



CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF PHRASES RELATED TO SOME GASTRONOMIC NAMES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract. The article discusses the importance of English and Uzbek gastronomic idioms and their general explanation. The article discovers the meaning of the unit gastronomy and its usage in this context. The most valuable and significant part is the identification how idioms reflect the ethnic and cultural identity of a given nation. Gastronomic idioms can be analyzed in three different perspectives, i.e. the international, national and local. The article proves the idea that gastronomic idioms are best option to learn about nation and its traditions. Gastronomic idioms are signs of any nation and can illustrate history and culture of nation. English and Uzbek idioms were excerpted from a variety of lexicographic works and analyzed in a cultural perspective. Several English idioms have been studied and it becomes clear that they have a strong link with history and close tie with religion.

Key words: Phraseological units, food, etymology, semantics. Culture.

The phraseological fund of the language is considered a valuable source of information about the culture and mentality of the people. Phraseologisms embody ideas about myths, customs, legends, food, customs, spirituality, morals, etc. of a certain people. The famous Russian linguist B.A. Larin says that Phraseologisms always indirectly reflect the people's world view, the structure of society and the ideology of their time. The long process of development of folk culture is reflected in the semantics of Sh.Usmonova's phraseologisms. In the phraseologisms of each language, the socio-historical events, moral and spiritual cultural norms, religious ideas, national traditions and customs, cultural stereotypes and archetypes of the people's life are reflected. said that it will be passed on to the next generation. According to F.I. Bulsayev, phraseology is a small world of its own, they are short wise expressions containing moral rules and truthful thoughts handed down by ancestors to generations and are the soul of any national language.

From time immemorial, the peoples of the world have been in social, political, economic, cultural and eternal relations with each other in various forms and have interacted with each other. Despite the fact that such relations are gaining momentum today, it is a development requirement that each people and nation should not lose



their identity and harmonize with universal values while preserving their nationality. Therefore, studying the language and culture of peoples, their comparative research, solving the common problems of linguistics and translation studies is an urgent task today. The advanced thinking, intellectuals and enlightened representatives of each nation have been serving the people of the whole world to live in harmony. Linguistics and translation studies have a great role in performing this complex task. Today's linguist is not satisfied with knowing the language, he has a deep knowledge of the social life of the people, the self-awareness of the people, its mentality, national character, lifestyle, traditions, customs, morals, set of values and worldview. must be. The place of phraseologisms is very important in the in-depth study of people's outlook, society structure and traditions.

Phraseologism reflects the history of the nation, its domestic life, the events that exist in it, and the behavior of some individuals in society. The Uzbek and English languages have an extremely rich treasure, and these expressions are the decoration, beauty and art of the languages they belong to. Phraseologisms cover all areas of life. They were created by farmers in the fields, sailors at sea, cooks, merchants, artists, tourists, and many others. Over time, these phrases enter the literary language, which is considered the most influential, that is, they move from their narrow meaning to a broad meaning. For example, in English "**Fat in the fire**" (olovga yog' quymoq). It appeared in the speech of chefs in the kitchen, and later it was used in other areas. The Uzbek equivalent of this expression is " **Olovga yog' quymoq**". Apparently, this phrase is also represented by a food component. Gastronomic phraseology is especially important in the formation of national-cultural, characteristic phraseology. Mankind came into this world so that we cannot imagine its life without food. Therefore, the history of gastronomic phraseology begins with the conscious life of mankind. The formation of gastronomic phraseology occupies a special place in each language. First of all, it should be noted that various linguistic associations related to food, the work process of the owners of these professions, as well as certain characteristics of the food prepared by them, formed the basis for the formation of certain images. Based on this imagery, many phraseological units have been formed.

Gastronomic phraseology is phraseology with food, drinks, fresh fruit and vegetable components that we consume in our daily life. Phraseologisms using the name of food in each language provide information about the most ancient and true culture of this nation. After all, in the culture of most peoples, food, which is a means of living, has always been treated as a great blessing and sustenance. Gastronomic phraseology includes the names of meat products, drinks, eggs, cooking, bread, wet



fruits, vegetables and dairy products. The analysis of these expressions showed that the number of expressions using the name of meat products in the Uzbek language reached twenty, while the number of these expressions in the English language was fifteen. In the Uzbek language, expressions such as *"to be meat and drink, one man's meat is another man's poison"* are used in a more negative sense, but in English linguistics, the expressions *"to be meat and drink, one man's meat is another man's poison"* have a deep meaning. In this regard, the number of names of drinks used is very high, and in English and Uzbek there are many expressions with components of tea, coffee and water. In Uzbek linguistics, expressions such as *choy ichmoq, qadaq ko'tarmoq* etc. are found, but their number is very few. But Uzbek linguistics is rich in expressions with water component, their number has reached thirty. From these expressions, *suv tekin, suv quygandek, suvdan quruq chiqmoq*. We know that tea has become a part of English culture, which is why there are so many expressions with tea components in English literature.

We can learn about the attitude to tea in England through expressions such as *A storm in a tea cup, all the tea in China, be not (one's) cup of tea, tea and sympathy tea party*. When it comes to expressions with a food component, which are part of gastronomic phraseology, we can see expressions using the names of wet fruits and vegetables, which occupy a large part of it.

Our analysis showed that Uzbek and English linguistics are rich in such phraseology and they show the deep meaning and beauty of both languages. In the Uzbek language, more than forty phrases with wet fruit and vegetable components were analyzed, while the number of such phrases in English lexicology reached sixty. Study of gastronomic phraseology. Another aspect of gastronomic phraseologisms is that their equivalents, which are similar in terms of meaning and stylistic task, sometimes have one component less in one language than in the other, and the responsibility of expressing the thought within the framework of speech culture is also here in any language. It creates the need to comply with the norm.

For example, Uzbeks never swear *"By "* instead of *"Non haqi"* like the English, so the English swear *"To eat somebody's bread and salt"*. Instead they don't say *"Birovning tuzini ichmoq "* like Uzbeks. The number of components in the content of the English and Russian versions of the phraseological units used for the figurative expression of the concepts of "well armed" and "to touch someone's nerve" is also one component less than their Uzbek equivalents. which led to the interpretation of the expression within the framework of the language norm. Gastronomic phraseology has an important place in English and Uzbek literature.



In general, phrases that are the treasure of every language have made a great contribution to the traditions, culture, and history of every nation over the centuries.

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