

SEMANTIC PROXIMITY OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK DIALECTAL VOCABULARY

G.P.Norqulova

Termiz iqtisodiyot va servis universiteti magistranti

M.Yu.Madieva

dots., PhD

Annotation: *This thesis investigates the semantic proximity of English and Uzbek dialectal vocabulary and highlights their functional similarities and differences in regional communication. The study analyzes dialectal words and expressions from both languages through semantic and comparative approaches. The research demonstrates that dialectal units reflect national culture, social environment, and historical development of language communities.*

Key words: *dialectal vocabulary, semantics, semantic proximity, English dialects, Uzbek dialects, regional lexicon, linguistic comparison, functional meaning*

INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK DIALEKTAL LEKSIKASINING SEMANTIK YAINLIGI

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur tezis ingliz va o'zbek dialektal leksikasining semantik yaqinligini tahlil qilishga bag'ishlangan. Tadqiqotda ikki tildagi dialektal birliklarning ma'no jihatdan o'xshash va farqli tomonlari qiyosiy-semantik usul asosida o'rganilgan. Shuningdek, dialektal so'zlarning milliy madaniyat, hududiy muhit va ijtimoiy munosabatlarni ifodalashdagi o'rni yoritilgan. Tadqiqot natijalari ingliz va o'zbek dialektal lug'at tarkibida funksional hamda semantik umumiylik mavjudligini ko'rsatadi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *dialektal leksika, semantik yaqinlik, qiyosiy tahlil, ingliz dialektlari, o'zbek dialektlari, hududiy leksika, tilshunoslik, semantika*

Аннотация: *Данная тезисная работа посвящена исследованию семантической близости английской и узбекской диалектной лексики. В исследовании рассматриваются сходства и различия диалектных единиц двух языков на основе сравнительно-семантического анализа. Особое внимание уделяется роли диалектной лексики в отражении национальной культуры, региональной среды и социальных отношений. Результаты исследования показывают наличие функциональной и семантической общности в английской и узбекской диалектной лексике.*

Ключевые слова: *диалектная лексика, семантическая близость, сравнительный анализ, английские диалекты, узбекские диалекты, региональная лексика, языкознание, семантика*

INTRODUCTION

Dialectal vocabulary occupies an important place in the lexical system of every language. Dialectal units not only enrich the language but also preserve cultural identity and regional traditions. English and Uzbek dialects possess various lexical forms that

demonstrate semantic similarities despite belonging to different language families. Semantic proximity in dialectal vocabulary appears through common human experiences, social relations, and everyday communication. The study of dialectal vocabulary has become one of the significant directions in modern linguistics because dialectal expressions reveal the historical and cultural background of a nation. English dialects developed under the influence of regional and social factors, while Uzbek dialects emerged from territorial and ethnolinguistic processes. Nevertheless, both languages demonstrate semantic closeness in describing household activities, emotions, occupations, and interpersonal relations.

Dialectal vocabulary plays an important role in preserving national and regional identity within the linguistic system of every language. According to J. K. Chambers and P. Trudgill, dialects reflect both social and territorial variations of language development¹³. English and Uzbek dialectal units demonstrate semantic proximity through everyday communication, emotional expression, and cultural representation.

In English dialects, lexical units such as *bairn* (child) and *lass* (girl) are widely used in Northern regional speech¹⁴. Similarly, Uzbek dialectal vocabulary contains region-specific expressions that preserve cultural meanings and interpersonal relations. Such lexical parallels indicate that dialectal vocabulary develops according to communicative needs and social environment¹⁵.

Semantic proximity can also be observed in expressive vocabulary. Dialectal words often carry additional emotional or stylistic meanings beyond their direct lexical function. William Labov emphasizes that regional lexical units serve as markers of social identity and cultural continuity¹⁶. Uzbek dialectal expressions likewise function as indicators of regional belonging and traditional worldview¹⁷.

Dialectal vocabulary preserves archaic lexical meanings that may disappear from literary language. David Crystal notes that dialects remain an important source for studying historical language evolution and semantic change¹⁸. Therefore, comparative analysis of English and Uzbek dialectal vocabulary contributes to understanding intercultural linguistic relations and semantic development.

Furthermore, dialectal expressions in both languages preserve archaic meanings that may disappear from standard literary language. In many cases, dialectal words act as linguistic markers of regional identity. Their semantic structure reflects traditions, worldview, and cultural memory of speakers. Therefore, comparative analysis of English and Uzbek dialectal vocabulary contributes to understanding intercultural linguistic relations.

Conclusion. The comparative study of English and Uzbek dialectal vocabulary reveals considerable semantic proximity between regional lexical units. Despite structural and genealogical differences between the two languages, dialectal expressions demonstrate similar communicative and functional features.

They reflect human emotions, daily activities, social relations, and cultural traditions.

¹³ Chambers J. K., Trudgill P. *Dialectology*. — Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2004. — P. 56.

¹⁴ Crystal D. *The English Language*. — London: Penguin Books, 2002. — P. 191.

¹⁵ Rajabov N. *Til va Dialekt*. — Toshkent: Fan, 2010. — B. 47.

¹⁶ Labov W. *Principles of Linguistic Change*. — Oxford: Blackwell Publishers, 1994. — P. 138.

¹⁷ Yusupov U. *O'zbek Dialektologiyasi*. — Toshkent: O'qituvchi, 2015. — B. 91.

¹⁸ Crystal D. *Language and Regions*. — Cambridge University Press, 2005. — P. 73.



Semantic analysis of dialectal vocabulary confirms that dialects remain an essential source for linguistic and cultural investigation.

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