USE OF METAPHORICAL WORD FORMATION IN FILLING LEXICAL GAPS IN THE LANGUAGE

Khasanov Abdumannon Majidovich,
Assistant Professor at Tashkent State University
Uzbek language and literature
https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8656-0521
abdumannonhasanov3137@gmail.com

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Received	3rd July 2022	This article discusses the possibilities of metaphorical word formation and their addition to the language lexicon. In particular, it is analyzed to what extent the metaphorical method of word formation is important for naming concepts that do not have their own representative (name) in the lexicon of the Uzbek language. It is proved through examples that the words made in the metaphorical way are understandable to native speakers, can be actively used in speech situations, and thus are very important in organizing the lexicon of the language. Also, certain metaphorical names are recommended to name certain concepts that do not have their own names in the Uzbek language, and their linguistic significance is described.
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INTRODUCTION

A certain concept or "the process of knowing the subject is related to its nomination. As each object, concept that appears in existence is first of all reflected in the mind, the need to find a suitable linguistic expression for it, to name it, to explain it, to describe it, and to explain it is formed: the continuous expansion of the scope of knowledge in a person, new terms (names) of these processes are always in the language. requires that it be expressed with (Akay, 2019). In such a situation, a person usually uses two methods to name new concepts: 1) giving a new name (word) to a new concept; 2) metaphorical naming of a new concept by the name of a concept similar to it. In most cases, the second method is actively used. Because the new word is not easily understood by the members of the society (Hasanov, 2021).

Fact that some of the efforts made in the 80s and 90s of the last century to ensure the purity of the language, in particular, the activities aimed at popularizing words such as *tahsilgah, majalla, minbargah, nohiya* in the language lexicon, did not have a serious effect on the development of the language, shows the need to rely on certain principles in this type of initiatives (Umurzakova, 2020). For example, it is of great importance that the word recommended for popularization is made on the basis of the internal capabilities of the language (or is an element of the Turkish language) and is capable of becoming popular and stable.

Tahsilgoh, minbargoh, and *oybitik,* which were recommended to be popularized at that time, were self-words (or with a self-word component) and the fact that these words did not bring serious benefit to the purity of the language was confirmed by the fact that these words were out of use.

Today, rapid changes, reforms, and updates in the world civilization demand the continuous expansion of the language lexicon (Vinay, 1958). Of course, in this process, the purity of the language is seriously threatened, and even the lexicon of the language may take a different shape as a result of a sharp increase in the share of international words. Taking necessary measures to prevent this terrible danger is one of the urgent issues of today.

METHODS

In the process of thinking, a person compares and contrasts the object of knowledge with another (similar) reality. Knowledge of a new concept is enriched and memorized based on analogy. As a result, the tendency to metaphorical naming is stronger when naming a new concept.

The better a person knows what is connected with what, the more he compares secondary reality, sign, state, and action to the object, the more progress is made in the words that express it (Mahmudov, 2017). This shows that many realities and concepts in existence are useful in understanding and metaphorically naming many other concepts. Usually, different but related events are named with one symbol (Majidovich K. A., 2021). But it should be recognized that these interrelated phenomena always need to be named separately.

As the great Roman orator Cistercian rightly pointed out, metaphor first arose from the need to fill lexical gaps

in the language, and later became used for aesthetic pleasure (Rakhimjonovich, 2020). But it should be recognized that today, along with the artistic-aesthetic function of metaphor, the function of naming (naming a specific concept) is also important in the nomination process.

It is known from the science of logic that not all the concepts in our mind are formed on the basis of objects, signs, properties, relations in reality. More specifically, there are concepts that are only the product of our mind (Majidovich K. A., Filling Lexical Gaps In The Uzbek Language With Dialectisms (Based On The Turkic-Kaltatoy Dialect), 2021). The possibilities of metaphor are wider in naming such concepts. Many abstract words appear in the language as a result of the gradual development of human thinking, understanding and perception of events and essences that are not directly observable (Быкова, 2003). Who noted that metaphor has wide possibilities in naming many abstract concepts. Arutyunova emphasizes the importance of metaphorical naming in the formation of the lexicon of the "invisible world" (spiritual world). These aspects show that it is more convenient and easier to name a specific abstract concept metaphorically than to call it with a new (unfamiliar) word (Shodmonov, 2021). However, it is not justified to use the same word to name different concepts in thought. The figurative use of the word necessarily creates ambiguity. Ambiguity causes different interpretations of some lexical units. As some scholars rightly point out, polysemy is a false concept; where there are two meanings, there are two words (Togayev, 2020). Forcing one word to express several concepts is also not very correct.

