

## STUDY AND FORMATION OF CULINARY NAMES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

**Jabborov Faxriddin Alisherovich**

Head of the English language club of the "Barkamol Avlod" children's school in  
Termiz city

**Abstract:** Culinary terms, which encompass the names of foods, dishes, ingredients, and cooking methods, serve as a fundamental aspect of any language and culture. This article examines the study and formation of culinary names in English and Uzbek languages, exploring their linguistic, cultural, and historical development. By analyzing the similarities and differences in the formation of culinary terms in these two languages, this study sheds light on how language reflects cultural diversity and culinary practices. Through a comparative approach, we identify key linguistic mechanisms involved in the creation of culinary names, emphasizing the impact of globalization, cultural exchange, and language evolution.

**Keywords:** Culinary terminology, Linguistic formation, Etymology of food names, Cross-cultural influence, Comparative linguistics, Food and culture, Uzbek culinary terms, English culinary terms, Language and identity in cuisine.

### Introduction

Language and cuisine are both central components of culture, and the names used to describe food items often reveal a great deal about a society's history, traditions, and environment. Culinary names are not merely labels for food but serve as cultural identifiers, reflecting local customs, dietary practices, and even the impact of trade and colonization. The formation of culinary names is a complex process influenced by linguistic morphology, syntax, and semantics. This study explores the culinary lexicon in English and Uzbek, two languages from distinct

linguistic families, and examines how these languages form names for food, dishes, and ingredients.

### Methodology

To analyze the formation of culinary names in English and Uzbek, we employed a comparative linguistic approach. Data was gathered from dictionaries, culinary books, and online resources in both languages. We focused on three primary aspects:

**Etymology:** The historical origins of culinary names, including borrowing from other languages.

**Morphological Formation:** The processes through which culinary terms are created, such as compounding, affixation, and derivation.

**Cultural Significance:** The role of culinary names in reflecting cultural identity and societal values.

### Results and Discussion

#### Etymology of Culinary Names

The etymological analysis revealed that both English and Uzbek culinary names have been influenced by external cultures, although in different ways. English has absorbed numerous culinary terms from French, Italian, and other European languages due to historical events such as the Norman Conquest and the Renaissance. For instance, words like *biscuit* (from French *biscuit*), *pasta* (from Italian *pasta*), and *restaurant* (from French *restaurant*) illustrate the depth of culinary borrowing in English.

In contrast, Uzbek culinary names reflect a rich interaction with neighboring Central Asian, Persian, Turkish, and Russian cultures. The Uzbek cuisine has a strong historical influence from the Persian and Turkish empires. For example, the

term plov (pilaf), a staple dish in Uzbek cuisine, has Persian origins. Other terms, such as somsa (samosa), also show traces of Turkic and Persian influence, demonstrating the region's long history of cultural exchange.

### Morphological Formation of Culinary Terms

In both languages, culinary terms are often formed through compounding and affixation. In English, compounds like cheeseburger, fishcake, and apple pie are common. These compound words combine food-related nouns with modifiers to describe specific dishes. English also uses affixation to create culinary names, such as -ette in croquette or -ing in baking, which are often derived from verbs or adjectives.

Uzbek, on the other hand, frequently forms culinary names by combining nouns with suffixes to denote specific forms of the food or the way it is prepared. For instance, osh (pilaf) is often combined with the suffix -xona to form oshxona (restaurant or dining room). Another example is chuchvara (dumplings), where the base noun is modified by suffixes to create variations of the dish.

### Cultural Significance of Culinary Names

Culinary names not only reflect linguistic features but also embody cultural traditions. In Uzbek, culinary terms such as tandir (a type of oven used in cooking bread and meat) or shashlik (grilled meat skewers) are closely tied to specific methods of cooking that have been passed down through generations. These names are emblematic of Uzbek hospitality, where food preparation and sharing meals are deeply ingrained in the national culture.

Similarly, in English, culinary terms like Thanksgiving dinner, barbecue, or picnic convey more than just the food involved; they represent social practices and cultural values associated with communal eating, festivity, and tradition. For

example, Thanksgiving dinner is more than just a meal; it is a symbol of gratitude and national heritage in the United States.

### Comparative Analysis

While both languages employ similar linguistic tools to form culinary names, the cultural contexts significantly shape how these terms are used. In English, the influence of colonialism, migration, and globalization has resulted in a lexicon that incorporates culinary terms from around the world. In contrast, Uzbek culinary names retain a strong connection to the region's historical and cultural roots, with some terms remaining relatively unchanged despite centuries of foreign influence.

The differences in how culinary names are formed also highlight the role of language as a vehicle for cultural identity. In Uzbek, food names often reflect the community's agrarian lifestyle and nomadic heritage, while in English, food names may carry traces of imperial and colonial histories, showing the impact of cross-cultural interactions.

### Conclusion

The study of culinary names in English and Uzbek provides valuable insights into the ways in which languages evolve and interact with culture. By examining the etymology, morphological formation, and cultural significance of culinary terms, we see that food-related vocabulary is a dynamic and multifaceted aspect of language. The comparative approach to the formation of culinary names in English and Uzbek highlights the impact of cultural exchange and historical events on language development, underscoring the deep connection between language, food, and identity.

Future research could explore the role of globalization in the spread and adaptation of culinary terms across languages, as well as the influence of media and

technology on the evolution of culinary language. The continued study of culinary names offers a rich field for understanding both linguistic and cultural diversity.

### REFERENCES:

1. Dehkonova L., Khudoykulova Sh. Terminology and basics of working in the official language. Gulistan, 2013. - B. 31-32.
2. Davlyatova E.M. Lyric borrowings from Western European languages in modern Uzbek language (based on periodical materials) // Vestnik of Chelyabinsk State University. - Chelyabinsk, 2011. №10 (225). Philology. Artistic studies. Issue 52. - P.34-37.
3. Faozi Y. A cultural based analysis of selected idiomatic expressions in Syrian Arabic: diss. doc. of education. - California, 1985. - 292 pp.
4. Lobanova T. (2015). Culinary Terminology: A Linguistic and Cultural Perspective. Tashkent: Tashkent University Press.
5. Baxter, J. (2010). Language and Food: The Etymology of Culinary Terms. London: Routledge.
6. Karimov, I. (2017). Uzbek Cuisine: History and Evolution of Food Names. Tashkent: Navruz Publishing.
7. Wray, A. (2012). The Globalization of Culinary Lexicon: A Comparative Study. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
8. Jeffry D. Griffin. An investigation of idiomatic expressions in the Hebrew Bible with a case study of anatomical idioms: diss. doc. of philosophy. - Arkansas, 1989. - 197 pp.
9. An explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. - T.: National encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2006. - Volume 2. -797 p.

10. To'raxojayeva A.Kh. The development of the socio-political lexicon of the Uzbek language in the conditions of independence: Filol. science. name ... diss. - T., 2012.- 24 p.