

Linguistic Analysis Of Dish Names

Usmanova Odina Siddikovna
ASU, senior teacher

Annotation: The article discusses the theoretical and practical significance of the linguistic analysis of food names, the lexical-semantic features of food names from a lexical-semantic point of view. The names of food products are semantically divided into groups according to their structure and stylistic coloring.

Key words: linguistic analysis, etymology, semantics, cultural association, component, pragmatics, cognitive linguistics.

Dish names are an interesting material for linguistic research. A comprehensive linguistic analysis of dish names opens up wide opportunities for research of theoretical and practical importance.

Linguistic analysis of dish names involves the study of the etymology, semantics, and Cultural Association of words used to designate different foods. Etymology allows you to determine the origin of the word, its history and its change over time. For example, the name of the dish “chuchvara” comes from the Urals and is associated with the fin-ugor languages.

Semantic analysis of food names makes it possible to understand what complications this dish causes among language carriers. In particular, the name “borsh” is associated with Ukrainian and Russian cuisine, vegetables, meat and sour taste.

The cultural association of dish names makes it possible to see the connection between language, culture and customs. For example, the name “sushi” is associated with Japanese cuisine, rice, fish, and traditional cooking methods.

Linguistic analysis of dish names is an interesting area of research, which includes several aspects:

1. The etymological aspect involves the study of the origin of dish names, their historical roots and related linguistic variations. For example, dish names will have their roots in different languages and cultures that reflect historical contact and influences.
2. In the semantic direction, the semantics of dish names are analyzed. Some names contain information about the composition, cooking method, regional affiliation, or other characteristics of the dish.
3. Socio-cultural context. Covers the study of how dish names reflect the socio-cultural characteristics and traditions of certain cultures and regions. For example, dish names are associated with local customs, myths, historical events, or religious holidays.
4. Linguistic strategy. Metaphor involves the analysis of linguistic techniques used to create dish names such as metonymy, alliteration, and other stylistic techniques.

Studying the linguistic aspects of food names can help us better understand the relationship between language, nutrition and culture, as well as expand our knowledge of the diversity of linguistic and cultural practices in the field of cooking.

Modern linguistics, influenced by anthropocentrism, focuses on the study of cultural manifestations that are deeply rooted in the national language. In this regard, texts that preserve the long-standing traditions and worldview of the people are especially important for linguistic and cultural analysis. These include folkloric works – riddle, fairy tale, Epic, proverb, matal and even culinary recipes. Because national cuisine is

one of the main components of any culture. The nature of national cuisine is formed by various factors, including its geographical location, economic status, religious beliefs, climatic conditions, etc. According to scientists, in recent decades, the number of publications of cookbooks, magazines and various television programs dedicated to gastronomy has increased significantly. Not only culinary books are in great demand, but also publications dedicated to the history of a particular national cuisine in the context of its culture.

Researcher L.Samovar understands the term “intercultural dialogue” as communication between individuals with different cultural perception and character systems¹. Intercultural communication involves the transmission of coded messages between different cultures, leading to the movement and interaction of cultural information. The essence of the translation of culinary texts is, first of all, the dissemination of cultural facts in society. Intercultural communication is, in fact, the communication of cultures that lead to the coexistence of individuals representing different cultures.

As lexical-semantic properties of dish names, the following can be noted:

1. Dish names usually come from the geographical names of the places where these foods first appeared or spread (chuchvara, khachapuri, ratatuy).
2. The name often reflects the main ingredients of the dish or the way it is prepared (Borsch, mashed potatoes, fry, plov, etc.).
3. The names of those who invented the dish or restaurateurs (omelet, Olive salad, smoothie pie).
4. Sometimes there is a hint in the name of the appearance or consistency of the dish (lapsha (pasta), cutlets, pudding, jelly).
5. There are names that reflect the national or regional flavor (Uzbek plov, Kuban pie, etc.).
6. There are poetic, metaphorical names (carrot “Favorite” cake, “Rainbow” salad).
7. Some names come from foreign languages and retain their original spelling (Viennese coffee).
8. Many names reflect the form or method of serving the dish (soufflé, roast, paelya, porridge).
9. Some names are associated with the time of serving a special holiday or dish (Easter, Christmas, Maslenisa holiday castings).
10. In some cases, there are words in the name that indicate the size or quantity (granular buckwheat porridge, small folding pie).
11. Diminutive word forms can be used that give a positive meaning (pie, cutlet).
12. Sometimes the name is dishes that reflect taste qualities (delicious zapekanka, fragrant kebab).
13. There are also metaphorical, figurative names for dishes (fish cooked in batter – “Gold fish”, “royal fish”).