It is known that the development of lexical meaning usually occurs by transferring the name of one subject, sign, action to another (unnamed - A.H) subject, sign, action. This condition also expands the expressive possibilities of the language and ensures its lexical stability (not too many lexemes).

It should be noted here that a certain name (symbol) tends to absorb more meaning, and the meaning is expressed in more than one name. This ensures the formation of polysemantic and synonymous words in the language (Majidovich K. A., Possibilities of Kipchak Dialects in filling the Lexicon of Uzbek, 2021). This feature, which describes the inconsistency of form and content, creates some opportunities in the lexicon of the language as well as corresponding inconveniences (Xolmanova, Saidahmedova, & Nurillayeva, 2018). In particular, the creation of several methodologically specific forms for a certain expression is considered a positive phenomenon, while the obligation to express several concepts through one word is considered a negative aspect.

Lexicologists usually pay attention to the issues of determining the lexical gap in the language. Analyzing the lexical position, place, and characteristics of a particular lexeme, they are convinced that there are no words "neighboring" them, having a specific relationship with them. Such cases show that it is important to study the lexicon of the language as a system in determining the lexical gap. Many methods of lexical gap detection focus on the same aspect.

1. Through system analysis finding lexical gaps. Microsystems in the lexical system of the language are systematically analyzed and gaps are found.

In linguistics, in particular, in lexicology, the vocabulary of the language is studied as a system, because this wealth is not a simple, mechanical collection of words and phrases, they (lexical units) form certain paradigms in this system based on similarities and differences in their meanings and functions the word in this system and elements are related to the tissues and cells of a whole "organism", the presence of one of which requires the presence of the other (Хасанов А. М., 2021). The same required, but not lexemized concepts are also evaluated as gaps in the language lexicon.

Lexical spaces defined in lexical relations can also be named according to the method of definition. Also, the identification method has certain possibilities in filling the relevant lexical space (Ҳасанов А. , Ўзбек адабий тилидаги лексик лакуналарнинг диалектал асослари, 2021). Below we will focus on the lexical gaps identified in some lexical relations:

a) method of finding lexical spaces from the hyponymic-hyperonomic paradigm. This method, in turn, can be further divided into two types: 1) the method of finding gaps from the hyponymic paradigm; 2) method of finding spaces from the hyperonomic paradigm. In the method of finding gaps from the hyponymic paradigm, the absence of a word naming a specific concept from among the words belonging to a specific thematic nest is found by analyzing words and word combinations belonging to this nest: *sezgilar* (senses*) – ko'rish (*sight), *eshitish (*hearing*), Ø (*sensation through the skin*), Ø (*smell*), Ø (* taste*), Ø (*keeping balance*) and h.

By analyzing the string of words belonging to a specific slot according to the method of finding gaps from the hyperonomic paradigm, it is possible to find that the slot is not named. For example: *Ø (*creatures in our world*): o'simliklar (*plants*), hayvonlar (*animals*), odamlar* (people*).

Paradigm is crucial in determining the semantic content of each lexeme and determining its semantic value. This feature creates great opportunities to find concepts that have a paradigmatic relationship to a certain word, but are not realized in the lexeme, and to imagine their semantic features (Хасанов А. М., 2021).

b) method of finding a lexical space by analyzing antonyms. This means finding a concept that is opposite to a specific concept or a "logical center" between them: *аразламоқ* (sulk*) – Ø – ош-қатиқ бўлмоқ (*to be satisfied*); тортмоқ (*tow*) – Ø – итармоқ (*shove*).

This method, which is widely used in the study and explanation of antonymy in linguistics, also has wide possibilities in explaining phenomena such as graduonymy (Ҳасанов А. , ON THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN LITERARY AND DIALECTAL VOCABULARY, 2020). Filling the gaps identified by this method in the language also serves the realization of these possibilities.

