



UDK:811.512.133'25'282.2(575.171)+811.111'25

Intizor SHOMURATOVA,
Urganch davlat universiteti tayanch doktranti;
E-mail: intizor.sh@urdu.uz

Ma'mun universiteti dots., PhD A.Kalandarov taqrizi asosida

XORAZM SHEVALARIDAGI AYRIM SOMATIK FRAZEOLGIK LAKUNALAR VA ULARNING INGLIZ TILIDAGI EKVALENTLARI

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada Xorazm shevalarida uchraydigan, ammo adabiy tilda ekvivalenti mavjud bo'lmagan somatik frazeologik lakunalar ingliz tili bilan cho'g'ishtirma aspektida tahlil qilingan. O'zbek tilidan ingliz tiliga yoki ingliz tilidan o'zbek tiliga tarjima jarayonidagi bo'shliqlarni to'ldirishda shevada mavjud bo'lgan birliklar yordamida lakunalarni bartaraf qilish mumkinligi misollar yordamida ochib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: lakuna, somatik birliklar, ibora, madaniyatlararo muloqot, adabiy til, sheva

SOME SOMATIC PHRASEOLOGICAL LACUNAS IN THE DIALECTS OF KHORAZM AND THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS

Annotation

This article analyzes lacunae representing human body parts which occur in Khorezm dialects that does not have any equivalent in the literary language. It is shown by examples that the gaps which may appear while translating from Uzbek to English or from English to Uzbek may be filled with the units that exists in dialects.

Key words: lacuna, somatic units, idiom, intercultural communication, literary language, dialect

НЕКОТОРЫЕ СОМАТИЧЕСКИЕ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ЛАКУНЫ В ХОРАЗМИЙСКИХ ДИАЛЕКТАХ И ИХ АНГЛИЙСКИХ ЭКВИВАЛЕНТАХ

Аннотация

В данной статье анализируются лакуны, изображающие части человеческого тела, встречающиеся в хорезмийских диалектах, не имеющие эквивалента в литературном языке. На примерах показано, что пробелы, которые могут возникнуть при переводе с узбекского на английский или с английского на узбекский, могут быть восполнены единицами, существующими в диалектах.

Ключевые слова: лакуна, соматические единицы, идиома, межкультурная коммуникация, литературный язык, диалект.

Kirish. Davlatimizning yildan yilga dunyo mamlakatlari bilan aloqalari rivojlanib bormoqda, bu esa integratsiya jarayonini jadallashirmoqda. Turli davlat vakillari bilan axborot almashuvi jarayonida muloqotning milliy-madaniy o'ziga xosligini, madaniyatlararo muloqotda qo'llaniladigan verbal va noverbal vositalar, insonlar ongida borliqning ifodalanishi, xalq hayoti va milliy o'ziga xosligi kabi tushunchalarni chet tilida to'g'ri ifodalay olish masalalari xorijiy tillarni chuqur o'rganishning dolzarbligini ko'rsatadi. "Ayni paytda dunyoda ilm-fan va texnologiyalar shiddat bilan rivojlanib, mamlakatimizning xalqaro hamkorlik aloqalari tobora kengaymoqda. Natijada hayotimizga chetdan ko'plab yangi tushuncha, so'z va iboralar kirib kelmoqda. Globallashuv sharoitida milliy tizimning sofligini saqlash, uning lug'at boyligini oshirish, turli sohalarda zamonaviy atamalarining o'zbekcha muqobilini yaratish, ularning bir xil qo'llanilishini ta'minlash dolzarb vazifa bo'lib turibdi"[1].

Til ijtimoiy hodisa sifatida doimo rivojlanib, yangi so'zlar bilan boyib boradi. Tilga yangi so'zlar xalqaro aloqalar, axborot almashuvi va turli xil media materiallari yordamida kirib keladi va bu tashqi boyish manbai hisoblanadi. Adabiy tilning ichki boyish manbasi esa, uning shevalari, lahjalari hisoblanadi. Shevalari leksik, fonetik va morfologik jihatdan adabiy tildan ancha farq qiladi, bu o'zbek shevalari va adabiy tilida ham yaqqol namoyon bo'ladigan vaziyatlar mavjud.

