

## LINGOCULTURAL FEATURES OF CULINARY TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Urinova Durdona Farhodovna

Uzbek State World Languages University.

Student of Master Degree

**Annotation:** The study of phraseological units related to food names as units indicating the cultural value of the English and Uzbek languages is the focus of this article. The language displays the uniqueness of the national culture, with phraseological terms reflecting people's morals and perspectives on life being a prime example. In other words, speech can express the environment in which individuals live, the norms by which they live, and whatever acts they take.

**Key words:** lingocultural, peculiarities, culinary terms, English and Uzbek languages, custom, tradition, expressions

Culinary linguistics, a sub-branch of applied linguistics, is the study of food and language across various interdisciplinary fields such as linguistic, anthropology, sociolinguistics, and consumption politics and globalisation. Culinary linguistics mainly addresses persuasive writing in food politics, occurred in the processes of production, distribution, labelling, agency, responsibility, and consumption. For example, an excerpt from Guy Cook's article "Sweet talking: food, language, and democracy". Uzbek language, to'n (gapga to'n kiydirmoq, ), do'ppi (do'ppisi yarimta), tesha (tesha tegmagan), qo'y (qo'y og'zidan cho'p olmagan), narvon (yulduzni benarvon urmoq), paxta ( paxta qo'ymoq- xushomad, tilyog'lamalik mazmunida) flattery, in the sense of flattery) used in English idioms involved lexical components such as cake (a piece of a cake), cheese (a big cheese), and shark.

In addition, each ethnic group has its own identity, and the national customs of the people are imbued with idioms. For example, if the idiom of dressing has the Uzbek mentality of dressing up, respecting, "wrapping on paper", conveying the sentence beautifully, in the English mentality we can get the idiom "a piece of a cake" associated with eating sweets. Or "Sit above the salt" - to hold a high position in society and "sit below the salt" - to sit in a lower social position. According to the ancient British custom, salt was placed in the middle of the table, famous, esteemed guests sat at the top of the table from where the salt was placed, unimportant guests, poor relatives and servants sat at the bottom of the table. Based on the material of English and Uzbek phrases and expressions, their diversity and inconsistency at the linguistic and cultural level became obvious.

This suggests that you cannot literally translate expressions from one language to another. The problem is not the choice of vocabulary, but the choice of the situation for which the given vocabulary is appropriate. Professionals of the English language should know when it is possible or necessary to use this or that expression. In the Uzbek linguistic culture, a common expression spoken by relatives, acquaintances or friends when they accidentally meet on the street, in a store or any institution is the expression "Keling" (for the singular), "Kelinglar" (for the plural). This phrase has a literal translation: "Come." The Uzbek people are famous for their hospitality and friendliness, so this phrase can be heard at every step. Such an everyday and everyday phrase does not exist in the English language culture, or rather, if necessary, it can be said, but only when it comes to a real invitation to someone to his home, etc.

Setting the table, inviting tea to a bowl and treating with oriental sweets is a mandatory procedure in Uzbek home life. At the same time, hospitable hosts often say: "AacrypxoHra kapanr", asking guests to treat themselves and feel at home. If we translate this expression literally, we get: "Look at the tablecloth." We will not be able to translate a phrase into English using a literal translation. In English, there is another phrase "Help yourself (yourselves)", which literally translates: "Help yourself." Based on the example of these very common expressions used at the table, Idioms are idioms with the construction of a phrase, which are used in both Uzbek and English.

This serves to combine idioms in different languages. Idioms such as patir, soft broom, aunt's calf from the tip of the dough belong to the group of idioms - phrases and have national characteristics. An idiom is a set of

fixed words that do not derive from the sum of the meanings of the words in the context [6,3]. Within phraseology researches, there are two positions of viewing phraseological units' national peculiarities. In most cases, national-cultural specificity of phraseological units is determined in the process of interlingual relations. This approach can be called comparative or contrastive. Another point of understanding national specifics of idioms is connected with national spirit, specific features inherent to a certain nation without comparison with other languages. It should also be noted that in each language, there are idioms, which are perceived by speakers of that language as their own. They are purely national phraseological units.

Idiomatic expressions are mainly used in everyday communication. Such phrases are quickly memorized and serve to express the idea figuratively. Idioms are the most complex area of language when it is studied and mastered. The field of linguistics that studies idioms is called idiomatics. The use of the idiom in many places specific to artistic and oral speech has been pointed out by some linguists. The use of phraseology in fiction, journalism, and colloquial speech is related to its expressive possibilities.

Figurativeness and expression are characteristic features of phraseological units, which prevent verbal communication from monotony and "dry" speech. Idioms and phraseological confusions form dialectisms, speech peculiarities, euphemisms when oral speech is specific to speech. Idioms, phraseological units consisting of euphemisms Anvar Jabborovich. Omonturdiyev's "Short thematic dictionary of words and terms related to animal husbandry." For example, we can cite euphemistic idioms such as drying the pillow, even if the sheep did not see. Idioms, in addition to reflecting nationality, are used in the creation of advertising text of national products, in specific marketing services. In addition, the preservation of nationality in different countries has been introduced as a requirement in the education system in order to pass on the uniqueness of the language to future generations. Phraseological unit is more complex language unit, than a word, in structural and in semantic spheres.

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