Gaps identified in lexical relations are felt in the analysis of similarity (paradigmatic), hierarchical (hierarchical) and neighborhood (syntagmatic) relations of language units in the lexical system. For example, it can be observed in the following pairs of lexical units in the relationship of similarity (paradigmatic) that are proportionally contrasted based on the sign of "masculinity" - "femininity": sigir (cow) - *buqa (*bull*); qo'y* (cold*) – qo'chqor (*ram*); kanjik (*female dog*) – Ø; megajin* (female pig*) – Ø* and h. In these pairs, it is determined during the system analysis that there are no pairs of the words kanjik and megajin with the "opposite gender" sema (sign). Using this method of analysis, many "gaps" of the lexical system can be easily identified. After all, each lexeme in the lexical system shows certain relationships with different concepts according to its linguistic and logical characteristics (Askarovna, 2021). In this relationship, many concepts can be identified that are similar or dissimilar (contrary) to this lexeme, which form a meaningful nest with this lexeme, enter into a syntagmatic relationship with this lexeme, and are fully connected with this lexeme. Not all of these concepts may have their own name in the language. This situation shows that there are many gaps at the lexical level. Also, the large number of lexemes in the language leads to a proportionally large number of lexical spaces.

Not all "empty cells" in the lexical system can be evaluated as gaps. In particular, the existence of a certain element in the lexical system with its paradigmatic partner (pair, "neighbor") requires that each element has these properties. However, these features are manifested differently in different lexemes. As a result, a lexeme that exists within a certain paradigm may not have a counterpart in another lexeme (for example, trees have a distinction between female and male, and there is no word for this distinction). In the science of logic, the illogical pole ("paradigm friend"), which is called illogicism, is not necessarily a required aspect for any lexeme (Sherboboyev, 2021). That is, a concept that is not logically necessary (and exists) does not deserve to be named (or evaluated as a gap). Therefore, a word is a nominative unit of the language that appeared under the influence of the need to name, and it is a generalization of sounds and sounds that can represent a thing, an event, a phenomenon or a certain concept to human perception.

Avoiding the notions characteristic of illogicality in finding gaps in logical thinking also defines the imagination about the infinite number of gaps in the language.

It is noted in most literature that the literary language has standardized and stable aspects by its nature. This requires paying special attention to the following aspects when filling the gaps in the lexicon of the literary language:

1. The concept evaluated as a lexical gap in the language should be socially and linguistically important. This aspect also serves to describe the urgency of filling the lexical space.

Try to evaluate and fill in the lexical gap concepts that are not important enough for language owners, as well as those that are used in a narrow field and are rarely referred to in speech. In particular, the term *kilyk* (a device that shears the wool of sheep and goats) used only in the process of shearing in animal husbandry does not have such great social significance. Although this concept represents a specific working tool, it is not necessarily relevant for all language speakers.

Language is important for the daily life and activities of the language owners increases the necessity and possibility of its naming (Ҳасанов А. , 2020). This is crucial in naming the concept.

2. The word recommended to fill the lexical gap in the language should be able to incorporate most of the important features of literary language units. In other words, a new word introduced into the lexical system should be a word that quickly adapts to this system, shows the characteristics of similar units, and can enter into a lexical-grammatical relationship with other units. It is difficult for a word that cannot embody these characteristics to be stabilized in the lexicon of the literary language.

At this point, it should be noted that the lexicon of the literary language, which forms the main vocabulary of the language, includes the most necessary elements for social life and everyday life, which have been used in the language for many periods, are actively used in the process of communication, are understandable to the public, and also create other new words and word forms. important words that can be used as a basis for doing are included. In other words, its linguistic significance is also very important in raising a word to the level of a linguistic unit, in taking a place in the main vocabulary. Linguistic importance is defined as the ability of a word to form new words and word forms, to manifest categorical features in lexical and grammatical relations.

RESULTS

The semantic method of word formation also has wide possibilities in filling the lexical gap. Usually, the use of metaphor when naming a new concept also shows that this method is quite popular. The fact that polyethylene pipe (hose) is named by some people as a *ichak*, and the use of the word "state" in the sense of property shows that the language owners have a serious interest in naming using metaphors.