O'zbek tilining dialektal o'ziga xosligida qadimgi urug' va qabilalarning turli territoriyada alohida-alohida mustaqil

yashashlari muhim ahamiyat kasb etgan. Ijtimoiy hayot tarzi, territorial mustaqilligi, kasb-kori, etnografik xususiyatlari ularning tilida aks etmay qolmas edi va bu holat tilda umumiylikni saqlab qolgan holda, boshqa territoriyada yashovchi o'zbeklar tilidan ko'pgina xususiyatlari bilan farqlanishiga olib kelgan, bu esa shevaning o'ziga xosligini keltirib chiqargan. Sheva va dialekt xususiyatlarining tobora qat'iyilashishida aholi punktlarining bir-biridan uzoq joylashishi muhim rol o'ynagan. Shu tariqa bir til ichida turli shevalarning shakllanishiga sabab bo'lgan[2]. Xorazm o'g'uz va qipchoq shevalari o'ta murakkab, shu bilan birga, o'zbek tilining shakllanishida muhim ahamiyatga ega lingvistik tarmoqlar sifatida baholanib kelinadi. Chunki bu hududda o'g'uz lahjasi vakillari (turkmanlar ham) bilan birga qipchoq lahjasi vakillari – qoraqalpoq, qozoqlarning aralash yashashi asrlar mobaynida ularning tili va lahjalari chatishib ketishiga omil bo'lgan.

Mavzuga oid adabiyotlar tahlili. *Lakuna* termini ilk bor kanadalik tilshunoslar J.P.Vine va J.Dalbelnelar tomonidan ilmiy muomalaga kiritilgan bo'lib, ular ushbu hodisani "Bir tildagi so'z boshqa tilda muqobilini topa olmagan o'rinlarda har doim lakuna hodisasi yuzaga keladi" tarzida izohlashgan[3]. Ingliz tilshunosligida lakuna tushunchasining paydo bo'lishi bevosita lotin tili bilan aloqador. "Lacuna, lake va lagoon" so'zlari lotin tilidagi "lacus" (ko'l) so'zidan kelib chiqqan. Lotin tilida gaplashuvchilar bu so'zini *lacunaga* o'zgartirganlar va uni "pit", "gap" yoki "pool" ma'nosida qo'llashgan. XVII

asrga kelib, ingliz tiliga *lacuna* termini o'zlashgan va ular bu atamani biror ma'lumot yoki matndagi "majoziy bo'shliq yoki yetishmayotgan qismga murojaat qilish" ma'nosida qo'llay boshlaganlar[4].

Tilshunoslikda lakunarlik hodisasini o'rganish XX asrning ikkinchi yarimidan boshlab jadal rivojlandi. Italyan tilshunoslari L.Bentivogli va E.Piantlar lakunalar borasida quyidagi fikrlarni keltiradilar: "Leksik lakunarlik bir tilda biror kontent leksik birlik bilan ifodalansa-yu, ikkinchi tilda aynan shu kontent erkin so'z kombinatsiyalari bilan berilganida yuzaga keladi"[5]. Ushbu mualliflar leksik lakunalarni aniqlash uchun, avvalambor, idioma (idiom), chegaralangan so'z birikmasi (restricted collocation), so'zlarning erkin kombinatsiyasi (free combination) tushunchalarini bir-biridan farqlab olish zarurligini ta'kidlab, A.P.Kovining ishlaridagi izohlarni keltirishadi. B.Jo'rayeva o'zbek tilida mavjud idiomalarga "O'zbek tilida idiomaga – so'z-idioma, chegaralangan so'z birikmasiga – so'z birikmasi idiomasi terminlari muvofiq keladi" tarzida izoh bergan[6].

