

**ANDIJON DAVLAT CHET TILLARI INSTITUTI HUZURIDAGI  
ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI PhD.03/29.12.2022.Fil.156.01 RAQAMLI  
ILMIY KENGASH ASOSIDAGI FAN DOKTORI (DSc)  
ILMIY DARAJASINI BERUVCHI BIR MARTALIK KENGASH**

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**ANDIJON DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI**

**SATIMOVA DILAFRUZ NUMONJONOVNA**

**INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDA LISONIY SUBSTANDARTNING  
TURLI DISKURSLARDAGI PRAGMATIK, LINGVOKULTUROLOGIK  
VA SOTSIOLINGVISTIK TAHLILI**

**10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog’ishtirma tilshunoslik  
va tarjimashunoslik**

**FILOLOGIYA FANLARI doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi  
AVTOREFERATI**

**Fan doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati mundarijasi**

**Оглавление автореферата диссертации доктора наук (DSc)**

**Contents of dissertation abstract of the doctor of sciences (DSc)**

**Satimova Dilafruz Numonjonovna**

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**FILOLOGIYA FANLARI doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi  
AVTOREFERATI**

**Fan doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2021.3.DSc/Fil336 raqam bilan ro‘yhatga olingan.**

Doktorlik dissertatsiyasi Andijon davlat universitetida bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (o‘zbek, ingliz va rus (rezume) tillarida) Andijon davlat chet tillari institute web-sayti (www.adchti.uz) hamda “ZiyoNet” axborot-ta’lim portalida (www.ziynet.uz) joylashtirilgan.

**Ilmiy maslahatchi:**

**Shaxabitdinova Shoxida Xoshimovna**  
filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

**Rasmiy opponentlar:**

**Usmanov Farxad Faxriddinovich**  
filologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent

**Ahmedova Mehrinigor Bahodirovna**  
filologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent

**Nurislom Xursanov Iskandarovich**  
filologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent

**Yetakchi tashkilot:**

**Farg‘ona davlat universiteti**

Dissertatsiya himoyasi Andijon davlat chet tillari instituti huzuridagi ilmiy darajalar beruvchi PhD.03/29.12.2022.Fil.156.01 raqamli ilmiy kengash asosidagi fan doktori (DSc) ilmiy darajasini beruvchi bir martalik kengashning 2025-yil “\_\_\_” \_\_\_\_\_ soat \_\_\_ dagi majlisida bo‘lib o‘tadi. (Manzil: 170100, Andijon shahri, Boburshoh ko‘chasi, 5-uy. Tel: 0(374) 223-42-76; faks: 0(374) 223-42- 76; e-mail: info@asifl.uz.).

Dissertatsiya bilan Andijon davlat chet tillar institutining Axborot-resurs markazida tanishish mumkin (\_\_\_\_-raqam bilan ro‘yxatga olingan). (Manzil: 170100, Andijon shahri, Boburshoh ko‘chasi, 5-uy. Tel:0(374) 223 42 76).

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati 2025-yil “\_\_\_” \_\_\_\_\_ kuni tarqatildi.  
(2025-yil “\_\_\_” \_\_\_\_\_ da \_\_\_\_\_ - raqamli reestr bayonnomasi).

**D.A.Rustamov**

Ilmiy daraja beruvchi bir martalik ilmiy kengash raisi, f.f.d., professor

**A.Dj.Ataboyev**

Ilmiy daraja beruvchi bir martalik ilmiy kengash kotibi, f.f.f.d. (PhD), dotsent

**M.A.Abduvaliyev**

Ilmiy daraja beruvchi bir martalik ilmiy kengash qoshidagi ilmiy seminar raisi, f.f.d., professor

## KIRISH (fan doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

**Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati.** Jahon tilshunosligida XX asrning ikkinchi yarmidan boshlab pragmatika, lingvokulturologiya, sotsiolingvistika, kognitiv va funksional yondashuvlar rivojlanishi bilan adabiy me'yordan chetga chiqadigan so'zlar, iboralar, dialektlar nafaqat til qatlamlar, balki jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy, madaniy, kommunikativ va psixologik omillarni chuqur aks ettiruvchi vosita sifatida talqin qilinmoqda. Bu borada, ayniqsa, keng korpusga ega substandart lisoniy birliklar: *yoshlar slengi, kasbiy jargonlar, jinoyatchilik argolari, quyi kollokvializmlar*, shuningdek, *mahalliy dialektlar, neologizmlar, anglitsizmlar* – barchasi an'anaviy me'yordan chekinishning namunalari. Mustaqil ravishda shakllanib, tez-tez yangilanuvchi substandart leksika turli diskurslarda (badiiy, ommaviy axborot, onlayn suhbat, kiberlug'at) o'ziga xos ohang yaratib, lisoniy birliklarning funksional maydonini kengaytirar ekan, ularni o'rganish jamiyatning ijtimoiy-lingvistik manzarasi, ideologik transformatsiyalar, madaniy meros, shuningdek, qiyosiy filologik tadqiqotlar uchun dolzarb muammo bo'lib qolmoqda.

Dunyo tilshunosligi bugungi kunda substandart leksikani faqat adabiy me'yorga tayanish bilan chegaralamay, til tizimining real nutqiy sharoitida harakatlanishi, jamiyatning ijtimoiy-stratigrafik tuzilishi, ma'naviy qadriyatlar va sotsiomadaniy jarayolarni o'zida mujassam qiladigan muhim lingvistik hodisa sifatida talqin etmoqda. Aynan shu ma'noda ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi substandart birliklarni bir paytning o'zida pragmatik, sotsiolingvistik va lingvokulturologik mezonlarga tayangan holda tadqiq etish, umumiy tilshunoslik doirasida ham nazariy, ham amaliy jihatdan muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bunday qatlam, bir tomondan, baholash, emotsional-ekspressivlik, ijtimoiy meyorlar hamda stereotiplar to'g'risida tasavvurlar bersa, boshqa tomondan, translatologik jarayonlarda ekvivalent topish, ma'no kengayishi yoki funksional moslashuv kabi murakkab masalalarga diqqatni jalb qiladi. Shunday ekan, turli madaniyatlar va tillarda lisoniy substandart birliklarning universal va xususiy jihatlarini chog'ishtirish, izomorfik va allomorfik jihatlarini sarhisob qilish, ayni paytda ularning badiiy, jinoyatchilik, ommaviy axborot, kiberlug'at va internet muloqoti kabi diskurs turlarida namoyon bo'ladigan pragmatik va sotsiomadaniy xususiyatlarini aniqlash, hozirgi tilshunoslikda tobora dolzarb tus olmoqda.

Mamlakatimizda ta'lim va ilm-fanga bo'lgan e'tibor davlat siyosati darajasiga chiqarilgani, xorijiy tillarni, xususan, ingliz tilini mukammal o'zlashtirgan, ilmiy-uslubiy qobiliyatga ega, ijodiy fikrlay oladigan kadrlar tayyorlash kuchli ahamiyatini oshirmoqda. Shu bois, "davlat tilidan chet tillariga hamda chet tillardan davlat tiliga yuqori saviyadagi tarjima metodikasini ishlab chiqish va shu sohada mutaxassislar salohiyatini mustahkamlashga ko'maklashish"<sup>1</sup> hozirgi tilshunoslikning muhim ustuvor vazifasiga aylangan. Shuningdek, milliy madaniyatimizning ajralmas tarkibiy qismi – o'zbek tilini xorijiy tillar bilan qiyosiy-chog'ishtirma tadqiq qilish, ayniqsa adabiy me'yordan chetga chiqadigan nutqiy

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<sup>1</sup> Mirziyoyev Sh.M. "O'zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o'rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi Qarori, 2021-yil 19-may, PQ-5117-son. <https://lex.uz/docs/5426736> (Murojaat etilgan sana 14.01.2023)

unsurlar (sleng, jinoyatchilik argosi, kasbiy jargon, kollokvial va dialektal leksika, neologizmlar va shu singari)ni o‘rganish lisoniy tizim va tafakkur o‘rtasidagi murakkab o‘zaro ta’sirni teran tushunishga sharoit yaratadi. Qolaversa, bu jarayonda global axborot almashinuvi, ijtimoiy-madaniy o‘zgarishlar, yoshlar muloqot amaliyotlari bilan bog‘liq turfa lingvokognitiv, lingvomadaniy va etnolingvistik masalalarni anglash, substandart leksikaning sotsiopragmatik xususiyati hamda uning turli diskurs ko‘rinishlarini tadqiq qilish kun tartibiga chiqmoqda.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8-oktabrdagi PF-5847-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”<sup>2</sup>, 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-oktyabrdagi PF-6084-son “Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2023-yil 11-sentabrdagi PF-158 “O‘zbekiston-2030” strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”<sup>3</sup>gi farmonlari, 2021-yil 19-maydagi PQ-5117-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Qarori<sup>4</sup> hamda boshqa me’yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu tadqiqot muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

**Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi.** Mazkur tadqiqot ishi respublikada fan va texnologiyalar 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 bajarilgan.

**Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha xorijiy ilmiy tadqiqotlar sharhi**<sup>5</sup>. Substandart leksikani tadqiq etish – bugungi kunda dunyoning yetakchi ilmiy markazlari va nufuzli universitetlari diqqat markazidir. Jumladan, *Amerika dialektal jamiyati* (American Dialect Society), *Britaniya sleng tadqiqot guruhi* (British Slang Research Group) yoki *Kembrij universiteti nashriyoti* (Cambridge University Press) qarorgohidagi ilmiy laboratoriyalar sleng, argo, kasbiy jargonning kelib chiqishi, strukturaviy xususiyatlari, baholovchi ohang va ijtimoiy mavqega ta’sirini turli korpus materiallari asosida o‘rganadi. Rossiya Federatsiyasida,

<sup>2</sup> Mirziyoyev Sh.M. “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta’lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida” gi Farmoni, 2019-yil 8-oktyabr, PF-5847-son. <https://lex.uz/docs/-4545884> (Murojaat etilgan sana 11.01.2023)

<sup>3</sup> Mirziyoyev Sh. M. “O‘zbekiston-2030” strategiyasi to‘g‘risida” O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Farmoni, 2023-yil, 11- sentabr, PF-158-son. <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/-6600413> (Murojaat etilgan sana 29.10.2023)

<sup>4</sup> Mirziyoyev Sh.M. “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Qarori, 2021-yil 19-may, PQ-5117-son. <https://lex.uz/docs/5426736> (Murojaat etilgan sana 15.01.2023)

<sup>5</sup> Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha xorijiy ilmiy tadqiqotlar sharhi uchun ushbu manbalardagi ma’lumotlarga asoslanildi: [www.academia.edu](http://www.academia.edu), [www.researchgate.net](http://www.researchgate.net), [www.google.scholar.com](http://www.google.scholar.com), [cheloveknauka.com](http://cheloveknauka.com), [dslib.net](http://dslib.net), [www.euophras.org](http://www.euophras.org), [uniaugsburg.de](http://uniaugsburg.de), [www.linguistics.ucsb.edu](http://www.linguistics.ucsb.edu), [www.unilim.fr](http://www.unilim.fr), [www.ucm.sk](http://www.ucm.sk), [www.kaznu.kz](http://www.kaznu.kz), [www.ugal.ro](http://www.ugal.ro), [www.onu.edu.ua](http://www.onu.edu.ua), [www.unizg.hr](http://www.unizg.hr), [www.uwb.edu.pl](http://www.uwb.edu.pl), [www.spbu.ru](http://www.spbu.ru), [www.ksu.edu.ru](http://www.ksu.edu.ru), [www.navoiy-uni.uz](http://www.navoiy-uni.uz); <http://users.iks.aalto.fi/tho/fikla/>, <http://www.substandarts.org>, <http://www.uk-kla.org.uk/>, <http://ralk.info/>, <http://www.aelko.es/>, <http://www.afliko.fr/>, <http://ptjk.pl/>, <https://thelib.info/tehnologii/1846830-elektronnyj-tekstovyj-korpus/>.

xususan, *M.V.Lomonosov nomidagi Moskva Davlat Universiteti, Sankt-Peterburg Davlat Universiteti, Rossiya Fanlar Akademiyasi huzuridagi til va adabiyot institutlarida* substandart birliklar sotsiopragmatik, lingvokognitiv nuqtayi nazardan tadqiq qilinib, jinoiy argot, yoshlar slengi, “qiyin tarbiyalanuvchilar” nutqi (речь трудновоспитаемых подростков) kabi mavzularga bag‘ishlangan qator amaliy-loyihaviy ishlar amalga oshirildi. Shuningdek, Germaniyada (Berlin, Myunxen universitetlari), Fransiyada (Paris-Sorbonna, Association des Chercheurs en Linguistique), Ispaniyada (Madrid, Barselona ilmiy laboratoriyalari) hamda O‘zbekistonda (O‘zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti, Samarqand davlat chet tillari instituti va Andijon davlat universiteti) norasmiy leksika va dialektologiya sohasidagi izlanishlar keng ravishda ilgari surilmoqda.

Bundan tashqari, internet va ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda substandart leksikaning ahamiyati jahon miqyosida bir necha yo‘nalishda tahlil qilinadi. Masalan, Jon Korner (Buyuk Britaniya) “*Media research and proposals for media change: Notes on a key variable*” nomli ishida internet chatlarini sotsiopragmatik turkumga ajratish, norasmiy ifodalarning tezkor yangilanish sur‘atlarini o‘rganish borasida nazariy g‘oyalarni ilgari surgan. Xitoy (China) da esa bir qator tilshunos olimlar zamonaviy onlayn platformalardagi norasmiy so‘zlarni madaniy-psixologik, lingvopragmatik, funksional-stilistik nuqtayi nazardan maxsus korpus-lingvistik metodlar yordamida asoslangan ishlanmalarini chuqur tadqiq qilmoqdalar. Xususan, *Hebei Universiteti* (Baoding) ilmiy markazlarida internet slengning reklama matnlariga kiritilishidagi pragmatik-uslubiy jihatlar, psixologik ta’sir o‘lchovlari va ehtimoliy ijtimoiy-psixologik oqibatlari dastlabki eksperimental metodlar yordamida o‘rganilgan. *Shenzhen Universiteti* (Shenzhen) olimlari esa “romanizatsiya qilingan” norasmiy ifodalar va ularning onlayn platformalardagi semantik kengayishi, baholash komponentlari hamda kollokvial birliklarning madaniy adaptatsiyasini korpus uslubida taqdim etmoqdalar. AQSh (Massachusetts, Texas, Kaliforniya), Yevropa (Amsterdam, Praga) tarjimashunoslik markazlarida va Buyuk Britaniyada substandart ifodalarning badiiy matnlardagi imkoniyatlari (character speech), shaxslararo kommunikatsiyadagi baholovchi ma’noga ega sleng birliklari, ijtimoiy romanlarda jinoiy guruh nutqi hamda tarjima jarayonidagi adekvatlik muammolari (Mark Tven, J. D. Salinger, K. Kesey, Jeyk Arnot, J.K. Rouling asarlari misolida) chuqur o‘rganilgan. *Kaliforniya universiteti* (UC Berkeley University, United States), *Manchester Universiteti* (The University of Manchester, United Kingdom), *Edinburg Universiteti* (The University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom)<sup>6</sup> huzuridagi til markazlari substandart birliklar orqali adabiy obraz yaratish, personajning nutqiy portretini shakllantirish, mazkur ifodalarni boshqa tillarga o‘tkazish strategiyalari bo‘yicha muntazam tadqiqotlar olib bormoqda.

**Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi.** Substandart leksika jahon tilshunosligida turli prizmalar – sotsiolingvistika, lingvokognitiv tadqiqot,

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<sup>6</sup> Smith M. Slang as a Stylistic Device in Modern American Prose // University of California Press, 2017. – P. 45-60.; Johnson E. Character Speech and the Role of Slang in Contemporary British Literature // Manchester Literary Review, vol. 21, no. 2, 2019. – P. 123-138.; Brown S.K. Substandard Lexis in Translation: A Case Study of Salinger and Rowling // Edinburg Studies in Language and Translation, 2021. – P. 88-99.

lingvokulturologiya, pragmalingvistika – orqali izchil o‘rganib kelinmoqda. Amerika hamda Britaniya lingvistika maktablarida, xususan, J.K.Hotten, J.B.Grinou va J.L.Kitridj, L.Blumfeld, H.Aleksandr, E.X.Partridj, R.Bridjmen, D.N.Brayan, Ch.Hartmen, J.L.Bruk, R.Spirs, L.Soudek, N.F.Bleyk, L.Anderson va P.Trudjil, V.Labov, T.Torn, J.Jenkins, J.Eytchison, F.Durkin<sup>7</sup> ingliz tilining ijtimoiy tabaqalanishi, substandart va kollokvial birliklarning tarixiy shakllanishi, semantik kengayishi, ijtimoiy guruhlar nutqidagi ahamiyati alohida tilga olinadi.

Rossiyada rus tilshunosligining yirik vakillaridan – A.D.Shveytsyer, B.A.Ilish, I.R.Galperin, V.I.Arnold, T.M.Belyayeva, V.A.Xomyakov, V.V.Ximik, V.N.Yarseva, E.Matiello, A.Lipatov, T.E.Zaxarchenko, K.Ibl, A.Yu.Romanov, Y.Y.Matyushenko, N.A.Djeus, Y.M.Kazachkova<sup>8</sup>ning sotsiolingvistika doirasidagi tadqiqotlari yangilanib turadigan substandart qatlam bo‘yicha izlanishlarning yorqin namunasi bo‘la oladi. Mazkur yo‘nalishda substandart masalasi bir qancha monografik plandagi izlanishlar markazida bo‘lib, ular orasida A.A.Miller, V.B.Bikov, T.A.Dunayevska, S.S.Trifanova, V.P.Korovushkin, T.A.Kudinova, N.V.Gromova, G.V.Ryabichkina<sup>9</sup> kabi olimlarning ishlarini ko‘rsatish mumkin.

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<sup>7</sup> Hotten J.C. A Dictionary of Modern Slang, Cant, Vulgar words, Used at the Present Day in the streets of London. – London: Picadilly, 1860. – 305 p.; Greenough J.B., Kittredge G.L. Words and their Ways in English Speech. – New York: Macmillan, 1929. – 431 p.; Bloomfield L. Language. – London: George Allen & Unwin LTD, 1933. – 566 p.; Partridge E. Slang Today and Yesterday. – London: Routledge & Kegan Paul LTD, 1954. – 476 p.; Alexander. H. The story of our language. – New York: Doubleday, 1962. – 240 p.; Bridgman R. The Colloquial Style in America. – New York: Oxford University Press, 1966. – 265 p.; Bryan D.N. American Slang and Its Social Functions. – New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1978. – 223 p.; Hartman Ch. English Slang and the Urban Language. – Illinois: Chicago Press, 1966. – 201 p.; Brook J.L. Studies in the Development of Modern Slang. – United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 1973. – 350 p.; Spears R. A. Slang and Euphemism. – New York: Jonathan David Publishers, Inc. Middle Village, 1981. – 448 p.; Soudek L. Structure of Substandard Words in British and American English. – Bratislava: Vydavatelstvo SAV, 1967. – 228 p.; Blake N.F. The English Language in Medieval Literature. – London, Toronto: J. M. Dent&Sons, 1970. – 190 p.; Andersson L., Trudgill P. Bad Language. – USA. Penguin books: Language and Linguistic. – Blackwell, 1990. – 86 p.; Labov W. The Social stratification of English in New York City. – USA: Cambridge University Press. 2nd edition, 2001. – 442 p.; Thorne T. Dictionary of contemporary slang. Third Edition. – London: A&C Black, 2005. – 494 p.; Jenkins J. World Englishes: A Resource Book for Students. 2nd ed., – London and New York: Routledge, 2009. – 233 p.; Aitchison J. Language Change: Progress or Decay? 4th ed. – UK: Cambridge University Press, 2013. – 298 p.; Durkin Ph. Borrowed Words: A History of Loanwords in English. – United Kingdom: Oxford University Press, 2014. – 491 p.

<sup>8</sup>Швейцер А.Д. Социальная дифференциация английского языка в США. – М.: Наука, 1983. – 216 с.; Ильиш Б.А. История английского языка. – М.: изд-во лит-ры на иноязыках, 1998. – 224 с.; Galperin I.R. Stylistics. – Moscow: Higher School. 1971. – 342 p.; Арнольд В.И. Лексикология современного английского языка. Учебное пособие. 2-е издание, переработанное. – М.: Флинта, Наука, 2012. – 376 с.; Хомяков В.А. Введение в изучение сленга – основного английского просторечия. Монография. – Вологда: Областная типография, 1971. – 103 с.; Химик В. В. Большой словарь русской разговорной экспрессивной речи. – Санкт-Петербург: Норинт, 2004. – 762 с.; Ярцева В.Н. Развитие национального литературного английского языка. – М.: Наука, 1969. – 310 с.; Matiello E. An Introduction to English Slang. A Description of its Morphology. Semantics and Sociology. – Italy: Polimetria International Scientific Publisher Monza, 2008. – 324 p.; Липатов А.Т. Сленг как проблема социолингвистики. – М.: Элпис, 2010. – 318 с.; Захарченко Т.Е. Английский и американский сленг. – М.: АСТ: Астрель, 2009. – 409 с.; Eble C.C. Slang and Sociability. In group language among College Students. – Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 1996. – 240 p.; Романов. А.Ю. Современный русский молодежный сленг. – Munchen: Verlag Otto Sagner, 2004. – 206 p.; Матюшенко Е.Е. Современный молодёжный сленг: Формирование и функционирование: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Волгоград: ВГПУ, 2007. – 188 с.; Джеус Н.А. Лексико-семантическое словообразование в молодежном сленге: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Краснодар, 2008. – 26 с.; Казачкова Е.М. Формирование и функционирование молодежного сленга в лингвокультурной среде: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 2006. – 199 с.

<sup>9</sup> Миллер А.А. Стилистически сниженная лексика и её отражение в двуязычных словарях: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Алма-Ата. Казахск. гос. ун-т. 1972. – 343.; Быков В.Б. Лексикологические и лексикографические проблемы исследования русского субстандарта: Дисс. ... док. филол. наук. – М., 2001. – 301 с.; Дунаевская Т.А. Структурные особенности экспрессивно-коллоквиальной лексики в современных

O‘zbek tilshunosligida G‘.H.Rahimov ingliz slengini ilk bor monografik planda nazariy tushunchalarni tizimli izohlagan bo‘lsa, shundan so‘ng D.N.Satimova zamonaviy yoshlar slengini chog‘ishtirma planda tadqiq qilgan<sup>10</sup>. Bundan tashqari, o‘zbek tilshunosligida qo‘llanish doirasi chegaralangan so‘zlar bir qator ilmiy manbalarda, xususan, Sh.Shoabdurahmonov, A.Hojiyev, A.Mamatov, S.Mo‘minov, Sh.Iskandarova, M.Umarxojayev, Sh.Shaxobiddinova, M.Asqarova, X.Jamolxonov, M.Mirtojiyev, U.Tursunov, O.Yusupov, R.Sayfullayeva, Sh.Yuldasheva, G‘.Abduraxmonov, S.Mamajonov<sup>11</sup>ning ishlarida lingvistik, sotsiolingvistik va semantik jihatdan tahlil qilingan, ularga munosabat bildirilgan. Shuningdek, M.M.Axunov va D.R.Ismoilovalar<sup>12</sup> ham jinoyat semantik maydonidagi leksik-frazeologik birliklarni tahlil qilishgan. V.A.Vositov va O.U.Shukurov<sup>13</sup>larning doktorlik dissertatsiyasida o‘zlashmalarning masalalari qamrab olingan. So‘nggi yillarda substandart tarkibidagi leksik birliklarni ilmiy tadqiq qilish jadallashib bormoqda. N.S.Nasrulloeva, M.X.Axmedova, S.X.Nurtayev, N.M.Akramova, Z.Sh.Rahimova<sup>14</sup>larning tadqiqotlari bunga misol

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<sup>10</sup> Рахимов Ф.Х. Британия ва Америка сленгининг социолингвистик хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. номз. ...дисс. – Самарканд, 2006. – 139 б.; Сатимова Д.Н. Инглиз ва ўзбек ёшлар сленгининг қиёсий таҳлили: Фил. фан. б. фалсафа д-ри. (PhD) ... дисс. – Андижон, 2020. – 156 б.

<sup>11</sup> Шоабдурахмонов Ш., Асқарова М. ва бошқалар. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1980. – 447 б.; Ҳожиев А., Аҳмедов А. Ўзбек тили лексикологияси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1981. – 312 б.; Маматов А.Э. Ҳозирги замон тилида лексик ва фразеологик норма муаммолари. – Тошкент: Фан академияси, 1991. – 274 б.; Мўминов С. Сўзлашиш санъати. – Фарғона: Фарғона, 1997. – 100 б.; Ш.Искандарова. Лексикани мазмуний майдон асосида ўрганиш муаммолари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1998. – 50 б.; Умархўжаев М.Э. Умумий тишунослик. – Андижон: Жаҳон-интер-принт, 2010. – 76 б.; Шаҳобиддинова Ш. Жиноятчилар сленги ҳақида қарашлар // Филологиянинг долзарб муаммолари. “ПЗ-20170926286. Ўзбек суд амалий лингвистикаси тадқиқи” лойиҳаси доирасида ўтказилган республика илмий-амалий анжумани материаллари, – 2019. – Б. 3-10.; Асқарова М., Қосимова К., Жамолхонов Х. Ўзбек тили. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1989. – 264 б.; Миртожиев М.М. Ўзбек тили лексикологияси ва лексикографияси. Ўқув кўлланма. – Тошкент: ЎзМУ, 2000. – 80 б.; Турсунов У., Мухторов А., Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 1992. – 400 б.; Юсупов Ў.Қ., Менглиев Б. Ҳозирги замон ўзбек тили. – Тошкент: Адабиёт учкунлари, 2017. – 247 б.; Сайфуллаева Р., Менглиев Б., Боқиева Г. ва б. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. – Тошкент: Фан ва технология, 2009. – 416 б.; Юлдашева Ш. Ёшлар нутқида сленглар вужудга келишининг психологик сабаблари // Лисон илмининг чин яловбардори. Ўзбек филологиясининг долзарб муаммолари. Илмий конференция материаллари. – Бухоро, 2017. – Б. 304-305.; Абдурахмонов Ф., Мамажонов С. Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2002. – 352 б.

<sup>12</sup> Ахунوف М.М. Оламнинг лисоний манзарасида “жиноят” коцептининг ўрни: Фил. фан. б. фалсафа д-ри. (PhD) ... дисс. – Андижон, 2022. – 157 б.; Ismoilova D.R. Turli tizimdagi tillarda jinoyat semantikasini voqelantiruvchi leksik-frazeologik birliklarning struktur-semantik va lingvokulturologik tadqiqi: Filol. fan. b. falsafa d-ri (PhD) ... diss. – Farg‘ona, 2023. – 166 b.

<sup>13</sup> Vositov V.A. Ingliz tilidagi turkiy o‘zlashmalar: sotsiolingvistik aspekt: Filol.fan. d-ri (DSc) ... diss.avtoref. – Farg‘ona, 2023. – 76 b.; Shukurov O.U. O‘zbek tili zamonaviy o‘zlashmalarining evolyutsiyasi, transformatsiyasi va leksikografik talqini masalalari (mustaqillik davri): Filol.fan. d-ri (DSc) ... diss.avtoref. – Qarshi, 2022. – 62 b.

<sup>14</sup> Насруллоева Н. Ўзбек ва инглиз тилларида компьютер ва интернет жаргонларининг чоғиштирма тадқиқи: Фил. фан. б. фалсафа д-ри. (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Самарканд. 2021. – Б. 48.; Ахмедова М.Х. Ўзбек тили жаргон лексикасининг психолингвистик аспекти: Филол. фан. д-ри (DSc) ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент,

bo'la oladi. Biroq hozirgacha ingliz va o'zbek tilshunosligida substandart birliklarning turli diskurslardagi pragmatik, sotsiolingvistik, lingvokulturologik jihatlari hamda kiberleksikografik va translatologik muammolari kompleks ravishda qiyosiy-chog'ishtirma aspektida chuqur tahlilga tortilmagan.

**Tadqiqot mavzusining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi.** Dissertatsiya Andijon davlat universiteti ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasiga muvofiq "Zamonaviy tilshunoslikning dolzarb masalalari" mavzusi doirasida bajarilgan.

**Tadqiqotning maqsadi** ingliz va o'zbek tillarida substandart lisoniy birliklar – quyi kollokvializm, dialektizm, yoshlar slengi, jinoyatchilik argosi, kasbiy jargon, neologizm, anglitsizm, vulgarizm va shu kabi boshqa substandart birliklarni turli diskurslar doirasida pragmatik, lingvokulturologik hamda sotsiolingvistik jihatlarni aniqlashdan iborat.

**Tadqiqotning vazifalari:**

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida substandartga xos nazariy konsepsiyalar va qiyosiy tilshunoslik bo'yicha ilg'or paradigmalarning ilmiy-nazariy asoslarini o'rganish;

substandart leksikaning turli diskurslarda (badiiy adabiyot, jinoyat olami nutqi, og'zaki muloqot, internet chatlari, kiberlug'at) namoyon bo'lish xususiyatlarini kompleks (struktur-semantik, sotsiopragmatik, lingvokulturologik) tahlil etish va ularning funksional o'zgarishlarini izohlash;

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida substandart qatlamga mansub birliklarning izomorfik va allomorfik xususiyatlarini yoritish hamda adabiy me'yordan chetga chiqish tipologik qonuniyatlarni aniqlash;

substandart ifodalarni tarjima qilish jarayonida yuzaga keladigan muammolarni (ekvivalentlik, adekvatlik, funksional moslashuv va badiiy-estetik qadriyatni saqlash) aniqlash, ushbu unsurlarni ekvivalentlashda lingvokulturologik va sotsiopragmatik mexanizmlarni takomillashtirish bo'yicha ilmiy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish;

ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi substandart leksikaning kiberlug'atlar hamda turli diskurslarda qayd etilish asoslarini tahlil qilish, bu orqali mazkur qatlamdagi so'zlarni yangi metod va formatlarda tasniflash va sotsiolingvistik lug'at tuzish bo'yicha tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish.

**Tadqiqotning obyekti** sifatida ingliz va o'zbek tillarida substandart birliklarlar ishtirok etgan o'zbek va inglizcha badiiy matnlar, izohli va elektron lug'atlar, shuningdek, turli uslub va janrdagi ommaviy-axborot vositalari matnlari hamda ijtimoiy tarmoqlardagi suhbatlar tanlab olingan.

**Tadqiqotning predmetini** ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi turli janr va uslublarda namoyon bo'ladigan substandart ifodalarning struktur-semantik, funksional-stilistik, lingvokulturologik, sotsiopragmatik, diskursiv xususiyatlari tashkil etadi.

