



promoting short, formulaic, and globally recognizable expressions. As a result, English risks losing some of its stylistic richness, even as it gains communicative efficiency.

Globalization ensures that English will remain the world’s principal medium of international exchange, but its internal composition will keep evolving. Future English will likely exist as a network of interdependent varieties — localized, digitalized, and culturally specific. The challenge for linguists, educators, and policymakers is to sustain a **balance between inclusivity and intelligibility**. As Sergeeva notes, a truly global English must represent both the unity of international communication and the diversity of cultural identities [7, 117].

Conclusion. Barbarization symbolizes not the decline but the vitality and resilience of the English language in a globalized world. It reflects the ongoing technological, cultural, and communicative transformations that have redefined how people interact across nations and platforms. English has always evolved alongside its speakers, absorbing influences and adapting to new realities — from the Norman and colonial periods to the digital era of social media and artificial intelligence. Therefore, linguistic change should be viewed not as corruption but as an inevitable manifestation of social and cultural dynamism.

The contemporary stage of English evolution, marked by hybridization, digital creativity, and global diffusion, presents both opportunities and challenges. On one hand, it allows for inclusivity, diversity, and intercultural exchange; on the other, it raises concerns about linguistic fragmentation and the loss of stylistic precision. The task of linguists and educators, therefore, is to guide this transformation responsibly — to preserve communicative clarity while embracing creative diversity.

As Deneshkina rightly observes, the goal of modern language pedagogy is not to resist linguistic change but to cultivate awareness of it. By teaching learners to navigate the plurality of English varieties, educators empower them to use the language effectively in a complex global environment. Likewise, policymakers and researchers must acknowledge that standardization and innovation are not mutually exclusive but complementary aspects of linguistic development. [2, 50].

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DIALEKTOLOGIK FRAZEMALAR LUG‘ATINI SHAKLLANTIRISH MASALASI

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Annotatsiya: Frazema – bevosita nutq jarayonigacha yaxlit holda mavjud bo‘lgan so‘zlovchining nutqiga funksional bo‘yoq beruvchi ikki va undan ortiq so‘zdan tashkil topgan lisoniy birlik. Ushbu maqolada dialektal frazemalar lug‘atini shakllantirish masalasi, hamda ularning o‘zbek adabiy tilini boyitishdagi o‘rni yoritilgan. Tadqiqot jarayonida kuzatish metodidan foydalanildi.

Kalit so‘zlar: frazema, lug‘at, dialekt, funksional bo‘yoq, dialektal, sheva, ibora

THE ISSUE OF COMPILING A DICTIONARY OF DIALECTAL PHRASEMES

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Abstract: A phraseme is a linguistic unit consisting of two or more words that exist as an integral whole prior to the speech process and provide functional coloring to the speaker’s utterance. This article discusses the problem of compiling a dictionary of dialectal phrasemes and highlights their role in enriching the Uzbek literary language. The observation method was employed in the course of the research.

Keywords: phraseme, dictionary, dialect, functional coloring, dialectal, vernacular, phrase.

ПРОБЛЕМА СОСТАВЛЕНИЯ СЛОВАРЯ ДИАЛЕКТОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ФРАЗЕМ

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Аннотация: Фразема — это языковая единица, состоящая из двух и более слов, существующая как целое до процесса речи и придающая высказыванию говорящего функциональную окраску. В данной статье рассматривается проблема составления словаря диалектологических фразем, а также их роль в обогащении узбекского литературного языка. В процессе исследования применялся метод наблюдения.

Ключевые слова: фразема, словарь, диалект, функциональная окраска, диалектологический, говор, выражение.

Bilamizki, insoniyat tafakkurini yuksaltirishda lug‘atlarning roli beqiyosdir. Inson nutqini jozibali ifodalashida, fikr mulohazalarining qisqa va ma’nodor bo‘lishida lug‘at boyligi muhim rol o‘ynaydi.

Lug‘at – bu ma’lum bir so‘zlarining muayyan bir maqsad, mavzu ostida jamlangan to‘plamidir.

Har bir so‘zni to‘g‘ri yozishda, ma’nosini izohlashda, etimologiyasini aniqlashda lug‘atlar muhim hisoblanadi. O‘zbek lug‘atchiligi tarixiga nazar tashlaydigan bo‘lsak, “Devoni lug‘at at- turk” asarini dastlabki lug‘atlardan biri deyishimiz mumkin. Ushbu lug‘at faqat turkiy so‘zlar va ularning ma’nolarini tavsiflabgina qolmay dastlabki ikki tilli (turkiy-arabcha) lug‘at hamdir.

Lug‘atlarning turlari xilma-xil bo‘lib, avvalo, ensiklopedik lug‘atlar va lingvistik lug‘atlarni farqlash kerak. O‘zbek tili, haqiqatdan ham, go‘zal qochirimlar iboralar hamda ma’nodor so‘zlarga boy til hisoblanadi. So‘zlarni o‘z o‘rniga qo‘yib, tushunarli tarzda so‘zlash uchun lug‘atlarning roli kattadir. Birgina frazemalar lug‘atini oladigan bo‘lsak, ularda keltirilgan iboralar so‘zlovchining nutq faoliyatini sodda, tushunarli, ma’nodor qilib ifodalashga xizmat qiladi.