There are basic lexical and semantic observations on dish names in science. In the names of some dishes there are words that indicate the method of heat treatment (fried, steamed cutlets, boiled potatoes). Words that convey color properties can be used (red beetroot, green bortsh, white sauce). Some names include origin, the belonging of the dish to the national cuisine (ukrainian borsch, italian piss, spanish paelia). Sometimes

¹ **SAMOVAR L.A., PORTER R.E. COMMUNICATION BETWEEN CULTURES. – BELMONT, 1991. – P.12.**

there are words that indicate the main taste feature (sweet pie, salty dough, sour soup). Dish names that emphasize sincerity and solemnity can also be used (festive jelly, festive cake).

In general, dish names reflect their composition, cooking method, origin, taste, and other characteristics. This allows us to convey the features of a culinary dish at the level of its denomination.

Indeed, the topic of lexical and semantic groups of food names is considered in more detail from a very interesting and theoretical point of view. In this position it is possible to pass by noting the following:

1. There are various grounds for dividing food names into lexical and semantic groups – composition, cooking method, origin, preparation time, etc.
2. Core and peripheral elements in lexical and semantic groups can be distinguished by their most typical names.
3. The names of dishes demonstrate various semantic connections in the lexical-semantic field of "cooking" – synonymy, antonymy, hierarchical relations.
4. Over time, the evolution of lexical and semantic groups occurs – new names appear, old ones disappear, semantic connections change.
5. There is the assimilation of dish names from other languages, the formation of new meanings in existing words.
6. The study of lexical and semantic groups makes it possible to observe the history of cooking, the interaction of national dishes.

Thus, the classification and analysis of dish names from a lexical-semantic point of view is a broad and promising topic for research. Therefore, this topic can be considered from a number of theoretical positions:

1. From the point of view of Word formation, it is possible to analyze which morphemic models are characteristic of dish names, what new words appear in this thematic group.
2. It is advisable to consider the stylistic functions of dish names – they are used to create a specific environment in menus, advertising texts, etc.
3. From a pragmatic point of view, it is possible to study the influence of dish names on the choice of restaurant visitors, their preferences.
4. Gender analysis is promising-it is possible to determine the peculiarities of male and female names, stereotypes in the denomination.
5. Sociolinguistic perspective allows us to determine the variability of food names in different social and territorial groups.
6. Cognitive-discursive analysis gives an idea of the features of conceptualization of food in language.

It is understood that this topic can be covered from different sides due to its interdisciplinary connection. Consequently, from the point of view of historical linguistics, it is interesting to diachronically observe the evolution of dish names, to identify outdated words, newly borrowed words from other languages. It is possible to study the role of food names in shaping the linguistic landscape of the universe – how they reflect cultural stereotypes and ideas about food. In accordance with cognitive linguistics, it is important to determine which characteristics can be the basis for the nomination of dishes, how they are conceptualized. A comparative analysis, on the other hand, reveals the national and cultural characteristics of the names of dishes in different languages. In this case, component analysis can be used to identify semantic features based on dish names. In the context of Corpus Linguistics, however, it is possible to study the use and frequency of different dish names in large textual arrays. Analysis of dish names using linguistic ontology and taxonomies is promising.

As we can see, in modern linguistics there are a wide range of methods for the comprehensive study of this lexical-semantic layer.

The oldest Uzbek cuisine in Central Asia has a wide variety of dishes. Uzbek cuisine is one of the oldest and most refined. It is characterized by its ancient traditionalism, variety, high calorie content and regional differentiation of the same dish.

The names of these dishes form an interesting lexical and semantic field that can be structured into a number of thematic groups.

One of the central groups consists of the names of meat dishes. These include: roast beef (fried mutton), plov (a dark dish made from rice, oil, meat and carrots, fried, boiled and infused), lo'la kebab (a dish made from minced meat), etc.

The second group includes the names of flour products and pastries. For example, somsa, chak-chak, kulcha (sweet dough varieties), bread (lavash), etc.

Another separate group consists of rice dishes. These include-plov, mastava, shavla. The Uzbek national pilaf has many species, separated from each other.

Dairy products are represented by dishes such as kefir (yogurt), suzma (cottage cheese). Among vegetable-dough dishes, Lagman is the most popular.

Uzbek dish names form a semantic field that reflects the richness and originality of Uzbek culinary traditions. A comprehensive analysis of these names is a promising area of linguistic and cultural research. In conclusion, a comprehensive linguistic analysis of dish names opens up many possibilities for research.

Depending on the method of preparation of a group of meat dish names, small groups can be distinguished: 1) Dark dishes with fried meat (fried, spicy meat, Kazan kebab, plov); 2) Liquid dishes with fried meat (fried soup); 3) boiled meat dishes (soup).

It can also be classified by type of meat into semantic groups in sheep: 1) mutton dishes (roast); 2) beef dishes (beef-cooked kebab); 3) horse meat dishes (qazi).

In the semantic group of desserts, the following dishes are distinguished: 1) sweet pastries (folding, sugary porridge); 2) salty pastries (somsa); fried pastries (dry); 3) baked pastries (bread).

Component analysis allows you to draw up in detail the lexical and semantic field of dish names on various grounds.