**Tadqiqotning usullari.** Tadqiqot mavzusini yoritishda tavsifiy, qiyosiy,

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2022. – Б. 59.; Nurtayev S.X. Ingliz ommaviy axborot vositalaridagi neologizmlarning o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilish muammolari. Filol. fan. b. falsafa d-ri (PhD) ... diss.avtoref. – Toshkent, 2023. – 49 b.; Akramova N.M. Yoshlar sotsiolektini ifodalash vositalarining ingliz, o'zbek va rus tillaridagi qiyosiy-tipologik tadqiqi: Filol. fan. b. falsafa d-ri (PhD) ... diss.avtoref. – Farg'ona, 2023. – 63 b.; Rahimova Z.Sh. O'zbek tilida jargonlarning lingvopragmatik tadqiqi: Filol. fan. b. falsafa d-ri (PhD) ... diss.avtoref. – Termez, 2024. – 45 b.

chog‘ishtirma, komponent, struktur, tasniflash, modellashtirish, distributiv, illyustrativ, kontekstual, pragmatik, transformatsion, valentlik va lingvostatistik tahlil usullaridan foydalanildi.

**Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi** quyidagilardan iborat:

ingliz va o‘zbek tillari leksik korpusining differentsiatsiya qatlamlari iste‘mol doirasiga ko‘ra keng qamrovda qiyosiy analitik mezonlar asosida – *standart* va *substandart* kategoriyalar (ingliz tilida *adabiy, umumiy va kollokvial*, o‘zbek tilida *adabiy leksika va umumiste‘moldagi leksika*)ga ajratilib, shu asosda lisoniy me‘yor va subme‘yor tushunchalarining nazariy mezonlari ishlab chiqilgan hamda substandart birliklarning turlari (*sleng, jargon, argo, quyi kollokvializm, dialektal leksika, neologizm, anglitsizm, vulgarizm* kabi), ularning terminologik ta‘rifi va taksonomiyasi ochib berilgan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida norasmiy qatlamni ifodalovchi *sleng, kasbiy jargon, kollokvial birliklar, dialektizmlar, neologizmlar, anglitsizmlar, vulgarizmlar, jinoyat olami so‘zlashuv leksikasi* (argot, kriminogen invektiv leksika) kabi substandart birliklarni ijtimoiy, nutqiy va pragmatik jihatlar (pressupozitsiya, implikatura, illokutsiya, perlokutsiya va nutqiy aktlar) doirasida qiyosiy tahlil qilish orqali tillarning umumiy va differensial xususiyatlari dalillangan;

substandartning ommaviy axborot vositalari va internet platformalaridagi nutqiy reallashuvi, subkollokvial leksikaning emotsional-ekspressiv bo‘yoqdorligi, neologizmlarning aniqlovchi mezonlari (semantik, leksik, leksik-grammatik neologizmlar), neologizm va anglitsizmlarning shakllanishida *interlingvistik, intralingvistik* va *ekstralingvistik* omillar, anglitsizmlarning morfoleksik integratsiyasi, hamda hosil bo‘lish mexanizmlari, ularni qabul qilish bilan bog‘liq sotsiopragmatik omillar ochib berilgan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillari badiiy diskursida substandart leksikaning personajlarning nutqiy portretini shakllantirish, kinoya yoki emotsional-ekspressivlikni ifodalashdagi funksional ahamiyati, mualliflik (okkazional) birliklarining lingvokulturologik jihatlari aniqlangani, shuningdek, tarjimada sotsiokulturologik omillarni hisobga olgan holda *ekvivalent, analog* va *adekvat* tarjima variantlarini tanlashdagi murakkabliklar sistemlashtirilib, tarjima jarayonida asliyat va tarjima tillaridagi lisoniy birliklarning uyg‘unlashuvini ta‘minlovchi *lingvokulturologik ekvilibr* (muvozanatli milliy-madaniy moslashuv) tamoyili ishlab chiqilganligi hamda milliy xususiyatga ega bo‘lgan substandart nominativ va frazeologik birliklarni translyatsiya qilishda kalkalash usulining samaradorligi ilmiy jihatdan asoslangan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida substandart lisoniy birliklarning kiberlug‘atlarda qayd etilishi va ularning *lingvokulturologik* (so‘zning dialektal talqini, tilda egallagan madaniy maqomi, frazeologik va idiomatik shakllari), *sotsiolingvistik* (norasmiy yoki substandart ifodalanish holatlari), *kommunikativ-pragmatik* (autentik misollar orqali turli kontekstlarda tushunilishi) xususiyatlarini tizimli tahlil qilishda onlayn korpuslar, avtomatik leksik tasnif algoritmlari va giperhavola mexanizmlarini qo‘llash hamda sotsiolingvistik pometa berish tamoyillari ishlab chiqilgan holda chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillardagi substandart birliklarning kiberlug‘atlardagi izomorfik hamda allomorfik jihatlari (bir leksemaning ikki tilda namoyon bo‘ladigan 24 ta

tahliliy-parametrik imkoniyatlari) statistik ravishda identifikatsiya qilingan.

**Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari** quyidagilardan iborat:

substandart leksikaning nafaqat umumiy tilshunoslik, balki leksikologiya, sotsiopragmatika, matnshunoslik, adabiyotshunoslik, lingvokognitologiya, lingvokulturologiya, tarjimashunoslik fanlaridagi ahamiyati hamda ularning ta'lim amaliyotidagi qo'llanish imkoniyatlari asoslangan;

ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi substandart birliklarni aniq diskurs (badiiy, jinoyat, internet, kiberdiskurslarda) sotsiopragmatik va funksional-stilistik asoslarda tasniflash modeli ishlab chiqilgan;

jinoyat argosi, yoshlar slengi va kasbiy jargonlar kabi substandart qatlamning semantik maydoni baholash, ijtimoiy chegaralanganlik darajasini aniqlash bo'yicha lingvistik me'yorlar shakllantirilgan;

norasmiy tildagi anglitsizmlarning o'zbek tiliga moslashuv jarayonida yuzaga keladigan semantik, fonetik va morfologik o'zgarishlar modellari aniqlangan;

badiiy matnlarda substandart ifodalar yordamida personaj nutqini xarakterlash, ekspressiv ohang, kinoya yoki ijtimoiy-hajviy maqsadlarni ifodalashda matnshunoslik va stilistik tahlil metodlarini integratsiya qilgan holda tarjima jarayonida qo'llashga doir uslubiy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan;

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida substandart birliklarning kiberlug'atlardagi qayd etilish uslublari, pometa tizimi, ekvivalentlar ro'yxatini rasmiy adabiy me'yordagi so'zlardan farqli metodda shakllantirish zarurati ilmiy asoslangan.

**Ilmiy tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi.** Ushbu tadqiqotdan olingan xulosalarning ishonchliligi, metodologik puxtalik va aniq maqsadli yondashuv bilan izohlanganligi, tadqiqotda ilgari surilgan masalalar aniq mezonlar asosida sarhisob qilinganligi hamda olingan amaliy natijalar xorijiy mutaxassislar va vakolatli ilmiy muassasalar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati.** Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati o'zbek hamda ingliz tillarida substandart lisoniy birliklarning xususiyatlari chuqur nazariy tahlil etilib, ularning struktur-semantik, lingvokulturologik va sotsiopragmatik tavsifi, ijtimoiy-baholovchi, badiiy diskurslardagi vazifalari hamda kiberleksikografik talqinini ochib berilganligi, bunda qo'llanilgan usullarning zamonaviy tilshunoslikda substandart qatlam, uning turli ko'rinishlari hamda tipologiyasi muammolarini chuqurroq tahlil etish uchun nazariy asos bo'la olishi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati shundaki, dissertatsiya xulosalari va materiallaridan Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida o'qitiladigan tilshunoslik fanining zamonaviy yo'nalishlari bo'yicha material sifatida, darslik va qo'llanmalar yozishda, sotsiopragmatika, lingvokulturologiya, chog'ishtirma madaniyatshunoslik, chog'ishtirma lingvistika, leksikologiya, badiiy stilistika, nazariy grammatika kurslarini o'qitishda, izohli va ko'p tilli lug'atlar tuzish jarayonida unumli foydalanish mumkin.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi.** Dissertatsiyada ishlab chiqilgan nazariy va amaliy xulosa, tavsiya va ishlanmalar asosida:

ingliz va o'zbek tillari leksik korpusining differentsiatsiya qatlamlari iste'mol doirasiga ko'ra keng qamrovda qiyosiy analitik mezonlar asosida – *standart* va

*substandart* kategoriyalarga ajratilib, shu asosda lisoniy me'yor va subme'yor tushunchalarining nazariy mezonlari ishlab chiqilgan hamda substandart birliklarning turlari, ularning terminologik doir ilmiy natijalari va materiallaridan Davlat ilmiy-texnik dasturlari doirasidagi 2020-2023-yillarda amalga oshirilgan AM-FZ-201908172 – “O‘zbek tilining ta’limiy korpusini yaratish” nomli grant loyihasida foydalanilgan. (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2025-yil, 3-fevraldagi 04-1-423-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada loyiha ilmiy dalillar bilan boyitildi, xususan, lisoniy substandartni belgilovchi ayrim til birliklarining diskursiv jihatlari ochib berilgan;

substandartning ommaviy axborot vositalari va internet platformalaridagi nutqiy reallashuvi, subkollokvial leksikaning emotsional-ekspressiv bo‘yoqdorligi, neologizmlarning aniqlovchi mezonlari, neologizm va anglitsizmlarning shakllanishida *interlingvistik*, *intralingvistik* va *ekstralingvistik* omillar, anglitsizmlarning morfoleksik integratsiyasi, hamda hosil bo‘lish mexanizmlari, ularni qabul qilish bilan bog‘liq sotsiopragmatik omillari xususidagi ilmiy natijalari va materiallaridan Andijon davlat universitetida 2017-2020-yillarda bajarilgan “OT-F1-18. Ommaviy lisoniy madaniyatni shakllantirish metodlar va metodologiyasini ishlab chiqish” davlat fundamental-tadqiqot dasturlari doirasidagi loyihada foydalanilgan. (Andijon davlat universitetining 2025-yil, 4-fevraldagi 04-499-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada substandart leksikaning lingvistik tavsifiga oid metodologiya yangi nazariy qarashlar bilan boyitilib, uning ijtimoiy va kommunikativ funksiyalari bilan chuqur yoritilgan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillari badiiy diskursida substandart leksikaning personajlarning nutqiy portretini shakllantirish, kinoya yoki emotsional-ekspressivlikni ifodalashdagi funksional ahamiyati, mualliflik (okkazional) birliklarining lingvokulturologik jihatlari aniqlanganiga oid xulosa va natijalaridan Andijon davlat universitetida 2022-2023-yillarda bajarilgan “№ IL-402104213 – “O‘zbek tilida elektron lingvistik ensiklopedik lug‘at ishlab chiqish” davlat innovasion-tadqiqot dasturlari doirasidagi loyihada foydalanilgan. (Andijon davlat universitetining 2025-yil, 4-fevraldagi 04-498-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada, substandart leksikaning badiiy diskurslarda va tarjima jarayonida qo‘llanilish xususiyatlari aniqlanib, kiberlug‘atlardagi izomorfik va allomorfik birliklarning lingvistik tavsifi ochib berilgan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida substandart lisoniy birliklarning kiberlug‘atlarda qayd etilishi va ularning *lingvokulturologik*, *sotsiolingvistik*, *kommunikativ-pragmatik* xususiyatlarini tizimli tahlil qilishda onlayn korpuslar, avtomatik leksik tasnif algoritmlari va giperhavola mexanizmlarini qo‘llash hamda sotsiolingvistik pometa berish tamoyillari ishlab chiqilganiga doir dalillar, nazariy fikr-mulohazalardan Qo‘qon davlat pedagogika institutida 2020-2022-yillarda bajarilgan S-ECAGD-18-CA-0067 (P020002335) raqamli “FY-18 English Access Microscholarship program” nomli Amerika Qo‘shma Shtatlari ta’lim va madaniy ishlar byurosi bilan hamkorlikdagi xalqaro loyiha doirasida foydalanilgan. (Qo‘qon davlat pedagogika institutining 2025-yil, 3-fevraldagi 10-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada tadqiqotda ilgari surilgan qator taklif va tavsiyalar asosida substandart birliklarning kiberlug‘atlardagi mushtarak va farqli jihatlari statistik ravishda identifikatsiya

qilingan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida norasmiy qatlamni ifodalovchi *sleng*, *kasbiy jargon*, *kollokvial birliklar*, *dialektizmlar*, *neologizmlar*, *anglitsizmlar*, *vulgarizmlar*, *jinoyat olami so‘zlashuv leksikasi* (argot, kriminogen invektiv leksika) kabi substandart birliklarni ijtimoiy, nutqiy va pragmatik jihatlar doirasida qiyosiy tahlil qilish orqali tillarning umumiy va differensial xususiyatlari haqidagi ma’lumotlar va yangiliklardan O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi “Mahalla” teleradiokanali DM “Madaniy-ma’rifiy va badiiy eshittirishlar” muharririyati tomonidan tayyorlangan “Mutolaa”, “Fan ufqlari”, “Yoshlar va biz” nomli radioeshittirishlar ssenariysini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasining 2025-yil 7-fevraldagi O‘z/RV-23-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada ushbu eshittirishlar tufayli yurtdoshlarimiz, xususan yosh avlod nutqida qo‘llanilayotgan substandart birliklarning tushunilishi osonlashgan va ularning ijtimoiy ahamiyati oshgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi.** Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari yuzasidan 7 ta xalqaro va 3 ta respublika miqyosidagi ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarda ma’ruza qilingan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinganligi.** Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 24 ta ilmiy ish, jumladan, 1 ta monografiya, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi tomonidan doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy jurnallarda 13 ta (xorijiy nashrlarda 3 ta) maqola e’lon qilingan.

**Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi.** Dissertatsiya ishi kirish, to‘rt bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati va ilovalardan iborat bo‘lib, uning umumiy hajmi 293 sahifani tashkil etadi.

## DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Dissertatsiyaning kirish qismida dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, maqsad va vazifalari, shuningdek, tadqiqotning obyekt va predmetlari tavsiflangan, tadqiqot ishining O‘zbekiston Respublikasi fan va texnologiyalarni rivojlantirishning ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi ko‘rsatilgan, ilmiy yangiliklar va tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari bayon etilgan, olingan natijalarning ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, tadqiqot ishini amaliyotga joriy qilish, chop etilgan ishlar hamda dissertatsiya tuzilishi va hajmi haqida ma’lumotlar keltirilgan.

Tadqiqotning **“Yangi zamon tilshunosligida standart va substandart: nazariy aspektlar va tadqiqot tamoyillari”** deb nomlangan birinchi bobi uch fasldan iborat. Bobning birinchi fasli **“Tilshunoslikda tillararo leksik qatlam va uning iste’mol doirasiga ko‘ra turlari”** deb nomlanib, unda turli tillar leksik qatlamining sotsiolingvistik qirralari, leksik qatlamlarning vazifaviy tasnifi va ularning nutqdagi qo‘llanish doiralari tahlil etiladi. Bobning ikkinchi fasli **“Lisonda me’yor va subme’yor tushunchalarining ta’rifi: ijtimoiy va lingvistik mazmun”** deb nomlanadi. Bobning uchinchi fasli esa **“Sotsiolektda substandart qatlam va uning tarkibi”** deb atalib, fasl substandartning ijtimoiy qatlamlar (sotsiolekt) bilan uzviy bog‘liqligini o‘rganishga bag‘ishlanadi.

Til va jamiyatning rivojlanishi faqatgina standart leksika bilan chegaralanib qolmaydi, unda nostandart lug‘atning yangi birliklari yuzaga kelishi ham kuzatiladi. Nutqiy faoliyatning katta qismi standart bo‘lmagan leksika yordamida amalga oshiriladi. Ushbu nostandart so‘z va iboralarni bilish esa tilni egalarining erkin muloqotga kirishishi, zamonaviy adabiyot va ommaviy axborot vositalarini chuqur tushunishi, korporativ og‘zaki nutq leksikasini anglashlari, ijtimoiy chegaralangan guruhlar, jumladan, jinoyat olami so‘zlashuvini ilg‘ab olishlari hamda jinoyatlarning oldini olish kabi holatlar uchun zarurdir.

A.Hojiyevning tasnifiga ko‘ra, o‘zbek tili leksikasini iste‘mol doirasiga ko‘ra ikki asosiy qatlamga ajratish mumkin: 1. Qo‘llanish doirasi chegaralanmagan, umumiste‘moldagi leksika. 2. Ma‘lum doiradagina qo‘llaniladigan, iste‘mol doirasi chegaralangan leksika<sup>15</sup>. Umumiste‘moldagi leksika keng qo‘llanilib, har xil ijtimoiy guruhlar, turli yoshdagi insonlar tomonidan tushuniladi va foydalaniladi. Iste‘mol doirasi chegaralangan leksika esa, faqat muayyan soha, guruh yoki kontekstda qo‘llaniladi. Bu qatlamga kiruvchi so‘zlar, ko‘pincha, kasbiy jargon, sheva, ijtimoiy dialektlar va substandart leksika ko‘rinishida bo‘ladi.

Qo‘llanilish doirasi chegaralangan leksikani R.Sayfullayeva va B.Mengliyev yana uchga bo‘lib o‘rganish mumkinligini qayd etadilar: dialektal leksika; 2) terminologik leksika; 3) noadabiy leksika (argo va jargon)<sup>16</sup>.

Tilning leksik differentsiatsiyasida qiyoslanayotgan tillarda muayyan o‘xshashlik va farqlarni anglashimiz mumkin. Masalan, ingliz tili leksik tarkibi ikki asosiy qatlamga bo‘linadi: 1) standart ingliz tili (Standard English); 2) substandart yoki nostandart ingliz tili (Substandard or Nonstandard English). Birinchi leksik qatlam o‘z ichiga adabiy (kitobiy) so‘zlar, uslubiy neytral so‘zlar va kollokvializmlarni oladi. Ikkinchi qatlam tarkibi bo‘yicha qarashlar farqlanadi. Masalan, L. Soudek talqinida ingliz tili vokabulyari (lug‘at boyligi) differentsiatsiyayasi 8 ta leksik qatlamdan iborat<sup>17</sup>: Asosiy qatlamlar – Standart (Standard) va substandart (Substandard). Standart tarkibi 3 qatlamdan tashkil topgan: 1. Literary (Adabiy leksika) 2. Common (Umumiy leksika) 3. Colloquial (Kollokvializm). Substandart tarkibi esa 5 qatlamdan iborat: Low colloquial (Quyikollokvializm) 2. Slang (Sleng) 3. Jargon (jargon) 4. Cant (kent) 5. Vulgar (Vulgarizm). Shu jihatdan kelib chiqib, “*Standard*” terminidan keyin uning aksi bo‘lgan “*Substandard*” atamasi Yevropa tilshunosligida qo‘llanila boshladi. Bu atama ilmiy qo‘llanishga 1930-yillarda L.Blumfeld tomonidan kiritilgan va shu vaqtdan boshlab ingliz, nemis va boshqa tillar terminologik tizimlarida keng tarqalishni boshlagan<sup>18</sup>. 1986-yilning boshlarida esa “*Sprachlicher Substandard*” to‘plamining nashr etilishi bilan Germaniyada romanistlar orasida *standart*, *substandart* va *nonstandart* tilga oid keng ko‘lamli munozaralar boshlandi.

<sup>15</sup> Хожиев А., Ахмедов А. Ўзбек тили лексикологияси. – Тошкент, Ўзбекистон: Фан нашриёти, 1981. – Б.11.

<sup>16</sup> Сайфуллаева Р., Менглиев Б., Боқиева Г. ва бошқалар. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. – Тошкент: Фан ва технология, 2009. – Б.110.

<sup>17</sup> Soudek L. Structure of Substandard Words in British and American English. – Bratislava: Vydavatelstvo SAV, 1967. – P.59.

<sup>18</sup> Albercht J. M. “Substandard” und “Subnorm”. Die nicht-exemplarischen Ausprägungen der “Historischen Sprache” aus varietatenlinguistischer Sicht. Konzepte der Sprach und Literaturwissenschaft. // Holtus G., Radtke E. Sprachlicher Substandard III. Vol.45. Niemeyer Tubingen, 1986. – P. 45.

Z. Kester-Toma o'z izlanishlarida ingliz va nemis tilshunosligida qo'llanilgan ikki qatlamli *Standart – Substandart* modeli rus etnotillarining barcha variantlarini qamrab ololmasligi, bu terminlar iyerarxik modeli, *Standart – Substandart – Nonstandard* triadasini o'z ichiga olib, til variantlarini gorizontal va vertikal ravishda farqlash imkonini berishini uqtiradi<sup>19</sup>. Tilshunosning fikricha, “просторечие” (sodda so'zlashuv tili) substandart va nonstandart o'rtasida oraliq o'rinni egallaydi, shu bilan birga, so'zlashuv leksikasi qisman standartga, qisman substandartga tegishli. Shuning uchun u “просторечие”ni “нестандартная лексика” (nonstandard)ga tenglashtiradi. Bu nuqtayi nazardan, Yevropa tilshunosligida *Standart, Substandart, Subnorm, Nonstandard, Nichtstandart, Sotsiolekt, Slang* lingvistik atamalarining qo'llanishi ba'zi noaniqliklarga olib keladi.

Ko'rinadiki, tilshunoslar tilning leksik qatlamini bir necha darajaga ajratadilar hamda turlicha atamalar bilan ifodalaydilar. J. Kenyon ham tilda ikkita asosiy darajani belgilaydi: standart va substandart (standard-substandard). U, shuningdek, tildagi funksional xilma-xilliklarni ajratadi: rasmiy (formal) va norasmiy (informal)<sup>20</sup>. Y. Hanners yuqori va pastki uslublar haqida gapiradi, ular rasmiy va norasmiy uslublarga mos keladi<sup>21</sup>. G.V.Stepanov tilni ko'p qatlamli tuzilma sifatida ko'rib chiqadi, yuqori qatlam (высший страт) – pastki qatlam (низший страт), bu esa madaniy daraja – madaniyatsiz darajaga to'g'ri keladi<sup>22</sup>. Ushbu bir necha terminlardan ko'ra eng qulay, ifoda imkoniyati keng va jarangdori – *standart* va *substandart* terminlari bo'lib, undan g'arb tilshunosligida ko'proq foydalanilganini ko'rishimiz mumkin.

Me'yor har bir sohada mavjud bo'lib, insonning hayot tarzi, xulq-atvori, ish jarayoni va nutqida namoyon bo'ladi. Me'yor tushunchasi nazariy va amaliy ahamiyatga ega, chunki har qanday faoliyatning muvaffaqiyati unga bog'liq. Ammo inson nutqi bu me'yorlarga har doim ham rioya qiladimi? Afsuski, odatda kishilar barcha me'yorlarga to'liq amal qilmaydilar.

A. Mamatovning fikriga ko'ra, “og'zaki va yozma nutqda har xil leksik me'yor buzilishlari va undan chetga chiqishlar sodir bo'lib turadi”<sup>23</sup>. Tilshunosning bu fikrlari til me'yorlari va subme'yor bo'lishining faktik hodisa ekanligini anglatadi. Me'yor faqat lingvistik hodisa emas, balki ijtimoiy hodisa deb hisoblanishi til me'yorlarining mohiyatini kengroq tushunishdir. Bu talqinga ko'ra, til me'yori paydo bo'lishi va shakllanishi nafaqat til qoidalari bilan, balki ijtimoiy-tarixiy omillar, til jamoasining turmush tarzi, madaniy-ma'naviy qadriyatlarini bilan ham shartlanadi.

Ommaviy axborot vositalari (OAV) diskursi hamda og'zaki diskurs misolida ushbu holatni tahlil etamiz:

<sup>19</sup> Кестер-Тома З. Стандарт, субстандарт, нонстандарт // Русистика. – Берлин, 1993. – № 2. – С. 18-25.

<sup>20</sup> Kenyon J.S. Cultural levels and functional varieties of English // Readings in Applied English Linguistics. – New York, 1958. – P. 218.

<sup>21</sup> Hannerz U. Language, Variation and Social Relationships // Studia Linguistica, 1970. Vol. 24, №2. – P.137.

<sup>22</sup> Степанов Г.В. Об особенностях языковой вариативности // Теория языка. Лингвистика. Кельтология. – Москва. – С. 128.

<sup>23</sup> Маматов А.Э. Ҳозирги замон тилида лексик ва фразеологик норма муаммолари. – Тошкент: Фан академияси, 1991. – Б. 67.

**Rossiya tashqi ishlar vaziri Sergey Lavrov rossiyalik diplomatlarni Kiyevdan evakuatsiya qilishi mumkinligini aytdi.**

Rossiya tashqi ishlar vaziri Sergey Lavrov 28 yanvar kuni to'rtta rus radiostansiyasi efirida so'zga chiqib, bir qator **bayonotlar berdi**. Uning so'zlariga ko'ra, Rossiya o'z diplomatlarining bir qismini Kiyevdan evakuatsiya qilishi mumkin. Bu haqida Kommersant nashri xabar berdi.

«Amerikaliklar Ukrainadan Rossiyaga nisbatan ochiqchasiga va behayolik bilan foydalanishdiki, Kiyev rejimining o'zi **qo'rqib ketdi**<sup>24</sup>.....».

Yuqoridagi ommaviy axborot vositalari (OAV) axborotida muxbirning bayonotlar berdi jumlasini og'zaki nutq shakllarining erkin so'zlashuv uslubida uchramaydi. Ushbu kontekst rasmiy nutq bo'lgani sababli, ma'lum so'z va iboralarning qo'llanilishida muayyan cheklovlar mavjud. Bunday kirish jumlalari matnga obyektivlik beradi va axborotning ishonchliligini ta'minlaydi.

Internetda norasmiy ma'lumotlar juda ko'p. Masalan: **Azamat Axrorov shogirtlarini gap bilan yedirdi**<sup>25</sup>.

Keltirilgan misolda, adresant (yo'llovchi) adresatlarga (qabul qiluvchilarga) sodda til bilan murojaat qiladi. *Shogirtlarini* so'zida fonetik jihatdan tovush o'zgarishini kuzatish mumkin, ya'ni "d" o'rniga "t" talaffuz qilinishi og'zaki nutqqa xos ekanligini ko'rsatadi. *Yedirdi* fe'lga e'tibor qaratsak, bu so'z ko'chma ma'noda tabiiylikni, zamonaviylikni, xabarga diqqatni tortish, tinglovchilarga ta'sirli tarzda yetkazish maqsadida og'zaki nutqqa xos substandartni o'z ichiga oladi. Ma'lumki, *gapni yedirish* deganda, *gapni tanovul qilish* emas, balki *gapga ishontirish, lof urish, gap bilan maqtanish* kabi ma'nolar nazarda tutiladi. Bu yerda, til va nutq me'yorlaridan tashqarida, ularga bo'ysunmagan holda, adabiy til normalaridan yiroq, butunlay boshqa ma'noda ifodalangan sodda so'zlashuv elementlari qo'llaniladi. Bunday uslubdagi matnlar ko'pincha yangiliklarni tezkor va jonli tarzda yetkazish uchun ishlatiladi, bu orqali internetdagi norasmiy uslubning asosiy xususiyatlarini ko'rishimiz mumkin.

Izlanishlarimiz shuni ko'rsatadiki, terminlar ekvivalentligini ta'minlash va oppozitsiya holatini yaqqol namoyish etish maqsadida *lisoniy me'yor* va *me'yorsiz* atamalarining o'rniga "me'yor" va "subme'yor" atamalarini qo'llash ma'qulroq hisoblanadi. Bu yondashuv lisoniy tushunchalarning aniq va to'g'ri ifodalanishini ta'minlaydi.

*Standart* → *norma* (*Me'yor*), *Nostandart* → *Subme'yor* (*Me'yorsiz*)

Demak, o'zbek tili leksik qatlamlari differentsiatsiyasi ikki qatlamni o'z ichiga oladi: **1. Standart:** a) adabiy leksika; b) umumiste'moldagi leksika. **2. Substandart:** a) quyi kollokvializm b) dialektal leksika; d) neologizm; e) sleng; f) anglitsizm (o'zlashma); g) jargon; h) argo; i) vulgarizm.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi "**Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida substandartning struktural-semantik, funksional va sotsiopragmatik jihatlari**" deb nomlangan. Bobning birinchi faslida ingliz va o'zbek tillarida **kollokvializmlarning berilishi**,

<sup>24</sup> Elektron manba. Gazeta.uz. O'zbekiston yangiliklari. <https://www.gazeta.uz/uz/2022/01/28/digest273/> 28 yanvar. 2022, 23:31. Jahon yangiliklari dayjesti. Murojaat etilgan sana (01.01.2022)

<sup>25</sup> Yulduzlar hayoti. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8UcqyBMiM6I> Murojaat etilgan sana (03.01.2022)

**ularning sleng, jargon, argo, dialektlar bilan mushtarak va farqli jihatlari** xususida soʻz yuritiladi.

Kollokvializmlar, odatda, mintaqadan koʻra oʻz maqsadi (ekspressiv ton, hissiy taʼsir) bilan xarakterlanadi. Ingliz kollokvializmlari, odatda, ikki asosiy toifaga ajratiladi: 1) **yuqori** qatlamga tegishli (standart), adabiy leksikadan keyingi oʻrinni egallagan, umumoʻrta soʻzlashuv uslubiga xos, biroq hanuz keng maʼnoda standartdan keskin uzoqlashmagan oddiy kollokvializmlar – *colloquialisms*, keyingisi, 2) **pastki** qatlamga doir (substandart), biroq sleng, jargon, argo, vulgarizmlardan tepa qismda joylashgan **“quyi”** kollokvializmlar – *low colloquialisms*dir.

1. Oddiy kollokvializmlar – kundalik, norasmiy suhbatlar uchun xos boʻlgan soʻz va iboralar (*kid – bola (child), guy – yigit (boy), cool – zoʻr, ajoyib (good, excellent), bucks – dollar (money), much – yemak, yemish (eat), ad – eʼlon, reclama (advertisement), What’s up? – Ishlaring qalay?, Nima gap? Catch you later! – Keyinroq koʻrishamiz!* kabi soʻzlar). 2. Quyi kollokvializmlar – odatda, xalq tilida qoʻllaniladigan, emotsional-ekspressivlikka ega, baholovchi maʼno yoki subyektiv tasdiq yoki inkor munosabatni ifodalovchi norasmiy leksik birliklar (*crap – ahmoqlik, bemaʼni ish, freak – gʻalati odam, jerk – ahmoq, tommyrote – mutlaqo bemaʼni, dude – doʻst, yigit, geek – texnologiyaga qiziqqan odam, bummer – koʻngilsiz vaziyat, piece of cake – juda oson, Break a leg – Omad tilayman! Hit the sack – yotmoq, uxlashga ketmoq* va h.k.lar).