Lakuna terminini ilmiy jamoatchilikka kanadalik tilshunolar olib kirgan bo'lsa ham, bu soha terminologiyasi bo'yicha rus tilshunoslari va tarjimashunoslari tomonidan salmoqli ishlar amalga oshirilgan: "lakunologiya" – tilshunoslikning lakunalarni o'rganuvchi sohasiga asos soldilar. Lakunologiya sohasida G.V.Vikova va O.B.Pilayevalar hozirgi kunda leksikaning yashirin sohasi sanluvi lakunalar majmuasi yetarlicha o'rganilmaganligini hamda dunyo tilshunosligida mazkur hodisa borasida yagona qarashlar mavjud emasligini ta'kidlaydilar[7]. Lakuna terminini "ekvivalenti mavjud bo'lmagan birlik" atamasi bilan idodalashni rus tilshunoslari I.A. Sternin, Z.D.Popova, M.A.Sterninalar taklif qilishgan, chunki ekvivalenti bo'lmagan birlik va lakunalar doim juftlikda namoyon bo'ladi. Agar bir tilda lakuna mavjud bo'lsa, chog'ishtirilayotgan tilda ekvivalentsiz birlik mavjud bo'ladi yoki aksincha [8]. Lakunar birliklarning ikki tildagi chog'ishtirma tahlilini Nargiza Ismatullayeva "Xitoy va o'zbek tillarida lakunalar" nomli monografiyasida atroflicha yoritib bergan va somatik birliklarning kognitiv jihatlarni ham tahlilga tortgan: "Aynan "inson" konseptiga aloqador leksikani ikki til orasida chog'ishtirib o'rganish til sohiblari bo'lgan xalqning dunyoqarashi va yetakchi qadriyat tushunchalarini anglashga yordam beradi"[8].

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Maqolada Xorazm shevalariga oid ayrim somatik lokunar birliklarning o'zbek va ingliz tillarida izohlari keltirilgan hamda bunda tavsifiy usulga asoslanilgan. Bundan tashqari, shevaga xos somatizmlarni adabiy til variantlari bilan taqqoslashda qiyosiy usulga va ushbu birliklar ekvivalentlarining ingliz tilidagi izohlarini aniqlashda chog'ishtirish usuliga tayanilgan.

Tahlil va natijalar. "Mamlakat tarixi, geografiyasi, iqtisodiy, turmush tarzi kabilar frazeologik birliklar semantikasida aks etadi, ya'ni bu holat frazeologizmlarning milliy-madaniy semantikasi to'g'risida so'z yuritish imkonini beradi. Bugungi kunda bu aksariyat lingvistlar tomonidan e'tirof etilgan"[9]. "Jahondagi ko'pchilik tillar leksik qatlamining asosini somatik leksemalar tashkil etadi. Somatik leksemalar bu somatizmlar, ya'ni tana a'zolari nomlarini bildiruvchi so'zlardir[10]. Quyida Xorazm shevasiga xos bir nechta somatik idiomalarni va ularning ingliz tilidagi ekvivalentlarini (bir qancha manbalar asosida) tahlilga tortdik.

Xorazm shevasida "qulog'i qizmoq" iborasi mavjud bo'lib, biror bir shaxs haqida o'zi ishtirok etmagan davrada u kishi haqida suhbat borsa va u shaxsni uchratganda, shu suhbat haqida aytib o'tish jarayonida unga "Oqsham quloqing qizmadimi? Sani aytishdiq, (esladik) ko'p" deb ishlatilishi mumkin. Suhbat mavzusiga aylangan shaxsning jamiyat

hayotidagi yaxshi xatti-harakatlari, ba'zan esa yomon xulq-atvori tanqid ostiga olinishi mumkin. Ushbu ibora ingliz tilidagi "burning ears" degan iboraga mos keladi. Misollar: "Your ears must be burning something that you say to someone who is being talked about. All that talk about William - his ears must have been burning. Were your ears burning? • Were your ears burning? We were just talking about you"[11]. \ "– used to say that someone has the feeling that other people are talking about him or her I bet his ears are burning right now. We were talking about you last night. That explains why I felt my ears burning"[12].