Frazema ikki va undan ortiq leksemaning semantik- sintaktik birikuvidan tarkib topgan shaklan birikma yoki gapga teng bo‘lgan ko‘chma ma’noli turg‘un (barqaror) qurilmadir. U frazeologik ma’no ifodalovchi lug‘aviy birlik sanaladi. Masalan, zo‘raymoq (leksema) — avj olmoq (frazema), qiynalmoq (leksema) — azob chekmoq (frazema) kabi. [Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili, Jamolxonov, 2013: 334b]

Frazeologiyani lingvistikaning o‘ziga xos alohida tarmog‘i sifatida o‘rganishni XX asrning 20-yillarida Y. D. Polivanov boshlab bergan edi. Shundan keyin bir qancha tilshunos olimlar frazeologik muammolarni turli nuqtayi nazardan tadqiq qildilar va bunda aniq materiallarga asoslandilar. Jumladan, ingliz frazeologiyasi bo‘yicha A. V. Kunin, N. N. Amasova; nemis frazeologiyasida I. I. Chernisheva, M. D. Gorodnikova; rus frazeologiyasi bo‘yicha V. L. Arxangelskiy, N. M. Shanskiylar bu sohaning rivojiga o‘z hissalarini qo‘shishgan. O‘zbek frazeologiyasida filologiya fanlari doktori, professor Sh. Rahmatullayev bir qancha ilmiy izlanishlar olib borgan. Jumladan, “O‘zbek frazeologiyasining ba’zi masalalari” nomli doktorlik dissertatsiyasida frazeologizmlardagi ko‘p ma’nolilik, o‘zaro sinonimlik, variantlilik, antonimlik, omonim yoki shakldoshlik hodisalari haqida ilmiy-nazariy ma’lumotlar bergan. Dissertatsiyaga nazariy ma’lumotlardan tashqari o‘zbek tilida qo‘llaniladigan iboralar bo‘yicha lug‘at ham kiritilgan. Sh. Rahmatullayevning “O‘zbek tilining izohli frazeologik lug‘ati” nomli kitobi 1978-yilda nashr qilingan. [Psixologik frazemalarning lingvistik tahlili, Muhammadaliyev, 2022: 469]

Ammo shu kungacha dialektal frazemalar lug‘ati bo‘yicha yetarlicha tadqiqotlar olib borilmagan. Dialektal frazemalar lug‘ati o‘zbek tilidagi dialektal va shevalarga xos bo‘lgan frazemalarni o‘z ichiga oladi. Bunday lug‘at o‘zbek tilining barcha shevalariga xos yoki ma’lum bir shevadagi frazemalarni



izohlashga mo‘ljallangan bo‘lishi mumkin. Masalan, Buxoro shevasidagi ayrim frazemalarni oladigan bo‘lsak, ular boshqa shevalarda uchramaydi.

Frazemalar lug‘ati	Ma’nosi
<i>Alag‘da bo‘lmoq</i>	<i>Bezovta bo‘lmoq</i>
<i>Devorchasi past</i>	<i>Laganbardor</i>
<i>Halak bo‘lmoq</i>	<i>Ovvora bo‘lmoq</i>
<i>Ichi kuymoq</i>	I. Chanqamoq II. Yig‘lamoq III. Achinmoq
<i>Ko‘zi kirtaymoq</i>	<i>Nihoyatda charchamoq</i>
<i>Maynasiga urmoq</i>	<i>G‘azablanmoq</i>
<i>Songa kirmaslik</i>	<i>Doimo tartibsiz yurish</i>
<i>Tiliga yung chiqmoq</i>	<i>Bir narsani kimqadir qayta qayta takrorlash</i>
<i>Tishini qayramoq</i>	<i>Jahl qilish, norozilik bildirish</i>
<i>Yuragiga to‘kilmoq</i>	<i>Bezmoq, bezikmoq</i>

Yuqoridagi kabi misollarni ko‘plab keltirish mumkin. Lug‘at yana-da mukammal bo‘lishi uchun uning adabiy tildagi muqobilini ham keltirib o‘tish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Dialektal frazemalar lug‘atini shakllantirish muhim ilmiy- nazariy ahamiyatga egadir. Bilamizki, xalqning turmush tarzi bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan frazemalar shevalarda turli xil shaklda lisoniy ifoda etilishi mumkin. Bunday dialektal frazemalar qaysi shevasiga taalluqli bo‘lishidan qat’iy nazar o‘zbek adabiy tilidagi frazemalar ular orqali boyiydi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, dialektal frazemalarni tadqiq etish, ularning lug‘atini shakllantirish shevalarning xilma-xilligini ko‘rsatish bilan bir qatorda adabiy tilga qabul qilingan frazemalar etimologiyasini aniqlashga ham yordam beradi. Bundan tashqari yozuvchilarga asar yozishda o‘sha hudud muhitini yaratib berishda, kitobxonlar uchun esa asarda qo‘llanilgan dialektal frazemalarning ma’nolarini tushunish uchun ham ahamiyatga egadir.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati

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ARAB TILIDA GAP TUZILISHINING O‘ZBEK TILI BILAN QIYOSIY TAHLILI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada arab va o‘zbek tillaridagi gap tuzilishining sintaktik va morfologik xususiyatlari qiyosiy tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda arab tilidagi ismiy va fe‘liy gaplar, o‘zbek tilidagi gap tartibi, fe‘l va otlarning sintaktik vazifalari batafsil ko‘rib chiqiladi. Arab va o‘zbek tillaridagi farq va o‘xshashliklar misollar va jadval orqali ko‘rsatiladi. Maqola natijalari tarjima, til o‘rganish va madaniyatlararo kommunikatsiya jarayonlarida ilmiy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Arab tili, o‘zbek tili, gap tuzilishi, sintaksis, qiyosiy tahlil, morfologiya, ismiy gap, fe‘liy gap, grammatik tuzilma, tilshunoslik, tarjima, madaniyatlararo kommunikatsiya, gap tartibi, fe‘l mosligi, so‘z turkumi, sintaktik qiyos, fe‘l va ot