N.N.Kazayeva subkollokvial leksikaning asosiy vazifalarini tahlil qilib, ularni quyidagicha umumlashtiradi: 1) hazil 2) kinoya 3) istehzo 4) kamsitish 5) obroʻsizlantirish<sup>26</sup>. Misol uchun: *Oshpaz ham oʻzimizning ukamiz edi. Oshni qiyib tashlabdi.* (“Toshkent oqshomi” gazetasi)

Keltirilgan misolda oddiy soʻzlashuv nutqi, yaʼni kollokvial leksikaning uslubiy xususiyati yaqqol namoyon boʻladi. *Oshni qiyib tashlabdi* jumlasida **“qiyib tashlabdi”** ifodasi norasmiy nutq uchun xos boʻlib, oshni maromiga yetkazib tayyorlashni tasvirlaydi, stilistik jihatdan obrazli va jonli ifodaga aylantiradi, kundalik muloqotda oshni yaxshi pishirganlik maʼnosini beradi. Rasmiy tilda ushbu ibora “oshni mazali tayyorlagan” yoki “mukammal pishirgan” tarzida ishlatilishi mumkin edi. Biroq oddiy soʻzlashuv tilida bunday tasviriy, obrazli ifodalar koʻp qoʻllaniladi va muloqotda jonli samimiylilikni taʼminlaydi. Mazkur fraza oldin kichik ijtimoiy guruhda, keyinroq esa yoshi kattalar guruhida ishlatilishi kuzatilgan. Keyinchalik, uning yoshlar orasida zamonaviy sleng koʻrinishlarini uchratamiz: *yorvormoq, chachvormoq, sindirvormoq, yasab tashlamoq* va h.k. Bundan tashqari, quyidagi misollar ham bunga asos boʻla oladi: *puli qolmadi – chaqasi qolmadi – xemiri qolmadi, aldadi – kiydirdi – shiqillatdi, sevib qoldi – qizishib qoldi – aylanishib qoldi – kompot boʻldi.*

Quyida ingliz tilida turli uslublarda uchrovchi 1) standart 2) neytral 3) oddiy soʻzlashuv (kollokvial) 4) subkollokvial (quyi kollokvial) leksik birliklarning bir necha shaklini taqdim etamiz:

<sup>26</sup> Казаева Н.Н. Некоторые вопросы изучения субкolloквиального слоя английской лексики // Теория и практика лингвистического описания разговорной речи. – Горький, 1979. – С.28.

## Ingliz tilida 4 darajadagi leksik birliklar va ularning o‘zbek tilida muqobili

<i>standart leksika</i>	<i>neytral leksika</i>	<i>oddiy so‘zlashuv leksikasi</i>	<i>subkollokvial leksika</i>	<i>o‘zbek tiliga neytral va subkollokvial talqini</i>
child	kid	kiddo	rugrat	bola, farzand/chuvak
friend	buddy	dude	homie	do‘st, oshna/bratan
money	cash	bucks	dough	pul, chaqa/xemir
exhausted	tired	beat	knackered	charchagan/pishgan
fantastic	great	awesome	sick	ajoyib, zo‘r / bomba, it
deceive	trick	con	scam	aldamoq/kiydirmoq, shiqillatmoq, yedirmoq

Bobning ikkinchi faslida **ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida neologizm va anglitsizmlarning substandartiv vazifasi, strukturasi, ahamiyati, rivojlanish bosqichlari** borasida diaxron va sinxron tahlilni o‘z ichiga oladi.

Bunga XX asr oxiridan boshlab texnologik taraqqiyotning tezlashuvi natijasida raqamli texnologiyalar bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan *smartphone*, *blogger*, *login*, *e-mail*, *cloud computing* kabi terminlarning kirib kelishi yaqqol misol bo‘la oladi. Tilning bu kabi o‘zgaruvchanligi *neologizmlar*, *slengizmlar* va, ayniqsa, *anglitsizmlar* shakllanishiga turtki beradi.

Neologizmlar – bu yangi voqelik yoki obyektlarni nomlash zaruratidan kelib chiqqan so‘zlar bo‘lib, ular jamiyatning ma’naviy va iqtisodiy hayotidagi o‘zgarishlarni aks ettiradi<sup>27</sup>. Neologizmlar shakllanish usuliga ko‘ra uch asosiy guruhga bo‘linadi: *semantik*, *leksik* va *leksik-grammatik* neologizmlar<sup>28</sup>. Neologizmlarning ikkinchi kategoriyasiga tegishli quyidagi interlingvistik *anglitsizmlarga* e’tiborimizni qaratamiz: *Dayjesting*, *brifing*, *praym-taym*, *bloger*, *selfi*, *favorit*, *biznesplan*, *ayfon*, *konsalting*, *feyk*, *breyk*, *fastfud*, *mo‘l*, *haytek*, *heppi-end*, *sekond-xend*, *trend* va h.k. (o‘zbek tilida) *Digesting*, *briefing*, *prime-time*, *blogger*, *selfie*, *favourite*, *business plan*, *iPhone*, *consulting*, *fake*, *break*, *fast-food*, *mall*, *high-tech*, *happy-end*, *second-hand*, *trend* etc. (ingliz tilida)

Hozirgi kunda o‘zbek tilida *dayjest* anglitsizmi rasmiy matn va axborot diskursida faol qo‘llanilib, “*Dayjest dasturi*”<sup>29</sup>, “*haftalik dayjest – Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish agentligi*”<sup>30</sup>, “*kechki dayjest – 26-noyabrning eng muhim xabarlar*”<sup>31</sup>, “*18 may kuni O‘zbekistonda sodir bo‘lgan eng muhim xabarlar – Dayjest*”<sup>32</sup> kabi sarlavhalar va rasmiy xabarlarda keng uchrayotganini kuzatish mumkin.

Ingliz tilida bunday neologizmlar, avvalo, so‘z shakl yasash mexanizmlari orqali namoyon bo‘ladi. Bunday shakllanishda *birikma* (blending), *qo‘shma-*

<sup>27</sup> Matthews P.H. The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics. – OUP. Oxford University Press, 2014. – P. 313.

<sup>28</sup> Пешкова Д.Ю. Английская неология: способы пополнения вокабуляра на современном этапе // Известия Волгоградского государственного педагогического университета. 2019. № 6 (139). – С. 156.

<sup>29</sup> ПИМА rasmiy sahifasi. 20 Oktyabr, 2022. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yFhjkT53zC8> Murojaat etilgan sana (15. 06. 2023)

<sup>30</sup> O‘zbekiston Respublikasi korrupsiya qarshi kurshish agentligi. <https://aca.uz/oz/haftalik-dayjest> Murojaat etilgan sana (14. 05. 2023)

<sup>31</sup> Kun.uz. dayjesti. 29.06.2016. <https://kun.uz/18084013> Murojaat etilgan sana (10. 06. 2023)

<sup>32</sup> Gazeta.uz. 18 May, 2021. <https://www.gazeta.uz/oz/2021/05/18/day-dayjest/> Murojaat etilgan sana (08. 06. 2023)

*ma'nodoshlik* (compounding) va *qo'shimchalar* orqali hosila yaratish (affixation) asosiy usullar sirasiga kiradi<sup>33</sup>. Shuningdek, *kesish* (clipping), *teskari derivatsiya* (back-formation) va *qisqartma* (abbreviation and acronyms) kabi usullar ham mavjud.

O'zbek tilida anglitsizmlarning hosil bo'lishi *sakkizta* asosiy mexanizm orqali amalga oshayotganligi aniqlanadi: 1 – **original mexanizm**. Ingliz tilidagi leksik birliklar hech qanday fonetik yoki morfologik o'zgarishlarsiz o'zbek tiliga o'zlashadi: *feyk* (*fake*), *xaytek* (*hitech*), *ayfon* (*Iphone*), *luk* (*look*), *demo lessn* (*demo lesson*) va h.k.

2 – **suffiksatsiya mexanizmi**: *kreativ + lik* (*creativity*) inglizcha asosga – *lik* qo'shimchasi qo'shilgan; *big fut + lar* (*big foots*) – *lar* ko'plik qo'shimchasi yordamida yasalgan; *followerlar* (*followers*), *kontentlar* (*contents*) va h.k.; *faynl + lashtirmoq* (*finalize*) – *lashtirmoq* fe'lli suffiks bilan hosil qilingan; *tiktoker + chi* (*ticktocker*) – *chi* ot yasovchi qo'shimcha orqali shakllangan;

3 – **kompozitsiya mexanizmi**: *onlayn xarid* – (online purchase) – inglizcha tijoriy leksemaga o'zbekcha so'z qo'shilgan; *trevl agentligi* (*travel agency*) – birinchi qismi inglizcha, ikkinchisi o'zbekchalashtirilgan; *aydi raqam* (*ID number*) – inglizcha abbreviatura o'zbekcha leksema bilan birikkan; *Andijon Siti* (*Manchester city*) – inglizcha *city* o'zbekcha toponim bilan ishlatilgan; *Navruz Mall* (*London Mall*) – inglizcha *Mall* so'zi o'zbekcha toponim bilan qo'llanilgan; *startup loyiha* (*startup project*) – inglizcha biznes termin va o'zbekcha iqtisodiy terminning yig'indisidan tashkil topgan.

4 – **konversiya mexanizmi**: *updeyt qilmoq* (*update*), *davnload qilmoq* (*download*), *comment qoldirmoq* (*comment*), *like bosmoq* (*like*). Bu modelda o'zbek tilida *qilmoq* fe'li bilan hosil bo'lgan yarim (5) yarim **kalka anglitsizmlari** juda mahsulddir: *eplay qilmoq* (*to apply*), *print qilmoq* (*to print*), *sheyr qilmoq* (*to share*), *follov qilmoq* (*to follow*), *chek qilmoq* (*to check*), *ettech qilmoq* (*to attach*), *zum qilmoq* (*to zoom*).

6 – **abbreviatura mexanizmi**: *Bibisi* (*BBC*), *Eychar* (*HR*), *Aydi* (*ID*), *Way-fay* (*Wi-fi*), *Yuzbi* (*USB*), *Ayti* (*IT*), *Vipien* (*VPN*).

7 – **so'z qisqartirish** (*kesish*) **mexanizmi** yoki *усечение* (rus tilida) ingliz tilidan kirib kelgan so'zlarning qisqartirilgan shaklda o'zlashishi orqali amalga oshish jarayonidir. Bu ingliz tilida *Initialisms* deb atalib abbreviaturaning bir turiga kiradi: *doc* – *document* (*hujjat*), *comp* – *computer* (*kompyuter*), *app* – *application* (*mobil ilova*), *info* – *information* (*ma'lumot, xabar*).

8 – **reduplikatsiya mexanizmi**: *tik-tok* (*tick-tock*) – *ijtimoiy tarmoqning nomi*, *bay-bay* (*bye-bye*) – *xayrlashuv*, *okey-dokey* (*okey-dockey*) – *Xo'p, yaxshi*.

Bobning uchinchi fasli **ingliz va o'zbek tillarida ijtimoiy-jinoiy diskurs va kriminogen inektiv leksikaning pragmatik xususiyatlarini** Tohir Malikning “Shaytanat”<sup>34</sup> va Mario Puzoning “The Godfather”<sup>35</sup> (Cho'qintirgan ota) romanlarida aks etgan jinoyat dunyosi so'zlashuv nutqining pragmatik xususiyatlari,

<sup>33</sup> Harley H. English Words: A Linguistic Introduction. – UK: Wiley-Blackwell, 2nd ed., 2014. – P.56.

<sup>34</sup> Malik T. Shaytanat. Qissa. 1,2,3,4,5 – kitoblar. – Toshkent: Yangi asr avlodi, 2016. – 480 b.

<sup>35</sup> Puzo Mario. The Godfather. 50th Anniversary ed., with a new introduction by Francis Ford Coppola. – USA: Penguin Publishing Group, 2005. – 496 p.

undagi asosiy pragmatik elementlar (presuppozitsiya, implikatura, ilokutsiya, perlokutsiya, illokutsiya, eksplitsit, implitsit) hamda nutqiy aktlarning qiyosiy tahliliga bag'ishlanadi.

“Shaytanat”da nomlanish jarayonida laqablar bir necha nominativ omillarga asoslanadi: 1) **Tashqi ko‘rinishga asoslangan invektiv semantik belgilash** – shaxsning o‘ziga xos fazilatlari, tashqi xususiyatlari yoki jismoniy kamchiliklarini aks ettirish (*Xumkalla, G‘ilay, O‘qilon*). 2) **Xarakter yoki shaxsiy fazilatlarni aks ettirish** – metaforik yoki ko‘chma ma’noda ishlatiladi (*O‘qilon, Suvilon, Bo‘ri*). 3) **Kasb yoki ijtimoiy ajratish** – kriminal dunyoda shaxsning maqomini ko‘rsatish va uni iyerarxik tizimda joylashtirish (*Qilich, Kesakpolvon, Qassob*). Asarda qo‘llanilgan nominativ laqablar **lingvistik kod** sifatida ishlatiladi, ya’ni nominatsiya argo va invektiv leksikada o‘zaro muloqot uchun maxfiy vosita bo‘lib submadaniyat ichida maxsus lingvistik kod yaratadi.

Bundan tashqari, kriminal olamga xos idiomatik frazeologik birliklarni ham alohida qayd etish o‘rinlidir:

– *By yer o‘zinning qo‘limda. Lekin... Xosilboyvachcha deganni eshitganmisiz? O‘shaning odamlari ko‘z ochirmaydi. Qonimni so‘rib tashlashdi.*

– *Shuni Fedyaga atdingmi? Yordam ber, dedingmi?*

– *Ha.*

– *Ahmoqsan. Puling ko‘p-u, aqling kam. U nima dedi, o‘zim tinchitaman, dedimi? (Tohir Malik. Shaytanat. Qissa. 1-kitob, 163)*

Mazkur dialog fragmenti pragmatik jihatdan ko‘p qatlamli nutq aktlarini mujassam etadi, xususan, **kommisiv** (tahdid, va’da) va **direktiv** (buyruq, ko‘rsatma) aktlar faol hisoblanadi. *O‘shaning odamlari ko‘z ochirmaydi* jumlasidagi *ko‘z ochirmaydi* ifodasi somatik frazeologizmlar qatoriga kiradi, hamda ushbu frazeologizm asosida joylashgan ko‘z somatik komponenti insonning sezgi organiga ishora qilsa-da, bunday birikmalarda u kengaytirilgan ko‘chma ma’noni hosil qiladi. Mazkur kontekstda *ko‘z ochirmaslik* o‘ziga xos tazyiq va nazoratni anglatadi. Shu orqali gapiruvchi kelajakda ham davom etishi mumkin bo‘lgan zo‘ravonlik va xavfni **presuppozitsiya** qiladi. Biroq jinoyat diskursida bu ibora yanada keskinroq ma’no-mazmunga ega: *shaxsni nazorat qilish, doimiy tazyiq ostida ushlab turish, yoki zo‘ravonlik qilish orqali imkoniyatlarini cheklash*. Ko‘rinadiki, somatik frazeologizmlarning jinoyat olamidagi bunday o‘ziga xos qo‘llanilishi bir vaqtning o‘zida 3 aspektda ifodalanadi: 1. Denotativ ma’no – shaxsning optik sezgisiga to‘siq qo‘yilgan, uning nazorat ostida ekanini ko‘rsatadi; 2. Konnotativ ma’no – doimiy bosim, xavf va erkinlikning yo‘qligi kabi hissiy holatlarni namoyon qiladi; 3. Pragmatik ma’no – jinoyatchilik olamidagi muayyan xatti-harakatlarni ifodalash orqali nutq jarayonida kuchli ta’sir ko‘rsatish uchun ishlatiladi. *O‘shaning odamlari ko‘z ochirmaydi* ifodasini ingliz tiliga tarjima qilishda esa uning denotativ va konnotativ ma’nosini saqlash zarur. Masalan: 1. *His men don’t give anyone a chance to breathe.* 2. *His people keep everyone under constant pressure.* 3. *They don’t let anyone have a moment of peace.*

Mazkur tarjimalar frazeologik birlikning jinoyat olamidagi ma’nosini saqlashi uchun mazmuni, kontekstual badiiy ifodasiga chuqur e’tibor qaratish kerak. Keltirilgan misoldagi *o‘zim tinchitaman* iborasi, lug‘aviy jihatdan *tinchlantirmoq*,

*sokinlashtirmoq, saranjom-sarishta qilmoq* (literally *I will calm it myself*) degan ma'nolarni anglatadi. Ammo jinoyatchilik diskursida bu ibora *o'ldirmoq* (to kill), *urmoq* (to beat), *yo'q qilmoq* (to eliminate) kabi ma'no semalariga ega bo'lib, zo'ravonlik orqali muammoni hal qilishni bildiradi.

Mario Puzoning "The Godfather" (Cho'qintirgan ota) asarida ham substandart birliklarning turli nutqiy aktlarda ifodalanishini pragmatik prinsiplarini ko'rishimiz mumkin: *Sollozzo said quietly, "I'll **take care of** Luca. You **take care of** Sonny and the other two kids. Listen, you can tell them that Freddie would have gotten it today with his old man but my people had strict orders not **to gun** him. I didn't want any more hard feelings than necessary. You can tell them that, Freddie is alive because of me".* (Mario Puzo. The Godfather. Chapter 3, 73)

– *Lukani menga **qo'yib ber**, – dedi Solosso beparvo. – Sen Sonni va Donning qolgan o'g'illari bilan **shug'ullan**. Menga qara, ularga aytib qo'y, bugun mening yigitlarim Freddini ham otasi bilan **qo'shmozor qilishlari mumkin edi**, men ruxsat bermadim. Munosabatlarni behuda chigallashtirishning nima keragi bor? Aytib qo'y, Freddi tirik qolganligi uchun mendan bir umr qarzdor.* (Чўқинтирган ота ёхуд мафия сардори. Турсунбой Адашбоев ва Муҳаммаджон Ўринбоев таржимаси, 128)

Yuqoridagi kontekstda *take care of* iborasi o'zining asl ijobiy ma'nosini (*g'amho'rlik qilmoq, parvarishlamoq*) yo'qotib jinoyat olamda salbiy ravishda *hal qilaman, eplayman, muammoni yo'q qilaman, yo'limdan olib tashlayman* yoki *o'ldiraman* (o'zbek tiliga *qo'yib ber* hamda *shug'ullan* deb tarjima qilingan) degan ma'nodagi mafiyaviy frazadir. Jumlaning davomida *to gun* fe'li (*to'pponcha bilan otmoq*) undan oldin qo'llanilgan iboraning uzviylikini hosil qilib, o'ldirishga ishora qiladi. Bu ham mafiyada odam o'ldirish uchun qo'llaniladigan jinoyiy argodir. Mazkur holatda *gun him/uni otish* (o'zbek tiliga *qo'shmozor qilish* deb tarjima qilingan) degani ochiq tahdid bo'lib, qotillik rejasini ifodalaydi. Keltirilgan dialogda jinoyiy diskursga xos nutqiy aktlardan, asosan, **kommissiv** (tahdid, va'da, majburiyat) va **direktiv** (buyruq, ko'rsatma) aktlar yetakchilik qiladi. Xususan, Sollozzoning *I'll take care of Luca* (*Lukani menga qo'yib ber*) jumlasida kommissiv nutqiy akt sifatida namoyon bo'lib, yashirin evfemistik tahdid mazmunini tashiydi. U Lukaga zarar yetkazish yoki yo'q qilishni zimmasiga olmoqda. *I'll take care of Luca* aslida Luka Brazini o'ldirish yoki unga zarar yetkazish niyati **implitsit** ravishda ifodalangan tahdid. **Implikatura** (yashirin ma'no) *sen faqat o'z tarafingdagi odamlarni nazorat qil, Lukani biz o'zimiz yo'q qilamiz* tarzida ifodalangan.

Tadqiqotning "**Ingliz va o'zbek tillari badiiy diskursida substandartning lingvomadaniy jihatlari va interpretatsiya muammolari**" mavzusidagi uchinchi bob quyidagi 3 ta faslni o'z ichiga oladi: "O'zbek badiiy adabiyotida substandart leksikaning sotsiomadaniy tadqiqi va uning ingliz tiliga qilingan tanqidiy-tahliliy tarjimasida (G'.G'ulomning "Shum bola" qissasi); Ingliz badiiy adabiyotida substandart leksikasining o'zbek tiliga tarjimasida lingvokulturologik yondashuv (M.Tvenning "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer/Tom Soyerning boshidan kechirganlari" asari kesimida); Okkazional substandart leksikaning J.K.Roulingning "Harry Potter/Garri Potter" asaridagi sotsiomadaniy tadqiqi va uning o'zbek tiliga tarjimasida muammolari amalga oshirilgan.

Badiiy asar qahramonlarining muloqotida reallika xos bo‘lgan *sodda gaplar, tushunilishi oson bo‘lgan leksik birliklar, qisqa va lo‘nda fikrni ifodalashga qaratilgan, rasmiy uslubdan yiroqlashgan nutq shakllari* qo‘llaniladi. Deylik, “Shum bola” asaridagi bir misolda *bit bozor* birikmasi muallif zamoniga xos o‘g‘zaki nutq substandart leksikasi namunasi bo‘lib, asarda reallashgan ma’no nuqtayi nazaridan mohirona qo‘llanilgan. G‘afur G‘ulom tomonidan ushbu leksemaning ijodiy, okkazonal tarzda qo‘llanilganini payqaymiz: *Bu bozorlar ichida, menimcha, ta’rif-tavsifi yeti iqlimga ketgani “bit bozor” deb nomlangan rasta bo‘lsa kerak. Bu yerda joningizga orom beradigan hamma narsa topiladi: saldoti shim deysizmi, poyma-poy sag‘ri kavush deysizmi, ..... paytavabop mollarning va lungibop matolarning son-sanog‘i yo‘q.* (Shum bola. G‘afur G‘ulom, 18)

*To my mind, the most famous market among them was “the louse market”. There you can find everything: soldier trousers, leather-shoes, different colored clothes by tailor girls and many other things.* (I.M.To‘xtasinov va U.R.Yo‘ldoshev tarjimasida, 14)

“Shum bola” qissasining ingliz tiliga tarjimasida uchraydigan translalogik muammolariga e’tiborimizni qaratsak, aynan substandart leksikaning tarjima jarayonida tarjimon yondashuvi alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Y.I.Retsker mazkur g‘oyalarga asoslanib tarjimaga o‘z yondashuvini taklif qiladi va uning uchta asosiy usuliga tayanadi: **1. Ekvivalentlar tanlash orqali; 2. Analoglar orqali; 3. Adekvat almashuv orqali**<sup>36</sup>.

**1. Ekvivalent tanlash orqali (muqobil).** Tarjimonning maqsadi, avvalo, asliyatda qo‘llangan substandart leksikaning mazmunini to‘g‘ri aks ettirishdir. Ekvivalentlarni tanlashda, u boshqa tilning lug‘atida mavjud bo‘lgan yoki aniq mantiqiy bog‘lanishga ega so‘zlar va iboralarni izlaydi. Masalan, yuqoridagi mantda *bit bozor* iborasini *flea market* deb tarjima qilinganida, bu bozor turining ikki til madaniyatidagi o‘xshashliklariga tayaniladi. Sababi, *flea market* ingliz tilida a) an outdoor market which sells cheap used goods and sometimes also very old furniture; b) an open-air market selling cheap and often second-hand goods<sup>37</sup>. BrE; c) a bazaar, usually outdoors, consisting of a number of individual stalls selling old or used articles, curious, and antiques, cut-rate merchandise, etc<sup>38</sup>. AmE ma’nolariga ega.

**2. Analoglar orqali (o‘xshah, variantli muqobillar).** Analoglar tanlash jarayonida tarjimon so‘zning stilistik va semantik jihatlarini saqlagan holda, milliy-madaniy o‘xshashliklarga, shuningdek, kontekstga monand ifoda ottenkalariga e’tiborini qaratadi. Masalan, *bit-bozorni* ingliz tilida ishlatiladigan *second-hand market* deb o‘girish ham mumkin, biroq, boshqa tomondan qaralsa, bu ibora *not new; having been used in the past by someone else*<sup>39</sup> // *yangi emas, ilgari kimdir tomonidan ishlatilgan, ikkinchi qo‘l* ma’no mazmunini ham ifodalaydi. Bunda

<sup>36</sup> Умархўжаев М.Э. Умумий тилшунослик. (Ўқув қўлланма). – Андижон: Жаҳон-интер-принт, 2010. – Б.44.

<sup>37</sup> Collins Cobuild English Language Dictionary. – William Collins Sons & Co Ltd., 1987. <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/flea-market#>

<sup>38</sup> Collins Cobuild English Language Dictionary. – William Collins Sons & Co Ltd., 1987. <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/flea-market#>

<sup>39</sup> Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary. 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition. – Spain: Cambridge University Press. 2008. – 1820 p. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/second-hand>

barcha mahsulotlarga nisbatan ushbu atamani qo‘llash biroz no‘rin, bizningcha. Shu nuqtayi nazardan, yana bir variant bo‘lmish **junk market** ifodasi bu yerda ko‘proq mos keladigan analog sifatida qo‘llanilib, u “*narh-navosi past, oddiy bozor*” sifatida Britaniya sodda so‘zlashuv nutqida keng qo‘llanadi.

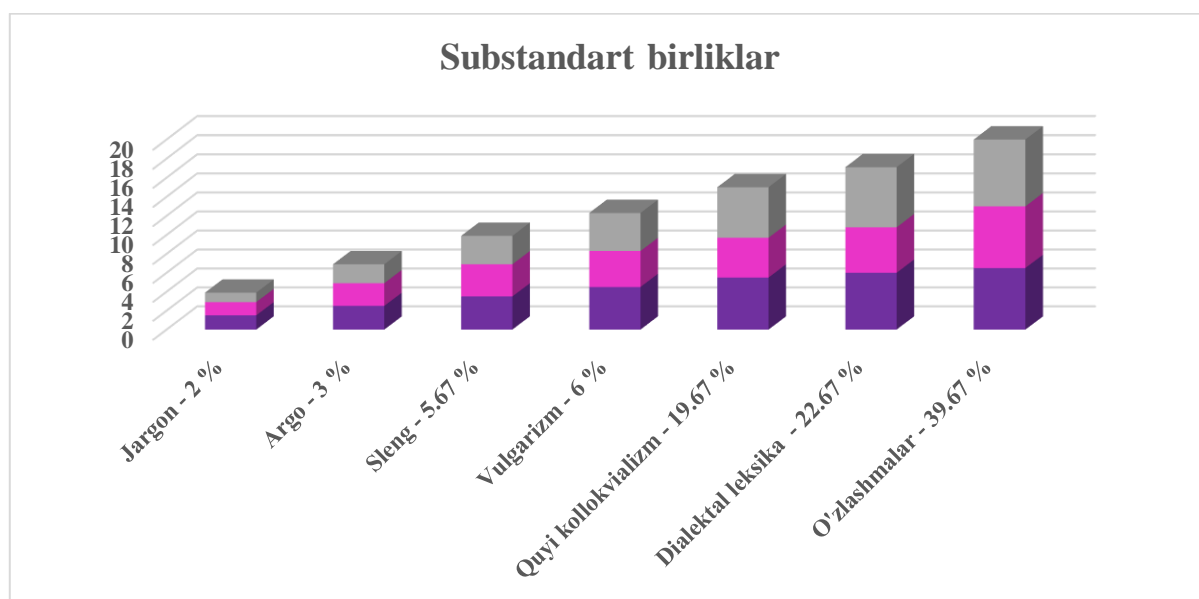
**3. Adekvat (mos) almashtirish orqali.** Tarjima jarayonida uchinchi yondashuv adekvat almashuv usuli bo‘lib, tarjimon original leksikaning ma‘no va uslubini imkon qadar saqlab, mos va madaniy nuqtayi nazardan maqbul variantni tanlaydi. Nazarda tutilgan bozorni oddiy xalq qanday talqin qilishini va bu iborani nutqdagi obrazlilikini yetkazish uchun yuqorida ta‘kidlangan **junk market** yoki **thrift market** kabi ifodalarni tanlashi mumkin.

2-jadval

**G‘.G‘ulomning “Shum bola” qissasida qo‘llanilgan substandart birliklarning miqdoriy ko‘rsatkichi**

№	Substandartlar	O‘zbek tilidagi miqdoriy ko‘rsatkichi
1	O‘zlashmalar	119
2	Dialektal leksika	68
3	Quyi kollokvializm	59
4	Vulgar so‘zlar	18
5	Slenglar	17
6	Argolar	9
7	Jargonlar	6
8	Umumiy ko‘rsatkich	296

Shunday qilib, tahlillarimiz asosida G‘afur G‘ulomning “Shum bola” qissasida 300 ga yaqin *substandart leksika* ishtirok etganligini, ulardan 59 tasi (19.67%) *quyi kollokvializm*, 68 tasi (22.67%) *dialektal leksika*, 17 tasi (5.67%) o‘sha davrga xos *slenglar*, 6 tasi (2%) *jargonlar*, 9 tasi (3%) *argo*, 119 tasi (39.67%) *o‘zlashmalar* (rus va tojik tillaridan) hamda 18 tasi (6%) *vulgar so‘zlar* ekanligini aniqladik:



1-rasm. G‘afur G‘ulomning “Shum bola” qissasidagi substandart birliklar

Yuqoridagi substandart birliklarning o‘zbek badiiy diskursidagi miqdoriy ko‘rsatkichi Mark Tvenning “*Tom Soyerning sarguzashtlari*”<sup>40</sup> asariga qiyoslanib, unda janubiy Amerika mintaqasiga xos bo‘lgan XIX asr oxirlariga oid sheva, jargon va norasmiy uslubdagi iboralar keng qo‘llanilganligi aniqlangan. *Kalkalash* – substandart frazeologizmlarning mazmun-uslubiy xususiyatini hamda ularning madaniy genezisini tiklashda muhim tarjima vositasidir. Biroq, agar bu jarayon aslyatda mavjud bo‘lgan madaniy ohor, kontekst yoki funksional maqsadni hisobga olmay amalga oshirilsa, kalkalash matnning milliy-madaniy ruhini susaytirib, ziddiyat va stilistik noqisliklarga sabab bo‘lishi, natijada matnni g‘aliz yoki tushunarsiz shaklga keltirishi ehtimoldan xoli emas.

Masalan, *pop one’s clogs* ingliz tilida substandart (yoki ba’zan sodda nutqda qo‘llaniladigan) frazeologik birikma bo‘lib, uni so‘zma-so‘z tarjima qilib bo‘lmaydi. Biroq, bu ifoda ingliz madaniy kontekstida *o‘lmoq* yoki *hayotdan ko‘z yummoq* ma’nosida kinoyaviy yoki hazil ohangida qo‘llaniladi. Bu ibora madaniy konnotatsiyaga ega: kulgili yoki ishora ohangida kimningdir vafot etishini ifodalaydi. To‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri tarjima qilinsa, uning ma’nosi sun’iy va tushunarsiz tus oladi. Tarjimada bunday iboralarni madaniy moslashtirish yoki ularga izoh berish lozim bo‘ladi. Yana bir misolga e’tiborimizni qaratamiz: – *What! The DEAF AND DUMB man said all that!* (The Adventures of Tom Sawyer. Mark Twain, 204) // – *Nechuk! Shularning hammasini o’sha jingalak so‘zladimi?* (Ilyos Muslim tarjimasi, 235)

Matndagi *deaf and dumb* iborasi davr ruhini ko‘rsatib, zamonaviy nuqtayi nazardan kuchli nojo‘ya ohangga ega. Hozirgi davrda yuqoridagi iborani *kar va soqov* ifodasi bilan berish tasviriy soddaligi sababli potensial noqulay tarjimaga aylanadi. Ilyos Muslimning mahorati mazkur iborani o‘zbek tiliga bevosita o‘girish o‘rniga, *jingalak* so‘zi bilan berganligida ko‘rinadi. Ingliz matnida *deaf and dumb* deya shaxs haqida mensimagan ruhda so‘z yuritiladi. Mutarjim tarjimada bu mensimaslikni *jingalak* so‘zi orqali ifodalaydi. O‘zbek norasmiy muloqotida *Nechuk! Shularning hammasini o’sha jingalak so‘zladimi?* nafaqat jismoniy xususiyatni (sochning jingalakligi) ta’riflaydi, balki *kamsitish, ustidan kulish* kabi salbiy munosabatni ham anglatishi mumkin, chunki u laqabga o‘xshaydi. Bunda *jingalak*dan oldin kelgan *o’sha* olmoshining ham hissasi bor.

