

THE LINGUOCULTURAL ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK GASTRONOMIC COMPONENTS WITH NATIONAL DISHES

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Abstract: *A lot of numerous research has been done to explore linguocultural specificity of food idioms in the English and Uzbek languages. This paper, based on comparative analysis, discusses the importance of food idioms in reflecting the national and cultural identity of the nation. The research findings indicate that the formation of phraseological units in each nation depends on national world picture of each nation, so the same concept might be expressed using phraseological units with the name of national dish in two studied languages. The article analyzes English idiomatic units using their equivalents in Uzbek and demonstrates idioms reflecting the nation's worldview and cultural identity.*

Key words: *Gastronomic components, linguocultural analysis , national dish name, equivalents, cultural identity.*

As linguoculturemes, phraseological units represent human's national and cultural identity. They are one of the significant means of expressing a nation's lifestyle, its geographical location, as well as the history and traditions of a society united by one culture. In the paper, many lexicographical works have been used to extract English and Uzbek idioms and interpret them from a cultural point of view. A significant place in linguistics is occupied by phraseological units associated with the names of food products, in addition, idioms with food components play an important role in the formation of phraseological units. The presence of phraseological units with food is essential in order to help people of any nation indicate their attitude to events or express their feelings about situations. Usually, each food product is characterized by some specific features. For instance, while some of them may be sweet, others may be bitter and sour. While analyzing the existing phraseological units in both languages, we can observe that the sweet taste of some idioms serves to represent the goodness or positive qualities of a person, their bitter or sour taste helps to reflect people's difficulties and negative traits. However, depending on the culture of the country, the national world picture, the food products that represent these characteristics may be different in both languages. It should be emphasized that the English and Uzbek phraseological units have an image-triggering function. And this feature can also be observed in idioms conveying food items, i.e. the appearance of the food items helps to describe certain characteristic features of the person. For example, in both languages a person's embarrassment is expressed with similar expressions. "Red as a beet" in English and "Lavlagisi chiqib ketdi" (turned into a beet) in Uzbek mean to be ashamed. When a

person is embarrassed, his face turns red and a feeling of shame is evident on his face. As we know, beet is in the color of red so both of the nation successfully used external features of this vegetable to illustrate the resemblance of a person's appearance in a given situation.

Analysis of some example related with national meals is the main task during our research. "English breakfast" is a set expression in the language and means a substantial breakfast consisting of eggs, bacon or ham, toast, and cereal. This phrase is specific to English culture and reflects the English breakfast ration in human cognition. Another phraseological unit containing the English traditional dish "over-egg the pudding" refers to making something wrong or get something worse by doing too much or trying to improve the situation. It originated as a simple literal phrase indicating that too many eggs could spoil baked goods. In the Uzbek language, the phrase "qovun tushurmoq" can be used as an analogue of this. Further examples of phraseological units help represent someone's interference in others' affairs. Uzbek people use the idioms "Oshga qatiq bo'lmoq", "moshxo'rdaga qatiq bo'lmoq" to denote this notion. One more example with Uzbek national meal "ataladan chiqqan suyak" means a redundant person in a particular situation. Usually in the preparation of this meal meat is not added to it. It is made from fried flour, water, and butter. Since the meat is not added, no bones come out of it. So, the expression represents an unnecessary person in a relationship. By analyzing phraseological units associated with Uzbek national meals, it can be clarified that most of them are formed by the national dish "Osh". For example, "oshga tushgan pashshadek" - not necessary person in any situation, "og'zi oshga yetganda"- someone who has been successful recently but someone distract him, "og'zidagi oshini oldirmoq" - someone who is very modest, "oshini oshab, yoshini yashab bo'ldi" someone who is old enough, "osh bo'lsin" - in order to say you are welcome, "oshiga sherik bo'lmoq - someone who is disturbing others earning, "oshi tatimadi", "osh bermoq".

Abovementioned analysis shows that there are similarities and differences between the food idioms in Uzbek and English. The difference can be explained by the fact that, each nation has its own set phrases with national culinary products and meals and depending on national and cultural perception of each people the meanings of idioms may differ. The phraseological unit of the language plays a significant role in transmitting and identification of people's national and cultural identities. As it reflects people's worldview and national features the "food" component takes part in the phraseology of any nation. It is confirmed in the article by the analysis of phraseological units consisting of national dish names with a wide range of meanings and connotations. The research findings proves that the formation of phraseological units in each nation depends on national world picture of each nation, so the same concept might be expressed using phraseological units with the name of national dish in two studied languages. The article analysed English idiomatic units using their equivalents in Uzbek and demonstrates idioms reflecting the nation's worldview and cultural identity.

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