Xorazm shevasida ahil, inoq, ajralmas do'st, vaqtini doimo birga o'tkazishni yoqtiruvchi va qizqishlari bir xil bo'lgan insonlarga nisbatan "kindiki bir" iborasi qo'llaniladi va uning ingliz tilida bir nechta ekvivalenti mavjud: "birds of a (=one) feather": those of like character (xulq-atvori o'xshash insonlar), John Grey's bird (see quot.). Oxford lug'atida *birds of a feather* iborasining tarixiy kelib chiqishi badiiy asarlardan keltirilgan misollar yordamida yoritilgan: "Perceiving them to cluster together like John Grayes bird, ut dicitur, who always loved company (birga vaqt o'tkazishni yo'tirish). 1594 T. B. La Primaud. The Tayler and Broker are Birds of a feather. (yaqin do'stlarning vaqini birga o'tkazishi) 1757 W. Thompson R.N. Advoc[13]. Kembrij ideomalari lug'atida esa quyidagicha izoh berilgan: "Birds of a feather flock together – something that you say which means people who have similar characters or similar interests will often choose to spend time together (xulq-atvori yoki qizqishlari bir xil bo'lgan insonlar vaqini birga o'tkazishni afzal ko'rishadi). I saw the bay who stole my bag with that gang of trouble makers last night - well, birds of a feather flock together, they say. Birds of a feather people who are similar (har tomonlama o'xshash, bir xil insonlar) – "The survey reports that people who are 'birds of a feather' make better marriages than those who are opposites"[11]. Voha shevasidagi "kindiki bir" iborasining ingliz tilida yana bir ekvivalenti mavjud bo'lib, u "two peas in a pod" idiomasidir. Ingliz tili idiomalari lug'atida quyidagi qayd mavjud: "be like two peas in a pod – to be very similar (o'xshashlik, tashqi ko'rinish jihatdan) • You can tell they're brothers at a glance - they're like two peas in a pod. Shu manbada yana ushbu iboraga yaqin ma'nodagi *be two of a kind* frazasi ham berilgan: *If two people are two of a kind, they have very similar characters (harakteri o'xshash insonlar) • Amy and I are two of a kind. That's why we've stayed friends for so long*"[11]. *Two peas in a pod* iborasining batafsil izohini esa biz online lug'atdan topishimiz mumkin: *Two peas in a pod* also, like peas in a pod: meaning – practically identical in appearance (tashqi ko'rinishdagi bir xillik), alike in character or in looks (fe'l atvordagi va qiyofadagi o'xshashlik), to be very similar, when two or more things are inseparable (ikki yoki undan ortiq narsalarning ajratib bo'lmaz darajadagi o'xshashligi), bearing a very close resemblance or proximity (juda yaqin o'xshashlik yoki o'xshashlikka egalik). Example sentences: *Those boys could be twins, they are like two peas in a pod. Jeffrey definitely has a preferred type of woman that he finds attractive, the last three have been like peas in a pod. She piled the kids in the back of the tiny car like peas in a pod and off they went. Lisa and her best friend could be sisters, they are as alike as two peas in a pod.* Ushbu misollarda iboraning faqat tashqi qiyofadagi bir xillikni ifodalashiga misol bo'la oladigan gaplar berilgan. Boshqa misollar esa xarakter o'xshashliklari va "vaqtini uzoq vaqt davomida birga o'tkazganlik" ma'nosini ifodalalab kelgan vaziyatlarni aks ettiradi: *They've hardly been apart since they met. They are always together, like two peas in a pod. "Just like two peas in a pod. he'd come up almost every weekend to see her and spend time with her, and he just loved her to death"* (vaqtini ko'pincha birga o'tkazish). *His beloved wife Wilma*

was his soul mate and constant companion. They were like two peas in a pod. We're two peas in a pod and I see him as my brother from another mother. (hissiy jihatdan hamohanglik). The pair have been described as being like "two peas in a pod" and "the best of friends". This idiom is used to say that two people are very similar in either appearance or in character. It alludes to tiny peas in a pod which, more or less all look the same in size, colour. they are also packed into the pod very tightly so, this idiom is also used to suggest two or more people being close or inseparable[14]. Yuqorida izohlar va misollarga tayangan holda, shevamizdagi "kindiki bir" iborasining ingliz tilida ikkita – *birds of a feather (birds of a feather flock together)* va *two peas in a pod (like peas in a pod)* ekvivalenti mavjudligi dalillanadi. Chunki ushbu ikkala ekvivalent ham iboraning ma'nosini to'liq qamray oladi.