Lingvokulturologik jihatdan aslyat va tarjima tilida lisoniy birliklarning *lingvokulturologik ekvilibr* (milliy-madaniy muvozanat, ya’ni moslashuv) tamoyiliga rioya qilish zarur, ya’ni asl matndagi har bir substandart birlik o‘zbek tilida mos, ammo o‘zbek milliy-madaniyatiga xos qirralarni ham inkor etmaydigan ifoda bilan almashtirilishi lozim. Agar ingliz tilidagi substandart birlikka o‘zbek tilida bevosita ekvivalent topilmasa, boshqa xalqona yoki oddiy so‘zlashuv uslubidagi ifodalariga murojaat qilish maqsadga muvofiq.

Quyida *lingvokulturologik ekvilibr* tamoyilini namoyon qiluvchi oddiy sxemali misol keltiriladi. Bunda so‘z tartibi o‘zgaruvchan bo‘lib, asar matnida biror substandart birlikning qanday aks etishi mumkinligi ko‘rsatiladi:

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<sup>40</sup> Twain Mark. The Adventures of Tom Sawyer. – New York: Bantam Books, 2004. – 246 p.

## Tarjima jarayoni (Tarjima matn)

A – lingvomadaniy ekvilibr (LE)

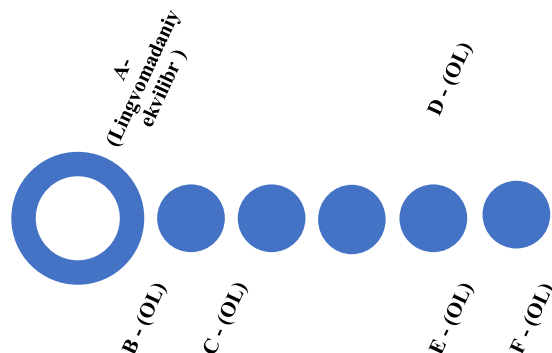
B – oddiy leksema

C – oddiy leksema (OL)

D – oddiy leksema

E – oddiy leksema

F – oddiy leksema



## 2-rasm. Tarjima matndagi substandartning saqlangan holati

Buni quyidagi misolda ko‘rishimiz mumkin,

— *Dead cat.*

— *Lemme see him, Huck. My, he’s pretty stiff. Where’d you get him?* (The Adventures of Tom Sawyer. Mark Twain, 53)

Ingliz tilidagi “*stiff*” – keltirilgan jumlada substandart, xususan, norasmiy tusda ishlatilgan sleng bo‘lib, so‘zma-so‘z “*qotib qolgan*” yoki “*bukilmaydigan darajada tarang*” ma’nosini anglatadi. Berilgan kontekstda o‘lik mushukning kuchli darajada *qotib qolgan* holatini ifodalagan. Standart neytral ifoda sifatida *rigid, completely rigid* yoki *hard* ishlatilishi mumkin bo‘lgan vaziyatda, *stiff* so‘zining qisqa va sodda shakli substandart so‘zlashuvda his-tuyg‘uning kuchli holatini (nobud bo‘lgan hayvonning holatini emotsional-ekpressiv ifodalash) ko‘rsatib beruvchi, norasmiy ohangda ijtimoiy rang-baranglikni (zamonaviy ko‘cha tilini) ifodalashga xizmat qiladi. Sababi, *stiff*ning sleng ma’nosi *dead body*<sup>41</sup> – o‘lgan, o‘lik bo‘lib, bu ingliz tilida yoshlar orasida muntazam qo‘llaniladigan sleng-leksema dir.

Endi uning o‘zbek tilidagi tarjimasiga e’tibor qaratsak,

— *O‘lgan mushuk.*

— *Qani, Gek, menga ber, bir ko‘ray! Juda qotirib qo‘yibsanku. Qayerdan topding buni?* (Ilyos Muslim tarjimasi, 42)

Mazkur matnda *qotirib qo‘yibsanku* fe’l birikmasi sof so‘zlashuvga xos substandart ifoda bo‘lib, *mushukni harakatsiz holga keltirish* ma’nosini emas, balki *ishni do‘ndirmoq, boplamoq* yoki *muayyan maqsadni yakuniga yetkazmoq* ya’ni kontekstda *mushukni o‘ldirib ishni do‘ndiribsanku* ma’nosini beradi. Demak, *qotirib qo‘yibsanku* ifodasi aynan *qat’iy harakatsizlatib qo‘ygan ekansan* ma’nosini anglatadi-da, o‘ziga yana kattaroq yukni oladi va *bu ishni a’lo darajada, hech narsa qolmaydigan tarzda yakunlab o‘ldirib qo‘yibsanku* degan konnotativ ma’noni ham anglatuvchi substandart birlikdir. Tarjimada odatda *o‘lib qolibdi*, yoki *butunlay o‘lib*

<sup>41</sup> Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary. 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition. – Spain: Cambridge University Press. 2008. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/stiff>

qolibdi kabi soʻzlar bilan berilishi mumkin. Matnda *My, he's pretty stiff* ↔ *Juda qotirib qo'yibsan-ku*, shaklida kelishi asliyatdagi norasmiy ohangni saqlagan.

Bundan tashqari, ayrim hollarda asarda *okkazonalizmlar* ham uchraydi. V.V.Vinogradov esa okkazonalizmlarning boshqa xususiyatini ta'kidlaydi: "Okkazonal soʻzlar asosiy leksikaga kirmagan, faqat aniq bir vaziyat yoki badiiy asarda mavjud boʻlgan yangi birliklardir. Ular tilni boyitish va ifodani kuchaytirishda muhim vosita sifatida xizmat qiladi"<sup>42</sup>.

Demak, okkazonalizm asar ichida muallif tomonidan ixtiro qilinadi va odatda kitobxon uchun yangi boʻlib, boshqa soʻzlardan farqlanadi. Masalan, J.K.Rowling "*Harry Potter*"<sup>43</sup> asarida yaratilgan *Azkabanite* atamasi asarda "Azkaban qamoqxonasi" da saqlangan odamlar uchun ishlatilgan. Substandart birliklarga oid mazkur argo qamoqxona, mahbuslarning hayoti va ularning odatiy dunyodan ajratilganligini anglatadi. Bu okkazonal argo hech qachon lugʻatga kirmagan boʻlsa-da, uning yaratgan ifoda kuchi va kontekstual qiymati oʻquvchi uchun juda tushunarli boʻlib, asar voqealarini chuqurroq anglashga imkon beradi:

*Talk about summat else, Stan, there's a good lad. Them Azkaban guards give me the collywobbles.* (Harry Potter. J.K.Rowling. Chapter III, 605) // *Boshqa mavzu qurib ketganmi? Bas qil, Sten. O'sha Azkaban qo'riqchilarini o'ylasam etim junchikib ketadi.* (Garri Potter va Azkaban mahbusi. III qism. Dolimov Shokir tarjimai, 28)

Boshqa bir misolda okkazonal substandart frazeologizmlarni uchratishimiz mumkin: *Aunt Petunia often said that Dudley looked like a baby angel — Harry often said that Dudley looked like a pig in a wig.* (Harry Potter. J.K.Rowling. Chapter I, 28) // *Petunya xola uni farishtaginam deb chaqirsa, Garri uni «parik kiygan ro'dapo» deydi.* (Garri Potter va Afsonaviy Tosh. I qism. Dolimov Shokir tarjimai, 28)

*A pig in a wig* iborasi ingliz tilida, xususan, asar matnida Dudley uchun istehzoli va tahqir tusidagi ta'rif sifatida ishlatiladi. *Pig* (choʻchqa) haqiqatda salbiy konnotatsiyaga ega hayvon nomi boʻlsa, *wig* (parik) soʻzi *soch oʻrnini bosadigan sun'iy vosita* ma'nosini bildiradi. Bular birgalikda *parik taqqan choʻchqa* shaklidagi hazil-mutoyiba ohangiga ega, norasmiy ifoda yaratadi. Keltirilgan ibora goʻyoki chiroyli yoki jozibador koʻrinishga intilayotgan, ammo aslida xunuk va kulgili boʻlgan kishini masxaraomuz taʼriflaydi. Bu taʼrif Dudleyning ham tashqi koʻrinishi, ham oʻrniga nisbatan Garrining munosabatini namoyon qiladi. Ushbu iborani bevosita *parik taqqan choʻchqa* tarzida soʻzma-soʻz tarjima qilish mumkin, biroq oʻzbek mentalitetida *choʻchqa* hayvoniga nisbatan juda salbiy tasavvur mavjudligini inobatga olgan holda tarjimon uning oʻrniga *ro'dapo* leksemasini qoʻllaydi. *Ro'daponing asl va ko'chma ma'nolari mavjud bo'lib, "bichimi kelishmagan, be'o'xshov, beso'naqay kiyim yoki yopinchiq; har qanday bahaybat, vahimali narsa; yoki qo'pol, qovushmagan odam"*<sup>44</sup> kabi semalarga ega. Tarjimon bunda ushbu leksemani substandart okkazonal birlik sifatida tarjima tiliga murojaat qilgan.

<sup>42</sup> Виноградов В. В. Стилистика. Теория поэтической речи. Поэтика. Издательство АСТ, 1999. – Р. 133.

<sup>43</sup> Rowling J.K. Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone. – Bloomsbury, 1997. – 223 p.

<sup>44</sup> Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдди. 5-жилд. Р – ҳарфи. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси давлат илмий нашриёти, 2006-2008. – Б. 404.

Tadqiqot ishining to‘rtinchi bobi “**Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida substandart birliklarning leksikografik talqini va tadqiqi**” deb nomlanib, bobning birinchi fasli “Qiyoslanayotgan tillarda substandart birliklarning lingvistik kiberlug‘atlarda berilishi”ga bag‘ishlangan.

**Internet (kiber-) leksikografiya** (cyberlexicography) zamonaviy leksikografik amaliyotdagi yo‘nalish bo‘lib, lug‘atlar yaratish uchun internet makonidan foydalanishga asoslangan. ABBYY LINGUA<sup>45</sup> lug‘atida **break** noto‘g‘ri fe‘l (irregular verb)ining atash ma‘nosi *ломать, разбивать (на части); разрушать* – *sindirmoq, parchalamoq (qismlarga), barbod qilmoq* va h.k. ma‘nolari berilgan. Uning o‘tgan zamon shakli **broke** (*broke is the Past Tense of break*) hisoblanib, uning sleng ma‘nosi ham mavjud: **broke** adj.informal. Br.slang. *If you are broke, you have no money / having completely run out of money* – *безденежный, бедный, без гроша* – *pulsiz, bechora, tiyinsiz*.

*I’m **broke** right now// Mening ayni damda pulim yo‘q*

*He’s stony **broke**// Uning chaqasi ham yo‘q*

*Have you so easily forgotten what it’s like to be **broke**?// Pulsiz qolish qanday ekanini unutdingmi?*

Kuzatishlarimiz natijasida o‘zbek tilining og‘zaki nutqida ham *puli qolmagan inson suhbatida Men sindim, U sindi* kabi frazeologik slengizmlarning qo‘llanishini ko‘rsatishimiz mumkin. Bu, albatta, real so‘zlashuv uslubiga xos birlik bo‘lib, ingliz tilidagi *broke* slengi kabi ifoda kuchiga ega. Shu sababli, yuqorida keltirilgan misollar o‘zbek tiliga xos sleng variantlari orqali tarjima qilinsa, jumlaning stilistik bo‘yog‘i saqlanadi, so‘zlashuv tabiiyligidan uzoqlashmaydi hamda diqqatni tortuvchi semantik segmentni hosil qiladi. Demak, *I’m broke right now // Mening ayni damda pulim yo‘q* kabi tarjimasi o‘rniga *Men hozir sindim; He’s stony broke // Uning chaqasi ham yo‘q* o‘rniga *U umuman sindi; Have you so easily forgotten what it’s like to be broke? // Pulsiz qolish qanday ekanini unutdingmi?* o‘rniga esa *Sinish qanday ekanini unutdingmi?* tarjimalari ekvivalentlik (moslik)ni ta‘minlashi mumkin. Zero, **sinmoq** fe‘lining o‘zbek izohli lug‘atida berilgan ko‘chma ma‘nosi quyidagicha:

*ko‘chma* Konkurensiyada, raqobatda yengilmoq, bankrotlashmoq, xonavayron bo‘lmoq. [Said Ahmad] *Zamon juda loyqalanib ketyapti, hali qarasang, u boy **sinibdi**, hali qarasang, bu boy*. Oybek. Ulug‘ yo‘l<sup>46</sup>.

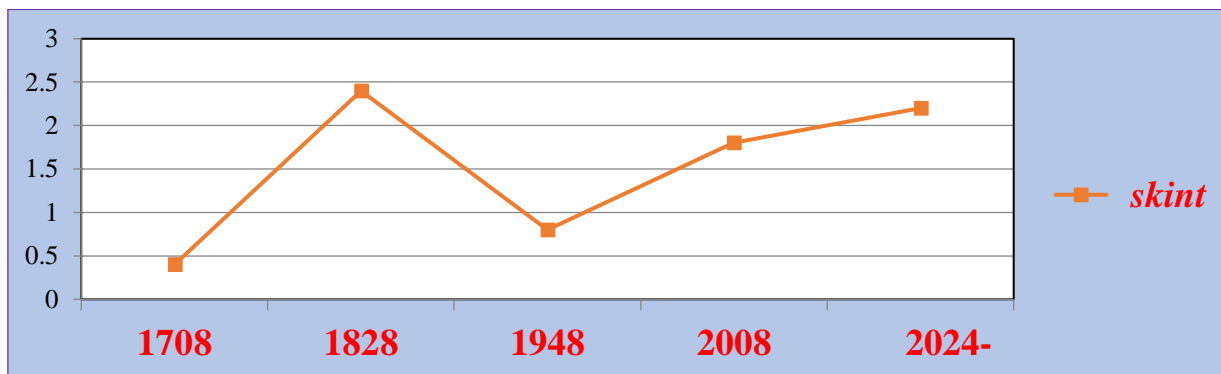
Bundan tashqari, ingliz tilida substandartlar sinonimiyasi juda ham faol bo‘lib, og‘zaki diskursda qo‘llanishiga ko‘ra elektron lug‘atlarda doimiy yangilanadi va o‘z qatorini kengaytirib boradi. Ushbu holatni *broke* slengi sinonimiyasi misolida ko‘rishimiz mumkin: *Bust, cleaned out, **skint**, strapped for cash, dirt-poor, flat broke, stony-broke, in queer street, without two pennies to rub together, flush, in the money, wiped out, gone bust, in queer street, indigent, on the rocks, failed, gone bust, in queer street, bust, down on one’s luck*<sup>47</sup>.

<sup>45</sup> ABBYY Lingvo x6 English-English.2023. Electronic-dictionary. <https://abbyy-lingvo.download-windows.org/> Date of access (18. 08. 2024)

<sup>46</sup> Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдди. – Т.: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси. 5–жилд, 2008. – Б. 290.

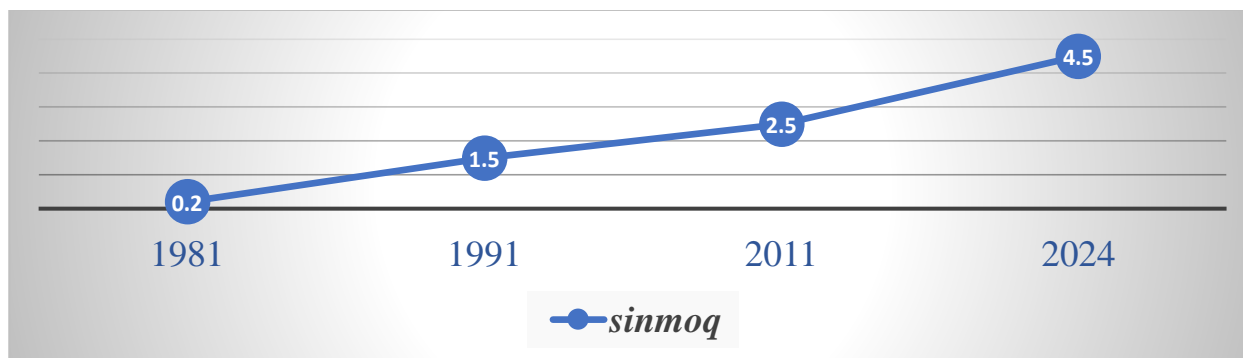
<sup>47</sup> Collins Dictionary. Harper Collins Publishers. 1979–2012. *Electronic resource. Address of access: https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english-thesaurus/broke.*

Shuningdek, *skint* slengini «Collins Dictionary» elektron lug‘ati orqali kuzatar ekanmiz, substandartning qo‘llanishiga ko‘ra statistik ma‘lumoti hamda autentik (haqiqatga muvofiq) material hisoblangan Britaniyaning mashhur gazetalarida aks etgan misollarning guvohi bo‘lamiz: *skint* adjective (usually postpositive) British slang: without money, penniless <sup>48</sup>



**3-rasm. Ingliz tili kiberlug‘atida substandartning qo‘llanilish davri va darajasi**

Statistik ma‘lumotlarga ko‘ra, *skint* leksemasining qo‘llanilish darajasi tarixiy davrlar mobaynida sezilarli o‘zgarishlarni boshdan kechirgan. Yuqoridagi diagrammadan ko‘rinib turibdiki, 1708-yil atrofida bu so‘z juda past qo‘llanilish ko‘rsatkichiga ega bo‘lib, 1828-yilga kelib esa o‘zining eng yuqori (peak) nuqtasiga chiqadi. Keyin, 1900-yillarning o‘rtalariga borib, ushbu slengga talab keskin susayganini kuzatish mumkin. Biroq, 2000-yillarga kelib, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy vaziyatlar ta‘sirida *skint* so‘zining qo‘llanilish doirasi yana kengayadi va grafikda ko‘rsatilganidek o‘rtachadan yuqori darajaga ko‘tariladi. *Skint* va unga yaqin ma‘nodagi *broke* slenglarini o‘zbek tilida *sinmoq* fe‘li orqali ayrim kontekstlarda ifodalash maqsadga muvofiqdir. Ma‘nosi tom ma‘noda *pulsiz qolmoq* yoki *moliyaviy nochorlikka tushmoq* bo‘lmasa-da, *sinmoq* leksemasi o‘zbek so‘zlashuv nutqida ba‘zan kimningdir moliyaviy-ruhiy buzilish yoki puldan mosuvo bo‘lish holatini ifodalash uchun qo‘llanilishi mumkin. Bunday statistikani *skint* va *broke* slenglarining o‘zbek tilidagi muqobili bo‘lgan *sinmoq/sindirmoq* fe‘lida berib o‘tishni lozim deb topdik:



**4-rasm. O‘zbek kiberlug‘atida substandartning qo‘llanilish davri va darajasi**

<sup>48</sup>Collins Dictionary. Harper Collins Publishers. 1979–2012. Electronic resource. Address of access: <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/skint>

Keltirilgan diagrammada *skint* slengining o‘zbekcha muqobillari – *pishdim*, *sindim*, ya’ni *pulsiz qoldim* kabi slenglarining qo‘llanish dinamikasi namoyish etilgan. Ko‘rsatkichlar 1981-yildan boshlab to 2024-yilga qadar bo‘lgan davrni qamrab oladi. Ma’lum bo‘lishicha, avvaliga (1981-yillar) bu iboralarning qo‘llanishi nisbatan past bo‘lgan bo‘lsa, 1990-yillardan boshlab asta-sekin ortib, 2011-2024 yillarga kelib eng yuqori darajaga yetgan. Kelajakda bu ko‘rsatkichlarni elektron o‘zbek tili lug‘atlari bilan uyg‘unlashtirish, bizningcha, ***o‘zbek kiberleksikografiyasida*** tub burilish yasashi, yangicha metodik yondashuv hamda ilmiy asoslangan kiberleksika yaratilishiga turtki bo‘ladi.

Bobning ikkinchi fasli “Chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillarda substandart birliklarning kiberlug‘atlardagi pragmatik, lingvokulturologik va sotsiolingvistik xususiyatlari” masalalarini o‘z ichiga oladi. *Substandart leksikografiya* – adabiy me’yordan chetga chiqadigan so‘zlar va iboralar (sleng, jargon, kent, argo, vulgarizmlar, dialektal birliklar)ni lug‘atlarda to‘plash, tasniflash va izohlash amaliyotidir.

“Oxford English Dictionary”<sup>49</sup> (OED) kabi ilg‘or elektron lug‘at orqali har bir leksemaning chuqur tahlil qilinishini ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Quyida keltirilgan lavhalarda OED matni faktlarga boy (quotations, statistika, etimologiya, stilistik belgilar) ko‘rinishda namoyon bo‘lgan. Bu holat, kiberleksikografiyaning zamonaviy yutuqlaridan hisoblanib, substandart qatlamni aniqlash, izohlash hamda lisoniy-taqriziy jihatdan katta hajmdagi ma’lumot taqdim etish imkonini beradi. OED lug‘ati bazasiga ko‘ra *bail* leksemasining qayd etilgan ma’nolari keng ekanligi kuzatiladi: iqtibos muallifi / quotation author – 24 ta, iqtibos olingan asar / quotation works – 11 ta, iqtibos matni / quotation text – 415 ta, ma’nosi / meanings – 64 ta, ta’rifi / definitions – 114 ta, etimologik izoh / etimologies – 58 ta, tarixiy tezaurus / historical thesaurus – 58 ta. *Bail* leksemasi ingliz tilida ham *ot* shaklda ham *fe’l* shaklda keladi. Biz *fe’l* shaklining ikkinchi ma’nosi norasmiy tarzda ikki xil ma’noda qo‘llanishiga e’tibor qaratdik: 2. ***slang*** (originally North American)<sup>50</sup>. **2 a.** intransitive. = sense 1b. Also with *on*. intransitive. colloquial. *yo‘qolmoq, tark etmoq, ketmoq, tezda chiqib ketmoq*; To leave hurriedly. Also with *of* or *on*.

O‘zbek tilida bir leksemaga e’tiborimizni qaratsak, jumadan, *yemoq* fe’lining tub ma’nosi savodxon.uz.<sup>51</sup> elektron lug‘ati bo‘yicha shunday: 1. Taom iste’mol qilmoq, ovqatlanmoq, tanovul qilmoq. *Qovun yesang – sahar ye, sahar yemasang – zahar ye*. Maqol. Mazkur leksikaning o‘tgan zamon shakli mavjud bo‘lib, *biror kishini boshqa shaxsning gapi, maqsadi yoki hatti-harakatiga ko‘nish, rozilik bildirish, ich-ichidan moyil bo‘lish* yoki, aksincha, *rad etish, e’tibor bermaslik* kabi ma’nolarini anglatadi. Hozirda bu substandart yoshlar orasida ommalashib, oddiy suhbat jarayonida uning bo‘lishli va bo‘lishsiz shakllarini uchratishimiz mumkin: *yedi* (gapga ishondi, ko‘ndi, rozi bo‘ldi, o‘xshadi), *yemadi* (ishonmadi, ko‘nmadi, rozi bo‘lmadi, o‘xshamadi) shaklida qo‘llaniladi.

*Prosta kelinimni har 20 kunda uyga bormasligi uchun operatsiya o‘ylab topgandim, **yemadi**. Ketvordi. Xa, maxanatsamas, maxinatsiya qiludim, **yemadi** –*

<sup>49</sup> “Bail, V. (5), Sense 2.b.” Oxford English Dictionary, Oxford UP, March 2024, <https://doi.org/10.1093/OED/1116845162>. Date of access (14. 10. 2024)

<sup>50</sup> “Bail, V. (5), Sense 2.b.” Oxford English Dictionary, Oxford UP, March 2024, <https://doi.org/10.1093/OED/1116845162>. Date of access (14. 10. 2024)

<sup>51</sup> Savodxon. <https://savodxon.uz/izoh?yemoq> Murojaat etilgan sana (11. 12. 2024)

*qaynona* (O‘zimiz – Qaynona-kelin. Badiiy film. O‘zbekkino) Keltirilgan misol o‘zbek kinosidan olingan bo‘lib, epizodda qaynona keliniga nisbatan hiyla ishlatganiga ishora qiladi. Lekin kelin qaynonasining gapi va xatti-harakatiga qisman ijobiy munosabatda bo‘lsa-da, to‘laqonli ishonmaydi va ko‘nmaydi. Qaynona rejasining o‘xhamaganini dugonasiga aytayotganda mazkur birlikni qo‘llaydi. Substandart *yedi* → *yemadi*: *yedi* → *biror kishing hiyla yoki taklifiga rozi bo‘ldi, ishonadi, gapiga ko‘ndi, ishi o‘xshadi*; *yemadi* → *o‘zini chetga oldi, rozi bo‘lmadi, ishonmadi, ko‘nmadi, ishi o‘xshamadi*.

Anglashiladiki, bu ma‘no hozircha kiberlug‘atlarga kiritilmagan. Bizningcha, uni substandart ifoda sifatida so‘zlashuvga xos sleng tusiga ega birlik sifatida elektron lug‘atga kiritish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

### 3-jadval

#### Ingliz kiberlug‘atlarining tahliliy-parametrik imkoniyatlari

№	Leksemaning ingliz kiberlug‘atidagi ifodasi	Qamrov
1	faktologik ma‘lumot (factsheet)	+
2	etimologik tavsif (etymological description)	+
3	asosiy ma‘nosi (main meaning)	+
4	transkripsiya (transcription)	+
5	qo‘llanilish doirasi (usage domain)	+
6	talaffuz (pronunciation)	+
7	grammatik shakl (grammatical forms)	+
8	illyustrativ qo‘llanish chastotasi (illustrative frequency of use)	+
9	misollar (examples)	+
10	sinonim, antonim, omonim, paronim shakllari (synonym, antonym, homonym, paronym forms)	+
11	frazeologik holati (phraseological status)	+
12	polisemiya (polysemy/multiple senses)	+
13	aloqador so‘zlar (related words)	+
14	lingvokulturologik xususiyati (linguoculturological feature) milliy bo‘yoqdorlik	+
15	sotsiolingvistik jihati/norasmiy (sociolinguistic aspect)	+
16	kommunikativ-pragmatik jihati (communicative-pragmatic aspect)	+

### 4-jadval

#### O‘zbek kiberlug‘atlarining tahliliy-parametrik imkoniyatlari

№	Leksemaning o‘zbek kiberlug‘atidagi ifodasi	Qamrov
1	faktologik ma‘lumot	-/+
2	etimologik tavsif	-/+
3	asosiy ma‘nosi	+
4	transkripsiya	+
5	qo‘llanilish doirasi	+
6	talaffuz	+

7	grammatik shakl	+
8	illyustrativ qo‘llanish chastotasi	-
9	misollar	+
10	sinonim, antonim, omonim, paronim shakllari	+
11	frazeologik holati	+
12	polisemiya	+
13	aloqador so‘zlar	+/-
14	lingvokulturologik xususiyati milliy bo‘yoqdorlik	+
15	sotsiolingvistik jihati/norasmiy	-
16	kommunikativ-pragmatik jihati	-

Kuzatuvlarimiz asosida, ingliz kiberlug‘atlarida bitta leksemaning tahliliy-parametrik imkoniyatlari 24 ta bo‘lib, u avvalo, (1) **lingvokulturologik** xususiyati bilan bog‘liq. Bu jarayonda, birinchi navbatda, so‘zning dialektal talqini, tilda madaniy maqomga ega ekani, frazeologik va idiomatik shakllari va boshqa shu kabi ko‘rsatkichlar tahlil qilinadi. Keyingi bosqichda uning (2) **sotsiolingvistik** jihatlari, ya’ni norasmiy yoki substandart ifodalanish holatlari qayd etiladi. Nihoyat, leksikaning turli kontekstlarda (3) **kommunikativ-pragmatik** jihatdan tushunilishi autentik misollar orqali ochib beriladi.

## XULOSA

1. Jonli muloqot har doim ham adabiy me‘yorlar darajasida reallashmaydi. Tilning ichki va tashqi omillari – masalan, turli ijtimoiy guruhlar (yoshlar, talabalar, kasb sohalari, harbiylar, jinoyat olami, hududiy shevalar, yuqori va quyi ijtimoiy qatlam vakillari) – jamiyat va til o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro ta’sir natijasida substandart nutq shakllarini yuzaga keltiradi. Ingliz tilining leksik tarkibi, asosan, standart (standart English) va substandart (Substandard English) qatlamlaridan iborat: standart leksika – adabiy, umumiy va kollokvial qismlarga bo‘linsa, substandart leksika – quyi kollokvializm, dialektal leksika, sleng, jargon, argo hamda vulgarizm birliklarini o‘z ichiga oladi. Shunga monand o‘zbek tilida leksikani iste’mol doirasiga ko‘ra “qo‘llanish doirasi chegaralanmagan” va “chegaralangan” terminlari o‘rniga ingliz tilida keng qo‘llaniladigan “*standart*” va “*substandart*” tushunchalarini qo‘llash maqsadga muvofiqdir: **1. Standart:** a) adabiy leksika; b) umumiste’moldagi leksika. **2. Substandart:** a) quyi kollokvializm b) dialektal leksika; d) neologizm; e) sleng; f) anglitsizm (o‘zlashma); g) jargon; h) argo; i) vulgarizm.

2. Me‘yor nafaqat lingvistik hodisa, balki ijtimoiy yoki ekstralingvistik hodisa hamdir. *Standart* – rasmiy adabiy me‘yorga mos, keng doirada qo‘llaniladigan va ilmiy hamda badiiy uslublarda faol ishlatiladigan birliklardan tashkil topadi. *Substandart birlik* esa norasmiy ijtimoiy guruhlar yoki mintaqaviy nutqda shakllangan, hissiy-ekspressiv, rasmiy me‘yorlardan chetga chiqadigan so‘z va iboralardan iborat bo‘lib, ko‘pincha yoshlar nutqi, internet muloqoti yoki zamonaviy madaniy jarayonlarda shakllanadi.

3. Standart va substandart qatlamdagi kollokvializmlar, birinchi navbatda, norasmiy nutq shakllari bo‘lib, *oddiy kollokvializm* va *quyi kollokvializm* kabi ikki asosiy qatlamga bo‘linadi. *Quyi kollokvializm* besh xil funksiyani bajaradi: hazil,

keskin kinoya, istehzo, kamsitish hamda hurmatsizlik. O‘zbek tilida kollokvializm, odatda, *soddalashtirilgan so‘zlashuv leksikasi* deya nomlansa, quyi kollokvializmga *jo‘n leksika*, *jo‘nlantirilgan leksika* yoki *ekspressiv sodda so‘zlashuv tili* kabi atamalar taalluqlidir, shuningdek, substandart tarkibidagi bu turga *subkollokvializm* nomi ham qo‘llanishi mumkin.