Tanbalamaq means to put an additional device behind the door so that it does not open, thereby ensuring that it does not open. It can be observed that this word is also used in some texts in the sense of blocking the way of water and thereby creating a dam - a barrier that restricts the flow. In our opinion, it is necessary to record the new meaning of this word in dictionaries.

Qulf-kalit, which is actively used in construction, was formed as a result of the internal capabilities of the Uzbek language, in particular, the specialization of the words lock and key. This word expresses the relative balance of the bricks being laid: the top brick should be placed on top of the two bricks in the lower row in such a way that the edge (border) of the lower and upper bricks should not overlap. In fact, this requirement serves to prevent the wall from cracking (split). In our opinion, this concept, which is called *svyazka* in Russian, is metaphorically called a lock-key.

There are also cases that prevent the use of the internal capabilities of the language in naming a specific concept, as a result of which the name of the corresponding concept is referred to both by its own words and by words of its own class. However, with the judgment of time, one of these words may become the cause of another's suffering due to its convenience and popularity. In Uzbek, the word "*g'unojin*" meaning "2-3-year-old female cattle" is included in the dictionaries at the level of the language unit. But most cattle breeders use the word kochar instead of cow. On the basis of the internal possibilities of our language: this adjective form, which is formed on the basis of the derivative meaning, which arose from the semantic change of the verb kochmok, is one of the words that is actively used today instead of the word гуножин. In our opinion, when defining one of these parallel used words as a norm, it is necessary to pay serious attention to their activity (frequency) in speech processes, whether they are adopted or a unit of their own layer.

Metonymic names with their age are often found in the separate naming of livestock according to their age. Especially units such as *chori* and *panji* are actively used in the speech of pastoralists. The fact that these units, which are originally elements of the Persian-Tajik language, today are loaded with the above-mentioned meanings in addition to their etymological meaning, is related to their "life" after being assimilated into the Uzbek language. This allows them to be included in dictionaries as a suitable representative of the relevant concept.

Tegmanozik, which means "quickly upset, delicate taste", is also one of the word made in a metaphorical way. This word is usually used colloquially in a negative way. This word, which is significantly different from words such as angry, ill-tempered, capricious, has a great opportunity to name the concept it represents.

Inappropriately involved in everything is a word *suqmaqoshiq* a negative (Bobomurodova, 2021) connotation that is active in the conversation. It was formed on the basis of the expression "to be washed like an unwashed spoon", and today it is undergoing a process of consolidation.

Many gardeners know that vines are damaged by winter frost. Therefore, in many regions, the vine is buried in a bushel. But burying the vine is not an easy task. For this reason, some vines are not buried. It is difficult to bury such a vine, especially if there are branches that are very branched and rise from the ground. In some dialects, such vines were metaphorically called *aymoqi*. The fact that a person's family tree, clan-region, is usually perceived in the form of a branching tree is the reason why the vine is called by the same name. This word, which serves to distinguish between buried (bed grown) and non-buried (branched) types of vine, should also be included in dictionaries.

In the houses in rural areas, as well as in some courtyards (houses) in the city, in some cities, a tandir is built in the houses, and the housewives of these houses bake the necessary bread for family consumption in this tandir. There are some words related to the process of baking (covering) bread, and these words deserve a place in language dictionaries due to their importance and many uses. The words *gul* and *gullamoq* are one such word. The word *gul* is used in the sense of "a bubble that appears on the surface of the bread and darkens due to the dough not rising well" (Annotated Dictionary of the Korakalpak Language (Қарақалпақ тилиниң түсиндирме сөзлиги), 1993). *Gullamoq* made from this word, appears as a verb expressing this situation.

The word *ko'za*, which is used in the sense of "a person who has not fasted", is also a word that metaphorically expresses the concept of "open mouth". It is known that the jar does not have a lid, that is, the mouth is open. This characteristic is the reason why non-fasting people in the vernacular are also called pitchers based on analogy with him.

Today, the active penetration and use of information technologies in various fields is the reason for the emergence of new terms in the relevant fields. The word *рақамлаштириш,* which *is* used in the sense of "wide introduction of information technologies, introduction of computer-aided work, electronicization", is one of such new terms. This word, formed from the metonymic use of the word number, is becoming more relevant in people's lives day by day. This also allows it to be included in language dictionaries.

