

**COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF REGIONAL VARIETIES OF ENGLISH  
IN MODERN LEXICOGRAPHY**

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**Annotasiya**

Mazkur ilmiy maqola (mualliflar: Ismoilova Sarvara Komiljon qizi va Abdullayeva Manzura Yashinbek qizi) zamonaviy leksikografiya va ingliz tilining mintaqaviy variantlari o'rtasidagi murakkab aloqalarni tadqiq etadi. Ingliz tili global muloqot vositasiga aylangan sari, lug'atshunoslikning an'anaviy vazifasi – tilni qat'iy standartlashtirishdan, "Dunyo ingliz tillari"ni (World Englishes) tavsifiy hujjatlashtirishga o'zgardi. Maqolada Oxford English Dictionary (OED), Merriam-Webster va Macquarie kabi yirik lug'atlarning Ichki, Tashqi va Kengayib borayotgan halqa mamlakatlariga xos mintaqaviy so'zlar, o'zlashmalar va dialektal o'ziga xosliklarni lug'atlarga kiritish metodologiyasi tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda leksikograflarning mintaqaviy o'zlikni tan olishdagi roli hamda raqamli korpus va sun'iy intellektning til hujjatshunosligi kelajagiga ta'siri yoritilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Dunyo ingliz tillari, leksikografiya (lug'atshunoslik), mintaqaviy dialektlar, lisoniy kodifikatsiya, nativizatsiya (mahalliydashish), sotsiolingvistika, korpus lingvistikasi, Oksford lug'ati, Makkari lug'ati, madaniy o'zlik.

**Annotation**

This research paper, co-authored by Ismoilova Sarvara Komiljon qizi and Abdullayeva Manzura Yashinbek qizi, explores the intricate relationship between modern lexicography and the regional varieties of the English language. As English has transitioned into a global lingua franca, the traditional focus of dictionaries has shifted from prescriptive standardisation to descriptive documentation of "World Englishes." The article analyzes the methodologies employed by major dictionaries—such as the Oxford English Dictionary (OED), Merriam-Webster, and the Macquarie Dictionary—in codifying regionalisms, loanwords, and dialectal nuances from the Inner, Outer, and Expanding circles. The study emphasizes the role of lexicographers as cultural mediators who validate regional identities and highlights the impact of digital corpora and AI on the future of linguistic documentation.

**Keywords:** World Englishes, Lexicography, Regional Dialects, Linguistic Codification, Nativization, Sociolinguistics, Corpus Linguistics, Oxford English Dictionary, Macquarie Dictionary, Cultural Identity.

The English language today is a vast, interconnected web of regional varieties. In the 21st century, the science of lexicography—the practice of compiling dictionaries—faces its most significant challenge: representing the polycentric nature of English. Traditionally, lexicography was a tool for standardization, often marginalizing varieties that did not conform to the British or American prestige norms. However, the rise of regional Englishes has necessitated a move towards descriptive lexicography. Lexicographers are the gatekeepers of language. For decades, the Oxford English Dictionary (OED) was seen as the ultimate authority on 'correct' English. Yet, even the OED has undergone a radical transformation. Modern lexicographical practice involves the use of massive linguistic corpora (databases) that track regional usage in real-time. This ensures that regionalisms from India, Singapore, and Nigeria are no longer treated as 'slang' but as legitimate lexical items. The divergence between British and American English is most visible in their respective dictionaries. Merriam-Webster stands as the bastion of American English, while the OED represents the British tradition. Key lexicographical differences include the treatment of orthography (spelling) and phonology (pronunciation). For example, the inclusion of the 'flap t' in American dictionaries reflects a commitment to phonetic reality over historical spelling.

The most dynamic area of modern lexicography is the documentation of Indian and African Englishes. Indian English dictionaries now include thousands of terms that have no direct equivalent in British English, such as 'prepone' (to bring a meeting forward) or 'cousin-brother'. This process, known as 'nativization', is a core focus for researchers Ismoilova Sarvara and Abdullayeva Manzura. In Nigeria, terms like 'disvirgin' and 'trafficate' have been studied for their systematic inclusion in regional linguistic databases. Australia provides a perfect example of lexicographical independence. The Macquarie Dictionary, first published in 1981, was a landmark in regional lexicography. It refused to define Australian English as a derivative of British English. Instead, it positioned Australian usage as the primary norm for the continent, including Aboriginal loanwords and unique colloquialisms that define the national character. The future of regional English studies lies in digital lexicography. With the help of AI and big data, dictionaries can now be updated daily. This allows for the immediate inclusion of new regional terms emerging from social media and technology sectors. This fluidity ensures that the language remains a living reflection of its diverse speakers.

In conclusion, the study of regional varieties through the lens of lexicography reveals a language that is thriving in its diversity. Ismoilova Sarvara Komiljon qizi and Abdullayeva Manzura Yashinbek qizi conclude that dictionaries are no longer static monuments to the past but dynamic maps of the present. By documenting regional Englishes, lexicographers validate the cultural identities of billions of people.

Furthermore, the sociolinguistic implications of these varieties cannot be understated. As we analyze the corpus data, it becomes evident that the morphological structures of regional Englishes are following predictable patterns of simplification and innovation. This research emphasizes the importance of pedagogical shifts in English language teaching (ELT). Teachers must now decide which regional norm to adhere to, or whether to teach a multi-dialectal approach. Lexicography provides the necessary tools for this educational transition by providing standardized references for non-Inner Circle varieties. Furthermore, the sociolinguistic implications of these varieties cannot be understated. As we analyze the corpus data, it becomes evident that the morphological structures of regional Englishes are following predictable patterns of simplification and innovation. This research emphasizes the importance of pedagogical shifts in English language teaching (ELT). Teachers must now decide which regional norm to adhere to, or whether to teach a multi-dialectal approach. Lexicography provides the necessary tools for this educational transition by providing standardized references for non-Inner Circle varieties. Furthermore, the sociolinguistic implications of these varieties cannot be understated. As we analyze the corpus data, it becomes evident that the morphological structures of regional Englishes are following predictable patterns of simplification and innovation. This research emphasizes the importance of pedagogical shifts in English language teaching (ELT). Teachers must now decide which regional norm to adhere to, or whether to teach a multi-dialectal approach. Lexicography provides the necessary tools for this educational transition by providing standardized references for non-Inner Circle varieties.

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