4. Substandart tarkibida bir qator nutq birliklari o‘zining o‘xshash va differensial jihatlari bilan farqlanadi. *Sleng*, asosan, yoshlar orasida tez ommalashuvchi va muayyan davrga xos bo‘lsa, *quyi kollokvializm* barqarorroq bo‘lib, hazil, kinoya, istehzo, kamsitish yoxud hurmatsiz munosabatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi hamda turli yosh toifalarida ham ko‘rinish beradi. *Jargon* professional xususiyatga ega terminologik qatlamni ifodalasa, *argo* jinoyat olamida maxfiy va kodlangan nutq sifatida sirli muloqot yoki parol vazifasini bajaradi, *dialekt* esa geografik yoki etnik chegaralanganlikni namoyon etadi. Substandart birliklarni bir-biridan ajratuvchi ajratuvchi dominantlik funksiyalari mavjud.

5. *Neologizmlar* – yangi obyekt va voqeliklarni nomlash ehtiyojidan yuzaga kelgan, jamiyatning ma’naviy-iqtisodiy o‘zgarishlarini aks ettiruvchi zamonaviy davr so‘zlari bo‘lib, shakllanish usuliga ko‘ra *semantik*, *leksik*, hamda *leksik-grammatik* guruhlarga ajratiladi. Ingliz tilidan kirgan so‘zlar (anglitsizmlar) bu jarayonning ikkinchi turiga mansub bo‘lib, o‘zbek lisoniy tizimiga morfoleksik va semantik jihatdan moslashtirilgan holda kirib keladi. Ayni paytda, o‘zbek tilida anglitsizmlar *sakkiz* asosiy mexanizm (original, suffiksatsiya, kompozitsiya, konversiya, kalkalash, abbreviatura, so‘z qisqartirish, reduplikatsiya) orqali yuzaga chiqadi.

6. *Jinoyat olami* nutqi alohida ijtimoiy guruhlar tomonidan shakllantiriladi va sirli yoki kodlangan muloqot sifatida ishlaydi. *Argo*dan farqli ravishda, *kriminal invektiv leksika* to‘laqonli konnotativ kuchini, asosan, nizo yoki haqorat omuz matn doirasida namoyon qiladi, shuning uchun ular o‘ta salbiy, tahqirli yoki agressiv mazmunni ifodalovchi birliklardir. *Vulgar leksika* qo‘pol-so‘kinish ohangini, *invektiv* esa mojaroli diskurs va ijtimoiy-madaniy agressiyani ifodalovchi maxsus birliklarni tashkil etadi.

7. O‘zbek jinoiy diskursida laqablar nominatsiyasi *uch* omilga asoslanadi: *tashqi ko‘rinish*, *xulq yoki shaxsiy fazilat*, *kasb yoxud ijtimoiy maqom*. Ingliz jinoiy olamida esa *bash* usul (tashqi ko‘rinish, xarakter xususiyatlari, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy o‘rni, peyorativ-invektiv nominatsiya, harakatga asoslangan nominatsiya) kuzatiladi. Jinoyat olamidagi *somatik frazeologizmlar* denotativ, konnotativ va pragmatik jihatlarga suyanadi. Jinoiy muloqot diskursida ushbu turlarning *direktivlar*, *komissivlar*, *deklarativlar* keng qo‘llaniladi hamda boshqa substandart birliklarga nisbatan pragmatik jihatdan yanada kuchliroq namoyon bo‘ladi. Sababi, kriminal nutqiy aktlar illokutiv kuch hamda perlokutsion ta’sir jihatidan yuqori bo‘lib, qo‘rqitish, tahdid qilish, itoatga majburlash yoki guruh ichida birdamlikni mustahkamlash kabi aniq kommunikativ maqsadlarga qaratiladi.

8. Badiiy diskurs tarjimasida substandart yoki norasmiy nutq shakllarini (*sleng*, jinoyatchilik argosi, kasbiy jargon, kollokvializm, dialekt, neologizmlar, substandart frazeologizmlar va h.k.) adekvat aks ettirish, avvalo, lingvokulturologik kontekst, ekspressiv ohang va personajlar nutqining o‘ziga xosligini e’tiborga olishni talab

etadi. Zero, so‘zma-so‘z tarjima ma’lum hollarda asl matnning ijtimoiy-funksional va madaniy rang-barangligini susaytirishi mumkin, kalkalash, analog yoki adaptatsion yondashuvlar kabi strategiyalar esa badiiy asarda substandart qatlamning mazmuniy va stilistik jihatlarini saqlashga xizmat qiladi.

9. Okkazional leksika (“Shum bola”, “Harry Potter” misolida) asar doirasida maxsus semantik muhit yaratib, odatdagi lingvistik muhitdan farq qiladigan, emotsional va leksik-semantik boylikni kuchaytiruvchi unsur sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi. Okkazional slenglar orqali qahramonlar o‘zaro muloqotda lingvistik kod shakllantiradi, shu tariqa ular boshqa badiiy asarlardan ajralib turadi.

10. Substandart birliklar tarjimasida *lingvokulturologik ekvilibr* (yoki *muvozanatli milliy-madaniy moslashuv*) tamoyili har ikki til va madaniyat oralig‘ida o‘zaro moslashuv va muvofiqlashtirishga erishadi hamda ushbu strategiya asl matn g‘oyasini o‘zbek (yoki ingliz) kitobxoniga ta’sirchan yetkazishga yordam beradi.

11. Substandart leksikani struktural yondashuvlar asosida tahlil qilishda, asosan, *mega-*, *makro-* hamda *mikro* darajalarga e’tibor beriladi. *Megastruktura* bosqichida lug‘at so‘zlari alfavit, tematik yoki xronologik tamoyilga ko‘ra joylashtirilishi, substandart lug‘atlari odatda alfavit yoki mavzuli bo‘limlarga ajratilishi nazarda tutiladi. Makrostruktura substandart birliklarining lug‘atga qabul qilinish mezonlari (faollik, ijtimoiy qatlam, tarixiy bosqich) aniqlanadi va uslubiy yoki sotsiolingvistik pometa (coll., slang, taboo, archaic, dial., vulg., j., c.) yordamida tasniflanadi, shuningdek sinonim, antonim yoki parallel shakllar qayd etiladi. Mikrostruktura bosqichida so‘zning imlo va tovush tuzilishi, etimologiyasi, tarqalish areali yoki sotsioguruhdagi o‘rni, dastlabki hujjatlangan sanasi, kontekstual iqtiboslar, semantik tavsif, ma’no differensiyalari hamda stilistik xususiyatlari izchil bayon etiladi. Bunday yondashuv orqali ingliz tili kiberlug‘atlarida, avvalo, (1) leksik birlikning *lingvokulturologik* talqini (dialekt, madaniy maqom, frazeologik shakl), so‘ngra (2) *sotsiolingvistik* omil (norasmiy yoki substandart qo‘llanishi) va (3) *kommunikativ-pragmatik* jihatlar (kontekstga ko‘ra so‘zning ma’nosi) yoritilib, substandart leksikaning semantik va nutqiy mohiyati to‘laqonli tavsiflanadi.

12. Ingliz kiberlug‘atlari bitta leksema uchun 24 ta tahliliy parametr (*faktologik ma’lumot, etimologik tavsif, asosiy ma’no, transkripsiya, talaffuz, grammatik shakl, illyustrativ qo‘llanish chastotasi, misollar, sinonim, antonim, omonim, paronim shakllar, frazeologik shakli, idiomatik shakli, polisemiy, aloqador so‘zlar, kollokatsiya, lingvokulturologik xususiyati, sotsiolingvistik jihatlari, kommunikativ-pragmatik jihatlari, kontekstual interpretatsiya, hujjatli dalil, elektron aloqadorlik, uslubiy xoslanish, ensiklopedik ma’lumot, darajalanish qatori*)ni qamrab oladi. O‘zbek kiberlug‘atlarida ushbu mezonlarning beshtasi (*faktologik ma’lumot, etimologik tavsif, aloqador so‘zlar, polisemiya, kontekstual interpretatsiya, elektron aloqadorlik*) yetarli darajada qamrab olinmagan, to‘rttasi (*illyustrativ qo‘llanish chastotasi/sotsiolingvistik jihati/kommunikativ-pragmatik jihati/hujjatli dalil*) butunlay mavjud emasligi, shuningdek, ingliz onlayn lug‘atlarida o‘zbek kiberlug‘atidagi *darajalanish qatori* uchramasligi aniqlandi.

**ONE-TIME DISSERTATION COUNCIL FOR AWARDING THE DEGREE  
OF DOCTOR OF SCIENCE (DSc) BASED ON THE SCIENTIFIC  
COUNCIL OF NUMBER PhD.03/29.12.2022.Fil.156.01  
AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREE UNDER  
ANDIJAN STATE INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

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**ANDIJAN STATE UNIVERSITY**

**SATIMOVA DILAFRUZ NUMONJONOVNA**

**PRAGMATIC, LINGUOCULTURAL AND SOCIOLINGUISTIC  
ANALYSIS OF LINGUISTIC SUBSTANDARD IN DIFFERENT  
DISCOURSES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK**

**10.00.06 – Comparative Literature, Contrastive Linguistics  
and Translation Studies**

**ABSTRACT**  
**of dissertation of the doctor of PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES (DSc)**

**The theme of the Doctor of Science (DSc) is registered at the Supreme Attestation Commission under the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan under the number B2021.3.DSc/Fil336.**

The doctoral dissertation was completed at Andijan State University.

The abstract of the dissertation in three languages (Uzbek, English, and Russian, (resume)) has been placed on the website of Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages ([www.adchti.uz](http://www.adchti.uz)) and in the Information and Educational Portal "ZiyoNet" ([www.ziyo.net](http://www.ziyo.net)).

**Scientific advisor:** **Shakhabitdinova Shokhida Khoshimovna**  
Doctor of Philology, Professor

**Official Opponents:** **Usmanov Farxad Faxriddinovich**  
Doctor of Philology, docent  
**Ahmedova Mehrinigor Bahodirovna**  
Doctor of Philology, docent  
**Nurislom Khursanov Iskandarovich**  
Doctor of Philology, docent

**Leading organisation:** **Fergana State University**

The defence of the dissertation is held on " \_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ 2025 at \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting of the one-time scientific council organised on the basis of the scientific Council PhD.03/29.12.2022.Fil.156.01 awarding scientific degrees at Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages. (Address: 170100, Andijan city, Baburshah Street, 5, Tel.: (99874) 223-42-76; fax: (99871) 223-42-76, e-mail: [info@asifl.uz](mailto:info@asifl.uz)).

The dissertation is available at the Information Resource Centre of Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages (Registered number \_\_\_\_\_). (Address: 170100, Andijan city, Baburshah Street, 5, Tel.: (99874) 223-42-76).

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(registry protocol No. \_\_\_\_\_ dated " \_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ 2025).

**D.A.Rustamov**  
Chairman of the One-time Scientific Council awarding scientific degrees, DSc in philological sciences, professor

**A.Dj.Atboev**  
Secretary of the One-time Scientific Council awarding scientific degrees, PhD in philological sciences, dotcent

**M.A.Abduvaliev**  
Chairman of the Scientific Seminar under the One-time Scientific Council awarding scientific degrees, DSc in philological sciences, professor

## INTRODUCTION (Annotation of Doctor of Science Dissertation (DSc))

**The actuality and necessity of the dissertation theme.** In world linguistics, since the second half of the 20th century, with the advancement of pragmatics, linguoculturology, sociolinguistics, cognitive, and functional approaches in world linguistics, words, phrases, and dialects that deviate from literary norms have come to be understood not merely as language layers, but as profound reflections of social, cultural, communicative, and psychological factors within society. Particularly significant among these are substandard linguistic units with extensive corpora, such as *youth slang, professional jargon, criminal argot, lower colloquialisms*, as well as *regional dialects, neologisms, and anglicisms* – all exemplifying deviations from traditional linguistic standards. Independently formed and frequently updated, substandard vocabulary creates a distinctive tone across various discourses (literary texts, mass media, online communication, cyberlexicon), thereby expanding the functional domain of linguistic units, as well as, their study remains a pressing issue for understanding the socio-linguistic landscape of society, ideological transformations, cultural heritage, and comparative philological research.

Contemporary global linguistics considers substandard vocabulary not merely in relation to literary norms, but as a significant linguistic phenomenon reflecting language use within authentic speech contexts, the socio-stratigraphic structure of society, spiritual values, and sociocultural processes. In this regard, simultaneously examining substandard linguistic units in English and Uzbek through pragmatic, sociolinguistic, and linguocultural criteria holds considerable theoretical and practical importance within general linguistics. On one hand, this lexical stratum conveys evaluative meanings, emotional expressiveness, social norms, and stereotypes; on the other hand, it highlights complex translation-related issues such as equivalence, semantic extension, or functional adaptation. Consequently, comparing universal and specific aspects of substandard linguistic units across various cultures and languages, summarizing their isomorphic and allomorphic features, and identifying pragmatic and sociocultural characteristics within diverse discourses, including literary texts, criminal jargon, mass media, cyberlexicon, and online communication, has become increasingly relevant in contemporary linguistics.

The elevated attention toward education and science as a priority in state policy within our country increases the importance of preparing specialists proficient in foreign languages, especially English, who possess scientific-methodological competencies and creative thinking skills. Consequently, developing high-quality translation methodologies from the state language into foreign languages and vice versa, as well as enhancing the expertise of specialists in this field<sup>1</sup>, has become a critical task in contemporary linguistics. Furthermore, comparative studies of the Uzbek language, an integral component of our national culture, with foreign languages, particularly through investigating speech elements deviating from literary norms (slang, criminal argot, professional jargon, colloquial and dialectal

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<sup>1</sup> Mirziyoyev Sh.M. “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Qarori, 2021-yil 19-may, PQ-5117-son. <https://lex.uz/docs/5426736> (Murojaat etilgan sana 14.01.2023)

vocabulary, neologisms, and related categories), facilitate deeper understanding of the intricate interplay between linguistic systems and cognition. Additionally, this process highlights the necessity of exploring various linguo-cognitive, linguocultural, and ethnolinguistic issues connected to global information exchange, socio-cultural transformations, and youth communication practices, bringing sociopragmatic characteristics and diverse discourse forms of substandard vocabulary to the forefront of linguistic research today.

This research, to a certain extent, contributes to the implementation of tasks outlined in the normative-legal documents, including in the Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5847 dated October 8, 2019 “On Approval of the Concept of Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030”<sup>2</sup>, No. PF-5850 dated October 21, 2019 “On Measures to Fundamentally Enhance the Prestige and Status of the Uzbek Language as the State Language”, No. PF-6084 dated October 20, 2020 “On Measures for Further Development of the Uzbek Language and Improvement of Language Policy in the Country”, No. PF-158 dated September 11, 2023 “On the Uzbekistan-2030 Strategy”<sup>3</sup>, as well as the Resolution No. PQ-5117 dated May 19, 2021 “On Measures to Bring the Promotion of Foreign Language Learning in the Republic of Uzbekistan to a Qualitatively New Level”<sup>4</sup>, and other regulatory and legal documents.

**Correspondence of the research to the priorities of the development of science and technology of the republic.** The research was carried out in accordance with the priority direction of the republic’s science and technology development “Forming a system of innovative ideas for the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual, and educational advancement of an information-based society and democratic state, and developing ways for their implementation”.

**Review of foreign scientific researches on the subject of the dissertation<sup>5</sup>.** The study of substandard vocabulary is currently in the focus of leading scientific centers and prestigious universities around the world. For instance, research laboratories affiliated with the *American Dialect Society*, the *British Slang Research Group*, and *Cambridge University Press* investigate the origin, structural features, evaluative connotations, and social implications of slang, argot, and professional jargon based on various corpus materials. In the Russian Federation, institutions such as *M.V.Lomonosov Moscow State University*, *Saint Petersburg State*

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<sup>2</sup> Mirziyoyev Sh.M. “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta’lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida” gi Farmoni, 2019-yil 8-oktyabr, PF-5847-son. <https://lex.uz/docs/-4545884> (Murojaat etilgan sana 11.01.2023)

<sup>3</sup> Mirziyoyev Sh. M. “O‘zbekiston-2030” strategiyasi to‘g‘risida” O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Farmoni, 2023-yil, 11- sentabr, PF-158-son. <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/-6600413> (Murojaat etilgan sana 29.10.2023)

<sup>4</sup> Mirziyoyev Sh.M. “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Qarori, 2021-yil 19-may, PQ-5117-son. <https://lex.uz/docs/5426736> (Murojaat etilgan sana 15.01.2023)

<sup>5</sup> Review of foreign scientific researches on the topic of the dissertation is based on the following sources: [www.academia.edu](http://www.academia.edu), [www.researchgate.net](http://www.researchgate.net), [www.google.scholar.com](http://www.google.scholar.com), [cheloveknauka.com](http://cheloveknauka.com), [dslib.net](http://dslib.net), [www.euophras.org](http://www.euophras.org), [uniaugsburg.de](http://uniaugsburg.de), [www.linguistics.ucsb.edu](http://www.linguistics.ucsb.edu), [www.unilim.fr](http://www.unilim.fr), [www.ucm.sk](http://www.ucm.sk), [www.kaznu.kz](http://www.kaznu.kz), [www.ugal.ro](http://www.ugal.ro), [www.onu.edu.ua](http://www.onu.edu.ua), [www.unizg.hr](http://www.unizg.hr), [www.uwb.edu.pl](http://www.uwb.edu.pl), [www.spbu.ru](http://www.spbu.ru), [www.ksu.edu.ru](http://www.ksu.edu.ru), [www.navoiy-uni.uz](http://www.navoiy-uni.uz); <http://users.iks.aalto.fi/tho/fikla/>, <http://www.substandarts.org>, <http://www.uk-kla.org.uk/>, <http://ralk.info/>, <http://www.aelko.es/>, <http://www.afliko.fr/>, <http://ptjk.pl/>, <https://thelib.info/tehnologii/1846830-elektronnyj-tekstovyj-korpus/>.

University, and linguistic and literary institutes under the Russian Academy of Sciences explore substandard lexical units from sociopragmatic and linguocognitive perspectives, conducting practical-project works dedicated to criminal argot, youth slang, and speech of “difficult-to-educate adolescents” (речь трудновоспитаемых подростков). Similarly, research in the fields of informal lexicon and dialectology is being actively pursued in Germany (Universities of Berlin and Munich), France (Paris-Sorbonne, Association des Chercheurs en Linguistique), Spain (scientific laboratories in Madrid and Barcelona), and Uzbekistan (Uzbekistan State World Languages University, Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages, and Andijan State University).

Moreover, the significance of substandard vocabulary on the internet and social media is analysed globally from multiple perspectives. For example, John Corner (United Kingdom), in his work titled “*Media research and proposals for media change: Notes on a key variable*”, advanced theoretical ideas regarding the sociopragmatic classification of internet chats and the rapid evolution of informal expressions. In China, numerous linguists are conducting profound studies using specialized corpus-linguistic methods to explore informal vocabulary on modern online platforms from cultural-psychological, linguopragmatic, and functional-stylistic viewpoints. Specifically, research centers at *Hebei University* (Baoding) have experimentally investigated pragmatic-stylistic aspects, psychological impacts, and potential socio-psychological consequences of incorporating internet slang into advertising texts. Scholars at *Shenzhen University* (Shenzhen) employ corpus-based approaches to examine the semantic expansion of “romanized” informal expressions on online platforms, their evaluative components, and cultural adaptation of colloquial units. Translation centers in the USA (Massachusetts, Texas, California) and Europe (Amsterdam, Prague), as well as the United Kingdom, have comprehensively studied the expressive capacities of substandard vocabulary in literary texts (character speech), evaluative meanings of slang in interpersonal communication, representations of criminal group speech in social novels, and translation adequacy issues using works by Mark Twain, J.D. Salinger, K. Kesey, Jake Arnott, and J.K. Rowling as examples. Language centers affiliated with the *University of California, Berkeley* (United States), *the University of Manchester* (United Kingdom), and *the University of Edinburgh* (United Kingdom)<sup>6</sup> regularly conduct research on creating literary imagery through substandard units, shaping characters’ speech portraits, and strategies for translating these expressions into other languages.

**The degree of study of the problem.** Substandard vocabulary has been consistently examined in global linguistics through various prisms, such as sociolinguistics, linguocognitive studies, linguoculturology, and pragmalinguistics. American and British linguistic schools, particularly scholars such as J.K. Hotten, J.B. Greenough and J.L. Kittredge, L. Bloomfield, H. Alexander, E.X. Partridge, R. Bridgman, D.N. Bryan, Ch. Hartman, J.L. Brook, R. Spears, L. Soudek,

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<sup>6</sup> Smith M. Slang as a Stylistic Device in Modern American Prose // University of California Press, 2017. – P. 45-60.; Johnson E. Character Speech and the Role of Slang in Contemporary British Literature // Manchester Literary Review, vol. 21, no. 2, 2019. – P. 123-138.; Brown S.K. Substandard Lexis in Translation: A Case Study of Salinger and Rowling // Edinburgh Studies in Language and Translation, 2021. – P. 88-99.

N.F. Blake, L. Anderson and P. Trudgill, W. Labov, T. Thorne, J. Jenkins, J. Aitchison, and Ph. Durkin<sup>7</sup> have specifically addressed topics related to social stratification in English, historical formation and semantic expansion of substandard and colloquial units, as well as their significance in the speech of various social groups.

In Russia, research within sociolinguistics conducted by prominent Russian linguists such as A.D. Shveytser, B.A. Ilish, I.R. Galperin, V.I. Arnold, T.M. Belyayeva, V.A. Khomyakov, V.V. Khimik, V.N. Yartseva, E. Matiello, A. Lipatov, T.E. Zakharchenko, K. Ibl, A.Yu. Romanov, Y.Y. Matyushenko, N.A. Djeus, and Y.M. Kazachkova<sup>8</sup> serves as notable examples of ongoing studies on the dynamic substandard lexical layer. Numerous monographic studies have specifically addressed substandard language issues, among which the works of scholars such as A.A. Miller, V.B. Bykov, T.A. Dunayevska, S.S. Trifanova, V.P. Korovushkin, T.A. Kudina, N.V. Gromova, and G.V. Ryabichkina<sup>9</sup> stand out

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<sup>7</sup> Hotten J.C. A Dictionary of Modern Slang, Cant, Vulgar words, Used at the Present Day in the streets of London. – London: Picadilly, 1860. – 305 p.; Greenough J.B., Kittredge G.L. Words and their Ways in English Speech. – New York: Macmillan, 1929. – 431 p.; Bloomfield L. Language. – London: George Allen & Unwin LTD, 1933. – 566 p.; Partridge E. Slang Today and Yesterday. – London: Routledge & Kegan Paul LTD, 1954. – 476 p.; Alexander. H. The story of our language. – New York: Doubleday, 1962. – 240 p.; Bridgman R. The Colloquial Style in America. – New York: Oxford University Press, 1966. – 265 p.; Bryan D.N. American Slang and Its Social Functions. – New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1978. – 223 p.; Hartman Ch. English Slang and the Urban Language. – Illinois: Chicago Press, 1966. – 201 p.; Brook J.L. Studies in the Development of Modern Slang. – United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 1973. – 350 p.; Spears R. A. Slang and Euphemism. – New York: Jonathan David Publishers, Inc. Middle Village, 1981. – 448 p.; Soudek L. Structure of Substandard Words in British and American English. – Bratislava: Vydavatelstvo SAV, 1967. – 228 p.; Blake N.F. The English Language in Medieval Literature. – London, Toronto: J. M. Dent&Sons, 1970. – 190 p.; Andersson L., Trudgill P. Bad Language. – USA. Penguin books: Language and Linguistic. – Blackwell, 1990. – 86 p.; Labov W. The Social stratification of English in New York City. – USA: Cambridge University Press. 2nd edition, 2001. – 442 p.; Thorne T. Dictionary of contemporary slang. Third Edition. – London: A&C Black, 2005. – 494 p.; Jenkins J. World Englishes: A Resource Book for Students. 2nd ed., – London and New York: Routledge, 2009. – 233 p.; Aitchison J. Language Change: Progress or Decay? 4th ed. – UK: Cambridge University Press, 2013. – 298 p.; Durkin Ph. Borrowed Words: A History of Loanwords in English. – United Kingdom: Oxford University Press, 2014. – 491 p.

<sup>8</sup> Швейцер А.Д. Социальная дифференциация английского языка в США. – М.: Наука, 1983. – 216 с.; Ильиш Б.А. История английского языка. – М.: изд-во лит-ры на иностранных языках, 1998. – 224 с.; Galperin I.R. Stylistics. – Moscow: Higher School. 1971. – 342 p.; Арнольд В.И. Лексикология современного английского языка. Учебное пособие. 2-е издание, переработанное. – М.: Флинта, Наука, 2012. – 376 с.; Хомяков В.А. Введение в изучение сленга – основного английского просторечия. Монография. – Вологда: Областная типография, 1971. – 103 с.; Химик В. В. Большой словарь русской разговорной экспрессивной речи. – Санкт-Петербург: Норинт, 2004. – 762 с.; Ярцева В.Н. Развитие национального литературного английского языка. – М.: Наука, 1969. – 310 с.; Matiello E. An Introduction to English Slang. A Description of its Morphology. Semantics and Sociology. – Italy: Polimetrica International Scientific Publisher Monza, 2008. – 324 p.; Липатов А.Т. Сленг как проблема социолингвистики. – М.: Элпис, 2010. – 318 с.; Захарченко Т.Е. Английский и американский сленг. – М.: АСТ: Астрель, 2009. – 409 с.; Eble C.C. Slang and Sociability. In group language among College Students. – Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 1996. – 240 p.; Романов. А.Ю. Современный русский молодежный сленг. – Munchen: Verlag Otto Sagner, 2004. – 206 p.; Матюшенко Е.Е. Современный молодежный сленг: Формирование и функционирование: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Волгоград: ВГПУ, 2007. – 188 с.; Джеус Н.А. Лексико-семантическое словообразование в молодежном сленге: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Краснодар, 2008. – 26 с.; Казачкова Е.М. Формирование и функционирование молодежного сленга в лингвокультурной среде: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 2006. – 199 с.

<sup>9</sup> Миллер А.А. Стилистически сниженная лексика и её отражение в двуязычных словарях: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Алма-Ата. Казахск. гос. ун-т. 1972. – 343.; Быков В.Б. Лексикологические и лексикографические проблемы исследования русского субстандарта: Дисс. ... док. филол. наук. – М., 2001. – 301 с.; Дунаевская Т.А. Структурные особенности экспрессивно-коллоквиальной лексики в современных английском и русском языках: автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ярославль, 2005. – 24 с.; Трифанова С.С. Лексический субстандарт Новозеландского варианта английского языка в синхронии и диахронии: автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Санкт-Петербург, 2007. – 18 с.; Коровушкин В.П. Основы контрастивной социолектологии: автореф. дисс. ... док. филол. наук. – Пятигорск, 2005. – 50 с.; Новикова Т.С. Субстандарт XX века и его контрастивно-художественная интерпретация: автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Белгород, 2008. – 20 с.; Кудина Т.А. Языковой субстандарт: Социолингвистические, лингвокультурологические и

prominently.

In Uzbek linguistics, G.H. Rahimov was the first to systematically explain theoretical concepts of English slang in a monographic study, after which D.N. Satimova conducted comparative research on contemporary youth slang<sup>10</sup>. In addition, words with a limited scope of use in Uzbek linguistics have been analysed from linguistic, sociolinguistic, and semantic perspectives, and commented on in several scholarly works, particularly in the works of Sh.Shoabdurahmonov, A.Hojiev, A.Mamatov, S.Mominov, Sh.Iskandarova, M.Umarkhojaev, Sh.Shakhobiddinova, M.Asqarova, Kh.Jamolxonov, M.Mirtojiyev, U.Tursunov, O.Yusupov, R.Sayfullaeva, Sh.Yuldasheva, G.Abdurakhmonov, S.Mamajonov<sup>11</sup>. Moreover, M.M.Akhunov and D.R.Ismoilova<sup>12</sup> have analyzed lexical-phraseological units within the semantic field of crime. Issues related to loanwords have been addressed in the doctoral dissertations of V.A.Vositov and O.U.Shukurov<sup>13</sup>. In recent years, scholarly research on lexical units within the substandard lexicon has intensified. The studies by N.S.Nasrullaeva, M.Kh.Akhmedova, S.Kh.Nurtaev, N.M.Akramova and Z.Sh.Rahimova<sup>14</sup> can serve

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<sup>10</sup> Рахимов Г.Х. Британия ва Америка сленгининг социолонгвистик хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Самарқанд, 2006. – 139 б.; Сатимова Д.Н. Инглиз ва ўзбек ёшлар сленгининг қиёсий таҳлили: Фил. фан. фалс. док. (PhD) ... дисс. – Андижон, 2020. – 156 б.

<sup>11</sup> Шоабдурахмонов Ш., Асқарова М. ва бошқалар. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1980. – 447 б.; Шоабдурахмонов Ш., Асқарова М. ва бошқалар. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1980. – 447 б.; Ҳожиёв А., Аҳмедов А. Ўзбек тили лексикологияси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1981. – 312 б.; Маматов А.Э. Ҳозирги замон тилида лексик ва фразеологик норма муаммолари. – Тошкент: Фан академияси, 1991. – 274 б.; Мўминов С. Сўзлашиш санъати. – Фарғона: Фарғона, 1997. – 100 б.; Ш.Искандарова. Лексикани мазмуний майдон асосида ўрганиш муаммолари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1998. – 50 б.; Умархўжаев М.Э. Умумий тилшунослик. – Андижон: Жаҳон-интер-принт, 2010. – 76 б.; Шаҳобиддинова Ш. Жиноятчилар сленги ҳақида қарашлар // Филологиянинг долзарб муаммолари. “ПЗ-20170926286. Ўзбек суд амалий лингвистикаси тадқиқи” лойиҳаси доирасида ўтказилган республика илмий-амалий анжумани материаллари, – 2019. – Б. 3-10.; Асқарова М., Қосимова К., Жамолхонов Ҳ. Ўзбек тили. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1989. – 264 б.; Миртожиёв М.М. Ўзбек тили лексикологияси ва лексикографияси. Ўқув қўлланма. – Тошкент: ЎЗМУ, 2000. – 80 б.; Турсунов У., Мухторов А., Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 1992. – 400 б.; Юсупов Ў.Қ., Менглиев Б. Ҳозирги замон ўзбек тили. – Тошкент: Адабиёт учкунлари, 2017. – 247 б.; Сайфуллаева Р., Менглиев Б., Боқиева Г. ва б. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. – Тошкент: Фан ва технология, 2009. – 416 б.; Юлдашева Ш. Ёшлар нутқида сленглар вужудга келишининг психологик сабаблари // Лисон илимининг чин яловбардори. Ўзбек филологиясининг долзарб муаммолари. Илмий конференция материаллари. – Бухоро, 2017. – Б. 304-305.; Абдурахмонов Ғ., Мамажонов С. Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2002. – 352 б.

<sup>12</sup> Ахунوف М.М. Оламнинг лисоний манзарасида “жиноят” концептининг ўрни: Фил. фан. б. фалсафа д-ри. (PhD) ... дисс. – Андижон, 2022. – 157 б.; Ismoilova D.R. Turli tizimdagi tillarda jinoyat semantikasini voqelantiruvchi leksik-frazeologik birliklarning struktur-semantik va lingvokulturologik tadqiqi: Filol. fan. b. falsafa d-ri (PhD) ... diss. – Farg‘ona, 2023. – 166 б.