O'zbek adabiy tilida insonlar qiyofasidagi o'xshashlikni ifodalovchi "otamning o'zginasi" yoki "Ali va Nosir xuddi quyib qo'yganday" kabi bir nechta so'z va iboralar ko'plab uchraydi. Ammo bularda qarindoshlik semasi mavjud emas, chunki ular qarindoshlarga nisbatan ham, bir-biriga o'xshash begona insonlarga nisbatan ham qo'llanilishi mumkin. Xorazm shevasida shunday ibora mavjud bo'lib, u faqat farzandlarning otasiga yoki onasiga quyib qo'yganday o'xshashligini ifodalay oladi – *burnidan tushganday* (O'gling burnidan tushganday). E'tiborli jihati shundaki, insonlar yoki narsalar orasidagi o'xshashlikni ifodalovchi iboralarning ingliz tilida ham bir nechta ekvivalenti mavjud: *be a dead ringer for sb/sth* – to look very similar to someone or something (biron shaxs yoki narsaga o'xshash bo'lish). *He's a dead ringer for Bono from U2- people often come up to him in the street and ask for his autograph*[14]. Yana bir misolni ingliz tilining etimologik izohli lug'atida ko'rishimiz mumkin: *spitting image* s.v. *spitting* pP.L. a. 3; *splitting image* s.v. *splitting* ppl. a. 5.1878 W. Dickinson Gloss. Dial. Cumberland (ed. 2) 92/1 *Spitten picter...* a strong likeness (kuchli o'xshashlik). 1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* II. xxvi. 233 *He looked the spitten picture of my ould father* (otasiga o'xshashlik) 1910 A. Bennett *Clayhanger* i. ii. 17. *A nicebehaved young gentleman, and the spitten image of his poor mother.* 1928 Eng.Jrnl. Dec. 819 (onasiga o'xshashlik) *Hit's the spitten image of you, Jilson. Your likeness, pint blank... Thar you are asetting' in your cheer, a-holdin' your fiddle; thar's your basket.* 1936 W. Holtby *South Riding* v. iv. 313 *Spitten image of his dad, little Alf is, isn't he, Reg?* 1941 J.Faulkner *Men Working* vi. 105 (otasiga o'xshashlik). Ifen hit ain't the spitten image of that church across the street (binoning cherkovga o'xshatilishi)[13].

Farzandlarning ona-onasidan biriga juda o'xshashligini ifodalovchi ibora *a chip off the old block* bo'lib, unga ingliz tilining idiomalar lug'atida quyidagicha izoh berilgan: if someone is a chip off the old block, they are very similar in character to one of their parents or to another older member of their family. (not used with the) (farzandning ota-onasidan yoki oila kattalaridan biriga tashqi ko'rinishi va xarakteri jihatdan o'xshashligi). Look at her bossing everyone around<she's a real chip off the old block![11]. Demak, Xorazm shevalaridagi *burnidan tushganday* iborasining ingliz tilida bir nechta ekvivalenti mavjud. Ushbu somatik iborani tahlilidan maqsad – o'zbek adabiy tilida kimgadir o'xshashlikni ifodalovchi qarindoshlik semasiga ega iboraning mavjud emasligi va tarjima jarayonida bu bo'shliqni *burnidan tushganday* iborasi bilan to'ldirish imkoniyatining mavjudligidir.

Xorazm shevalaridagi *go'zzi pishgan (pishib getgan)* iborasi, asosan, ma'lum bir sohada yuqori malakaga ega mutaxassis yoki biron vaziyatni ko'p marotaba boshidan kechirgan insonlarga nisbatan ishlatiladi: *Qizingizni Murod do'xtira go'rsating, vuni dimm go'zzi pishgan vundin kasallarni davolivarib* (ma'lum sohadagi tajriba). *San odamla*

nohaqdan to'mat tashasa, hecham asabiylashimisan-a? – Boshimnan o'tavarib, go'zzim pishgan chunki. Ingliz tilida aynan shu iboraga mos keladigan birlik mavjud: *an old hand* – someone who has done a particular job or activity for a long time and who can do it very well. (often + at) *She's an old hand at magazines, having trained on Cosmopolitan before editing Company*[11]. Yana bir online manbada bu idiomaga quyidagicha ta'rif beriladi: A person who has been employed for a long time or who has experience in a business, or who is skilful in doing something. Misollar: 1. *This had happened so frequently of late that we old hands often used to remark that when we did get hit it would either be a bullet through the pound or stop a five-point-nine all on our own*[15]. 2. *Nina's an old hand at disappearing when she wants to be alone.*

