теме диссертации опубликовано 17 научных работ, из них 5 – в научных изданиях, рекомендованных Высшей аттестационной комиссией Республики Узбекистан для публикации основных достижений диссертации, 5 – в зарубежных научных журналах.

Структура и объем исследования. Диссертация состоит из введения, трёх глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы. Объем работы составляет 129 страницу.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS
СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ

I bo'lim (part I, I часть)

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3. Khusanov E.D. General Issues on the history of the Uzbek literary language and its dialects // GIS Business. International multidisciplinary research journal, 2020. ISSN: 1430-3663. – Vol.15, Issue 6. – P.96-100 (Scopus Journal).

4. Khusanov E.D., Khodjayeva D.Sh. Teaching dialects to learners in Russian and English classes // EPRA International journal of multidisciplinary research (IJMR), 2020. ISSN (Online): 2455-3662. – Vol 6. Issue 8. – P.168-170. (SJIF Impact factor: 7.032 // ISI Value 1.188).

5. Khusanov E.D., Khodjayeva D.Sh. Some phonetic, lexical and syntactical features of Uzbek dictionaries // Novateur Publications. International journal of innovation in engineering research and techonology, 2021. ISSN: 2394-3696. – Vol.8. Issue 10. – P. 123-127.

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9. Khusanov E.D. Teaching basic essay structure // “Umumiy o'rta ta'lim sifatini oshirish: mazmun, metodologiya, baholash muhiti” mavzusidagi xalqaro onlayn ilmiy-amaliy konferens. mater. – Toshkent, 2020. – B.445-450.

10. Khusanov E.D., Yusufaliyev E.M. Differences and similarities English variants // “O'zbekistonda ilm-fan va ta'lim” mavzusidagi 2-son resp. konf. mater. – Qo'qon, 2020. – B.93-97.

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II bo'lim (part II, II часть)

12. Khusanov E.D. Some phonetics and lexical features of American English // “Ilm-fan muammolari magistrantlar talqinida” mavzusidagi resp. ilmiy-amaliy konferens. mater. – Qo'qon, 2021. – B.148-156.

13. Khusanov E.D., Madjidova R.U. O‘zbek adabiy tilida lahja va sheva tushunchalarining tasnifi va o‘rganilishi // “Gaybulla Salomov and Uzbek school of translation” ilmiy maqolalar to‘plami. – Toshkent, 2022. – B.527-530.

14. Khusanov E.D., Madjidova R.U. Ingliz adabiy tili va unda dialektizmlarning o‘rni // “Ommaviy axborot vositalarida til va uslub masalasi: tahlil, tasnif, qiyos” mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferens. mater. – Toshkent, 2022. – B.576-579.

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