<sup>13</sup> Vositov V.A. Ingliz tilidagi turkiy o‘zlashmalar: sotsiolingvistik aspekt: Filol. fan. d-ri ... diss. avtoref. – Farg‘ona, 2023. – 76 б.; Shukurov O.U. O‘zbek tili zamonaviy o‘zlashmalarining evolyutsiyasi, transformatsiyasi va leksikografik talqini masalalari (mustaqillik davri): Filol. fan. d-ri ... diss. avtoref. – Qarshi, 2022. – 62 б.

<sup>14</sup> Насруллоева Н. Ўзбек ва инглиз тилларида компьютер ва интернет жаргонларининг чоғиштирма тадқиқи: Фил. фан. фалс. док. (PhD) ... дисс. – Самарқанд, 2021. – Б. 48.; Ахмедова М.Х. Ўзбек тили жаргон лексикасининг психолонгвистик аспекти: Фил. фан. док. (DSc) ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2022. – Б. 59.; Nurtayev S.X. Ingliz ommaviy axborot vositalaridagi neologizmlarning o‘zbek tiliga tarjima qilish muammolari. Fil. fan. b. fals. dok. (PhD) ... diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 2023. – 49 б.; Akramova N.M. Yoshlar sotsiolektini ifodalash vositalarining ingliz, o‘zbek va rus tillaridagi qiyosiy-tipologik tadqiqi: Fil. fan. b. fals.dok. (PhD) ... diss. avtoref. – Farg‘ona, 2023. – 63 б.; Rahimova Z.Sh. O‘zbek tilida jargonlarning lingvopragmatik tadqiqi: Fil. fan. b. fals.dok. (PhD) ... diss. avtoref. – Termez, 2024. – 45 б.

as examples of this. However, so far, the pragmatic, sociolinguistic, linguocultural aspects, as well as cyberlexicographic and translational issues of substandard units in various discourses, have not yet been comprehensively analyzed in English and Uzbek linguistics from a comparative-contrastive perspective.

**Relationship of the research with the research plans of the higher educational institution where the dissertation was completed.** The dissertation was completed in accordance with the scientific research plan of Andijan State University within the framework of the topic “Current Issues in Modern Linguistics”.

**The research objective is** to identify pragmatic, linguocultural, and sociolinguistic aspects of substandard linguistic units in English and Uzbek, such as lower colloquialisms, dialectisms, youth slang, criminal argot, professional jargon, neologisms, anglicisms, vulgarisms, and other similar substandard units, within various discourses.

**Tasks of the research:**

to study the theoretical foundations of concepts specific to substandard vocabulary in English and Uzbek languages, as well as advanced paradigms in comparative linguistics;

to conduct a comprehensive analysis (structural-semantic, sociopragmatic, linguocultural) of the manifestation of substandard vocabulary across various discourses (literary texts, criminal language, oral communication, internet chats, cyber lexicons), and explain their functional transformations;

to identify the isomorphic and allomorphic features of substandard lexical units in English and Uzbek, and determine typological regularities in deviations from literary norms;

to identify problems (equivalence, adequacy, functional adaptation, and preservation of artistic-aesthetic value) arising during the translation of substandard expressions, and develop scientific recommendations for improving linguocultural and sociopragmatic mechanisms in achieving equivalence;

to analyse the principles of registering substandard vocabulary in cyber lexicons and various discourses in English and Uzbek, thereby developing recommendations for classifying such lexical units using innovative methods and formats, and compiling sociolinguistic dictionaries.

**The object of the research** includes Uzbek and English literary texts containing substandard lexical units, explanatory and electronic dictionaries, as well as texts from mass media of various styles and genres, and conversations on social networks in both English and Uzbek.

**The subject of the research** comprises structural-semantic, functional-stylistic, linguocultural, sociopragmatic, and discursive features of substandard expressions appearing across different genres and styles in English and Uzbek languages.

**Research methods.** In conducting the research, the following methods were employed: descriptive, comparative, contrastive, componential, structural, classification, modelling, distributive, illustrative, contextual, pragmatic, transformational, valency analysis, and linguostatistical analysis.

**The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:**

the differentiation layers of the lexical corpus of the English and Uzbek languages have been comparatively analyzed based on usage scope and analytical criteria, dividing them into *standard* and *substandard* categories (*literary, common, and colloquial* in English, *literary vocabulary* and *general usage vocabulary* in Uzbek), and on this basis, theoretical criteria for linguistic norms and subnorm concepts have been provided, clearly defining terminological classifications and taxonomies of substandard units (*slang, jargon, argot, lower colloquialisms, dialectal vocabulary, neologisms, Anglicisms, vulgarisms, etc.*);

common and distinctive features of the languages through a comparative analysis of substandard units such as *slang, professional jargon, colloquial units, dialectisms, neologisms, anglicisms, vulgarisms, and criminal discourse vocabulary* (argot, criminogenic invective vocabulary) representing the informal lexical strata in English and Uzbek from of social, communicative and pragmatic aspects (presupposition, implicature, illocution, perlocution and speech acts) have been substantiated;

the speech realization of the substandard in mass media and online platforms, the emotional-expressive coloring of subcolloquial lexicon, the concretizing criteria of neologisms (semantic, lexical, lexical-grammatical), *interlinguistic, intralinguistic* and *extralinguistic* factors in the formation of neologisms and anglicisms, the morpholexical integration, the mechanisms of formation, and sociopragmatic factors related to their adoption of anglicisms have been revealed;

the functional significance of substandard lexis in English and Uzbek literary discourse for forming characters' speech portraits, expressing irony or emotional expressiveness, along with the linguocultural aspects of authorial (occasional) units, has been identified; additionally, the complexities involved in selecting *equivalent, analog, and adequate* translation variants considering sociocultural factors have been systematized, the principle of *linguocultural equilibrium* (balanced national-cultural adaptation) ensuring harmonization of linguistic units between source and target languages during translation has been developed, and the effectiveness of the calque method in translating nationally specific substandard nominative and phraseological units has been scientifically substantiated;

the principles for registering substandard linguistic units in cyber-dictionaries of English and Uzbek languages and for systematically analyzing their *linguocultural* (dialectal interpretations of words, cultural status within the language, phraseological and idiomatic forms), *sociolinguistic* (informal or substandard usage contexts), and *communicative-pragmatic* (understanding through authentic examples in various contexts) characteristics by using online dictionaries, automatic lexical classification algorithms, hyperlink mechanisms, and sociolinguistic labeling have been developed, as well as, the isomorphic and allomorphic features (24 analytical-parametric possibilities for a single lexeme manifested in both languages) of substandard units in the cyber-dictionaries of the compared languages have been statistically identified.

**Practical results of the research work are as follows:**

the importance of substandard vocabulary not only in general linguistics but

also specifically in lexicology, sociopragmatics, text linguistics, literary studies, linguocognitology, linguoculturology, translation studies, and the possibilities of its application in educational practice have been substantiated;

a classification model based on sociopragmatic and functional-stylistic criteria has been developed for substandard lexical units in English and Uzbek languages within specific discourses (literary, criminal, internet, cyber discourse);

linguistic criteria have been established for evaluating the semantic fields and determining social limitation levels of substandard strata, such as criminal argot, youth slang, and professional jargon;

models of semantic, phonetic, and morphological transformations occurring during the adaptation of informal Anglicisms into the Uzbek language have been identified;

methodological recommendations have been developed for applying integrated textual and stylistic analytical methods in translation processes aimed at characterising speech portraits, expressing emotional tones, irony, or socio-satirical purposes in literary texts through substandard expressions;

the necessity of creating registration styles, labelling systems, and equivalent lists for substandard lexical units in English and Uzbek cyber dictionaries, distinctly different from the methods used for formally standardised literary vocabulary, has been scientifically justified.

**The reliability of the results of scientific research** is explained by methodological rigour and a clearly targeted approach. The issues presented in the study have been systematically summarised according to precise criteria, and the practical outcomes have been validated by foreign experts and authoritative scientific institutions.

**Scientific and practical significance of research results.** The scientific significance of the research findings is explained by the comprehensive theoretical analysis of substandard linguistic units in Uzbek and English languages, revealing their structural-semantic, linguocultural, and sociopragmatic characteristics, their social-evaluative functions, roles in literary discourses, and cyberlexicographic interpretations. The methods applied in this study can serve as a theoretical basis for an in-depth analysis of the substandard lexical layer, its various manifestations, and typological problems in contemporary linguistics.

**The practical significance of the research findings** is that the conclusions and materials of the dissertation can be effectively used as resources for teaching modern linguistic courses in higher education institutions, in developing textbooks and manuals, in teaching courses such as sociopragmatics, linguoculturology, comparative cultural studies, comparative linguistics, lexicology, literary stylistics, theoretical grammar, as well as in the compilation of explanatory and multilingual dictionaries.

**Implementation of research results.** Based on the theoretical and practical conclusions, recommendations, and developments developed in the dissertation:

the differentiation layers of the lexical corpus of the English and Uzbek languages have been categorized into standard and substandard categories based on a wide range of comparative-analytical criteria according to the scope of usage, and

on this basis, theoretical criteria for the concepts of linguistic norms and subnorms have been developed, and the types of substandard units, their terminological scientific results and materials have been used in the grant project titled AM-FZ-201908172 – “Creation of the Educational Corpus of the Uzbek Language”, implemented in 2020–2023 within the framework of the State Scientific and Technical Programs. (Reference of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi No. 04-1-423 dated February 3, 2025). As a result, the project has been enriched with scientific evidence, specifically revealing discursive features of certain linguistic units characterising linguistic substandards.

the scientific results and materials regarding the speech realization of substandard units in mass media and internet platforms, emotional-expressive coloring of subcolloquial vocabulary, identifying criteria for neologisms, interlinguistic, intralinguistic, and extralinguistic factors in the formation of neologisms and Anglicisms, morpholexical integration and formation mechanisms of Anglicisms, as well as sociopragmatic factors related to their adoption, have been used in the project titled “OT-F1-18: Development of Methods and Methodology for Forming Popular Linguistic Culture”, carried out at Andijan State University between 2017 and 2020 within the framework of State Fundamental Research Programs (Reference No. 04-499 dated February 4, 2025, issued by Andijan State University). As a result, the methodology for linguistic description of substandard vocabulary has been enriched with new theoretical approaches and comprehensively illuminated through its social and communicative functions;

the conclusions and results regarding the role of substandard vocabulary in forming speech portraits of characters in English and Uzbek literary discourse, its functional significance in expressing irony or emotional expressiveness, and the linguocultural aspects of authorial (occasional) lexical units have been utilized in the project titled “No. IL-402104213 – Development of an Electronic Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary in the Uzbek Language,” implemented at Andijan State University during 2022–2023 within the framework of State Innovative Research Programs (Reference No. 04-498 dated February 4, 2025, issued by Andijan State University). Consequently, the characteristics of substandard vocabulary usage in literary discourses and translation processes have been identified, and linguistic descriptions of isomorphic and allomorphic units in cyber dictionaries have been revealed;

the evidence and theoretical considerations regarding the registration of substandard linguistic units of English and Uzbek in cyber-dictionaries, the systematic analysis of their linguocultural, sociolinguistic, and communicative-pragmatic characteristics through the application of online corpora, automatic lexical classification algorithms, hyperlink mechanisms, and principles of sociolinguistic labeling have been utilized within the framework of the international project numbered S-ECAGD-18-CA-0067 (P020002335), titled “FY-18 English Access Microscholarship Program”, conducted in collaboration with the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the United States at Kokand State Pedagogical Institute during 2020–2022 (Reference No. 10 dated February 3, 2025, issued by

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute). As a result, based on several proposals and recommendations put forward in the research, the common and distinctive features of substandard units in cyber-dictionaries have been statistically identified.

information and findings regarding general and differential linguistic characteristics obtained through comparative analysis of social, speech, and pragmatic aspects of substandard units such as slang, professional jargon, colloquial vocabulary, dialectisms, neologisms, anglicisms, vulgarisms, and criminal vocabulary (argot, criminogenic invective lexicon), which express the informal layer in English and Uzbek languages, have been used in preparing scripts for radio programs titled “Mutolaa”, “Fan ufqlari”, and “Yoshlar va biz”, developed by the editorial board of Cultural-Educational and Artistic Broadcasting of the “Mahalla” channel of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan (Reference No. O‘z/RV-23 dated February 7, 2025, issued by the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan). Consequently, these broadcasts have facilitated easier comprehension of substandard units used in the speech of compatriots, particularly the younger generation, thereby enhancing their social significance.

**Approbation of research results.** The results of this research were presented at 7 international and 3 national scientific-practical conferences.

**Publication of research results.** In total, 24 scientific works have been published on the topic of the dissertation, including 1 monograph and 13 articles (2 articles in foreign publications) in scientific journals recommended to be published by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

**Dissertation structure and volume.** The dissertation consists of an introduction, four chapters, a conclusion, a list of references and appendices. The total volume of the work is 293 pages.

## THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the introductory part of the dissertation, the relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic has been grounded, the goals and tasks, as well as the objects and subjects of the research have been described, the correspondence of the research work to the priority directions of developing science and technology of the Republic of Uzbekistan is shown, scientific novelty and practical results of the research have been stated, the scientific-practical significance of the results have been revealed, information about the implementation of the research work, published works, dissertation structure, volume and methods have taken place in this part.

The first chapter of the research, titled “**Standard and Substandard in Modern Linguistics: Theoretical Aspects and Principles of Research,**” consists of three sections. The first section, “**Interlingual lexical strata in linguistics and their types according to usage domain**”, analyzes the sociolinguistic dimensions of lexical strata across various languages, their functional classification, and domains of speech usage. The second section is titled “**Definitions of norm and subnorm concepts in language: social and linguistic content**”. The third section, named “**Substandard strata within sociolects and their composition**”, examines the intrinsic relationship between substandard lexical layers and social strata (sociolects).

The development of language and society is not limited solely to standard vocabulary; it is also accompanied by the emergence of new lexical units within the nonstandard lexicon. A significant part of speech activity is carried out using nonstandard vocabulary. Knowledge of these nonstandard words and expressions is essential for native speakers to engage freely in communication, achieve a deeper understanding of contemporary literature and mass media, comprehend corporate spoken language, recognise socially restricted groups – including criminal discourse, and prevent crime.

According to A. Hojiev's classification, the vocabulary of the Uzbek language can be divided into two main layers based on their scope of usage: 1) general vocabulary, whose scope of use is unlimited, and 2) vocabulary with restricted scope, used only in certain contexts or fields<sup>15</sup>. General vocabulary is widely utilised and understood by various social groups and people of different age categories. Vocabulary with restricted scope is used exclusively within a specific field, group, or context. Words belonging to this layer often appear as professional jargon, dialects, social dialects, and substandard lexicon.

R. Sayfullaeva and B. Mengliev further subdivide the vocabulary with restricted usage into three categories: 1) dialectal vocabulary; 2) terminological vocabulary; 3) non-literary vocabulary (argot and jargon)<sup>16</sup>.

In the lexical differentiation of languages, certain similarities and differences can be observed between the languages under comparison. For example, the lexical composition of English is divided into two main layers: 1) Standard English, and 2) Substandard or Nonstandard English. The first lexical layer includes literary (bookish) words, stylistically neutral words, and colloquialisms. However, perspectives on the composition of the second layer differ. For instance, according to L. Soudek, the vocabulary differentiation of English consists of eight lexical strata<sup>17</sup>. The primary layers are Standard and Substandard. The Standard vocabulary comprises three layers: 1) Literary, 2) Common, and 3) Colloquial. The Substandard vocabulary includes five layers: 1) Low Colloquial, 2) Slang, 3) Jargon, 4) Cant, and 5) Vulgar.

Based on this classification, the term “Substandard”, as an opposite to “Standard”, started to be used in European linguistics. This term was introduced into scientific usage by L. Bloomfield in the 1930s and subsequently became widely adopted within English, German, and other linguistic terminological systems<sup>18</sup>. Furthermore, in early 1986, with the publication of the collection “Sprachlicher Substandard”, extensive debates began among Romanists in Germany regarding Standard, Substandard, and Nonstandard language varieties.

In her studies, Z. Kester-Thoma argues that the two-layered *Standard–Substandard* model used in English and German linguistics cannot encompass all

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<sup>15</sup> Ҳожиёв А., Аҳмедов А. Ўзбек тили лексикологияси. – Тошкент, Ўзбекистон: Фан нашриёти, 1981. – Б.11.

<sup>16</sup> Сайфуллаева Р., Менглиев Б., Боқиева Г. ва бошқалар. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. – Тошкент: Фан ва технология, 2009. – Б.110.

<sup>17</sup> Soudek L. Structure of Substandard Words in British and American English. – Bratislava: Vydavatelstvo SAV, 1967. – P.59.

<sup>18</sup> Albercht J. M. “Substandart” und “Subnorm”. Die nicht-exemplarischen Ausprägungen der “Historischen Sprache” aus varietätenlinguistischer Sicht. Konzepte der Sprach und Literaturwissenschaft. // Holtus G., Radtke E. Sprachlicher Substandart III. Vol.45. Niemeyer Tübingen, 1986. – P. 45.

variations within Russian ethnolects<sup>19</sup>. She emphasizes that these terms, structured hierarchically into the *Standard–Substandard–Nonstandard* triad, allow language variants to be distinguished both horizontally and vertically. According to the linguist, "просторечие" (simple colloquial speech) occupies an intermediate position between Substandard and Nonstandard; simultaneously, colloquial vocabulary partially belongs to Standard and partially to Substandard. Consequently, she equates "просторечие" with "нестандартная лексика" (Nonstandard). From this perspective, the use of linguistic terms such as *Standard, Substandard, Subnorm, Nonstandard, Nichtstandard, Sociolect, and Slang* in European linguistics leads to certain ambiguities.

It is evident that linguists divide lexical layers into multiple levels, applying various terminologies. J. Kenyon also identifies two primary levels within language: standard and substandard. Additionally, he distinguishes functional variations in language as formal and informal<sup>20</sup>. Y. Hanners discusses higher and lower styles, corresponding respectively to formal and informal registers<sup>21</sup>. G.V. Stepanov views language as a multi-layered structure, distinguishing between higher strata (высший страт) and lower strata (низший страт), aligning with cultured and uncultured levels, respectively<sup>22</sup>. Among these various terminologies, the terms "standard" and "substandard" appear to be the most suitable, expressive, and widely accepted, as evidenced by their frequent usage in Western linguistics.

Norms exist in every sphere, manifesting themselves in human lifestyles, behaviours, work processes, and speech. The concept of a norm holds both theoretical and practical significance, as the success of any activity depends on it. However, does human speech always adhere to these norms? Unfortunately, people often do not fully comply with all established norms.

According to A. Mamatov, "various lexical norm violations and deviations frequently occur in both spoken and written speech"<sup>23</sup>. This viewpoint indicates that linguistic norms and subnorms represent an actual phenomenon. Considering norms not only as a linguistic phenomenon, but also as a social phenomenon, implies a broader understanding of their nature. According to this interpretation, the emergence and formation of linguistic norms are conditioned not solely by language rules but also by socio-historical factors, the lifestyle of the language community, and cultural-spiritual values.

We shall analyse this situation using examples from mass media and oral discourse:

***Rossiya tashqi ishlar vaziri Sergey Lavrov rossiyalik diplomatlarni Kiyevdan evakuatsiya qilishi mumkinligini aytdi.***

*Rossiya tashqi ishlar vaziri Sergey Lavrov 28 yanvar kuni to'rtta rus radiostansiyasi efirida so'zga chiqib, bir qator **bayonotlar berdi**. Uning so'zlariga*

<sup>19</sup> Кестер-Тома З. Стандарт, субстандарт, нонстандарт // Русистика. – Берлин, 1993. – № 2. – С. 18-25.

<sup>20</sup> Kenyon J.S. Cultural levels and functional varieties of English // Readings in Applied English Linguistics. – New York, 1958. – P. 218.

<sup>21</sup> Hannerz U. Language, Variation and Social Relationships // Studia Linguistica, 1970. Vol. 24, №2. – P.137.

<sup>22</sup> Степанов Г.В. Об особенностях языковой вариативности // Теория языка. Лингвистика. Кельтология. – Москва. – С. 128.

<sup>23</sup> Маматов А.Э. Ҳозирги замон тилида лексик ва фразеологик норма муаммолари. – Тошкент: Фан академияси, 1991. – Б. 67.

ko'ra, Rossiya o'z diplomatlarining bir qismini Kiyevdan evakuasiya qilishi mumkin. Bu haqida Kommersant nashri xabar berdi.

«Amerikaliklar Ukrainadan Rossiyaga nisbatan ochiqchasiga va behayolik bilan foydalanishdiki, Kiyev rejimining o'zi **qo'rqib ketdi**<sup>24</sup> .....».

**(Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov stated that Russia might evacuate its diplomats from Kiev.**

On January 28, Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov spoke on four Russian radio stations, **making** a series of **statements**. According to him, Russia might evacuate some of its diplomats from Kiev. This was reported by the publication Kommersant.

“The Americans have openly and blatantly used Ukraine against Russia, to the extent that even the Kyiv regime itself became **frightened**...”)

In the above mass media information, the journalist's phrase “made a series of statements” does not typically appear in the informal conversational style of oral discourse. Since this context is official speech, there are certain restrictions on the usage of specific words and expressions. Such introductory phrases provide objectivity to the text and ensure the reliability of the information presented.

In the above-mentioned mass media reports, the phrase “bayonotlar berdi” (gave statements) is not used in casual, spoken language. Since this context belongs to formal speech, specific lexical and phraseological restrictions apply. Such introductory statements impart objectivity to the text and ensure the reliability of the information provided.

Informal content is widespread on the internet. For example: **Azamat Axrorov shogirtlarini gap bilan yedirdi**<sup>25</sup> (Azamat Akhrorov convinced his students with smooth talk; word to word translation: Azamat Akhrorov fed his students with words).

In the given example, the addresser addresses the recipients in a simple, informal language. Phonetically, in the word shogirtlarini (his students), we can observe a characteristic sound change of spoken speech, specifically pronouncing “t” instead of the standard “d”. If we consider the verb yedirdi (fed), this expression conveys a figurative meaning, incorporating substandard lexical elements typical of oral discourse, to emphasise naturalness, modernity, attract attention to the message, and deliver the content effectively to listeners. It is commonly understood that “feeding someone with words” does not literally mean consuming words, but rather implies persuasion, exaggeration, boasting, or bragging. Here, colloquial elements detached from language and speech norms, and clearly distanced from literary standards, are employed with entirely different meanings. Texts in this style are often used to deliver news rapidly and vividly, demonstrating the fundamental characteristics of informal internet discourse.

Our research demonstrates that, in order to ensure terminological equivalence and clearly present the oppositional relationship, it is preferable to use the terms “norm” and “subnorm” instead of the terms “linguistic norm” and “non-norm”. This approach provides an accurate and precise expression of linguistic concepts.

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<sup>24</sup> Elektron manba. Gazeta.uz. O'zbekiston yangiliklari. <https://www.gazeta.uz/uz/2022/01/28/digest273/> 28 yanvar. 2022, 23:31. Jahon yangiliklari dayjesti. Murojaat etilgan sana (01.01.2022)

<sup>25</sup> Yulduzlar hayoti. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8UcqyBMiM6I> Murojaat etilgan sana (03.01.2022)

Standard → Norm, Nonstandard → Subnorm

Thus, the differentiation of lexical layers in the Uzbek language includes two strata: 1. **Standard**: a) literary vocabulary; b) general-use vocabulary. 2. **Substandard**: a) low colloquialism; b) dialectal vocabulary; c) neologism; d) slang; e) anglicism (borrowings); f) jargon; g) argot; h) vulgarism.

The second chapter of the dissertation is entitled “**Structural-semantic, functional, and sociopragmatic aspects of substandard in English and Uzbek languages**”. In the first section of this chapter, **the usage of colloquialisms in the languages under comparison, as well as their common and distinctive features with slang, jargon, argot, and dialects**, are discussed.

Colloquialisms are typically distinguished not by their regional specificity but by their intended communicative purpose (expressive tone, emotional impact). English colloquialisms are generally divided into two main categories: 1) **ordinary** colloquialisms, belonging to the *higher* (standard) layer, immediately below literary vocabulary, characteristic of neutral conversational style and yet not sharply diverging from standard norms; and 2) **low** colloquialisms, belonging to the *lower* (substandard) layer but still positioned above slang, jargon, argot, and vulgarisms.

1. Ordinary colloquialisms include words and phrases used in everyday informal conversations, such as: *kid – child, guy – boy, cool – good, excellent, bucks – dollars (money), munch – to eat, ad – advertisement, What’s up? – How are you?, What’s new?, Catch you later! – See you later!* 2. Low colloquialisms are informal lexical units commonly used in vernacular speech, characterized by emotional expressiveness, evaluative meanings, or subjective affirmative or negative attitudes, such as: *crap – nonsense, foolishness, freak – strange person, jerk – fool, idiot, tommyrot – absolute nonsense, dude – friend, fellow geek – someone interested in technology, bummer – unpleasant situation, piece of cake – very easy, Break a leg – Good luck!, Hit the sack – to go to bed, to sleep.*

Analyzing the primary functions of subcolloquial vocabulary, N.N. Kazayeva generalizes them as follows: 1) humor, 2) irony, 3) sarcasm, 4) belittling, and 5) disparagement<sup>26</sup>.

For example: *Oshpaz ham o‘zimizning ukamiz edi. Oshni qiyib tashlabdi.* (“Toshkent oqshomi” newspaper). (*The cook was also one of our guys. He cooked the pilaf very well*) In the provided example, stylistic characteristics of simple conversational speech, namely colloquial vocabulary, are vividly illustrated. The phrase *oshni qiyib tashlabdi* is typical of informal speech, vividly describing the preparation of pilaf in a stylistically expressive and lively manner, conveying the meaning of excellent cooking in everyday communication. In formal language, this phrase could have been expressed as “prepared delicious pilaf” or “cooked it perfectly”. However, in colloquial speech, such figurative expressions are frequently used, adding liveliness and sincerity to communication. Initially observed among smaller social groups, this phrase later spread among older age groups. Eventually, it evolved into contemporary youth slang with variants such as *yorvormoq, chachvormoq, sindirvormoq, yasab tashlamoq* (to crush it). Additional illustrative examples include: *puli qolmadi – chaqasi qolmadi – xemiri qolmadi* (ran out of

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<sup>26</sup> Казаева Н.Н. Некоторые вопросы изучения субколлоквиального слоя английской лексики // Теория и практика лингвистического описания разговорной речи. – Горький, 1979. – С.28.

money); *aldadi* – *kiydirdi* – *shiqillatdi* (cheated, fooled); *sevib qoldi* – *qizishib qoldi* – *aylanishib qoldi* – *kompot bo‘ldi* (fell in love, got involved, became a thing, got complicated).

Below is a comparative presentation of English lexical units categorised by their usage into four stylistic registers: 1) standard, 2) neutral, 3) colloquial, and 4) subcolloquial. Their equivalents in Uzbek are also provided.

**Table 1**

**English lexical units in four stylistic registers and their Uzbek equivalents**

<i>Standard lexis</i>	<i>Neutral lexis</i>	<i>Colloquial lexis</i>	<i>Subcolloquial lexis</i>	<i>Uzbek Equivalent (Neutral/Subcolloquial)</i>
child	kid	kiddo	rugrat	bola, farzand/chuvak
friend	buddy	dude	homie	do‘st, oshna/bratan
money	cash	bucks	dough	pul, chaqa/xemir
exhausted	tired	beat	knackered	charchagan/pishgan
fantastic	great	awesome	sick	ajoyib, zo‘r / bomba, it
deceive	trick	con	scam	aldamoq/kiydirmoq, shiqillatmoq, yedirmoq

The second section of the chapter provides diachronic and synchronic analysis concerning **the substandard functions, roles, significance, and developmental stages of neologisms and anglicisms in English and Uzbek languages.**

Clear examples of this include terms related to digital technologies, such as *smartphone*, *blogger*, *login*, *e-mail*, and *cloud computing*, which emerged as a result of rapid technological progress starting from the late XX century. Such linguistic dynamism facilitates the formation of *neologisms*, *slang expressions*, and *especially anglicisms*.

Neologisms are words arising from the necessity to name new realities or objects, reflecting changes in the spiritual and economic life of society<sup>27</sup>. Neologisms are divided into three main groups according to their formation methods: semantic, lexical, and lexical-grammatical neologisms. Here, we focus attention on the following *interlinguistic anglicisms* belonging to the second category of neologisms<sup>28</sup>. In Uzbek: *Dayjesting*, *brifing*, *praym-taym*, *bloger*, *selfi*, *favorit*, *biznesplan*, *ayfon*, *konsalting*, *feyk*, *breyk*, *fastfud*, *mo‘l*, *haytek*, *heppi-end*, *sekond-xend*, *trend* va h.k. In English: *Digesting*, *briefing*, *prime-time*, *blogger*, *selfie*, *favourite*, *business plan*, *iPhone*, *consulting*, *fake*, *break*, *fast-food*, *mall*, *high-tech*, *happy-end*, *second-hand*, *trend*, etc.

Currently, the anglicism *dayjest* (digest) is actively used in official texts and informational discourse in the Uzbek language, as can be frequently observed in titles and official announcements such as “*Dayjest dasturi*”<sup>29</sup> (Digest Program), “*haftalik dayjest – Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish agentligi*”<sup>30</sup> (Weekly Digest – Anti-Corruption Agency), “*Kechki dayjest – 26-noyabrning eng muhim*

<sup>27</sup> Matthews P.H. The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics. – OUP. Oxford University Press, 2014. – P. 313.

<sup>28</sup> Пешкова Д.Ю. Английская неология: способы пополнения вокабуляра на современном этапе // Известия Волгоградского государственного педагогического университета. 2019. № 6 (139). – С. 156.

<sup>29</sup> ПИМА rasmiy sahifasi. 20 Oktyabr, 2022. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yFhjkT53zC8> Murojaat etilgan sana (15. 06. 2023)

<sup>30</sup> O‘zbekiston Respublikasi korrupsiya qarshi kurshish agentligi. <https://aca.uz/oz/haftalik-dayjest> Murojaat etilgan sana (14. 05. 2023)

*xabarlari*”<sup>31</sup> (Evening Digest – Top News of November 26), and “18 may kuni O‘zbekistonda sodir bo‘lgan eng muhim xabarlar – Dayjest”<sup>32</sup> (Digest – Key events in Uzbekistan on May 18).

In English, such neologisms primarily emerge through specific word-formation mechanisms. The principal methods of formation include **blending**, **compounding**, and **affixation**<sup>33</sup>. Additionally, methods such as **clipping**, **back-formation**, **abbreviation and acronyms** are also utilized.

It has been determined that anglicisms in Uzbek are formed through *eight* main mechanisms:

1. **Original mechanism:** English lexical units are adopted into Uzbek without any phonetic or morphological changes, e.g., *feyk* (fake), *xaytek* (high-tech), *ayfon* (iPhone), *luk* (look), *demo lessn* (demo lesson), etc.