Dialectal word *o'tar*, which became a new word, is one of the words that can fill the relevant lexical gap in the language. Although this word is originally an adjectival form of a verb, it has unique expressive possibilities as a word expressing the passing of a person without a family, without a trace (without children). We believe that it is permissible to record this word in dictionaries as a unit that fills the relevant lexical gap.

As a result of pairing of words, their meaning is transferred, they acquire a new meaning together, generalization and exaggeration of the meanings expressed by the base(s) are also clearly manifested in the same constructions used in speech. In particular, the word *qiyon – to'fon* is used colloquially in the sense of "big quarrel between people, riot". Metaphorically, this construction is made up of the words *"to'fon"* and "*quyun*" (which are used in the form of *qiyon*), which turn nature upside down. In our opinion, such rare words should also be included in dictionaries. After all, their artistic coloring also has a certain linguistic value.

Qumquluq, formed as a result of the colloquial expression to pour into one's ear, has the meaning of "one who remembers something quickly and keeps it in his mind for a long time."There is also a form of this word that is used in some regions (Ахмедова, 2020). This word was formed in the imagination based on the quick absorption of water by sand. In our opinion, among these options, the word *quymaquloq* is a more privileged word in filling the relevant lexical gap. The associations associated with the phrase pour into the ear set the stage for an easy understanding of this word.

In many regions, squint of the eye and perception of a defect in the process of seeing is expressed by the word *qinjir.* In some regions, this word is also used metaphorically in the sense of "one with a thin throat, one who eats little food." The word kinjir, representing these two concepts, should be included in the explanatory dictionary as a polysemous word. Because the concept of "thin throat, eats little (or slowly)" is considered a lexical space for the

language (Ҳасанов А. , 2022). Also, the concept of squint is not specifically named in the language (the word ghilay is used to express an eye disease (defect).

"Starting of an enterprise, service center, store, etc., start of activity" is expressed by the *ochilish* word in today's speech processes. This word, which is formed from the meaning of "to start, to start work "represented by the word "ochilmoq" and is undergoing integration, is actively used in such compounds as the opening ceremony, the opening of the supermarket. This requires that it be included and described as a separate word in language units.

In colloquial speech, the word *egov* is used in the sense of "one who destroys a person's nerves, makes one's head dizzy with unnecessary words." This word, which represents a characteristic characteristic of the ego, has a certain linguistic significance as it has sufficient opportunity to name the concept it represents. Such words can be found in any number of speech processes. We will limit ourselves to the results and discuss them here

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

One of the factors that limit the rapid growth of the number of words in the lexicon of the language is the fact that words are used in a figurative sense and thus can express many concepts.

In the process of thinking, a person compares and contrasts the object of knowledge with another (similar) reality. Knowledge of a new concept is enriched and memorized based on analogy. As a result, the tendency to metaphorical naming is stronger when naming a new concept.

The better a person knows what is connected with what, the more he compares secondary reality, sign, state, and action to the object, the more progress is made in the words that express it. This shows that many realities and concepts in existence can be used to understand and metaphorically name many other concepts (Adamska-Salaciak, 2021). Usually, different but related phenomena are named with one symbol. But it should be recognized that these interrelated phenomena always need to be named separately.

Filling the lexical space in the language is usually done at the expense of using the existing intellectual capabilities of the language. In particular, in a speech situation, if the speaker feels that the concept he wants to express is not named, he tries to name it with a word combination, abbreviation, simile, metaphor, etc., and explain it to the listener. In general, the emergence of units such as occasionalism, potentialism, and neologism in speech is actually formed by the need to name the relevant lexical space (Hasanov, 2021). In order to describe how these processes occur and their relationship with the concept of lexical gap, it is necessary to pay attention to the specific characteristics of these phenomena and the possibilities of filling the lexical gap.

As a conclusion, let's say that the use of the word in a metaphorical way is very common in the filling of lexical gaps in the language. This event consciousness prevents each concept from being named separately. Metaphorical use of words has great nominative potential as a result of the cognitive activity of the speakers. These aspects prevent too many lexemes in the language.

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