In addition to the thematic classification, the names of dishes can be distinguished according to their structure:

1. (Simple) dish names consisting of one word: Lagman, manti, bread.
2. Dish names consisting of a compound word: bag pilaf, roast pilaf, samovar pilaf, egg Barak.

One can also distinguish between dish names regarding its own layer and the absorption layer. Dish names borrowed from other languages include pilaf, manti, laghmon, soup, shashlik, etc.

The “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language” also indicates that the lexemes in question are an adaptation. For example:

PLOV [*f.* plov] The main ingredient is a dark dish consisting of rice, oil, meat and carrots, which is prepared by frying, boiling and infusing; soup².

MANTI [*chinese.* myanmar – dough + *ти – гўшт*] Meat and onion minced meat to finish on the dough and cook on a casserole³.

² Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли. – Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси” Давлат илмий нашриёти, 2006. 3-жилд. – 688 б. – Б. 223.

³ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли. – Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси” Давлат илмий нашриёти, 2006. 2-жилд. – 671 б. – Б. 629.

LAGMAN [*chinese*. “stretch dough”] A dish that can be prepared by stretching the dough or cutting it into a long thin, kayla on the face and eaten⁴.

SOUP [*f*. liquid food with rice, meat; mastava] Meat, onions, potatoes, etc. liquid food to cook with vegetables⁵.

The dictionary notes that pilaf and soup are borrowed from persian, while manti and lagman are borrowed from chinese.

The word “Shashlik” is given in the “EDUL” as follows:

Shashlik *cl*. Kebab⁶.

In the list of conditional abbreviations used in the dictionary, *cl. ga* has been commented as “a word, a phrase to be used in colloquial language (spoken speech)”. It is understood that “shashlik” is recorded as the name of the dish used in oral speech, indicating that the explanation given to the meaning of the main word belongs to the meaning of the referenced word, that is, “kebab”. The word “kebab” is followed by:

KEBAB [*p*. cooked meat] Basically, it is a dish that is served by pulling the meat into a six, picking it into a jug and cooking it in a tin, but also in an oven or cauldron. Liver kebab. Gypsy kebab. Minced kebab. Oven kebab. Kazan kebab⁷.

Internet sources, on the other hand, cite the origin of the word “shashlik”: “most people who do not know the history of the origin of Shashlik think that it is a dish that has entered from the peoples of the Caucasus. Accordingly, this is characteristic only of traditional cuisines, which have been borrowed from other peoples. But this is not the right idea, since shashlik does not start its history from the Caucasus, and this meat dish is also found among other peoples. The word “Shashlik” is not Caucasian, but Crimean-Tatar, which accidentally entered the Russian language. It is derived from the words “stick” and “bottle”, meaning “thing on a stick”. This dish was known to Russia even before the XVIII century, but it was called “revolving”. Because the meat was spinning on a stick. History shows that meat cooking among different peoples developed in a unique way, making changes that were appropriate to customs, the climate of the territory, religion”.

Hence, the name of this dish is popular in Uzbek cuisine as a kind of kebab (which is served by pulling meat into a six, picking it into a jug and cooking it in a tin).

According to stylistic coloring, the names of dishes can be divided into the following groups:

1. Neutral names: cross, Norin, manti.
2. Shortened dish names typical of the colloquial style: black tea (soup).
3. Poetic, metaphorical food names: golden roast, mother earth bread.

Comprehensive lexical and semantic analysis of dish names allows us to comprehensively describe the names of dishes and determine their characteristics.

Dish names can be classified according to semantic relations into the following types:

- 1) synonymous: pilaf – soup, fried – fry, suzma – chakki, etc.
- 2) antonymic: dark-liquid, hot food-cold food, etc.

⁴ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли. – Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси” Давлат илмий нашриёти, 2006. 2-жилд. – 671 б. – Б. 574.

⁵ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли. – Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси” Давлат илмий нашриёти, 2007. 5-жилд. – 592 б. – Б. 12.

⁶ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли. – Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси” Давлат илмий нашриёти, 2007. 4-жилд. – 608 б. – Б. 596.

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The linguistic analysis of dish names revealed a richness of lexical and semantic connections inherent in the field of this topic.

In science, there is a dynamics of lexical and semantic groups of dish names. For example, in the former Soviet period, dish names such as “olive”, “seledka pod shuboy” appeared, reflecting the influence of Russian cuisine.

With the disintegration of the FSSR and the independence of Uzbekistan, there was a return to traditional names, the loss of the names of dishes borrowed from other languages from active use.

In recent years, under the influence of globalization, new dish names have appeared, such as “burger”, “pissa”, which have entered from other languages.

The addition of Uzbek and foreign language elements resulted in dish names such as “manti-burger”, “non-pissa”, “non-burger”.

Regional variants of the names of the same dish in different regions of Uzbekistan need special study. It is also promising to compare Uzbek dish names with the corresponding lexemes in other Turkic and Eastern Languages.

A comprehensive study of the names of dishes allows you to better understand the history and culture of the Uzbek people.

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