2. **Suffixation mechanism:** English bases combined with Uzbek suffixes, e.g., *kreativ+lik* (creativity), where the suffix *-lik* is added; *big fut+lar* (big feet), using the plural suffix *-lar*; *folloverlar* (followers), *kontentlar* (contents), etc.; *faynl+lashtirmoq* (finalise), formed with the verbal suffix *-lashtirmoq*; *tiktoker+chi* (ticktoker), created using the noun-forming suffix *-chi*.

3. **Composition mechanism:** Combination of English commercial lexemes with Uzbek words, e.g., *onlayn xarid* (online purchase); *trevl agentligi* (travel agency), where the first part is English and the second part Uzbek; *aydi raqam* (ID number), an English abbreviation combined with an Uzbek lexeme; *Andijon Siti* (Manchester City), English “city” used with an Uzbek toponym; *Navruz Mall* (London Mall), English “Mall” combined with an Uzbek toponym; *startup loyiha* (startup project), a combination of an English business term and an Uzbek economic term.

4. **Conversion mechanism:** Combination of English verbs or nouns with the Uzbek verb *qilmoq*, e.g., *updeyt qilmoq* (update), *davnload qilmoq* (download), *comment qoldirmoq* (comment), *like bosmoq* (like). This (5) half-**calque model** is very productive, yielding forms like *eplay qilmoq* (to apply), *print qilmoq* (to print), *sheyr qilmoq* (to share), *follov qilmoq* (to follow), *chek qilmoq* (to check), *etech qilmoq* (to attach), *zum qilmoq* (to zoom).

6. **Abbreviation mechanism:** Adaptation of English abbreviations, e.g., *Bibisi* (BBC), *Eychar* (HR), *Aydi* (ID), *Way-fay* (Wi-fi), *Yuzbi* (USB), *Ayti* (IT), *Vipien* (VPN).

7. **Clipping mechanism:** Adoption of shortened forms of English words (initialisms), e.g., *doc* – document, *comp* – computer, *app* – application, *info* – information.

8. **Reduplication mechanism:** Formation by repeating syllables or words, e.g., *tik-tok* (tick-tock)—name of a social network, *bay-bay* (bye-bye)—informal farewell expression, *okey-dokey* (*okey-dockey*) – *Alright, fine*.

The third section of the chapter addresses **the pragmatic features of socio-criminal discourse and criminalistic-invective vocabulary in English and Uzbek**. It specifically analyses and compares pragmatic elements of criminal

<sup>31</sup> Kun.uz. dayjesti. 29.06.2016. <https://kun.uz/18084013> Murojaat etilgan sana (10. 06. 2023)

<sup>32</sup> Gazeta.uz. 18 May, 2021. <https://www.gazeta.uz/oz/2021/05/18/day-dayjest/> Murojaat etilgan sana (08. 06. 2023)

<sup>33</sup> Harley H. English Words: A Linguistic Introduction. – UK: Wiley-Blackwell, 2nd ed., 2014. – P.56.

discourse (such as presupposition, implicature, illocution, perlocution, explicitness, implicitness, and speech acts) illustrated in Tohir Malik's novel "*Shaytanat*"<sup>34</sup> and Mario Puzo's novel "*The Godfather*"<sup>35</sup>.

In "*Shaytanat*," the naming process for nicknames is based on several nominative factors: 1. **Invective semantic marking based on external appearance:** Reflecting distinctive personal characteristics, physical features, or physical defects (e.g., Xumkalla – "Big-headed", G'ilay – "Cross-eyed", "O'qilon – "Lean one"). 2. **Reflection of character or personal traits:** Used metaphorically or figuratively (e.g., O'qilon – "Sharp one", Suvilon – "Slippery", Bo'ri – "Wolf"). 3. **Occupation or social distinction:** Indicating an individual's status within the criminal world, positioning them in the hierarchical system (e.g., Qilich – "Sword", Kesakpolvon – "Strongman", Qassob – "Butcher"). The nominative nicknames used in the novel serve as a linguistic code. In other words, nomination functions as a secretive tool for internal communication in argot and invective vocabulary, thus creating a specialised linguistic code within the subculture.

Additionally, it is important to highlight idiomatic phraseological units specific to criminal discourse:

– *By yer o'zimning qo'limda. Lekin... Xosilboyvachcha deganni eshitganmisiz? O'shaning odamlari ko'z ochirmaydi. Qonimni so'rib tashlashdi.*

– *Shuni Fedya atdingmi? Yordam ber, dedingmi?*

– *Ha.*

– *Ahmoqsan. Puling ko'p-u, aqling kam. U nima dedi, o'zim tinchitaman, dedimi? (Tohir Malik. *Shaytanat*. Qissa. 1-kitob, 163) – *This territory is under my control. But... have you heard of Khosilboyvachcha? His people don't let anyone open their eyes. They've sucked my blood dry. – Did you tell Fedya about this? Did you ask for help? – Yes. – You're a fool. You have lots of money but little sense. What did he say? Did he say he'd handle it himself?*)*

This fragment of dialogue pragmatically embodies multi-layered speech acts, notably **commissive acts** (threats, promises) and **directive acts** (orders, instructions). The expression *ko'z ochirmaydi* (don't let open their eyes) in the sentence His people don't let anyone open their eyes belongs to somatic phraseologisms. Although the somatic component *ko'z* (eye) refers to a human sensory organ, in this context it acquires an extended figurative meaning, indicating specific forms of pressure and control. Thus, the speaker presupposes a threat and potential violence likely to persist in the future. In criminal discourse, however, this phrase carries an even harsher implication: closely monitoring a person, exerting continuous pressure, or restricting someone's opportunities through acts of violence. Clearly, such unique usage of somatic phraseologisms within criminal contexts is expressed simultaneously in three aspects: 1. Denotative meaning: Blocking a person's visual perception, indicating close monitoring or control. 2. Connotative meaning: Expressing emotional states such as continuous pressure, danger, and lack of freedom. 3. Pragmatic meaning: Used in criminal discourse to strongly influence or intimidate during speech acts. When translating the expression *O'shaning odamlari ko'z ochirmaydi* into English, it is crucial to preserve its denotative and connotative

<sup>34</sup> Malik T. *Shaytanat*. Qissa. 1,2,3,4,5 – kitoblar. – Toshkent: Yangi asr avlodi, 2016. – 480 b.

<sup>35</sup> Puzo Mario. *The Godfather*. 50th Anniversary ed., with a new introduction by Francis Ford Coppola. – USA: Penguin Publishing Group, 2005. – 496 p.

meanings, for example: 1. *His men don't give anyone a chance to breathe.* 2. *His people keep everyone under constant pressure.* 3. *They don't let anyone have a moment of peace.*

These translations require careful attention to their meaning and contextual artistic expression to preserve the intended sense of the phraseological unit within criminal discourse. The phrase *o'zim tinchitaman* ("I will calm it myself") in the given example literally means "to calm", "to soothe", or "to put in order". However, in criminal discourse, this expression acquires semantic components such as "to kill", "to beat", or "to eliminate", implying the resolution of a problem through violence. Similarly, pragmatic principles involving the use of substandard lexical units in various speech acts can also be observed in Mario Puzo's novel *"The Godfather: Sollozzo said quietly, "I'll **take care of** Luca. You **take care of** Sonny and the other two kids. Listen, you can tell them that Freddie would have gotten it today with his old man but my people had strict orders not **to gun** him. I didn't want any more hard feelings than necessary. You can tell them that, Freddie is alive because of me".* (Mario Puzo. *The Godfather*. Chapter 3, 73)

– *Lyukani menga **qo'yib ber**, – dedi Solosso beparvo. – Sen Sonni va Donning qolgan o'g'illari bilan **shug'ullan**. Menga qara, ularga aytib qo'y, bugun mening yigitlarim Freddini ham otasi bilan **qo'shmozor qilishlari mumkin edi**, men ruxsat bermadim. Munosabatlarni behuda chigallashtirishning nima keragi bor? Aytib qo'y, Freddi tirik qolganligi uchun mendan bir umr qarzdor.* (Чўқинтирган ота ёхуд мафия сардори. Турсунбой Адашбоев ва Муҳаммаджон Ўринбоев таржимаси, 128)

In the context mentioned above, the phrase "take care of" loses its original positive meaning (to care for, to look after) and instead acquires negative connotations within criminal discourse, such as to handle negatively, to deal with, to eliminate a problem, to remove someone from one's path, or even to kill (translated into Uzbek as *qo'yib ber* or *shug'ullan* – meaning "leave it to me", "I'll handle it"). In the continuation of the sentence, the verb "to gun" (to shoot with a gun) explicitly indicates killing as a direct connection of the previous phrase. This term is also a criminal argot used within mafia circles for murder. Thus, "gun him" (translated into Uzbek as *qo'shmozor qilish* – literally "to send to the graveyard") represents an overt threat, explicitly conveying an intention to commit murder. In the provided dialogue, *commissive* (threat, promise, obligation) and *directive* (command, instruction) speech acts typical of criminal discourse dominate. Particularly, Sollozzo's statement "I'll take care of Luca" acts as a commissive speech act carrying an *implicit* euphemistic threat. He undertakes the responsibility of harming or eliminating Luca. In reality, the phrase implicitly communicates an intention to kill or harm Luca Brasi. The *implicature* (hidden meaning) suggests: *you just handle the people on your side; we'll eliminate Luca ourselves.*

The third chapter of the research, titled "**Linguocultural Aspects and Issues of Interpreting Substandard Lexicon in English and Uzbek Literary Discourse**", consists of the following three sections: "Sociocultural Study of Substandard Lexicon in Uzbek Literature and Its Critical-Analytical Translation into English (based on Gafur Gulom's novel 'Shum bola' [The Mischievous Boy])"; "A Linguocultural Approach to Translating Substandard Lexicon from English Literary Works into Uzbek (illustrated by Mark Twain's 'The Adventures of Tom Sawyer')";

“Sociocultural Study of Occasional Substandard Lexicon in J.K. Rowling’s ‘Harry Potter’ and issues in Its Translation into Uzbek”.

In literary discourse, dialogues between characters often employ simple, realistic sentences, easily understandable lexical units, and concise expressions aimed at clearly communicating ideas, deliberately distancing themselves from formal speech styles. For instance, in “Shum bola”, the phrase *bit bozor* (flea market) exemplifies substandard colloquial vocabulary characteristic of the author’s period, skillfully employed in the novel to convey an authentic meaning. We can observe that Gafur Gulom creatively and occasionally utilised this lexeme within the narrative context: *Bu bozorlar ichida, menimcha, ta’rif-tavsifi yeti iqlimga ketgani **“bit bozor”** deb nomlangan rasta bo’lsa kerak. Bu yerda joningizga orom beradigan hamma narsa topiladi: soldoti shim deysizmi, poyma-poy sag’ri kavush deysizmi, ..... paytavabop mollarning va lungibop matolarning son-sanog’i yo’q.* (Shum bola. G’afur G’ulom, 18)

*To my mind, the most famous market among them was **“the louse market”**. There you can find everything: soldier trousers, leather shoes, different colored clothes by tailor girls and many other things.* (Translation by I.M.Tokhtasinov va U.R.Yoldoshev, 14)

Turning our attention to translation problems encountered in rendering the novel “Shum bola” into English, the translator’s approach becomes particularly significant, especially in relation to substandard vocabulary. Y. I. Retsker, building upon these ideas, proposes his own approach to translation, relying on three fundamental methods: **1. Through the selection of equivalents; 2. Through analogues; 3. Through adequate substitution**<sup>36</sup>.

**1. Through the selection of equivalents (direct equivalents):**

The translator’s primary goal is to accurately convey the meaning of substandard vocabulary used in the original text. When choosing equivalents, the translator searches for words or phrases that exist within the vocabulary of another language or have a clear logical connection. For example, translating the phrase *bit bozor* as “flea market” is based on cultural similarities between the two languages. The reason is that “flea market” in English refers to: (a) an outdoor market selling cheap, used goods, sometimes including very old furniture; (b) an open-air market in British English (BrE) selling cheap and often second-hand goods<sup>37</sup>; and (c) a bazaar, typically outdoors, consisting of numerous stalls selling used, curious, antique, or inexpensive merchandise<sup>38</sup> (American English - AmE).

**2. Through analogues (variant equivalents or similar alternatives):**

In choosing analogues, the translator considers national and cultural similarities, stylistic and semantic aspects of the word, as well as contextually relevant nuances. For instance, the phrase *bit bozor* could also be rendered as “second-hand market” in English. However, this term implies something “not new; having been previously used by someone else”<sup>39</sup>, and thus applying it to all products might be somewhat

<sup>36</sup> Умархўжаев М.Э. Умумий тилшунослик. (Ўқув қўлланма). – Андижон: Жаҳон-интер-принт, 2010. – Б.44.

<sup>37</sup> Collins Cobuild English Language Dictionary. – William Collins Sons & Co Ltd., 1987. <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/flea-market#>

<sup>38</sup> Collins Cobuild English Language Dictionary. – William Collins Sons & Co Ltd., 1987. <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/flea-market#>

<sup>39</sup> Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary. 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition. – Spain: Cambridge University Press. 2008. – 1820 p.

inappropriate. From this viewpoint, another variant, “junk market”, would be a more suitable analogue, as it is widely used in informal British English to describe “a cheap market with inexpensive goods”.

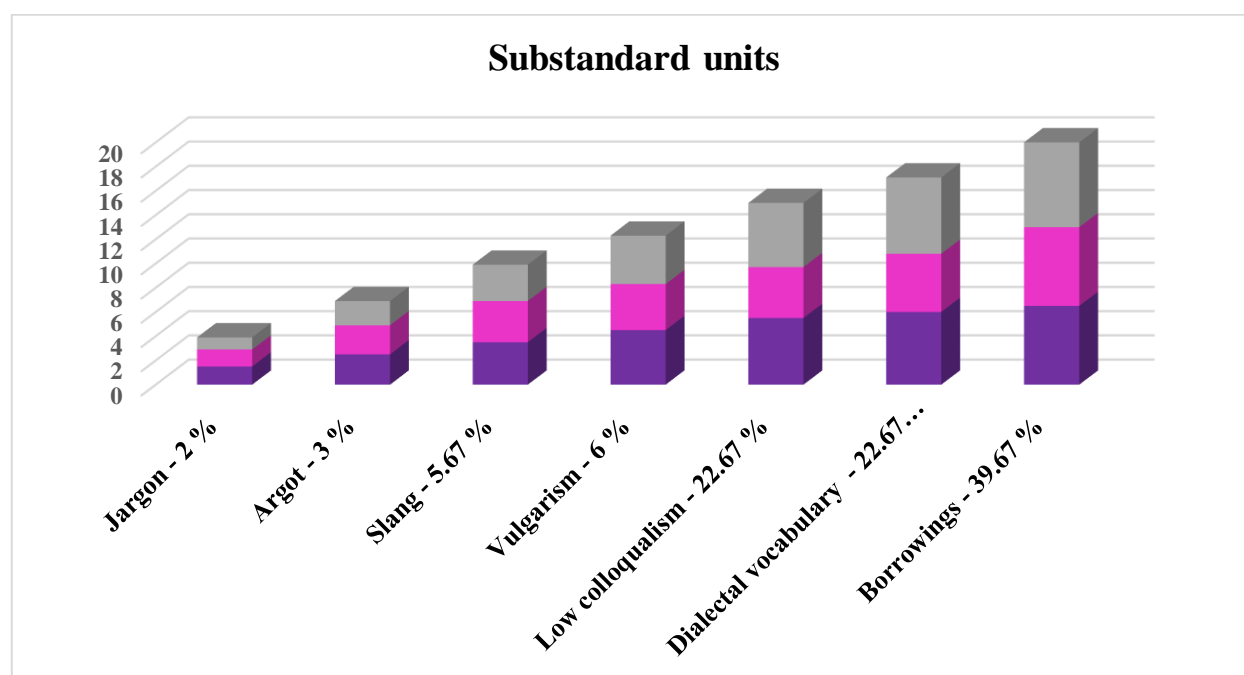
3. **Through adequate (appropriate) substitution:** The third translation method involves selecting an adequate substitute, wherein the translator seeks a culturally acceptable variant that closely preserves the original lexical meaning and style. To convey how ordinary people perceive the market in question and to retain the figurative aspect of the phrase in speech, the translator may opt for expressions such as the previously mentioned “junk market” or “thrift market”.

**Table 2**

**Quantitative indicators of substandard lexical units used in Gafur Gulom’s novella “Shum bola”**

№	Substandard categories	Quantity in Uzbek text
1	Borrowings	119
2	Dialectal vocabulary	68
3	Low colloquialisms	59
4	Vulgarism	18
5	Argot	17
6	Slang	9
7	Jargon	6
8	Total	296

Thus, based on our analysis, we identified approximately 300 substandard lexical units in Gafur Gulom’s novella “Shum bola”: among these are 59 (19.67%) low colloquialisms, 68 (22.67%) dialectal words, 17 (5.67%) slang expressions characteristic of the period, 6 (2%) jargon terms, 9 (3%) argot expressions, 119 (39.67%) loanwords (borrowed mainly from Russian and Tajik), and 18 (6%) vulgar words.



**Figure 1. Substandard lexical units in G‘afur G‘ulom’s novella “Shum bola”**

The quantitative indicators of the aforementioned substandard units in Uzbek literary discourse have been compared with Mark Twain's novel "*The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*"<sup>40</sup>, revealing extensive use of dialectal expressions, jargon, and informal stylistic phrases typical of the southern United States in the late 19th century. *Calquing* serves as an essential translation strategy for reconstructing the semantic-stylistic features and cultural genesis of substandard phraseological units. However, if this process is conducted without considering the cultural nuances, contextual factors, or the original functional intent, calquing can weaken the national-cultural essence of the text, leading to stylistic contradictions and inaccuracies, potentially resulting in an obscure or incomprehensible translation.

For example, the phrase *pop one's clogs* is a substandard (or sometimes colloquial) idiomatic expression in English, which cannot be translated literally. Within an English cultural context, it humorously or ironically means "to die" or "to pass away". This phrase carries a cultural connotation, humorously or euphemistically referring to someone's death. If translated literally, its meaning would become artificial and unclear. Therefore, such expressions require cultural adaptation or explanatory translation. Consider another example: – *What! The DEAF AND DUMB man said all that!* (The Adventures of Tom Sawyer. Mark Twain, 204) // – *Nechuk! Shularning hammasini o'sha jingalak so'zladimi?* (Translation by Ilyos Muslim, 235)

The phrase "deaf and dumb" in the text reflects the spirit of its historical period but has strongly negative connotations from a contemporary perspective. Translating it literally into modern Uzbek as "kar va soqov" (deaf and mute) would lead to an overly simplistic and potentially uncomfortable interpretation. Ilyos Muslim demonstrates translation skills by avoiding a direct translation, instead rendering the phrase creatively as "jingalak" (curly-haired). In the original English text, "deaf and dumb" refers to the person in a dismissive or derogatory manner. The translator expresses this dismissiveness through the word "jingalak". In informal Uzbek conversation, the expression "Nechuk! Shularning hammasini o'sha jingalak so'zladimi?" not only describes a physical feature (curly hair) but also conveys a negative, mocking attitude or ridicule, functioning somewhat like a derogatory nickname. The demonstrative pronoun "o'sha" (that) preceding "jingalak" also contributes significantly to this negative connotation.

From a linguocultural perspective, it is essential to observe the principle of *linguocultural equilibrium* (balance) between linguistic units in the source and target languages. This means each substandard lexical unit in the original text should be replaced by an equivalent expression in Uzbek, reflecting suitable cultural nuances without disregarding aspects specific to Uzbek national culture. If a direct equivalent for an English substandard lexical unit is unavailable in Uzbek, it is advisable to resort to other informal or colloquial expressions.

Below is a simplified schematic example illustrating the principle of *linguocultural equilibrium* in the two languages. The sequence of words is variable, demonstrating how a substandard lexical unit may appear in a literary text:

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<sup>40</sup> Twain Mark. The Adventures of Tom Sawyer. – New York: Bantam Books, 2004. – 246 p.

## Translation process (Translated text)

A – linguocultural equilibrium (LE)

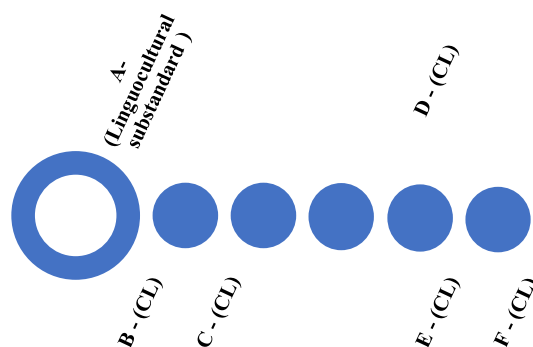
C – common lexeme (CL)

E – common lexeme

B – common lexeme

D – common lexeme

F – common lexeme



**Figure 2. The preserved position of a substandard lexical unit in translated text**

This can be illustrated through the following example:

— *Dead cat.*

— *Lemme see him, Huck. My, he's pretty stiff. Where'd you get him?* (The Adventures of Tom Sawyer. Mark Twain, 53)

In English, the term “stiff” is used here as a substandard lexical unit, specifically as informal slang. Literally, it means “rigid” or “unable to bend.” In this context, it vividly describes the extreme stiffness of a dead cat. While standard neutral expressions such as rigid, completely rigid, or hard could be employed here, the concise and simple form stiff serves to express a heightened emotional-expressive state in substandard speech, emphasising informality and social diversity (modern street language). This is because, in slang usage, “stiff” refers specifically to a “dead body”<sup>41</sup>, making it a slang lexeme commonly used among English-speaking youth.

Now, let us examine its translation into Uzbek:

— *O'lgan mushuk.*

— *Qani, Gek, menga ber, bir ko'ray! Juda qotirib qo'yibsan-ku. Qayerdan topding buni?* (Translation by Ilyos Muslim, 42)

In this text, the verbal phrase *qotirib qo'yibsan* is a purely colloquial substandard expression. Rather than meaning literally “rendering the cat immobile”, it implies successfully accomplishing or finishing a task effectively—in this context meaning “you’ve done the job thoroughly”, or “you’ve completely killed it (the cat)”. Thus, although the phrase *qotirib qo'yibsan* directly translates as “made completely stiff,” it takes on a broader meaning, connotatively expressing a job done exceptionally well or fully completed, signifying the act of killing thoroughly. Typically, translation equivalents might simply state *o'lib qolibdi* (it has died) or *butunlay o'lib qolibdi* (it's completely dead). However, rendering the original

<sup>41</sup> Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary. 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition. – Spain: Cambridge University Press. 2008. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/stiff>

English phrase *My, he's pretty stiff* as *Juda qotirib qo'yibsan-ku* maintains the informal and expressive tone of the original text effectively.

Moreover, occasionalism can sometimes be found in literary works. V.V. Vinogradov emphasises another characteristic of occasionalisms: "*Occasional words are new lexical units that have not entered the core vocabulary, existing only within a specific situation or a literary text. They serve as an essential means of enriching language and enhancing expressiveness*"<sup>42</sup>.

Thus, an occasionalism is invented by the author within the literary work, usually unfamiliar to the reader and distinct from existing words. For instance, in J.K. Rowling's "*Harry Potter*"<sup>43</sup>, the term *Azkabanite* was created to denote people imprisoned in Azkaban Prison. This argot, belonging to substandard lexicon, refers to prison, prisoners' lives, and their isolation from the ordinary world. Although this occasional argot has never been included in any dictionary, its expressive power and contextual significance are clear to readers, allowing for a deeper understanding of events within the work. *Talk about summat else, Stan, there's a good lad. Them Azkaban guards give me the collywobbles.* (Harry Potter. J.K.Rowling. Chapter III, 605) // *Boshqa mavzu qurib ketganmi? Bas qil, Sten. O'sha Azkaban qo'riqchilarini o'ylasam etim junchikib ketadi.* (Garri Potter va Azkaban mahbusi. Chapter III. Translation by Dolimov Shokir, 28)

In another example, we can observe occasional substandard phraseological units: *Aunt Petunia often said that Dudley looked like a baby angel — Harry often said that Dudley looked like a pig in a wig.* (Harry Potter. J.K.Rowling. Chapter I, 28) // *Petunya xola uni farishtaginam deb chaqirsa, Garri uni «parik kiygan ro'dapo» deydi.* (Garri Potter va Afsonaviy Tosh. Part I. Translation by Dolimov Shokir, 28)

The expression "a pig in a wig" in English, specifically in the given context, serves as a mocking and derogatory description of Dudley. While "pig" inherently carries negative connotations, "wig" refers to an artificial hairpiece. Combined, these create a humorous, informal expression suggesting a pig humorously disguised with a wig. Thus, the phrase mockingly describes someone attempting to appear attractive or charming yet ultimately looking absurd and ridiculous. This description reflects Harry's attitude toward Dudley's appearance and personality. While the expression could be directly translated as *parik taqqan cho'chqa* (pig wearing a wig), considering the strongly negative cultural perception associated with pigs in Uzbek mentality, the translator instead opts for the lexeme "ro'dapo". The word *ro'dapo* possesses both literal and figurative meanings, including "an ill-fitting, shapeless, awkward garment or cloak", "any large and frightening object", or "a coarse, clumsy, unattractive person"<sup>44</sup>. Here, the translator utilises this lexeme as a substandard occasional unit, effectively adapting the phrase culturally and linguistically.

The fourth chapter of the research, titled "**Lexicographic interpretation and investigation of substandard lexical units in English and Uzbek languages**", has

<sup>42</sup> Виноградов В. В. Стилистика. Теория поэтической речи. Поэтика. Издательство АСТ, 1999. – Р. 133.

<sup>43</sup> Rowling J.K. Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone. – Bloomsbury, 1997. – 223 p.

<sup>44</sup> Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли. 5-жилд. Р – ҳарфи. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси давлат илмий нашриёти, 2006-2008. – Б. 404.

its first section dedicated to “The use of substandard units in linguistic cyberdictionaries of compared languages”.

**Cyberlexicography** (Internet lexicography) is a contemporary branch of lexicographic practice, involving the use of internet resources to create dictionaries. In the ABBYY LINGUA<sup>45</sup> dictionary, the irregular verb “**break**” is defined as: ломать, разбивать (на части); разрушать – to break, to shatter (into pieces), to destroy, etc. Its past tense form is “broke”, which also possesses a slang meaning: **broke** adj. informal. Br.slang. *If you are broke, you have no money / having completely run out of money – безденежный, бедный, без гроша – pulsiz, bechora, tiyinsiz.*

*I'm **broke** right now// Mening ayni damda pulim yo‘q*

*He's stony **broke**// Uning chaqasi ham yo‘q*

*Have you so easily forgotten what it's like to be **broke**?// Pulsiz qolish qanday ekanini unutdingmi?*

Based on our observations, colloquial Uzbek speech also employs phraseological slang expressions such as “Men sindim” (*I broke*), “U sindi” (*He broke*), when referring to someone who has run out of money. This, indeed, represents authentic informal speech and carries expressive power comparable to the English slang “broke”. Hence, translating the above examples into Uzbek slang equivalents preserves the stylistic effect of the original, maintains conversational authenticity, and creates a semantically engaging segment. Thus, instead of translating: *I'm broke right now as Mening ayni damda pulim yo‘q*, the phrase *Men hozir sindim* is more suitable; instead of translating: *He's stony broke as Uning chaqasi ham yo‘q*, it is better rendered as *U unuman sindi*; Similarly, instead of translating: *Have you so easily forgotten what it's like to be broke?* as the translation *Pulsiz qolish qanday ekanini unutdingmi?* ensures equivalence (adequacy) *Sinish qanday ekanini unutdingmi?*

The verb “**sinmoq**” (to break), as listed in the Uzbek explanatory dictionary, includes the following figurative meaning:

Figurative: Konkurensiyada, raqobatda yengilmoq, bankrotlashmoq, xonavayron bo‘lmoq. [Said Ahmad] *Zamon juda loyqalanib ketyapti, hali qarasang, u boy **sinibdi**, hali qarasang, bu boy.* Oybek. Ulug‘ yo‘l<sup>46</sup> (to be defeated in competition, to go bankrupt, to be financially ruined. *Times are getting very unstable; one moment, you see this rich man broke, and the next moment, that one.*)

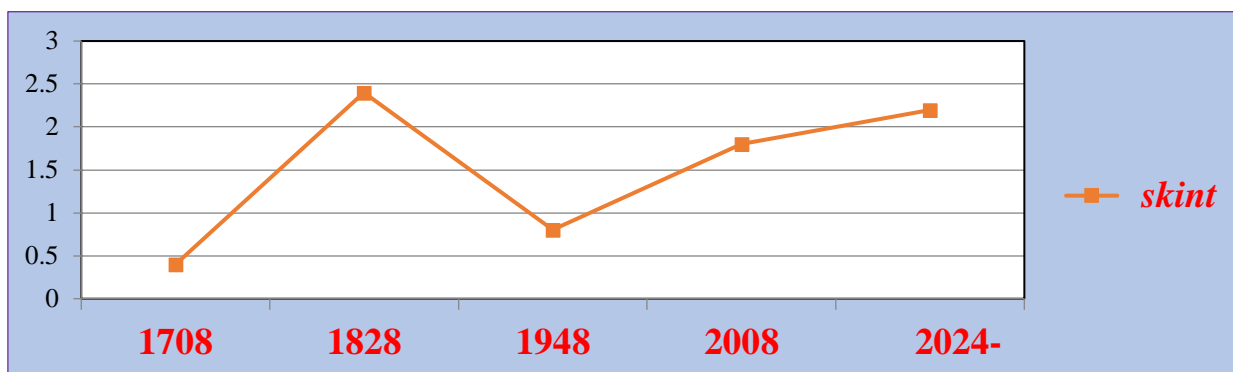
Furthermore, synonymy among substandard lexical units is highly active in English. Due to their frequent use in spoken discourse, electronic dictionaries continuously update and expand their entries. This phenomenon can clearly be seen in the synonymy of the slang term “broke”: *Bust, cleaned out, **skint**, strapped for cash, dirt-poor, flat broke, stony-broke, in queer street, without two pennies to rub together, flush, in the money, wiped out, gone bust, in queer street, indigent, on the rocks, failed, gone bust, in queer street, bust, down on one's luck*<sup>47</sup>.

<sup>45</sup> ABBYY Lingvo x6 English-English.2023. Electronic-dictionary. <https://abbyy-lingvo.download-windows.org/> Date of access (18. 08. 2024)

<sup>46</sup> Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдди. – Т.: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси. 5–жилд, 2008. – Б. 290.