Xorazm shevalarida biron bir sohaga yangi kirib kelgan insonlarning endigina tajriba orttirayotganlikni ifodalash uchun *ali yenchilmoq* iborasi ishlatiladi: *Lolani tikuvchiga shogirlika bardik, ko'proq tiksa, ali yenchiladi.* Ingliz tilida ushbu iboraga *to learn the ropes* birikmasi mos keladi: to learn how to do a particular job or task. *I work for an insurance company and a new member of staff was assigned to me six months ago to help her learn the ropes*[16]. Yana bir manbada idiomaning *know the ropes* shakli keltirilgan: *She's been in this job long enough to know the ropes*[11]. "Oxford dictionary of idioms lug'ati"da quyidagicha ta'rif va iboraning kelib chiqish izohi uchraydi: *know the ropes* – be thoroughly acquainted with the way in which something is done. In its literal sense, this expression goes back to the days of sailing ships, when skill in handling ropes was essential for any sailor. The idiom is found in various forms, from the middle 19th century onwards, e.g. learn or understand the ropes and show or teach someone the ropes. (bu iboraning kelib chiqishi dengizchilarga borib taqalishi va arqon bog'lash dengizchilar uchun eng muhim xususiyat hisoblangan).

Yana bir online lug'atda ushbu ibora ingliz tilidagi lug'atda quyidagicha izohlangan: to learn/know how to do a job or activity[17].

Shevamizda yana *og'zini ochmin, o'pkasini go'radi* iborasi bo'lib, u farosat va zakoga ega, ya'ni so'zlamadan, nimadir deyishidan oldin ularning xayolidagini o'qiy oladigan, anglash qobiliyatiga ega bo'lgan insonlarga nisbatan ishlatiladi. Ingliz tilida shu iboraga mos keluvchi *read one's mind* birikmasi mavjud: to make out the character or nature of (a person, or his or her heart, thoughts, desires, etc.) by studying and interpreting outward signs. Now esp. in to read (a person's) mind: to guess, intuit, or discern exactly what a person is thinking or intending to do. *If you tell me what's wrong, I can do something about it, I said. 'I can't read your mind'*(J. Braine, Room at Top (1960) 221). *We sort of read each other's minds..and we just start cracking up.* (R. Gervais & S. Merchant, Office: Scripts 1st Ser. Episode 3. 109)[18]. "Oxford lug'ati" da bu iboraning boshqa bir alternativi berilgan: *read someone like a book* (insonni kitob kabi o'qimoq)[13] be able to understand someone's thoughts and motives clearly or easily.

Xulosa. Lakunalarning leksik va semantik turlari ancha, ular orasida somatik idiomalar bir qancha jihatlari bilan ajralib turadi. Chunki hozirgi zamon tilshunosligida "inson" tushunchasi bilan bevosita aloqador bo'lgan konsepsiyalar borasida izlanishlar tobora ortib bormoqda. Yana bir jihat shuki, lakunalar, ya'ni ekvivalentsiz birliklar nafaqat tillararo, balki adabiy til va uning sheva-lahjalari doirasida ham uchrashi mumkin. Bunday birliklarni aniqlash va tadqiq qilish adabiy tilga yangi leksik birliklarni tavsifiya qilishga asos bo'ladi. O'zbek tilida ekvivalenti mavjud bo'lmagan frazeologik birliklarning Xorazm shevalarida mavjudligi va ularning ingliz tilidagi muqobil variantlarini aniqlash ingliz tilidan o'zbek

tiliga yoki o'zbek tilidan ingliz tiliga tarjima jarayonida vujudga keladigan bo'shliqlarni bartaraf qilishga yordam beradi hamda tarjimadagi to'siq va qiyinchiliklarni yengishga yordam beradi. Muayyan tildagi frazeologik birliklar shu tilda yoki

uning shevasida gaplashuvchi xalqlarning olamni anglashi, yashash tarzi, urf-odatlarini, o'ziga xosliklarini, lingvomadaniy jihatlarni o'zida yorqin aks ettiradi.

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