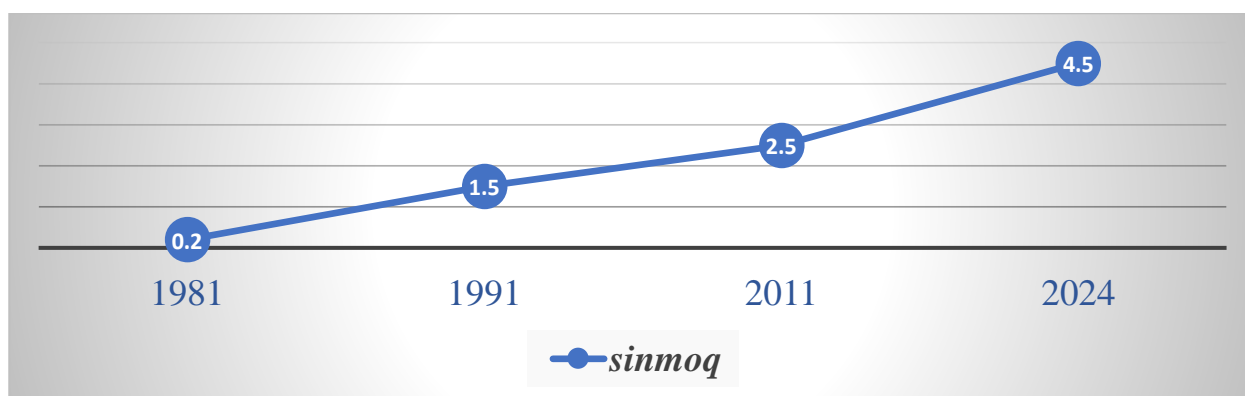
<sup>47</sup> Collins Dictionary. Harper Collins Publishers. 1979–2012. *Electronic resource. Address of access:*

Similarly, when examining the slang term “skint” through the online Collins Dictionary, we observe statistical data on its substandard usage, as well as authentic examples from prominent British newspapers reflecting real-world use: *skint* adjective (usually postpositive) British slang: without money, penniless<sup>48</sup>.



**Figure 3. The frequency and historical usage trends of the substandard lexeme “skint” in English cyberdictionaries**

According to statistical data, the usage of the lexeme “skint” has significantly varied over historical periods. As illustrated in the diagram above, around 1708, the word had very low usage, reaching its peak around the year 1828. Subsequently, by the mid-1900s, a notable decline in the popularity of this slang term was observed. However, by the 2000s, influenced by socio-economic factors, the usage frequency of “skint” increased again, reaching above-average levels as shown in the graph. In certain contexts, it is appropriate to translate the slang terms “skint” and the semantically related “broke” into Uzbek using the verb “sinmoq”. Although the literal meaning of “sinmoq” is not strictly “to become penniless” or “to fall into financial hardship”, in Uzbek colloquial speech, it can sometimes be used figuratively to indicate someone experiencing financial or psychological breakdown or losing money entirely. Therefore, we found it reasonable to provide a similar statistical depiction for the Uzbek equivalent verbs “sinmoq/sindirmoq”, paralleling the English slang terms “skint” and “broke”.



**Figure 4. Frequency and Historical Trends of Substandard Lexical Units in Uzbek Cyberdictionaries**

<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english-thesaurus/broke>.

<sup>48</sup> Collins Dictionary. Harper Collins Publishers. 1979–2012. *Electronic resource. Address of access:* <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/skint>

The presented diagram illustrates the usage dynamics of Uzbek equivalents of the slang term “skint”, such as “pishdim”, “sindim”, meaning “*I’ve run out of money.*” The data covers the period from 1981 to 2024. As shown, these expressions initially had relatively low usage in the early years (around 1981), gradually increasing since the 1990s and reaching their peak between 2011 and 2024. In our opinion, integrating such statistical indicators into electronic Uzbek dictionaries in the future could significantly transform *Uzbek cyberlexicography*, promoting innovative methodological approaches and stimulating the development of scientifically grounded cyberlexicographic resources.

Through advanced electronic dictionaries such as the Oxford English Dictionary<sup>49</sup> (OED), we can observe an extensive analysis of each lexeme. As demonstrated in the excerpts below, the OED text appears rich in factual details (quotations, statistics, etymology, and stylistic labels). This approach represents one of the modern achievements in cyberlexicography, enabling the identification, interpretation, and linguistic-critical evaluation of substandard vocabulary through a substantial volume of data. According to the OED database, the lexeme “bail” has a notably broad range of recorded meanings: quotation author – 24, quotation works – 11, quotation text – 415, meanings – 64, definitions – 114, etimologies – 58, thesaurus / historical thesaurus – 58. The lexeme “**bail**” in English functions both as a noun and a verb. Specifically, we focus on the informal second meaning of the verb form, which is represented in two ways. 2. *slang* (originally *North American*)<sup>50</sup>. **2 a.** intransitive. = sense 1b. Also with *on*. intransitive. colloquial. *yo‘qolmoq, tark etmoq, ketmoq, tezda chiqib ketmoq*; To leave hurriedly; to escape an unpleasant situation or abandon a burdensome responsibility. Also with *of* or *on*.

If we focus on one Uzbek lexeme, for example, the verb “yemoq”, its primary meaning according to the electronic dictionary savodxon.uz<sup>51</sup> is defined as follows: *To eat, consume food, take a meal.* “*Qovun yesang – sahar ye, sahar yemasang – zahar ye.*” (*Proverb meaning: Eat melon in the morning; otherwise, it is poison.*) This lexeme also has a past tense form (yedi), which substandardly denotes meanings such as believing, accepting, or agreeing to someone’s words, intentions, or actions, being inwardly inclined toward them, or, conversely, rejecting or disregarding them. Currently, this substandard usage has gained popularity among young people, appearing frequently in colloquial speech in both affirmative and negative forms: “yedi” (believed, accepted, agreed, fell for it) and “yemadi” (didn’t believe, didn’t accept, didn’t agree, didn’t fall for it).

For example: *Prosta kelinimni har 20 kunda uyga bormasligi uchun operatsiya o‘ylab topgandim, yemadi. Ketvordi. Xa, maxanatsamas, maxinatsiya qiludim, yemadi – qaynona* (O‘zimiz – Qaynona-kelin. Badiiy film. O‘zbekkino) (*I invented a trick to prevent my daughter-in-law from going home every 20 days, but she didn't fall for it. She left. Yeah, I tried manipulation, but she didn't buy it.*)

<sup>49</sup> “Bail, V. (5), Sense 2.b.” Oxford English Dictionary, Oxford UP, March 2024, <https://doi.org/10.1093/OED/1116845162>. Date of access (14. 10. 2024)

<sup>50</sup> “Bail, V. (5), Sense 2.b.” Oxford English Dictionary, Oxford UP, March 2024, <https://doi.org/10.1093/OED/1116845162>. Date of access (14. 10. 2024)

<sup>51</sup> Savodxon. <https://savodxon.uz/izoh?yemoq> Murojaat etilgan sana (11. 12. 2024)

The provided example is taken from an Uzbek movie, illustrating a scenario where a mother-in-law → attempts to deceive → her daughter-in-law. Although the daughter-in-law partially responds positively to → her mother-in-law's words and actions, she does not fully believe or accept them. The mother-in-law, in recounting her unsuccessful attempt to her friend, uses the substandard unit “yemadi”. The substandard forms *yedi yemadi: yedi biror kishing hiyla yoki taklifiga rozi bo'ldi, ishondi, gapiga ko'ndi, ishi o'xshadi; yemadi o'zini chetga oldi, rozi bo'lmadi, ishonmadi, ko'nmadi, ishi o'xshamadi*. (“yedi”: *believed, accepted, agreed with someone's trick or suggestion; was persuaded; plan succeeded* “yemadi”: *refused, did not accept, did not believe or agree; remained unpersuaded; plan failed.*)

Clearly, this meaning has not yet been included in cyber dictionaries. In our opinion, it would be appropriate to introduce this colloquial substandard unit into electronic dictionaries as a form of conversational slang.

**Table 3**

**Analytical-parametric capabilities of English cyber-dictionaries**

No	Lexical Entry Features in English Cyber-dictionaries	Coverage
1	factsheet	+
2	etymological description	+
3	main meaning	+
4	transcription	+
5	usage domain	+
6	pronunciation	+
7	grammatical forms	+
8	illustrative frequency of use	+
9	examples	+
10	synonym, antonym, homonym, paronym forms	+
11	phraseological status	+
12	polysemy/multiple senses	+
13	related words	+
14	linguoculturological feature	+
15	sociolinguistic aspect	+
16	communicative-pragmatic aspect	+

**Table 4**

**Analytical-parametric capabilities of Uzbek cyber-dictionaries**

No	Lexical Entry Features in Uzbek Cyber-dictionaries	Coverage
1	factsheet	-/+
2	etymological description	-/+
3	main meaning	+
4	transcription	+
5	usage domain	+

6	pronunciation	+
7	grammatical forms	+
8	illustrative frequency of use	-
9	examples	+
10	synonym, antonym, homonym, paronym forms	+
11	phraseological status	+
12	polysemy/multiple senses	+
13	related words	+/-
14	linguoculturological feature	+
15	sociolinguistic aspect	-
16	communicative-pragmatic aspect	-

According to our observations, the analytical-parametric capabilities of a single lexeme in English cyberdictionaries include 24 parameters, primarily related to its *linguocultural features* (1). In this process, first, dialectal interpretations, the lexeme's cultural status within the language, its phraseological and idiomatic forms, and similar characteristics are analysed. At the next stage, the lexeme's *sociolinguistic aspects* (2) – that is, informal or substandard usage cases – are recorded. Finally, the lexeme's *communicative-pragmatic interpretation* (3) across various contexts is illustrated through authentic examples.

## CONCLUSION

1. Spoken communication does not always adhere strictly to literary norms. Internal and external linguistic factors – such as various social groups (youth, students, professionals, military personnel, the criminal world, regional dialects, representatives of upper and lower social strata) – lead to the emergence of substandard forms of speech as a result of interaction between society and language. The lexical structure of the English language primarily consists of Standard English and Substandard English layers: Standard vocabulary includes literary, common, and colloquial forms, while substandard vocabulary encompasses lower colloquial forms, dialectal words, slang, jargon, argot, and vulgarisms. Similarly, in Uzbek, it is advisable to replace the terms “restricted use” and “unrestricted use” with the more widely accepted English concepts of standard and substandard. Thus, Uzbek lexical differentiation includes: **1. Standard:** a) literary lexicon; b) common lexicon. **2. Substandard:** a) lower colloquialism; b) dialectal lexicon; c) neologism; d) slang; e) Anglicisms (borrowings); f) jargon; g) argot; h) vulgarisms.

2. Linguistic norms are not only linguistic but also social or extralinguistic phenomena. Standard vocabulary includes widely recognised, formally accepted lexical units used actively in both scientific and literary styles. In contrast, substandard lexical units consist of informal words and phrases developed in regional dialects or informal social groups. These are emotionally expressive, diverging from formal standards, and are frequently formed through youth speech, online communication, or contemporary cultural processes.

3. Colloquialisms within standard and substandard layers primarily belong to informal speech and are divided into two main categories: general colloquialism and

lower colloquialism. Lower colloquialisms fulfil five specific functions: humour, sharp irony, sarcasm, insult, and disrespect. In Uzbek linguistics, colloquialisms are typically referred to as simplified conversational lexicon, while lower colloquialisms are labelled as simple vocabulary, simplified lexicon, or expressive conversational speech. The term subcolloquialism can also be applied to this substandard subset.

4. Within the substandard lexicon, several speech units exhibit both similarities and differentiating features. Slang rapidly gains popularity among young people and typically characterises a particular era. Lower colloquialisms, however, are more stable, serving to express humour, irony, sarcasm, insult, or disrespect, and are encountered across various age groups. Jargon is characterised by professional terminological features, while argot serves as secretive, coded communication within the criminal sphere, functioning as a confidential speech or password. Dialects reflect geographical or ethnic boundaries. These substandard units possess distinctive dominant functions separating them from one another.

5. Neologisms are contemporary words emerging out of the necessity to name new realities and objects, reflecting societal spiritual-economic changes. Based on their formation method, neologisms fall into three main categories: semantic, lexical, and lexical-grammatical. Borrowed words from English (anglicisms) belong to the second category, entering the Uzbek linguistic system through morphological, lexical, and semantic adaptation. Currently, Uzbek Anglicisms emerge through eight primary mechanisms: original borrowing, suffixation, composition, conversion, calquing, abbreviation, clipping, and reduplication.

6. Criminal speech is formed by specific social groups and functions as secret or encoded communication. Unlike argot, criminal-invective lexicon primarily manifests its full connotative power within confrontational or offensive contexts, thus representing extremely negative, insulting, or aggressive content. Vulgar vocabulary conveys coarse or obscene tones, while invective specifically denotes lexical units that represent confrontational discourse and socio-cultural aggression.

7. In Uzbek criminal discourse, nickname formation is based on three main factors: *physical appearance*, *character* or *personal traits*, and *occupation* or *social status*. In English criminal circles, five criteria can be identified: *appearance*, *personality traits*, *socio-economic status*, *pejorative-invective nomination*, and *action-based nomination*. Somatic phraseological units in criminal communication rely on denotative, connotative, and pragmatic aspects. Directive, commissive, and declarative speech acts are prevalent in criminal communication and demonstrate stronger pragmatic effects compared to other substandard units. Criminal speech acts possess heightened illocutionary force and perlocutionary impact, intended specifically to intimidate, threaten, coerce obedience, or reinforce solidarity within the group.

8. Translating substandard or informal speech forms (slang, criminal argot, professional jargon, colloquialisms, dialects, neologisms, substandard phraseology, etc.) within literary discourse requires careful consideration of the linguocultural context, expressive tone, and unique speech characteristics of characters. Literal translations can occasionally diminish the social-functional and cultural diversity of the original text; however, strategies such as calquing, analogues, or adaptive

approaches help preserve the semantic and stylistic aspects of substandard vocabulary in literary works.

9. Occasional lexicon (illustrated by examples from *Shum bola* and *Harry Potter*) creates a unique semantic environment within literary texts, distinguishing it from standard linguistic contexts and enhancing emotional and lexical-semantic richness. Occasional slang enables characters to establish linguistic codes in their interactions, making them distinctly recognizable compared to other literary works.

10. In translating substandard units, the principle of *linguocultural equilibrium* (or balanced cultural adaptation) achieves mutual adjustment and alignment between both languages and cultures, and this strategy helps to convey the original idea of the text to the Uzbek (or English) readers with maximal impact.

11. When analyzing substandard vocabulary based on structural approaches, attention is primarily directed towards *mega-*, *macro-*, and *micro-*levels. At the megastructural level, lexical units in dictionaries are typically organized alphabetically, thematically, or chronologically; substandard dictionaries usually employ alphabetical or thematic categorization. At the macrostructural level, the criteria for including substandard units (such as usage frequency, social stratum, and historical period) are defined, and lexical items are classified using stylistic or sociolinguistic labels (coll., slang, taboo, archaic, dial., vulg., j., c.), along with the documentation of synonyms, antonyms, or parallel forms. The microstructural level systematically presents detailed information, including orthographic and phonetic structure, etymology, geographical distribution or socio-group position, initial documented occurrence, contextual quotations, semantic descriptions, meaning differentiations, and stylistic characteristics. Through such an approach, English cyber-dictionaries comprehensively describe substandard vocabulary, addressing (1) *linguocultural* interpretation (dialect, cultural status, phraseological forms), (2) *sociolinguistic* factors (informal or substandard usage), and (3) *communicative-pragmatic* features (meaning according to context), thus fully encapsulating the semantic and speech essence of substandard lexical units.

12. English cyber-dictionaries encompass 24 analytical parameters for a single lexeme, including *factual data*, *etymological description*, *primary meaning*, *transcription*, *pronunciation*, *grammatical forms*, *frequency of illustrative usage*, *examples*, *synonyms*, *antonyms*, *homonyms*, *paronyms*, *phraseological forms*, *idiomatic forms*, *polysemy*, *related words*, *collocations*, *linguocultural attributes*, *sociolinguistic aspects*, *communicative-pragmatic aspects*, *contextual interpretation*, *documented evidence*, *electronic cross-references*, *stylistic characteristics*, *encyclopedic information*, and *gradation range*. In Uzbek cyber-dictionaries, five of these criteria (*factual data*, *etymological description*, *related words*, *polysemy*, *contextual interpretation*, *electronic cross-reference*) are inadequately covered, while four (*frequency of illustrative usage*, *sociolinguistic aspect*, *communicative-pragmatic aspect*, *documented evidence*) are entirely absent. Moreover, it was observed that the gradation range found in Uzbek cyber-dictionaries does not appear in English online dictionaries.

**РАЗОВЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНОЙ СТЕПЕНИ  
ДОКТОРА НАУК (DSc) НА ОСНОВЕ УЧЕНОГО СОВЕТА  
PhD.03/29.12.2022.Fil.156.01 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНОЙ СТЕПЕНИ  
ПРИ АНДИЖАНСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ ИНСТИТУТЕ  
ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ**

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**АНДИЖАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

**САТИМОВА ДИЛАФРУЗ НУМОНЖОНОВНА**

**ПРАГМАТИЧЕСКИЙ, ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ И  
СОЦИОЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ЯЗЫКОВОГО  
СУБСТАНДАРТА В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ В  
РАЗЛИЧНЫХ ДИСКУРСАХ**

**10.00.06 – Сравнительное литературоведение, сопоставительное  
языкознание и переводоведение**

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ  
диссертации доктора наук (DSc) по ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ**

**Тема диссертации доктора наука (DSc) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Министерстве Высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан под номером B2021.3.DSc/Fil336.**

Диссертация выполнена в Андижанском государственном институте иностранных языков. Автореферат диссертации на трех языках (узбекский, английский, русский (резюме)) размещён на веб-странице Андижанского государственного института иностранных языков ([www.adchti.uz](http://www.adchti.uz)) и информационно-образовательном портале «ZiyoNet» ([www.ziyo.net](http://www.ziyo.net)).

**Научный консультант:**

**Шахабитдинова Шохида Хашимовна**  
доктор филологических наук, профессор

**Официальные оппоненты:**

**Усманов Фархад Фахридинович**  
доктор филологических наук, доцент

**Ахмедова Мехринигор Баходировна**  
доктор филологических наук, доцент

**Нурилом Хурсанов Искандарович**  
доктор филологических наук, доцент

**Ведущая организация:**

**Ферганский государственный университет**

Защита диссертации состоится «\_\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_ 2025 г. в \_\_\_\_\_ часов на заседании Разового совет по присуждению ученой степени доктора наук (DSc) на основе ученого совета PhD.03/29.12.2022.Fil.156.01 по присуждению ученой степени при Андижанском Государственном институте иностранных языков. (Адрес: 170100, город Андижан, проспект Бабура, дом №5. Тел: 0(374) 223-42-76; факс: 0(374) 223-42-76; e-mail: [asifl@edu.uz](mailto:asifl@edu.uz)).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Андижанского государственного института иностранных языков (зарегистрирован за № \_\_\_\_\_). (Адрес: 170100, город Андижан, улица Бобуршоҳ, дом 5. Тел: 0(374) 223 42 76).

Автореферат диссертации разослан «\_\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_ 2025 года.  
(реестр протокола рассылки № \_\_\_\_\_ от «\_\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_ 2025 года.)

**Д.А.Рустамов**

Председатель разового научного совета по присуждению ученых степеней, д.ф.н., профессор

**А.Дж.Атабоев**

Учёный секретарь разового научного совета по присуждению учёных степеней, д.ф.ф.н. (PhD), доцент

**М.А.Абдувалиев**

Председатель разового научного семинара при Научном совете по присуждению ученых степеней, д.ф.н., профессор

## **ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора наук (DSc))**

**Целью исследования** является выявление прагматических, лингвокультурологических и социолингвистических особенностей субстандартных языковых единиц в английском и узбекском языках – нижних коллоквиализмов, диалектизмов, молодёжного сленга, криминального аргю, профессионального жаргона, неологизмов, англицизмов, вульгаризмов и других подобных субстандартных единиц в рамках различных дискурсов.

### **Задачи исследования:**

изучить научно-теоретические основы современных концепций и передовых парадигм сравнительного языкознания, относящихся к субстандартной лексике в английском и узбекском языках;

комплексно проанализировать особенности проявления субстандартной лексики в различных типах дискурсов (художественная литература, речь криминального мира, устная коммуникация, интернет-чаты, киберсловари) с позиции структурно-семантических, социопрагматических и лингвокультурологических подходов, а также объяснить их функциональные изменения;

выявить изоморфные и алломорфные характеристики субстандартных единиц английского и узбекского языков и определить типологические закономерности отклонения от литературной нормы;

определить проблемы, возникающие при переводе субстандартных выражений (эквивалентность, адекватность, функциональная адаптация и сохранение художественно-эстетической ценности), разработать научные рекомендации по совершенствованию лингвокультурологических и социопрагматических механизмов их эквивалентной передачи;

проанализировать принципы фиксации субстандартной лексики английского и узбекского языков в киберсловарях и различных дискурсах, на основе чего разработать рекомендации по классификации лексики данного слоя с применением новых методов и форматов, а также составлению социолингвистических словарей.

**Объектом исследования** выбраны художественные тексты на узбекском и английском языках с использованием субстандартных единиц, толковые и электронные словари, а также тексты СМИ различных стилей и жанров и материалы общения в социальных сетях.

**Предметом исследования** составляют структурно-семантические, функционально-стилистические, лингвокультурологические, социопрагматические и дискурсивные характеристики субстандартных выражений, представленных в английском и узбекском языках в рамках различных жанров и стилей.

**Методы исследования.** В процессе изучения темы исследования были использованы описательный, сопоставительный, сравнительный, компонентный, структурный, классификационный, метод моделирования, дистрибутивный, иллюстративный, контекстуальный, прагматический, трансформационный, валентностный и лингвостатистический методы анализа.

### **Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:**

лексический корпус английского и узбекского языков впервые подвергнут комплексной дифференциации по широкому спектру сравнительно-аналитических критериев употребления, в результате чего выделены категории стандарта и субстандарта (литературная, общеупотребительная и коллоквиальная лексика в английском языке; литературная и общеупотребительная лексика в узбекском языке), разработаны теоретические параметры понятий языковой нормы и субнормы, а также раскрыты терминологические определения и таксономия субстандартных единиц (таких как сленг, жаргон, арг, нижние коллоквиализмы, диалектная лексика, неологизмы, англицизмы, вульгаризмы);

путём сопоставительного анализа обоснованы общие и дифференциальные особенности английского и узбекского языков на материале неформальных субстандартных единиц (сленг, профессиональный жаргон, коллоквиализмы, диалектизмы, неологизмы, англицизмы, вульгаризмы, криминальное арг, криминальная инвективная лексика) с точки зрения социальных, речевых и прагматических параметров (пресуппозиция, импликатура, иллюкуция, перлокуция и речевые акты);

определены механизмы языковой реализации субстандарта в СМИ и интернет-коммуникациях, эмоционально-экспрессивные характеристики субколлоквиальной лексики, конкретизирующие параметры неологизмов (семантические, лексические, лексико-грамматические неологизмы), межъязыковые, внутриязыковые и внеязыковые факторы формирования неологизмов и англицизмов, механизмы морфолексической интеграции англицизмов, а также социопрагматические аспекты их заимствования и адаптации;

функциональное значение субстандартной лексики в художественном дискурсе английского и узбекского языков при формировании речевого портрета персонажей, выражении иронии и эмоционально-экспрессивных оттенков, а также определены лингвокультурологические особенности авторских (оказиональных) единиц, кроме того, систематизированы сложности выбора эквивалентных, аналоговых и адекватных вариантов перевода с учетом социокультурных факторов, разработан принцип лингвокультурологического эквilibра (сбалансированной национально-культурной адаптации), направленный на обеспечение гармонизации языковых единиц исходного и переводящего языков в процессе перевода, а также научно обоснована эффективность использования метода калькирования при передаче национально-специфических субстандартных номинативных и фразеологических единиц;

разработаны принципы регистрации субстандартных языковых единиц английского и узбекского языков в киберсловарях, основанные на системном анализе их лингвокультурных (диалектная интерпретация слова, его культурный статус в языке, фразеологические и идиоматические формы), социолингвистических (неформальный или субстандартный характер

употребления) и коммуникативно-прагматических (понимание в различных контекстах через аутентичные примеры) характеристик с применением онлайн-словарей, алгоритмов автоматической лексической классификации, механизмов гиперссылок и принципов социолингвистической пометы; при этом статистически выявлены изоморфные и алломорфные аспекты (24 аналитико-параметрические возможности проявления одной лексемы в двух языках) субстандартных единиц в киберсловарях сопоставляемых языков.

#### **Практические результаты исследования:**

обоснована значимость субстандартной лексики не только в рамках общего языкознания, но и таких научных дисциплин, как лексикология, социопрагматика, текстология, литературоведение, лингвокогнитология, лингвокультурология, переводоведение, а также её применение в образовательной практике;

разработана модель социопрагматической и функционально-стилистической классификации субстандартных единиц английского и узбекского языков в рамках конкретных дискурсов (художественный, криминальный, интернет- и кибердискурсы);

сформированы лингвистические критерии для оценки семантического поля субстандартного пласта, такого как криминальное аргю, молодёжный сленг и профессиональный жаргон, а также для определения степени их социальной ограниченности;

выявлены модели семантических, фонетических и морфологических изменений, возникающих в процессе адаптации англицизмов неформальной речи в узбекском языке;

разработаны стилистические рекомендации по интеграции текстологических и стилистических методов анализа в процессе перевода художественных текстов с использованием субстандартных выражений для характеристики речи персонажей, создания экспрессивной интонации, иронии или социально-сатирических целей;

научно обоснована необходимость формирования методов фиксации субстандартных единиц английского и узбекского языков в киберсловарях, пометной системы и списков эквивалентов, отличных от традиционного подхода, принятого для слов официальной литературной нормы.

#### **Внедрение результатов исследования.**

результаты исследования, касающиеся разработки теоретических параметров понятий языковой нормы и субнормы, типологии и терминологической классификации субстандартных единиц, полученные путём дифференциации лексического корпуса английского и узбекского языков на основе широкого спектра сравнительно-аналитических критериев (стандартные и субстандартные категории по сферам употребления), были использованы в ходе реализации грантового проекта Государственной научно-технической программы АМ-FZ-201908172 «Создание учебного корпуса узбекского языка» в 2020–2023 годах. (справка № 04-1-423 от 3 февраля 2025 года Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои). В результате данный проект был

обогащён научными фактами, в частности раскрыты дискурсивные характеристики некоторых языковых единиц, определяющих языковой субстандарт;

научные результаты и материалы по языковой реализации субстандарта в СМИ и интернет-платформах, эмоционально-экспрессивной окраске субколлоквиальной лексики, интерлингвистическим, интралингвистическим и экстралингвистическим факторам формирования неологизмов и англицизмов, их конкретизирующим параметрам, морфолексической интеграцией англицизмов, механизмами их образования и социопрагматическими факторами, связанными с их восприятием были использованы в проекте ОТ-Ф1-18 «Разработка методов и методологии формирования массовой языковой культуры», выполненном в рамках Государственных фундаментальных исследовательских программ Андиганского государственного университета в 2017–2020 годах. (справка Андиганского государственного университета № 04-499 от 4 февраля 2025 года). В результате методология лингвистической характеристики субстандартной лексики была дополнена новыми теоретическими подходами и глубоко освещены её социальные и коммуникативные функции;

выводы и результаты, связанные с функциональным значением субстандартной лексики в формировании речевых портретов персонажей, выражении иронии или эмоционально-экспрессивной окраски, а также лингвокультурологическими аспектами авторских (оказиональных) единиц в художественном дискурсе английского и узбекского языков, были использованы в рамках проекта № ИЛ-402104213 – «Создание электронного лингвистического энциклопедического словаря на узбекском языке», выполненного в 2022–2023 годах в Андиганском государственном университете в рамках Государственных инновационно-исследовательских программ (справка Андиганского государственного университета № 04-498 от 4 февраля 2025 года). В результате были выявлены особенности функционирования субстандартной лексики в художественном дискурсе и процессе перевода, а также раскрыто лингвистическое описание изоморфных и алломорфных единиц в киберсловарях;

фактические материалы и теоретические соображения, связанные с регистрацией субстандартных языковых единиц английского и узбекского языков в киберсловарях, а также с системным анализом их лингвокультурологических, социолингвистических и коммуникативно-прагматических характеристик с использованием онлайн-корпусов, алгоритмов автоматической лексической классификации, механизмов гиперссылок и принципов социолингвистической пометы были использованы в рамках международного проекта под номером S-ECAGD-18-CA-0067 (P020002335) «FY-18 English Access Microscholarship program», осуществлённого в 2020–2022 годах в Кокандском государственном педагогическом институте совместно с Бюро по вопросам образования и культуры США (справка Кокандского государственного педагогического института №10 от 3 февраля 2025 года). В результате на основе ряда

предложений и рекомендаций, выдвинутых в исследовании, были статистически идентифицированы общие и дифференциальные характеристики субстандартных единиц в киберсловарях;

информация и результаты, полученные при сравнительном анализе социальных, речевых и прагматических особенностей субстандартных единиц, выражающих неформальный пласт английского и узбекского языков (сленг, профессиональный жаргон, коллоквиализмы, диалектизмы, неологизмы, англицизмы, вульгаризмы, разговорная лексика криминальной среды – арго, криминогенная инвективная лексика), были использованы редакцией культурно-просветительских и художественных передач телеканала «Махалля» Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана при подготовке сценариев радиопередач «Mutolaa», «Fan ufqlari» и «Yoshlar va biz» (справка Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана № Уз/RV-23 от 7 февраля 2025 года). В результате указанных передач облегчено понимание субстандартных единиц в речи наших соотечественников, особенно молодого поколения, и повышена их социальная значимость.

**Аппробация результатов исследований.** Результаты диссертации обсуждались и апробировались на 7 международных и 3 республиканских научно-практических конференциях.

**Публикация результатов исследований.** Всего по теме диссертации опубликовано 24 научных работ, в том числе 1 монография, 13 статей (из которых 3 статьи в зарубежных журналах) в научных журналах, рекомендованных для публикации основных результатов докторских диссертаций Высшей аттестационной комиссией Республики Узбекистан

**Структура и объем диссертации.** Диссертация состоит из введения, четырех глав, заключения, списка литературы и приложений. Общий объем диссертации составляет 293 страниц.

**E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI**  
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**ILOVALAR  
APPENDIXES  
ПРИЛОЖЕНИЯ**

**SUBSTANDART BIRLIKLARNING DOMINANTLIK FUNKSIYASI**

<b>QUYI KOLLOKVIALIZM</b>	• <b>KESKIN VA QUYI BAHOLOVCHI</b>
<b>DIALEKTAL LEKSIKA</b>	• <b>GEOGRAFIK HUDUD</b>
<b>NEOLOGIZM</b>	• <b>YANGI LEKSIKA</b>
<b>ANGLITSIZM</b>	• <b>INGLIZ TILIDAN O'ZLASHGAN</b>
<b>SLENG</b>	• <b>YOSHLAR ORASIDA</b>
<b>JARGON</b>	• <b>KASB-HUNAR SOHALARIDA</b>
<b>ARGO</b>	• <b>MAXFIY VA KRIMINAL DOIRADA</b>
<b>VULGARIZM</b>	• <b>QO'POL VA DAG'AL</b>

Avtoreferatning o‘zbek, rus va ingliz tillaridagi nusxalari  
Andijon davlat chet tillari instituti tahrir markazida tahrirdan o‘tkazildi.  
(20.07.2025-yil)

Bosishga ruxsat etildi: 10.08.2025-yil.  
Bichimi 60x84 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>16</sub>, “Times New Roman” garniturasini.  
Shartli bosma tabog‘i 5. Adadi: 60. Buyurtma: №10/08.

Namangan shahar Hamroh ko‘chasi 71<sup>A</sup>-uy.  
“Yashin sanoat” bosmaxonasida chop etildi.